Delaware Federal Writers Project Papers

Del. F164.F47

Volume 44

June 3'37
For Arrangement of finished articles ready for Printing

Copy of V. Townsend
To remain in the guide file

1c to G.E.
1c to corner
1c to Thowron

corner
G-Eckman.
O.K.ed.

POINTS OF INTEREST WITHIN THE WILMINGTON CITY LIMITS

(Points of Interest in the Environs are treated under other towns and tours.)

V.44

WILMINGTON CENTER

(Inset follows)

1. RODNEY SQUARE

2. ~~PUBLIC BUILDING~~ Public Building ~~(of the City of~~ Wilmington and County of New Castle.) Thowron

3. WILMINGTON INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY

4. DUPONT AND NEMOURS BUILDINGS

5. FIRST ~~AND~~ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

6. U. S. POST OFFICE, COURT HOUSE AND CUSTOM HOUSE Thowron

114723

NORTH MARKET STREET

(Inset follows)

7. JOHN MAROT HOUSES--1203-1205 Market St.

8. JOSEPH PRICE HOUSE--1301 Market St.

9. GIBBONS HOUSE--1311 Market St.

10. GEORGE GRAY HOUSE--14th and Market Sts.

11. JACOB STARR HOUSE--1310 King St.

12. SAMUEL CANBY HOUSE--1401 Market St.

13. BRANDYWINE BRIDGE (N. Market St.), including Lea Mills and the Brandywine.

BRANDYWINE VILLAGE

(Inset follows)

14. DERICKSON HOUSE--1801 Market St.

15. JOSEPH TATNALL HOUSE--1803 Market St. corner

16. EDWARD TATNALL HOUSE--1807 Market St. corner

17. WILLIAM LEA HOUSE--1901 Market St.

18. WILLIAM SMITH HOUSE--1905 Market St.

19. GRUBB'S STORE--1916 Market St.

20. ST. JOHN'S P. E. CATHEDRAL--~~2013 Market St.~~ SW. corner, Concord Ave. and Market St.

21. JACOBS HOUSE--2114 Market St.

22. OLD BRANDYWINE ACADEMY--5 Vandever Ave.

23. PRICE'S RUN POOL --23rd and Church Sts.

24. DAVID W. HARLAN SCHOOL--36th and Jefferson Sts.

25. PIERRE S. DUPONT HIGH SCHOOL--34th and Van Buren Sts.

SOUTH MARKET STREET

(Inset follows)

26. DELAWARE TRUST BUILDING--9th and Market Sts.

27. WYETH MURAL, Wilmington Savings Fund Building--9th and Market Sts.

28. SITE OF JOHN DICKINSON HOUSE--NW. corner 8th and Market Sts.

29. NO. 606 MARKET ST.

30. OLD TOWN HALL--512 Market St.

31. SIGN OF THE SHIP TAVERN--SE. corner 3rd and Market Sts.

32. SOUTH MARKET STREET BRIDGE AND THE CHRISTINA

EAST SIDE

(Inset follows)

33. THOMAS MENDENHALL HOUSE--225 East Front Street

34. WILLIAM WELDE HOUSE--102 Walnut St.

35. ROBERT PIERCE HOUSE--NW. corner, 2nd and Walnut Sts.

36. SAMUEL BUSH HOUSE--211 Walnut St.

37. JACOB SHARP HOUSE--213 Lombard St.

38. ASBURY CHURCH-- SE. corner, 3rd and Walnut Sts.

39. Dr. SIMMS HOUSE--NE. corner, 4th and King STs.

40. SAMUEL NEWLIN HOUSES--423-425 French St.

41. ANN NEWLIN HOUSES--108-110 East 5th St.

42. THOMAS A. COXE HOUSES--107-109 East 6th St.

43. GERMAN HALL--205 East 6th St.

44. EMMA STRAUSS HOUSE--625 French St.

45. LLOYD HOUSE--105 East 7th St.

46. JOSEPH A.GRAY HOUSE--107 E. 7th St.

47. OLD SWEDES CHURCH--Foot of 7th St.

48. SITE OF FORT CHRISTINA--Foot of 6th St.

SOUTH WILMINGTON

(Inset follows)

49. THIRD STREET BRIDGE

50. MARINE TERMINAL

51. ALRICHS HOUSE

53
~~52~~. EDEN PARK

52
~~53~~. SITE OF CRANEHOOK CHURCH

WEST SIDE

(Inset follows)

54. FARMERS' BANK BULDING--NW. corner, 9th & Shipley Sts.

55. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH--SW. corner, 8th and Shipley Sts.

56. SITE OF THE SHIPLEY HOUSE--SW. corner, 4th and Shipley Sts.

57. WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS--303 West St.

58. FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE--NW. corner, 4th and West Sts.

59. St. PETER'S Pro-CATHEDRAL--SE. corner, 6th and West STs.

60. WOODWARD HOUSES--701-703 West St.

61. GRACE CHURCH--NW. corner 9th and West STs.

62. COOL SPRING PARK--10th and Jackson Sts.

63. SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY--10th and Van Buren Sts.

65
~~64~~. COOL SPRING RESERVOIR--10th and Van Buren Sts.

64
~~65~~. FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST--Park Place and Van Buren St.

66. THE RODNEY OAK--11th and Franklin Sts.

67. FLETCHER BROWN HOUSE--11th and Broom Sts.

68. TILTON HOUSE--9th and Broom Sts.

69. RODNEY RESERVOIR--8th and Redney Sts.

70. ARMORY--10th and DuPont Sts.

71. WESTMINISTER CHURCH--Penna. Ave. and Clayton St.

72. SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH--Penna. Ave. and Broom St.

73. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT--Delaware Ave. and Broom St.

74. TRINITY CHURCH-- Delaware Ave. and Adams St.

75. WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE CEMETERY--Delaware Ave. and Madison St.

76. WASHINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE

77. ENCAMPMENT CONTINENTAL TROOPS--Lovering Ave. and Broom St.

78. BANNING HOUSE--809 S. Broom St.

79. LATIMER HOUSE--1700 Maryland Avenue

BRANDYWINE CREEK TOUR
(Inset follows)

80. BISHOPSTEAD

81. COLONIAL DAMES HOUSE (Old First Presbyterian Church)

82. OLD FORD ACROSS THE BRANDYWINE

83. MCKINLEY MEMORIAL

84. JOSEPHINE GARDEN

85. ROSE GARDEN

86. ~~MONKEY HOUSE AND~~ ZOO

87. PICNIC GROUNDS

88 Encampment of Continental Troops, Lovering Ave + Broom St.

89. AUGUSTINE PAPER MILLS

90. DELAWARE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE--Old Bank of Delaware.

91. HOME OF MERCIFUL REST

92. BURNET HOUSE --Park Drive

93.
~~92.~~ ART CENTER

94
~~93.~~ BAYARD STATUE

95
~~94.~~ BANCROFT MILLS

96
~~95.~~ ROCKFORD PARK

97
~~96.~~ CANEY MEMORIAL SEAT

98
~~97.~~ ROCKFORD WATER TOWER

99
~~98.~~ TOWER HILL SCHOOL

100
~~99.~~ DUPONT STATUE, Rockford Park.

101
~~700.~~ 6 other Points
Delaware Place, etc.

J. F. Pote
March 15, 1939

Sources

CURRENT FILE

Niles' Weekly Register. - Index.

Vol. 1 Begins - Sept. 1811.
" 2 " Mar. 1812.

Page 130 - Adolphus G. Wertmuller (Biog).
361 - Commodore Decatur.
397 - Georgetown, Del.

" 3 " Sept. 1812

45 - The City of Baltimore.
120 - Baltimore Privateers.
438 - Governors Message (Delaware).

Addenda

2 - On the Origin of Steam Boats and Steam Waggons.(O.Evans.)

" 4 " Mar. 1813

33 - Colonel Daniel Boone.
72 - Glorious P. S.
142 - City of Baltimore.

" 5 " Sept. 1813

88 - University of Maryland
112 - U. S. Navy List,Oct. 16,1813.
188 - A Case of Impeachment.(John Davis, born at New Castle,Del.)
338 - Paul Cuffe
371 - Finances of Maryland

Supplement

1 - Commodore Decatur
4 - Captain Jacob Jones
53 - James Broom - First lieut. of marines on board the Chesapeake.
146 - "Charge" (to Grand Jury of Balt. Co. Nov. 1813.)
151 - Reply to same.
153 - Charge

" 6 " Mar. 1814

76 - List of The Naval Force of U.S.
104 - Wm. Penn's Deed from the Indians.
174 - Postroads.
277 - Borough of Wilmington.

" 7 " Sept. 1814

50 - Enemy in the Chesapeake.
197 - Attack upon Baltimore.

Supplement

43 - Com. Thomas Macdonough.
156 - Com. Rodgers at Baltimore.
160 - Attack upon Baltimore (by ship Severn, in the Patapsco).
192 - The Bird of War.

" 8 " Mar. 1815

226 - Army Register.
235 - Navy of the U. S.
255 - Health Statistics of Del.&Md.
291 - DuPont P.M. Explosion.
306 - Washington's Mon.erected in Balt.

" 9 " Sept. 1815

34 - University of Maryland.
75 - Balt. Mon. to men who fell 9/12/13
77 - Kentucky Mummy (Textile covering)
85 - Naval Register.
91 - Comparative Heat (Baltimore).
221 - Naval Battles.

" 10 " Mar. 1816

68 - Defence of Balt. (In City Council)
145 - Commodore Macdonough.
148 - Tonnage of shipping.
152 - William Pinkney of Md. Min. Extraordinary to Naples.
217 - Baltimore.

Vol.	11	Begins - Sept. 1816	244 - A List of the House of Commons. 260 - Md. electors of President (3 did not attend the college.)
"	11	" - Sept. 1816	281 - The Late James A. Bayard. 341 - C. & D. Canal (In U.S. Senate)
"	12	" - Mar. 1817	41 - Governor's Address (Del.) 86 - Internal Revenue Charts. 245 - A Tribute to Comm.John Rodgers 252 - A Present to Mr. Patterson. 305 - Letters of Thomas McKean. 393 - The late Freshet at Baltimore. 395 - P. S. DuPont (Obit.)
"	13	" - Aug. 1817	48 - Com. Decatur. 49 - Attack upon Baltimore. 80 - Kidnapping. (Baltimore) 127 - Com. Decatur. 164 - Colonization of free blacks. 177 - The Colonization Scheme. 281 - Chart of the Banks of Maryland. 282 - Chart of Newspapers in Md. Dec. 27, 1817.
"	14	" - Feb. 1818	64 - DuPont P. M. Explosion 103 - " " " 192 - The Late Gale. (Baltimore) 344 - Patrick O'Flinn. (Obit.)
"	15	" - Aug. 1818	5 - Treatment of Slaves in Md. 27 - Medical College of Maryland. 54 - Meeting at Elkton, Md.(Banking) 139 - Fire (at Baltimore). 160 - Baltimore.
		Supplement	5 - History of the Weather.
"	16	" - Feb. 1819 Supplement	
"	17	" - Sept. 1819	41 - "Chronological" (Prog.of Arts) 111 - Dr. Geo. Monroe (Obit.)
"	18	" - Mar. 1820	456 - Commodore McDonough. 57 - Decatur-Barron Duel. 69 - Commodore Macdonough.
"	19	" - Sept. 1820	128 - Execution (Pirates). 142 - The Delaware (launched at Norfolk)
"	20	" - Mar. 1821	152 - Col. Daniel Boone (Obit.)
"	21	" - Sept. 1821	196 - New Army Register. 336 - Md. Statement of # of Arms and where deposited. 381 - At New Castle, 33 vessels, entered; 28 departed; value of mdse. imported $21,700.
"	22	" - Mar. 1822	47 - Molly Maculay, a sergeant, wounded in the Battle of Brandywine, recs. a Penna. pension.
"	23	" - Sept. 1822	4 - Baltimore Monument.
"	24	" - Mar. 1823	
"	25	" - Sept. 1823	
"	26	" - Mar. 1824	96 - Kidnapping (Snow Hill, Md. Purnell cut his own throat.) 281 - Thunder Storm. (Balt.gas main hit.) 403 - Death of Charles Thompson.

Vol.	27	Begins	- Sept. 1824		
"	28	"	- Mar. 1825		
"	29	"	- Sept. 1825		
"	30	"	- Mar. 1826		
"	31	"	- Sept. 1826	- 96	- Summit Bridge, at Buck Tavern.
				203	- C. & D. Canal.
				280	- " " " "
"	32	"	- Mar. 1827		
"	33	"	- Sept. 1827		
"	34	"	- Mar. 1828		
"	35	"	- Aug. 1828		
"	36	"	- Feb. 1829	- 221	- Wild Pigeons.
"	37	"	- Aug. 1829		
"	38	"	- Feb. 1830	- 361	- C. & D. Canal.
"	39	"	- Aug. 1830	- 7	- "The population of Rome in its "palmy state" was 3,968,000 at present the "eternal city" does not contain more than 30. 140,000 inhabitants." 8/28/18
				62	- "It is stated in a New York paper that women were found by a benevolent enquirer, making duck trousers at <u>four cents</u> a pair, and <u>cotton shirts</u> at <u>seven cents</u> a piece!"
				231	- Delaware Breakwater.
				442	- Fort Delaware. (Fire)
"	40	"	- Mar. 1831	- 283	- <u>Miss Foot</u>, an English actress.
"	41	"	- Sept. 1831		
"	42	"	- Mar. 1832	- 1	- Frenchtown and New Castle R.R.
				201	- "Shadrach Bond, a native of Maryland, recently governor of Illinois, died at Kaskaskia on the 10th ult." 5/12/1832.
				299	- Wilmington, Del.
				372	- Baltimore, Md. (A fire).
				438	- Wilmington & New Castle
"	43	"	- Sept. 1832		
"	44	"	- Mar. 1833	- 179	- Delaware Breakwater.
				259	- "A child represented in the New York papers to be of Poughkeepsie New York, only six years and ten months old, weighs 271 pounds. They are making a show of it in "Gotham."
"	45	"	- Aug. 1833	-	
"	46	"	- Mar. 1834	- 174	- Md. State Colonization Society.
				334	- Indian Antiquities. (Georgia).
"	47	"	- Sept. 1834	- 57	- Major Jaquett. (Obit.)
				152	- E. I. duPont. (Obit.)
				422	- C. & D. Canal. (Randall).
"	48	"	- Mar. 1835	- 97	- Cold Winters.
				188	- Cold Winters. (Dr. Noah Webster)
"	[illegible]	"	- [illegible]	- 412	- Events in Baltimore.
"	49	"	- Sept. 1835	34	- Whale ship. (Wilmington).
"	50	"	- Mar. 1836		

J. F. P. 3/21/39.

Wm. H. Forbes
September 3, 1940

Social Welfare
Safety Education

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

The material furnished by the National Safety council for the guidance of those using electrical appliances is of keen interest to people of all localities. The multiplying uses to which these inventions are put, in the home and elsewhere, makes their proper handling of interest to all. In building the home, care should be taken to see that the wiring is of the best, and that it is installed according to the rigid rules laid down by the National Educational Code, and then to see that the material furnished is properly handled.

Be sparing in the use of electricity in proximity to water, or to a damp place. In removing a plug from the wall socket, lay hold of the plug, and do not pull from the cord. Don't put wires under rugs, or drape them over radiators. Be wary of using a Schick razor, or a curling iron in the bathroom. Don't spoil the joy of Christmas by using cord that is in poor condition, or poorly strung, bringing it in contact with tinsel, or other inflammable material, which might cause a fire.

See that the fuses and switches, which are the heart of the whole system, are in good condition. When an emergency arises, throw the switch, shutting off all the power. If too heavy a load is placed on the wiring, a fuse will blow out, these fuses being

the safety valves of the system. Very often the cuase of a fire in the home, is reported as due to defective wiring, which shows the necessity of care being taken, not only in its installation, but in its proper use afterwards.

It is bad policy to connect the flat iron or washing machine with a lamp socket. The switching mechanism in such a socket is built to stand about two hundred watts, in case of a house lamp, while the equipment mentioned will demand from five hundred to a thousand watts, placing to heavy a load on the lamp socket. Washing machines are necessarily placed where there is a supply of water; the motor and cords, if well made and kept in good condition, are insulated against such surroundings.

References: National Safety Council Literature.

File No. 260

Location-Wilmington

Submitted by-Walter H.Kershner

Date-December 13,1935

POPULATION

Composition of the Population of Wilmington

	1930	1920	1910
TOTAL	106 ,5 97	110,168	87,411
NATIVE-WHITE	81,867	83,103	78,309
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE	12,5 92	16,279	
NEGRO	12,080	10,746	9,081

Foreign-born White,by Country of Birth (1930)

ity	Total	England	Russia	Irish Free State	Germany	Poland	Italy
ington	12,592	721	1,226	1,059	844	2,647	3,041

File No. 260

Reference File

LOCATION - State-Wide

Submitted by - Walter H. Kershner

Date - December 11, 1935

Population

1790	59,096
1800	64,273
1810	72,674
1820	72,749
1830	76,748
1840	78,085
1850	91,532
1860	112,216
1870	125,015
1880	146,608
1890	168,493
1900	184,735
1910	202,322
1920	223,003
1930	238,380

Reference - U. S. Census Report.

K. A. Horner
February 4, 1938

Early Population

1638- to 1790 - General

1638 27 or 28 male inhabitants (24 or 25 soldiers, Mans Nillson Kling, commander, Hendrick Huygen, commissioner, Peter Minuit, governor- Minuit departed in 1638)

1644 105 male inhabitants in New Sweden. From list of Gov. Printz in Johnson, Swedish Settlements, II.

1648 83 male inhabitants. Ibid, 710-715

1653 200 souls, including women and children. Letter of Gov. Printz, in Keen's "New Sweden, or Swedes on the Delaware." in Winsor, Narr. and Crit. Hist. IV, 469.

1655 220 male inhabitants, including officers, soldiers, servants, and freemen. From Rising's Journal. Doc. XII and Pvt. letters, in Johnson, Swedish Settlements II, 716-22. 368 persons. Powell, 60.

1671 130 taxables on quit-rent list, NYCD, XII, 490-492

1677 307 tithables, list of tithables living in the jurisdiction of the Court of New Castle on the West Shore of the Delaware. Records of the Court of New Castle, in Pa. Mag. Hist. III, 352-54.

1678 243 taxables including persons between ages of 16 and 60. Scharf, 153

1680 201 families, according to detailed local census of persons residing on the Delaware River. NYCD. Xii, 646-649.

1683 117 persons took oath of allegiance to Penn. Records of the Court of New Castle, 37.

1683-4 219 taxables. Ibid, 79

1684-5 269 taxables. Ibid, 96
1685-6 247 " Ibid. 119
1686-7 289 taxables. Ibid. 167

1687 314 taxables. Scharf, 154

1734 70,000 inhabitants in the three Lower Counties, Petition of R. Penn, in Acts of Privy Council, Unbound papers, 234-439

1775 30,000 total pop. See Thirteen Colonies: Gen. 1775

1783 35,000 " " " " " " 1783

1785 37,000 population, Webster, in N. Y. Directory for 1786, 21

1786 50,000 population see Thirteen Colonies: Gen. 1786

1787 37,000 " " " " " 1787

1790 59,096 " U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Early Population

Local.

Horekil (Lewes)

1671 47 souls. List in NYCD. XII, 522.

1675 8 males, (Probably only freeholders included) NYCD XII, 589

1758 100 houses, inhabitants mostly pilots. Acrelius XI. 144.

New Amstel (New Castle)

1657 60 men capable of bearing arms. Alrichs to Commissioners of the Colonies on the Delaware, In N.Y.C.D. II. 16

20 families, mostly Swedes, not more than 5 or 6 families belong to our nation (Dutch). Letter from Event Pieterson, In N. Y. Eccl. Records, I, 401.

1659 30 families. Letter from Stuyvesant, Sept. 17, 1659. NYCD XII, 254.

1675 17 males (Probably only freeholders included) List in Ibid, XII, 589

1705 2,500 population. Hawkins, Hist. Notices, 118, also Humphreys SPG 163

1728 2,500 souls. Holmes, Annals, I, 543.

1758 240 houses. Acrelius, XI, 144.

1760 100 houses. Burnably, Travels, 57.

1785 5,000 to 6,000 houses. Mandrillon. Le Spectateur americain, 264

Newport

1758 70 or 80 houses. Acrelius, XI, 144.

Wilmington

1739 610 inhabitants. Scharf, 639

1758 260 houses. Acrelius XI, 144

1775 1,172 white, 57 colored. Scharf, 639

1785 400 houses. Webster, In N. Y. Directory for 1786, 22.

Ref. American Population before the Federal Census of 1790. Evarts B. Greene and Virginia D. Harrington. Columbia University Press, 1932, 228 pp. (R312.0973 G. 83.)

Early Population.

Local.

New Castle County.

1787 1997 taxables. List in Scharf. 639, 851, 902, 968, 1018.

Kent County.

1742 1,005 families. Rev. Arthur Usher. Scharf, 1053.

1751 1,320 taxables. Mr. Neill to SPG. V. 97

1759 7,000 pop. Hawkins. Missions of the Church of England, 324, citing Journal of SPG. Vol. XV. 279. Scharf, 1054.

1760 1,500 taxables, which "are not more than one-third of the souls." Mr. Inglis' Acct. in Perry, Hist. Colls. Re. Am. Col. Church, 11, 313

1774 1642 taxables
1782 census, 9,872
1784 1,827 taxables

Figures from unpublished man uscripts in the State House in Dover. Supplied by Miss Stella Sutherland.

1785 2,022 taxables. Lists in Scharf; 1086, 1095, 1118, 1124, 1145, 1175.

Sussex County.

1774 2,636 taxables
1782 Census, 12,650
1784 2,926 taxables

Figures from unpublished manuscripts in the State House in Dover. No figures for New Castle County. See Above.

1785 2,787 taxables. Lists in Scharf. 1216, 1250, 1258, 1271, 1279, 1287, 1296, 1317, 1336, 1341.

Christiana Bridge

1759 70 or 80 houses, Acrelius, Pa. Hs. Mem. XI, 144.

Dover

1722 40 families. Humphries. Spg. 166

1733 15 or 16 families. Mr. Frazer to SPG, in Perry, Hist. Colls. Re. Am. Col. Church, V. 70

1758 100 houses. Acrelius. Dewc. of Cond. of Swedish Churches, XI, 144.

1776 50 families. North Am. and W. Ind. Gazeteer, under Dover.

K. A. Horner,
February 4, 1938

Early Population

Local.

Horekil (Lewes)

1671 47 souls. List in NYCD. XII, 522.

1675 8 males, (Probably only freeholders included) NYCD XII, 589

1758 100 houses, inhabitants mostly pilots. Acrelius XI. 144.

New Amstel (New Castle)

1657 60 men capable of bearing arms. Alrichs to Commissioners of the Colonies on the Delaware, In N.Y.C.D. II. 16

20 families, mostly Swedes, not more than 5 or 6 families belong to our nation (Dutch). Letter from Evert Pieterson, In N. Y. Eccl. Records, I, 401.

1659 30 families. Letter from Stuyvesant, Sept. 17, 1659. NYCD XII, 254.

1675 17 males (Probably only freeholders included) List in Ibid, XII, 589

1705 2,500 population. Hawkins, Hist. Notices, 118, also Humphreys SPG 163

1728 2,500 souls. Holmes, Annals, I, 543.

1758 240 houses. Acrelius, XI, 144.

1760 100 houses. Burnably, Travels, 57.

1785 5,000 to 6,000 houses. Mandrillon. Le Spectateur americain, 264

Newport

1758 70 or 80 houses. Acrelius, XI, 144.

Wilmington

1739 610 inhabitants. Scharf, 639

1758 260 houses. Acrelius XI, 144

1775 1,172 white, 57 colored. Scharf, 639

1785 400 houses. Webster, In Y. Y. Directory for 1786, 22.

Ref. American Population before the Federal Census of 1790. Evarts B. Greene and Virginia D. Harrington. Columbia University Press, 1932, 228 pp. (R312.0973 G. 83.)

Weston H. Blake
State architectural survey

(39p. total)

State Drawer 23
Folder: Pts. of Interest.

CHECK LIST OF ~~OLD~~ HOUSES
in Delaware

Peter Alrich in 1677 reclaimed a piece of land on the south side of Christiana Creek. The house is still standing where one of his descendents Peter Sigfriedus lived (?)

Asbury Methodist Meeting House - Wilmington, Del.
Third and Walnut Sts.
Built 1798
Seat of Methodism in Northern Delaware.

Ashland, - Delaware
Christiana Hundred
Grist Mill built 1715 (below Garrett's) operated 40 years by A. & J. D. Sharpless, still operated by the Pusey's
(Ashland Covered Bridge)

Blake

24

Bank of Delaware - Wilmington, Del.

originally located at 6th & Market Sts.

builder, Benjamin Betts

removed and rebuilt 1932

as first bank continuously used till 1931

now at Lovering Ave. & Union Sts.

Barratt's Chapel - Delaware

Near Frederica--S. Murderkill Hundred Kent Co.

Built May 1780, Brick 42 x 48 Two stories and

gallery inside.

Belmont Hall, - Smyrna, Delaware.

(See "Delaware, Past and Present" p. 850

illustrations of Belmont Hall)

Blandy House

Reference: Delaware and the Eastern Shore - Edward Nolle

Vallandegham - T. B. Lippincott Co. Phila.-1922 p. 94.

Blake 25

Bowers Beach (town) - Delaware

Rather picturesque fishing and oyster dredging village also summer resort.

Big Thursday

Black Saturday

Brandywine Academy, 5 Vandever Ave. Wilmington, Del.

built 1793, Belfry added 1820.

one of the earliest educational buildings in state. Now branch library.

Brandywine Spring - Delaware

Medicinal Springs

Well known summer resort during early and middle 19th century

Ref.- Delaware Past & Present - Wm. Lloyd Bevan - Lewis Hist. Pub. Co. New York - 1929 - Vol II p. 798.

Buena Vista Clayton Mansion - Built about 1842
remodeled and addition c. 1930
built by John M. Clayton, U. S. Senator, Secretary of State under President Taylor, 1846.

Byrn Zion Baptist Church - Near Kenton, Delaware
built 1781

Christiana - Delaware
Interesting for a few characteristic houses - General Lafayette passed through in 1781. Once a prosperous shipping place,- Lafayette and 1200 Continental troops landed here en route for Head of Elk - An old church built 1745, rebuilt 1858 - Grave of Colonel Patterson, Revolutionary Hero, on rear wall of Church - Grave of John Read, Father of George Read - Signer of Declaration of Independence.

Ref: A Guide to Some Historic Points in Delaware 1916 - page 7.

Center Friends Meeting House, Yorklyn, 1795

A Guide to Some Historic Spots in Delaware, 1916 P.6
by The National Society of Colonial Dames of America
in the State of Delaware.

Ref: Public Library, Wilmington, Del.

Cherbourg

Three miles east of Dover on Little Creek Road
deeded to John Mann in 1715. Home of Cornelius P.
Comegys, Governor of Delaware 183? to 1841.

Christ Church - Dover, Delaware

Built 1734, restored since
interesting grave stones.

House (Swedish) ? Claimmanuel, NCC

built about 1777, unchanged since built.

Claymont, (town) - Delaware.

Interesting and attractive historically on account of the Naaman Residence and Block House where Generals Washington and Wayne visited.

Cooch's Bridge - Delaware.

Interesting because of the Battle of Cooch's Bridge, September 1777. U. S. Flag first unfurled in Battle.

Coopers Corner House near Camden - Delaware

Built early in 18th century by Daniel Mifflin, the first settler, originally called Piccadilly, then changed to Mifflin's Cross Roads, and 1788 to Camden.

Cooch House - Newark, Delaware

Built c 1760.

Corbit House - Odessa

built 1774, brick Georgian Mansion, splendid detail inside and out.

The Corbit House (next to the Wilson House on Main St. Odessa) was built in 1772 by Daniel W. Corbit. The house has descended to his grandson, Daniel W. Corbit, and is now occupied by him; interesting architecture in second story drawing-room.

Reference: A Guide to Some Historic Points in Delaware, 1916, page 12, compiled by The National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware; Public Library, Wilmington, Del.

Canby House - 1401 Market St. - Wilmington, Delaware.

built 1791

A Guide to Some Historic Spots in Delaware, 1916, p. 5 by The National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware.

Reference Room - Public Library, Wilmington, Delaware.

Camden

Camden

Incorporated town in North Murderkill Hundred
Interesting as an early Friend's Settlement
where the Mifflin, Lowber, Howell and other families
settled.

Patty Cannon House

Canterbury (town) - Delaware

Small place. 1 mile from Viola, 3 miles from
Felton. When Dover was established in 1717 some of
the residents wished the new town named "Canterbury".
Determined to use the name, they moved a few miles
to the south and established "Canterbury."
Architecture.

Dilworth House - near Augustine Pier on road from MacDonough to Port Penn

The house was built at a very early date, and in a way that would afford protection against the Indians - Two of the original windows have been retained in the remodeled dwelling - A vault in the basement leads by a secret passage to the river, though having been long walled up. It has not been explored in modern times.

Thomas F. Dilworth

his grandfather William Hill came in possession of this place. The house on it was built at a very early date, and in a way that would afford protection against the Indians.

Dagsboro - Delaware

Incorporated town in Dagsboro Hundred - named from General John Dagsworthy - a colonial military man who distinguished himself in French & Indian Wars and the Revolution. - Interesting because of Penna. Baltimore boundary disputes.

Near Dagsboro is the Historic church, Prince George's (Episcopal) Chapel.

Delaware City, - Delaware

Interesting because of canal and proximity to Fort Delaware and Army Post.

Derickson House, 1811 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

Built before 1760

John Dickinson House - Dover, Delaware

Built 1740

Home of signer of Declaration of Independence.

First State Assembly held in this House.

Samuel Dickinson House

Originally called "Kingston Upon Hull" part of Logan Tract

Slave Burying Ground

Nine or ten brick buildings

Towns Point on St. Jones Creek

Here the first courts in Kent County were held.

Duck Creek - Delaware

This hamlet, the first settlement in Duck Creek Hundred on the Kent Side of Duck Creek. Laid out prior to 1718 and on the nearest cross roads about a mile away developed into Smyrna. Some early houses there

Dower House - Vicinity of Odessa

See Description of Hugenot House.

Dutch House - Port Penn

Dutch Colonial, St. George's Hundred

Date undetermined.

Friends Meeting House - Wilmington, Del.

4th & West St.

Built 1817

John Dickinson attended and was buried in Burying Ground. Bronze tablet placed 1934? at N. E. corner 4th & Washington when Dickinson College of which he was one of the founders desired to remove his body for interment on College campus. (Please verify).

Blake 34

Fairview - on Causeway east of Odessa

residence of Elias N. Moore

built 1775 by Major James Moore

Design of house: Georgian Colonial

Reference: A Guide to Some Historic Points in Delaware p. 12, compiled by The National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware, 1916. Public Library, Wilmington.

Fort Delaware

Situated on Pea Patch Island in Delaware River, 1 1/8 miles from the Delaware shore.

Transferred to National Government 1813

Fortifications begun 1814

Fortifications finished 1859

Northern Prison Camp during War of Secession.

Farmhurst - Delaware

State Hospital for Insane

Interesting to Psychiatrists.

Blake 31

Frederica (town) - Delaware

South Murderkill Hundred, lies on tract warranted 1681 to Benoni Biship, known as St. Collom on N. W. Branch of Murderkill Hundred known at first as "Johnny Cake Landing" Prior to 1857 it was a prosperous shipping port.

Some good colonial buildings.

Gooch House (Bronze Tablet) vicinity of Newark

On the Wilmington and Elkton Turnpike, north side of road, 3.5 miles south of Newark.

Description: Erected 1760 by Thomas Gooch, who came here from England 1746. He was a captain in the French and Indian wars, member of Colonial Assembly, Judge of Court of Common Pleas, and Colonel in American Revolution. The house was enlarged by his grandson, William Gooch, an incorporator of the first Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co. and Major General of Delaware Militia. Lord Cornwallis had his quarters here Sept. 3rd to 8th.

Reference: Historic Markers Commission of Delaware Publishers, 1933. Public Library, Wilmington,

2507/17506 2524/12500/25000/30000

3 4/1

Grantham House - outskirts of New Castle.

Interesting example of middle 18th century Colonial.

Interesting interior panelling

Original brickwork stuccoed

Some interior changes

Interesting 4 bay facade

Present owner Mrs. Padburg

Huguenot House or Dower House

Built 1738 by Arnold Naudain

Henry Clay - Delaware

Attractive scenery along Brandywine with interesting architectural accessories, mill, houses, etc.

Henry Clay Belltower and Mill - Wilmington, Del.

Stone with Brick Tower, Mill Race and Dam for Power.

Holland House - Milford

Built 1763.

Hugenot House - Vicinity of Odessa.

Also known as "Dower House."

Built 1711 by Arnold Naudain on Appoquinimink; owned by D. Corbit. Fine architecture.

Reference: The National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware, 1916, "A Guide to Some Historic Points in Delaware P.? ". Public Library, Wilmington, Delaware.

Immanuel Church - New Castle, Delaware.

E. Corner of Green, Harmony and Market Sts.

Built on site of first fort.

First Episcopal Church in Delaware. Parish founded in 1689. Church built in 1703. Very interesting Church yard.

(Jaquett)
(Jacquet)

Jacquette House - "Long Hook"

built 1763 (?)

Jean Paul Jacquette lived on this tract 1684.

- A Guide to some Historic Spots in Delaware, 1916, by The National Society of Colonial Dames of American in the State of Delaware, p. 4.

Reference: Public Library, Wil. Del.

Location: On US Route 13, 1.1 miles south of Christiana River, west side of Highway.

Description: Formerly residence of Mayor Peter Jacquette, distinguished of the Delaware line in the Revolution. He was born there 1755; died there 1834; buried at Old Swedes' Church, Wilmington. Land was originally owned by Jean Paul Jacquet, Vice Director and Chief Magistrate of New Netherland 1655 - 1657.

Reference: Historic Markers Commission, Publishers, 1933.

See Scharf - Cond index Jacquette - Land

The Judge's House - Georgetown, Delaware.

Cor. First and Market Streets.

Built 1810 by Judge Peter Robinson.

Blake 39

Lockerman House - Byfield

in Dover, Kent Co. Delaware.

Location: Adjoining Court House property, residence of Miss Murphy. Date of building unknown, but the first deed of land, 1722, to John Lindsey. Next house, south owned by Mrs. A. H. Culbreth, built by Nicholas Lockerman, for his son, Vincent, in 1746. Contains much fine paneling and wood carving.

Reference: A Guide to Some Historic Points in Delaware, 1916, page 17, compiled by The National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware; Public Library, Wilmington, Del.

Law Office of George Jones - Dover Del.

Built 1800

Frame building in bad shape.

Josiah Lewden House

The elder Josiah Lewden lived opposite Newport where he built a big hip roof house which is still standing.

Blake 40

John Lewden House

In 1669 a patent was issued to Sargeant Thos. Wollaston for a piece of land called Bellyein 1729 this was sold to John Lewden whose son John built a large brick house on his land in 1770, opposite the Christiana Bridge, enlarged in 1815.

Lafayette's Headquarters, Battle of Brandywine

(See history of Delaware Past and Present, Wilson Lloyd Bloan) Vol. II 448 illustrated

(Is it still in existence?)

Liston Corner House - Vicinity of Odessa

Built 1680

Visited by pirates 1747.

Reference: A Guide to Some Historic Points in Delaware p. 12, compiled by The National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware, 1916. Public Library, Wilmington.

Lock House - St. Georges

Nicholas Loockerman House - Dover, Del.

Built bu his son Vincent in 1746.

contains good woodwork.

McDonough

Home and burying ground of Commodore McDonough, naval hero 1812--originally named "The Trap" also Kirkwood, fought in thirty two battles of Revolutionary War.

Marshallton, Mill Creek Hundred about 2½ m. from Newport

Some early architecture nearby.

Blake 42

Manor House - Vicinity of Odessa.

Built by Edmund Cantwell 1770, on a branch of the Appoquinimink River.

Reference: A Guide to Some Historic Points in Delaware, 1916, page 12, compiled by The National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware; Public Library, Wilmington, Del.

Mansion House - River Road.

Seven miles S. E. of New Castle at Hamburg Lane

built 1750 by Alex. Porter

present owners Rodney Heirs.

Macdonough Buring Ground

The Marvel House - Dover, Delaware

Pedimented Classical Portico.

Middletown - Delaware

Dates Back to 1678.

Daniel Mifflin House - Camden (?) Delaware.

Built 1783. South of Dover three quarters of a mile on the State Road is the Cooper Corner House on right, remodeled -Built in 1702 - Turn to the right two miles to Camden originally called Piccadilly by Daniel Mifflin, the first settler, then changed to Mifflin's Cross Roads- In 1788 it became known as Camden - The Daniel Mifflin House is at the Junction of the Cross Roads - Since occupied as a tavern.

Reference: A Guide to Some Historic Points in Delaware 1916 page 19.

Samuel Howell Mifflin House

Samuel Howell Mifflin House is the next house on the north to Daniel Mifflin House. Present occupant is Samuel Hunn Mifflin.

Blake 9T

Old Meeting House

West from the tavern in Camden is an Old Meeting House at the end of the street built in 1805, now the only Quaker organization in Kent County.

Mill Creek Hundred

John England Esq. 1723 bought lands on White Clay Creek at the mouth of Muddy Run Built a dwelling and grist mill since called John England's mill on land bought of Toby Leech, died in 1736. John's brother, Joseph came to Delaware and built the present manor house in 1747.

Mill Creek Hundred

In 1804, 463 taxables, 7 of these "block men"
99 log houses, 48 stone, 21 brick.

Naaman's Creek Bridge

Original bridge prior to 1680 replaced by stone arch bridge 1832 (toll bridge until 1832)

Blake 45

Naaman's Old Tavern

Built 1775

Stone

Some changes

Naaman's House and Block House

Naaman's on Delaware.

Newark - Delaware.

Interesting as a "College Town" near attractive scenery with Farm Houses, Mills, etc.

Blake 46

Newark Academy - Newark, Del.

Founded at New London, Pennsylvania, in 1741, by the Rev. Dr. Francis Alison. Removed in 1752 to Cecil Co., Maryland, and in 1767 to Newark, Del. Chartered by Thomas and Richard Penn, 1769. Closed from 1777 to 1780 on account of Revolutionary War. Merged with Newark College (now University of Delaware) in 1834. Separated from College 1869 and continued as independent Academy until 1898.

Location: South-east corner of Main and Academy Sts. Newark. Building dates from 1840, 1841, 1871.

Reference: Historic Markers Commission, Publishers, 1933, pp. 18-19.

Newport - Delaware

A few interesting houses

Formerly more important in the days of water transportation.

Blake 47

Odessa (Town) - Delaware

Interesting historically as a decadent town, relatively important only when wheat growing and shipping made it so. Formerly called "Cantwell's Bridge" but changed in 1855 to Odessa the famous Black Sea (Russia) what shipping fort.

Daniel Corbit House

Wilson House

School House, about 1840

Odessa School House

Old Brick House - Near Dover, Delaware.

Originally owned by Patty Cannon, built 1780

Old slave dungeons, passageways used by underground (slave) railway.

Old Residence - nr. Buck's Bridge b. 1800
Believed to straddle Mason and Dixon Line.

Old Christ Church - nr. Laurel, Delaware
Broad Creek, 2 miles East of Laurel
founded 1707, unchanged.
Frame of native heart pine, unpainted original wood, interesting interior pulpit, etc.

Old Church - Odessa
c. 1800
Frame bad condition.

Old College - Newark.

Old Drawyers Presbyterian Church - nr. Odessa
Built c. 1773.
brick Georgian
unusual pulpit and sounding board and other woodwork.

Blake 49

Old Presbyterian Church - New Castle

East side of Market St. facing the green

Built 1707, Belfry added.

Owners, Elders of Presbyterian Church

Brick stuccoed, 1 story pitch roof with hooded gables, segment barrel vault ceiling, rectangular plan. Formerly with Gallery.

Old Quaker Meeting House - Camden, Kent Co. Del.

Brick, built 1783.

Old Quaker Meeting House - Odessa

Little Architectutal merit

Graveyard interesting.

Old State House - Dover, Delaware

Built 1787

with new addition

Old St. Anne's Church, near Middletown, Delaware

Congregation established before 1704

Present building claimed built in 1768-may be older.

Interesting and picturesque graveyard

Alter cloth presented by Queen Anne.

Old Swedes Church (Holy Trinity) - Wilmington, Del.

Built 1698 - Belfry added, completely restored 1898.

Old Town Hall - New Castle, Delaware.

Second and Delaware Sts. on site of old Market House

Built?

Owners-Trustees of Market Square.

Old Town Hall, 6th & Market St. Wilmington, Del.

Built 1798, architect Peter Bauduy.

Restored 1927.

Interesting Historical Collection

Old Cells in cellar.

Blake 57

Old House, Once a tavern - St. Georges.

Old Public Building - Climmanuel (?) New Castle Co.

Burial Ground of Pigeon Run Church
Burial Ground for Bethel Chapel of Welsh
Tract Meeting House

Pleasanton Abbey - near Dover, Delaware.
North of Silver Lake, on Leipsic Road
Built
by Henry Stephens who lived here during Revolution
and concealed British soldiers on occasions in his house.

Blake 52

Port Penn, incorporated town. St. George's Hundred
4 miles from Delaware City
Old Dutch Colonial House
date not established
name perhaps suggested by Penn's landing there
to take in water
Stewart House (1728) with cannon ball in walls from
British warship "Roebuck"

Port Penn, The "Miss Stewart" hip roofed house in the village is quite old, for it has a fire back in an open hearth bearing the date 1723.
Count Pulaski built and lived in the house occupied by James M. Webb.
Reference: A Guide to Some Historic Spots in Delaware, p. 11, compiled by The National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware, 1916. Public Library, Wilmington.

Presbyterian Church - Dover Delaware
Governor's Ave.
Built 1793.

Blake 53

Prince George's Chapel - Dagsboro, Del.

Dagsborough Hundred

Built probably in first years of 18th century, but before 1717.

Frame and unpainted native heart pine, later additions

Interesting in Architectural character.

Gallery in interior

General John Dagsworthy buried under the Chapel chancel.

Quaker Meeting House

3 miles from Dover

Little Creek Road,

Built ?

The Ridgeley Farm - near Dover, Dekaware

Blake J4

John Richardson House

Original mill site 18 acres on which mill was built s. side of Little Falls Creek b. 1687 John Richardson erected a brick dwelling 1723 still standing (Conrad 1908)

Richardson Richardson House ("Big House on the Hill")

Richard Richardson, son of John R. in 1765 built a spacious mansion house nearer the mill on the present Newport turnpike about ⅛ mile from Wilmington City limits.

Owned later by Henry C. Conrad, esq.

The Ridgely House - Dover, Delaware.

Fine Wood work, much restored

Ringgold House - near Kenton, Delaware.

Blake

Caesar Rodney House

Byefield, tract of 900 acres by William Rodney inherited by Ceasar.

Sign of the Ship Tavern, 230 Market St. Wilmington

Ante Revolution, Greatly altered.

St. James Church, near Stanton - Delaware.

Organized in 1720 , and its third building of stone 45 x 40 feet with a gallery around three sides, contains a marble slab with the inscription "St. James Church founded 1720 rebuilt 1822"

Reference: History of the State of Delaware Vol. 2, page 482.

St. George's Church nr. Lewes Delaware

On south side of Love's Branch about 9 miles from Lewes. Interesting graves and walled church yard.

St. George's (town) - Delaware

Picturesquely situated

Interesting because of the canal and the impressive rising Bridges.

St. Matthews - Cedar Creek, Delaware

Old Frame church erected in 1717 on Church Creek, a branch of Cedar Creek - no remains of church remain. Some of the tombstones in the churchyard remain.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Mispillion Hundred

Original Building erected in 1765 on land conveyed by John Read, October 31, 1765 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts

In 1836 an effort was made to rebuild it.

Old building entirely gone.

Smyrna (town) - Delaware

Next to Dover, the largest town entirely in Kent County. Some interesting Colonial and other period houses

Belmont Hall.

Stockford on Wilmington, New Castle Roads.

Residence of Col. John Stockton of Revolutionary Army
Gen. James Henry Wilson of Civil War Fame also lived
here.
Known also as the Andrews Place.

Swanwick Manor House "Regency House"

near New Castle, Landers Lane between
duPont Boulevard and River Road,
built 1820 architects John Garache
brick stuccoed.

Tussey House - nr. Wilmington, Delaware.

US. Route 13. South side, one mile north of Wilmington
on Penny Hill.
Date 1765.
Reference: A Guide to some Historic Points in Del. 1916,
page 12, compiled by the Nat'l Society of Colonial Dames
of America in Del. History of the State of Delaware
by Henry C. Conrad, Vol. 2, p. 449, published by author,
in Wilmington, 1908.

Tussey House - (continued)

Architecture: Dutch Colonial with the upper portion of the characteristics of the "Swedish hip-roof"; lower portion built of stone, upper portion of brick.

The Joseph Tatnall House, 1803 Market St. Wilmington.

The original design of the exterior has, with the exception of removal of a portion of the roof, been unchanged, although the home was remodelled in 1840. A bronze tablet, bearing the following inscription, is placed on the front wall of the house. "Built about 1760. Anthony Wayne's Headquarters, 1777". Generals Washington, Lafayette, Wayne, and other officers met here to hold council and hear reports prior to Battle of the Brandywine. Later occupied by the British. Joseph Tatnall owned and operated original four mills on the Brandywine and supplied flour to the Continental Army.

Reference: Historic Markers Commission of Delaware, Publishers, 1933. Public Library, Wilmington, Del.

Route: West side of U. S. Route #13, third house from Nineteenth St.

Blake 59

Thompson's Bridge - New Castle County, near Montchanin.

Tynhead Court - Dover, Delaware
S. Little Creek Road.
Built 1780.

Woolstock, Henry Latimer House, Middleboro Road and Newport Pike.
Main part built 1765, addition 1795.

The Wait House - Dover, Delaware
Built 1840.

Welsh Tract

"The origin of the name "Welsh Tract" is due to the fact that a large numberof that nationality from the iron manufacturing district of Wales were drawn to the locality by the iron deposits and obtained from William Penn, October 15, 1701 a grant of 3,000 acres Those settlers came from the Pennsylvania "Welsh Tract which Penn had granted them in 1684 --40,000 acres.

Location: 2.5 south from Newark on west side of Newark to Middletown Road at intersection of Baptist Church Road. The congregation was organized in Wales, 1701 and settled here in 1703. A cannon ball passed thru the Meeting House during the Battle of Cooch's Bridge, Sept. 3, 1777.

Historic markers Commission of Delaware, June 30, 1933

Description: The present edifice, built of brick in 1746, though nearly two hundred years old, is still in a state of good preservation.

Reference: History of the State of Del. by Conrad, H.C. Published by the author, Wilmington, Del., 1908, page 526, Vol. 2. Public Library, Wilmington, Del.

White Clay Hundred

The head of the Christiana Church, one of the oldest Presbyterian Churches in America, was organized in 1708

Log Church

Second Church of brick built in 1750.

Burnt in 1858. Rebuilt in same year.

Woodbine - Dover, Delaware

Built 1790

Welsh Tract Baptist Meeting House - nr. Newark.

Yorklyn - Christiana Hundred

Interesting Old Mills, Garrett Snuff Mill in operation about century and half.

Interesting small stone houses

Quaker Meeting Center

1708 a small meeting house built (Center Friends Meeting House 1795).

From The Forum; or Forty Years Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar. By David Paul Brown, Vol.1 Philadelphia Pa. Robert H.Small, Law Bookseller, No. 21 South Sixth Street. 1856.

Thomas M'Kean
First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Born, 1734, -- Appointed, 1777--Died 1817.

P. 323

Thomas M'Kean, one of the illustrious signers of the Declaration of Independence, was the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania after the Declaration of Independence. He was appointed to that post on the 28th of July, 1777, and continued therein until the year 1799, when he was elected governor of the commonwealth, and was succeeded as chief justice by Edward Shippen, w ho, from June 31st, 1791, until the resignation of Mr. M'Kean, had been an associate judge.

P.326

But to return to Mr. M'Kean. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of March, 1734. He was of Irish extraction; the son of William M'Kean, who married a lady by the name of Letitia Finney. He studied law in the office of David Finney, a maternal uncle and lawyer of note, at Newcastle, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, in the year 1757; some years prior to which, he had been a clerk of the prothonotary, and afterwards prothonotary and register of Newcastle. Subsequently, in 1762, he was selected to revise the laws; and eventually, as has been said, became chief justice, and finally governor, of Pennsylvania, in which last office he continued for three terms.

Judge M'Kean, among those who best knew him, was always considered a sound lawyer and an upright judge. He, however, although theoretically attached to the democracy of the time, was somewhat aristocratic in his practice, he was a stern and an arbitrary man, still one quite susceptible of flattery, fond of official

display, and by no means averse to the blandishments of titles. On this subject it is related of him, that shortly after his appointment, a petition was presented to him, directed to the Right Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq., Lord Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, upon which he very complacently observed: "These are, perhaps, more titles than I can fairly lay claim to, but at all events the petitioner has erred on the right side." In opening the session of his courts, it was done with great ceremony and form, and the Chief Justice held all his attendants to the most rigid observance of respectful duty. The judges, it is true, had thrown off their wigs, but they nevertheless retained the robes and such other appliances, as probably in their opinion, contributed to make "ambition virtue." In taking their seats at the opening of the court in the city, as well as in the counties -- with all their professed republican principles-- they followed and imitated, at no great distance, the example of the judges of the English Court of King's Bench. The sheriff, in all his pomp, together with the tip-staves and attendants, assembled at the commencement of the term, and swelled the retinue of the Chief Justice and his associates, as they proceeded to assume their respective places upon the judicial seat. We mention these ceremonies, not to complain of them, but rather to show, that it was far easier to cast off all allegiance to the mother country, than altogether to abandon or renounce those fashions or follies which were portions of our inheritance.

Chief Justice M'Kean, though always deemed a very able lawyer, and a man of inflexible honesty; was still a man of strong prejudices, jealous of his authority, and rough and overbearing in its maintenance. If the advocates of his time had not been men of exalted and unbending principles, his sternness of judicial de-

portment would have exercised a most deplorable influence upon the independence of the bar, but the aristocracy of genius can neither be awed nor subdued, and while its possessor cannot but feel conscious of its value, it also secures the unwilling homage of those, however lofty may be their official position, who would presumptuously venture to attempt to put it into "circumscription and confine." A truly great man can always measure himself, and measure others, too, and whatever external tribute he may pay to official dignity, he never forgets his own. The forms and ceremonies of courts enjoin reverence to the sovereign, yet it has not unfrequently happened, that even there, in the language of Scott, " the immortal bows to the mortal." Nature is so true to herself, that she never doffs her cap to artificial greatness, the head may sometimes bend, but the heart always hold its place.

We have said that Judge M'Kean was a stern and despotic man; as an instance of it, it is related of him, that while Governeur Morris was addressing him, some remark that he made gave offence to his Honor, who, turning to the counsel, somewhat roughly, commanded him to take his seat. Mr. Morris, who was a man of lofty spirit, replied, " If, sir, you do not wish to hear me, I will cease speaking; but whether I shall sit or stand, depends upon my own convenience, and I prefer standing."

At another time, Mr. Lewis, who was also a firm man, and had, for the most part, great influence with the Court, prefaced a motion which he was about to make, by saying, that the subject was so uncommon, that he scarcely knew in what form to present the application; to which the judge harshly answered, "You have been more than twenty years at the bar, Sir, and if you don't understand how to make a motion, you had better consult your books, and learn."

It need hardly be remarked, whatever may have been his deficiency in civility, that he was a judge of great decision and force of character. During the course of his long judicial life, he never wavered in what his duty seemed to require.

There are many instances exemplifying his inflexibility in the administration of justice, but to refer to them all would be to occupy too much space. Two or three cases will serve to furnish an accurate understanding of his supercilious mode of discharging his official duty.

In 1778, he issued a warrant against Colonel Robert L. Hooper, a deputy-quarter-master, charging him with having libelled the magistrates of Pennsylvania, in a letter to Governeur Morris, and commanding the sheriff of Northampton county to bring the colonel before the chief justice at Yorktown. Colonel Hooper waited upon General Greene, at that time next in command to Washington, to know whether the circumstances of the army would allow his absence. General Greene wrote to Chief Justice M'Kean, from Valley Forge encampment, 3d June, 1778, stating that, as the army was just upon the wing, he could not consent to Colonel Hooper being absent, as there was no one to fill his place; and requesting that Hooper might be permitted to enter into a recognizance to appear at any court where he was legally answerable. This letter caused the chief justice to flare up, and produced the following authorative and peremptory reply:-

"Yorktown, June 9th, 1778.

"Sir:--I have just now received your favor of the 3d instant, and am not a little surpised that the sheriff of Northampton county should have permitted Colonel Robert L. Hooper, after he was arrested by virtue of my precept, to wait upon you until he had appeared before me.

"You say, sir, 'Colonel Hooper waited upon me to communicate his situation, and to know if the circumstances of the army would admit of his absence; but, as the army is just upon the wing, and part of it will, in all probability, march through his district, I could not, without great necessity, consent to his being absent, as there is no other person that can give the necessary aid upon this occasion.'

"I do not think, sir, that the absence, sickness, or even death of Mr. Hooper could be attended with such a consequence, that no other person could be found who could give the necessary aid upon this occasion; but what attracts my attention the most, is your observation that you cannot, without great necessity, consent to his being absent. As to that, sir, I shall not ask your consent, nor that of any other person, in or out of the army, whether my precept shall be obeyed or not in Pennsylvania.

"The warrant for the arrest of Mr. Hooper being special, no other magistrate can take cognizance thereof but myself. The mode you purpose, of giving bail, cannot be adopted, for many reasons.

"I should be very sorry to find that the execution of criminal law should impede the operations of the army in any instance; but much more so to find the latter impede the former.

"I am, sir, with much respect,

"Your most obedient, humble servant,

"Thomas M'Kean.

"Major-General Greene."

In the case of Respublica v. The Chevalier de Longechamps, he manifests toward the defendant as much severity as he does obsequiousness towards "our great and good ally," the king of France.

The defendant, a count of France, was indicted for having, on the 17th of May, 1784, at the dwelling of the French minister plenipotentiary, in the presence of Francis Barbe Marbois, unlawfully threatened and menaced bodily harm and violence to the person of said Francis Barbe Marbois, he being counsul-general of France to the United States, and under the protection of the law of nations and this commonwealth; and that afterwards, on the 19th of May, that he made an assault upon and did strike said Francis Barbe Marbois, in violation of the laws,&c.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

Under the first count,it was proved that the defendant said to Marbois, "Je vousdishonnererа Polişon, Coquin;" and repeated the words.

In support of the second count, it appeared that he called Marbois a blackguard, in the public streets, and struck the cane of Marbois, upon which Marbois used his stick with some severity in return. The cause of the attack was the refusal of Marbois to authenticate certain documents for the defendant, who had been an officer in the French army.

The defendant was convicted, and M'Kean, C. J., pronounced the following sentence:-

"You have been guilty of an atrocious violation of the law of nations. You have grossly insulted gentlemen, the peculiar objects of this law,(gentlemen of amiable characters, and highly esteemed by the government of this State,) in a most wantom and unprovoked manner; and it is now the interest, as well as duty, of the government, to animadvert upon your conduct with a becoming severity; such a severity as may tend to reform yourself, to deter others from the commission of the like crime, preserve the honor of the State,

and maintain peace with our great and good ally, and the world.

"A wrong opinion has been entertained concerning the conduct of Lord Chief Justice Holt, and the Court of King's Bench, in England, in the noted case of the Russian ambassador. They detained the offenders after conviction, in prison, from term to term, until the Czar Peter was satisfied, without ever proceeding to judgment; and from this it has been inferred, that the Court doubted whether they could inflict any punishment for an infraction of the law of nations. But this was not the reason. The court never doubted that the law of nations formed part of the law of England, and that a violation of this general law could be punished by them; but no punishment less than death would have been thought by the czar an adequate reparation for the arrest of his ambassador. This punishment they could not inflict, and such a sentence as they could have given he might have thought a fresh insult. Another expedient was therefore fallen upon. However, the princes of the world at this day are more enlightened, and do not require impracticable nor unreasonable reparation for injuries of this kind.

"Upon the whole, the Court, after a most attentive consideration of every circumstance in this case, do award, and direct me to pronounce the following sentence:-

"That you pay a fine of one hundred French crowns to the Commonwealth; that you be imprisoned until the fourth day of July, 1786, which will make a little more than two years imprisonment in the whole; that you then give good security to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour to all public ministers, secretaries to embassies, and consuls, as well as to all the liege people of Pennsylvania, for the space of seven years, by entering into a recognizance yourself, in one thousand pounds, and two securities in five hundred each; that you pay the costs of this prosecution, and remain committed until

this sentence be complied with."

Again, in the case of Respublica v. Oswald,* he showed those stern qualities in a high degree, and they were even rendered more conspicuous, from the contrast presented by the conduct of Judge Bryan, who seemed to have **trimmed** his sails rather closely to the "popular gale."

The case was this : -- On the 12th of July, 1788, Mr. Lewis moved for a rule to show cause, why an attachment should not issue for the publication of a libel by the defendant, during the pending of a suit of Browne v. Oswald. The facts out of which this application arose, stood thus: Oswald having inserted in his newspaper, "The Independent Gazette," several anonymous pieces against the character of Andrew Browne, the master of a female academy in the city of Philadelphia, Browne applied to him, to give up the authors of those pieces, but being refused that satisfaction, he brought an action for libel against Oswald, returnable into the Supreme Court, on the second day of July, and therein demanded bail for £1000. Previously to the return day of the writ, the question of bail being brought, by citation, before Mr. Justice Bryan, at his chambers, the judge, on a full hearing of the cause of action, in the presence of both the parties, ordered the defendant to be discharged on common bail; and the plaintiff appealed from this order to the Court. Afterwards, on the first day of July, Oswald published, under his own signature, an address to the public, which contained a narrative of these proceedings, the following passages of which were the grounds of this motion:-

* 1 Dallas's R., 319.

"Had Mr. Browne pursued me in this line, without loss of time, agreeably to his lawyer's letter, I should not have supposed it extraordinary; but to arrest me the moment the federal intelligence came to hand, indicated that the commencement of this suit was not so much the child of his own fancy, as it has been probably dictated to and urged on him by others, whose sentiments upon the new constitution have not, in every respect, coincided with mine. In fact, it was my idea in the first progress of the business, that Mr. Browne was merely the hand-maid of some of my enemies among the federalists; and in this class I must rank his great patron, Dr. Rush, (whose brother is a Judge of the Supreme Court.) I think Mr. Browne's conduct has since confirmed the idea beyond a doubt. Enemies I have had in the legal profession, and it may, perhaps add to the hopes of malignity, that this action is instituted in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; however, if former prejudices should be found to operate against me on the bench, it is with a jury of my country, properly elected and impannelled, a jury of freemen and independent citizens, I must rest the suit. I have escaped the jaws of persecution through this channel, on certain memorable occasions, and hope I shall never be a sufferer, let the blast of faction blow with all its furies."

"The doctrine of libel being a doctrine incompatible with law and liberty, and at once destructive of the privileges of a free country, in the communication of our thoughts, has not hitherto gained any footing in Pennsylvania; and the vile measures formerly taken to lay me by the heels on this subject, only brought down obloquy upon the conductors themselves. I may well suppose the same love of liberty yet pervades my fellow-citizens, and that they will not allow the freedom of the press to be violated upon any refined pretence which

oppressive ingenuity or courtly study can invent."

Upon this state of facts, after hearing a full discussion from William Lewis, for the motion, and Jonathan Dickenson Sergeant, for the defendant, the Chief Justice observed:

"The counsel, in support of their motion, have argued that this address was intended to prejudice the public mind upon the merits of the cause, by propagating an opinion that Browne was the instrument of a party to persecute and destory the defendant; that he acted under the particular influence of Dr. Rush, whose brother is judge of this court; and, in short, that from the ancient prejudices of all the judges, the defendant did not stand a chance of a fair trial. Assertions and imputations of this kind are certainly calculated to defeat the administration of justice. Let us therefore inquire, first, whether they ought to be considered as a contempt of court; and, secondly, whether, if so, the offender is punishable by attachment. And here I must be allowed to observe, that libelling is a great crime, whatever sentiment may be entertained by those who live by it. With respect to the heart of a libeller, it is more dark and base than that of an assassin, or than his, who commits a midnight arson. It is true, that I may never discover the wretch who has burned my house or set fire to my barn; but these losses are easily repaired, and bring with them no portion of ignominy or reproach. But the attacks of the libeller admit not of this consolation; the injuries which are done to character and reputation seldom can be cured, and the most innonent man may, in a moment, be deprived of his good name, upon which perhaps he depends for all the prosperity and all the happiness of his life. To what tribunal can he then

resort. It is vain to object that those who know him will disregard the slander since the wide circulation of public prints must render it impracticable to apply the antidote as far as the poison has been extended. Nor can it be fairly said, that the same opportunity is given to vindicate, which had been employed to defame him; for many will read the charge who may never see the answer; and while the object of accusation is publicly pointed at, the malicious and malignant author rests in the dishonorable security of an anonymous signature. Where much has been said, something will be believed; and it is one of the many artifices of the libeller to give to his charges an aspect of general support, by changing and multiplying the style and name of his performances. But shall such things be transacted with impunity in a free country, and among an enlightened people? Let every honest man make this appeal to his heart and understanding, and the answer must be---No!

"The true liberty of the press is amply secured by permitting every men to publish his opinions; but it is due to the peace and dignity of society, to inquire into the motives of such publications, and to distinguish between those which are meant for use and reformation, and with an eye solely to the public good, and those merely intended to delude and defame. To the latter description, it is impossible that any good government should afford protection and impunity.

"If, then, the liberty of the press is regulated by any just principle, there can be little doubt that he who attempts to raise a prejudice against his antagonist, in the minds of those who must ultimately determine the dispute between them; who, for that purpose, represents himself as a persecuted man, and asserts that his judges are influenced by passion and prejudice; wilfully seeks to

to corrupt the source, and to dishonor the administration of justice: and such evidently was the object and tendency of Mr. Oswald's address to the public.

"Now can that artifice prevail, which insinuates that the decision of this Court will be the effect of personal resentment; for, if it could, every man might evade the punishment due to his offences, by first pouring a torrent of abuse upon his judges, and then asserting that they act from passion, because their treatment has been such as would naturally excite resentment in the human disposition. But it must be remembered, that judges discharge their functions under the solemn obligations of an oath; and if their virtue entitles them to their station, they can neither be corrupted by favor to swerve from, nor influenced by fear, to desert their duty. That judge, indeed, who courts popularity by unworthy means, while he weakens his pretensions, diminishes likewise the chance of attaining his object, and he will eventually find that he has sacrificed the substantial blessing of a a good conscience, in an idle and visionary pursuit."

Having thus decided the question submitted to the Court, the Chief Justice pronounced the following characteristic sentence:

"Having yesterday considered the charge against you, we are unanimously of the opinion that it amounted to a contempt of the Court. Some doubts were suggested, whether even a contempt of court was punishable by attachment; but not only my brethren and myself, but likewise, all the judges of England, think that, without this power, no court could possibly exist. Nay, that no contempt could indeed be committed against us, we should be so truly contemptible.

"The law upon the subject is of immemorial antiquity, and there is not any period when it can be said to have ceased or discontinued. On this point, therefore, we entertain no doubt.

"But some difficulty has arisen with respect to your sentence, for

on the one hand, we have been informed of your circumstances, and on the other, we have seen your conduct. Your circumstances are small, but your offence is great, and persisted in. Since, however, the question seems to resolve itself into this, whether you shall bend to the law, or the law shall bend to you, it is our duty to determine that the former shall be the case. Upon the whole, therefore, the sentence is, that you pay a fine of £10 to the Commonwealth, be imprisoned for the space of one month, that, is, from the fifteenth of July to the fifteenth of August next, and afterwards, until the fine and costs are paid. Sheriff, he is in your custody." *

It is clear, from the style of Chief Justice M'Kean's opinions, that he was a great admirer and imitator of Lord Mansfield, and with whom, at one time, he held an epistolary correspondence. His views seem to have the same frame-work, but while they display more energy, they manifest less judicial dignity and moderation. That he was a great JUDGE, no one will deny; but he has not that enlargement of mind, or scope of attainment, that entitled him to be considered a great man; he resembled Holt more than Mansfield. With all the parsimony that has been attributed to Mansfield, it is doubtful whether Judge M'Kean would have been capable, in his Lordship's circumstances, "when all his valuable property, and invaluable library had been destroyed by a lawless mob,"of declining all indemnity from the government. And avoiding all murmurs and complaints, Mansfield brought no action against the Hundred, and when applied to by the House of Commons, through the solicitor of the treasury, for a statement of the value of his property destroyed by the Gordon mob, he simply replied:

*1788. 1 Dallas, p.329. This sentence led to an attempt to impeach the Chief Justice, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which was defeated, chiefly by the eloquence of Mr. Lewis.- Vide, Sketch of Mr. Lewis, post.

"How great soever the loss may be, I think it does not become me to claim or expect reparation from the,State. I have made up my mind to my misfortune, as I ought, with this consolation, that it came from those whose object manifestly was general confusion and destruction at home, in addition to a dangerous and complicated war abroad. If I should lay before you any account or computation of the pecuniary damages I have sustained, it might seem a claim, or expectation of being indemnified. Therefore you will have no further trouble on the subject, from.

"Mansfield."

The only allusion subsequently made by him, in regard to his irreparable loss, was contained in his speech, vindicating the employment of the military in the suppression of the mob:-

"The moble Duke who last addressed the House, mistakes, in supposing that the employment of the military to suppress the late riots, proceeded from an extraordinary exertion of the royal prerogative, and in his inference, that we were living under martial law, I hold that his Majesty acted perfectly and strictly in accordance with the common law of the land and the principles of the Constitution, and I will give you my reasons within as short a compass as possible. I have not consulted books, INDEED I HAVE NO BOOKS TO CONSULT!"*

But to return from this episode. It happened, upon one occasion, while the Supreme Court was holding an important session, during a period of great political and public excitement, a large assemblage of persons, and a consequent tumult, occurred, in the immediate vicinity of the court room, and in-

*Cowper thus refers to his Lordship's lamented loss,in a vein rather more complimentary than poetical:-

"O'er Murray's loss the Muses wept;
They felt the rude alarm
Yet blest the guardian care that kept
His sacred head from harm.

" The lawless herd, with fury blind, Thomas M'Kean
Have done him cruel wrong;
The flowers are gone, still we find
The honey on his tongue."

terfered materially with the transaction of business. The Chief Justice sent for the sheriff, and directed him immediately to suppress the riot. The sheriff soon after returned and declared his inability to do so. "Why, sir," said the Chief Justice, "do you not summon your posse to your aid?" "I have summoned them," was the reply, "but they are totally inefficient, and the mob disregard them." "Why do you not summon ME?" said the Chief Justice. The sheriff, looking somewhat confused for a time at this direct appeal, at length said: "Well, sir, I DO summon you;" whereupon the Chief Justice immediately left the bench, proceeded to the scene of disorder, and seizing two of the ringleaders, placed them in custody, which, together with the influence of his standing and authority, at once restored matters to peace.

We do not vouch for the correctness of this statement, although it comes from a respectable source, we are somewhat led to doubt it, from the fact that a similar anecdote is related of Lord Chief Justice Holt, whom, indeed, in many respects Chief Justice M'Kean strongly resembled; his model, as we observed, was Mansfield, but difference of temper spoiled the copy.

Holt, it seems, always entertained the impression that the military of England--contrary to the views of Lord Mansfield-- could only be legitimately employed against a foreign enemy, and that tumults in the community were to be suppressed by the civil power alone. Upon being required, on one occasion, by the government, through a military officer, to countenance the soldiers in an attempt to put down a dangerous riot, "Return, sir," said his Lordship, "to those who sent you, and tell them

that no officer of mine shall accompany soldiers; the laws of the kingdom are not to be executed by the sword. This affair belongs to the civil authority, and soldiers have nothing to do here." He then ordered his tip-staves and constables to follow him to the scene of outrage and tumult, where the populace, upon his assurance that, if they had suffered wrong, they should have full justice, peaceably dispersed.* This story is also considered somewhat apocryphal, but certain it is, that the same Chief Justice did, in his proper person, with the aid of his court attendants, disperse a riotous assembly at Holborn. This, however, we are told, was not so remarkable, as such had been the practice of the Chief Justices of the King's Bench, from the earliest times down to that period.

During M'Kean's second term of office as governor of Pennsylvania -- for he was thrice elected--a committee, consisting of Duane, Lieper, and others were appointed by a town meeting to wait upon him, to inform him that the democracy of Philadelphia were utterly opposed to the nomination of William Tilghman as chief justice of Pennsylvania. The committee were introduced into the executive apartments, and the governor received them in his civil but reserved and aristocratic manner, treating them simply as his constituents; when, however, they announced themselves as the representatives from the democratic party -- the sovereign people-- he bowed most profoundly, and inquired of them what the great democracy of Philadelphia required of him. They proceeded, and stated the purposes of their delegation, and in pretty plain terms gave him to understand that the appointment of Mr. Tilghman

*Lord Campbell's life of Chief Justice Holt.

would never meet the approval of the democratic party. "Indeed!" said the governor. "Inform your constituents that I bow with submission to the will of the great democracy of Philadelphia; but by G--d, William Tilghman shall be chief justice of Pennsylvania."

The governor having vetoed what was deemed an important bill, passed by the legislature, a committee of three of that body was appointed to wait upon his excellency, to remonstrate with him, and to urge the reconsideration of the veto. He received them with his accustomed dignified politeness, and after they had explained the object of their mission, apparently without noticing their communication, he deliberately took out his watch, and handing it to the chairman, said "Pray, Sir, look at my watch; she has been out of order for some time; will you be pleased to put her to rights." "Sir," replied the chairman, with some surprise, "I am no watchmaker; I am a carpenter," The watch was then handed to the other members of the committee, both of whom declined, one being a currier, the other a bricklayer. "Well," said the governor, "this is truly strange! Any watchmaker's apprentice can repair that watch; it is a simple piece of mechanism, and yet you can't do it! The law, gentlemen, is a science of great difficulty and endless complications; it requires a life time to understand it. I have bestowed a quarter of century upon it; yet you, who can't mend this little watch, become lawyers all at once, and presume to instruct me in my duty." Of course, the committee vanished, and left the governor "alone in his glory."

In 1806, when the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylania sent an address to Governor M'Kean, requesting the removal of Judge Breckenridge, the request was utterly refused.

The committee attempted to remonstrate with him, stating that the term " may remove," in the constitution, meant must remove. To which he promptly answered, that he would have them to know that may sometimes meant wont.

He would at times, though very rarely, lay aside the rigidity and sternness of his manner, and adopt a familiarity and cordiality that, in the general, were foreign from his disposition. A very worthy man* applied to him for a commission as justice of the peace, but stated very frankly that he had no certificates or backers. "Never mind," said the governor, "I require none; and if any one should ask you how you got the appointment, tell him Thomas M'Kean recommended you, and the governor appointed you," and yet, even in this, and in similar instances of kindness, it will be perceived, that he exulted more in his own power, than in the benefit conferred upon others.

On the twenty-sixth of September, 1781, he received from Princeton College, the diploma of Doctor of Laws, and the next year a similar honor from Dartmouth, New Hampshire. On the thirty-first of October, 1785, he was elected a member of the Cincinnati. He also became a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and the patron of various political and philanthropic societies. He was twice married; first in 1762, to Mary, the eldest daughter of Joseph Borden, of Bordentown, New Jersey, who died in 1773; secondly, in September, 1774, to Sarah Armitage, of New Castle, Delaware. By the first wife he had two sons and four daughters, and by the second, five children, none of whom are now living; and most of whom were survived by their illustrious father.

*John Goodman, of the Northern Liberties.

At length, on the twenty-fourth of June, 1817, at the age of eighty-three, he sunk, like "mellowed fruit, to the earth." He died -- and all that was mortal of him, was deposited in the burial-ground of the first Presbyterian church, in Market street above Second, in the city of Philadelphia.

Governor M'Kean was a tall, stately, and -- notwithstanding his great age -- erect person. He usually wore a cocked hat, carried a gold-headed cane, and walked , even to the close of his life, though with a somewhat tottering step, with great apparent dignity and pride. His courtesy always displayed as much selfishness as suavity, he generally moved through the streets alone, and apparently much absorbed in his reflections. As is known, he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and if we may use the phrase -- which we do in all respect and kindness -- he was an actual impersonation, a practical living, walking emblem and memento of that Declaration. Apparently, the two proudest men the city ever beheld -- and to be sure they had much to be proud of -- were our present venerable subject, and his son-in-law, the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, the ambassador of Spain, the father of the lamented Duke of Soto Major, whose melancholy and untimely death recently occurred at Madrid.*

In contemplating the career of Governor, or Chief Justice M'Kean, (who, apart from scanty instruction received in early life, from the Reverend Francis Allison, his preceptor, had but few opportunities of obtaining literary instruction,) we are astonished at the force and expansion of his native genius, even unaided, as it was, by the advantages of a liberal education.

* This amiable and accomplished nobleman was born in Philadelphia, and upon his father's death, succeeded to the title of Marquis. He afterwards married the Duchess of Soto Major, and, under the laws of Spain, (differing from those of England,) assumed his wife's title. He was ambassador from Spain to England and to France, and ranked highly as an honorable and skilful diplomatist.

In this respect he strongly resembled William Lewis. In mere intellectual power, they were equal, if not superior, to most of their cotemporaries; but having unassisted, as it were, elevated themselves upon the ladder of ambition, above the masses with a natural, but not commendable spirit, they held the courtesies and amenities of life as matters of comparative indifference. They became reserved, haughty, and sometimes overbearing; and from being in advance of those who had enjoyed greater advantages or opportunities, they assumed superiority over those who, with equal native capacity, had been benefited and improved by all the charms, embellishments, and appliances of a refined education.

J.F.P. 7/28/38

Wilmington Drawer Guide: Pts. of Interest

Wm. H. Conner
May 1, 1937

Superseded by June 2'37 list.

POINTS OF INTEREST---WILMINGTON

Rodney Square ~~and North Market Street~~

1. Rodney Square

2. Public Building

3. Library

4. DuPont Building--with Nemours

5. First-Central Presbyterian Church

North Market Street

6. Post Office

North Market Street

7. John Marot Houses--1203-1205 Market

8. Joseph Price House--1301 Market

9. Gibbons House--1311 Market

10. George Gray House--14th and Market

11. Jacob Starr House--1310 King

12. Palmer House, 1322 King

13. Samuel Canby House--1401 Market

14. North Market Street Bridge, including Lea Mills and Brandywine Brandywine Village

15. Derickson House--1801 Market

16. Joseph Tatnall House--1803 Market

17. Edward Tatnall House--1807 Market

18. William Lea House--1901 Market

19. William Smith House--1905 Market

20. St. John's Church--2013 Market

21. Old Brandywine Academy--5 Vandever Ave.

22. 2114 Market Street--Grubb Store--Log House

23. Price Pool--Foot of E. 23rd

24. Garfield Statue--Jefferson Street at Concord Ave.

25. Harlan School--36th and Jefferson

26 P. S. duPont High School--34th and Van Buren

South Market Street ~~and East Side~~

27. Delaware Trust Building--9th and Market

28. Wyeth Mural----9th and Market

29. 606 Market

30. Old Town Hall-6th and Market

31. Sign of the Ship Tavern--3rd and Market

32. South Market Street Bridge and the Christiana

33. Marine Terminal

East Side

34. Thomas Mendenhall House--225 East Front Street

35. William Welde House--102 Walnut

36. Robert Pierce House--N. W. Corner 2nd and Walnut

37. Samuel Bush House--211 Walnut

38. Jacob Sharpe House--211 Lombard

39. Asbury Church--3rd and Walnut

40. N. E. Corner 4th and King

41. Samuel Newlin Houses--423-425 French

42. Ann Newlin Houses--108-110 East 5th

43. Thomas A. Coxe Houses--107-109 East 6th

44. German Hall--205 East 6th

45. Emma Strauss House--625 French

46. Lloyd House--105 East 7th

47. Joseph A. Gray House--107 E. 7th

48. Site of Fort Christina--Foot of 6th

49. Old Swedes Church and Cemetery--Foot of 7th

West Side

50. Farmers' Bank Building, 9th and Shipley

51. St. Andrews Church--8th and Shipley

52. Site of the Shipley House--4th and Shipley

53. Washington's Headquarters--303 West

54. Friends Meeting House and Cemetery--4th and West

55. St. Peter's Cathedral--6th and West

56. Ferris Houses--701-703 West

57. Grace Church--9th and West

58. Cool Spring Park--10th and Jackson

59. Society of Natural History--10th and Van Buren

60. Cool Spring Reservoir--10th and Van Buren

61. First Church of Christ, Scientist

62. Rodney Oak--11th and Franklin

63. Fletcher Brown House--11th and Broom

64. Tilton House--9th and Broom

65. Armory--10th and DuPont

66. Westminister Church--Penna Ave. and Clayton

67. Swedenborgian Church--Penna Ave. and Broom

68. Ursuline Academy--Penna.Ave. and Harrison

69. Soldiers and Sailors Monument--Delaware Ave. and Broom

70. Trinity Church--Delaware Ave. and Adams

71. Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery--Delaware Ave. and Madison

72. Old Ford at the Brandywine

73. Washington Memorial Bridge

74. Todd Memorial

75. Augustine Bridge

76. Burnet House--Park Drive

77. Encampment Continental Troops--Lovering Ave. and Broom

78. Banning House--809 S. Broom

79. Latimer House--1700 Maryland Avenue

Brandywine Tour

80. Bishopstead

81. Colonial Dames House--Old First Presbyterian Church

82. McKinley Memorial

83. Josephine Garden

84. Rose Garden

85. Monkey House

86. Picnic Grounds

87. Delaware Academy of Medicine--Old Bank of Delaware.

88. Home of Merciful Rest

89. Art Center

90. Bayard Statue

91. Bancroft Mills

92. Rockford Park

93. Canby Memorial Seat

94. Rockford Water Tower

95. Tower Hill School

96. Experimental Laboratories

97. DuPont Country Club

98. DuPont Statue

99. Henry Clay

100. Mill Houses and Mill with Bell Tower

101. DuPont Powder Mills.

ANECDOTES AND WIT

11. In a suit brought by Myers Fisher, a lawyer of note, against a person by the name of Buncom, in Chester court, for slander, in the year 1774, the defamation having been clearly made out, Mr. M'Kean called some scores of witnesses, not to deny the slander, but to show that his client was such a notorious liar that no man in the county believed any thing he said, and that therefore no damages could possibly have been sustained by the plaintiff. And so the jury found!

15. Many years ago, when Mr. James A. Bayard was appointed by C. J. Johns, to defend a person charged with murder, after the case had been submitted, the learned judge decided or charged, that the facts and the law established the charge of murder beyond all reasonable doubt -- and either the prisoner was guilty, or he (the judge) was.

16. Mr. Broom, a gentleman of the bar, who weighed nearly four hundred pounds, and of great corpulency, applied to the Court for the postponement of a cause, alleging as the reason, an acute pain in the small of his back. "Well," said his adversary, "upon any plausible ground I should like to accommodate Mr. Broom -- and the case may therefore be continued at once, if he will tell us simply where the small of his back is."

78. One of the pleasantest features in the practice, in Delaware, is the agreeable intercourse that prevails among the counsel at their mess. We speak of Newcastle now, and believe that is a fair specimen of the professional habits or customs throughout the State of Delaware. When I was invited to their mess, after the cloth was removed, Mr. B-----, who presided, called for the Digest of the Laws of Delaware, which, like most Digests, was in alphabetical order. He then opened the book, and said, "C," that being the first letter on the page which he opened. He then passed the book round the table, and each member of the company opened it, until at last some unlucky one opened at Z, when there was a general laugh, and the chairman called upon the unfortunate man to "call in the wine" -- which was accordingly done. When the stock was exhausted, the same ceremony was repeated, and thus the table was abundantly supplied. Invited guests are never permitted to take a chance in this agreeable, but hazardous, and somewhat expensive lottery, though they share in the prizes.

131. Mr. Moses Levy entered a caveat against a will, for a disinherited son. The party called a score of witnesses, to show that the father was utterly insane, and the case was considered hopeless for the defence; when Mr. Thomas, being called upon to support the will, said "he had but one witness," -- which excited some surprise. However, the witness was called. He was a lawyer of the highest respectability, and his statement ran thus: "I knew the testator. He called upon me on the evening of the

day on which this will bears date, and entered into conversation with me, which continued several hours. He talked upon various subjects, and with great intelligence, and very much to my satisfaction. At last, rising to take his leave, he said, 'I ought, Mr. Bayard, to explain my reasons for having so long trespassed upon your time. They are these: I have this day executed my will, disposing of my estate, and disinheriting my son Ralph. Now, he is so abandoned in his principles, that I am sure he will attempt to set aside my will, probably on the ground of insanity; -- what I ask from you is, that, should he do so, you will attend court, and express your opinion of my sanity.'"

141. An interesting case of a Quadroon, from Norfolk, came on for a hearing upon the claim of her master, about fifteen years ago, before Judge Randall. Mr. Haley and others represented the claimant, who held an official post at Norfolk. Lovey had one child, and the claimant was its father. After a full hearing, the slavery of the fugitive was established, and the judge ordered the slave into the custody of a famous dealer in flesh -- one D----, who was the alleged agent of the master. Lovey was what is called a likely woman, and she was a shrewd and resolute one. On her way with the officer to the South, she curried favor with him, stimulated his salaciousness, expressed her delight at having been placed in such genteel custody, and feigned great gratification at having escaped from the abolitionists. D----, entirely overcome by her flattery, "grumbled pity," and when they arrived at Wilmington, invited her to sup with

him. This, however, she modestly declined, as being too great an honor, but offered to prepare his supper and wait upon him, and then take her own humble meal at the second table. Blinded by this humility and reverence, he consented, and she prepared his supper; but while he was enjoying his luxurious repast, she passed out the kitchen door, made her way into Chester County, and finally, when next heard of, was in Canada.

There is a sequel to this story worthy of notice. D---- was offered by some philanthropic man of color five hundred dollars for the freedom of Lovey and her child. He refused it; but when she had escaped, he offered to accept the sum. There was no flinching on the part of her friends, but the production of the woman was required before the payment of the money. This could not be complied with. D---- then offered to accept half the money, and to warrant her recovery. This was not accepted. Thus his cruelty was utterly foiled by his lechery. So it is that most crimes unite together, and sometimes defeat each other.

187. In visiting the different states and county towns, lawyers are sometimes subjected to no inconsiderable annoyances. Upon an occasion of this sort, Mr. B---- finished his argument in Newcastle upon a murder case, at two o'clock in the morning of one of the coldest days in the winter of 1852. He returned to his hotel, and found his way to his chamber, the landlord and his servants having retired. The fire had gone out -- the glass was broken out of the windows -- and, upon entering his bed, he found there was no covering but a single sheet. He, of course, rose early, -- and, finding one of the judges in the parlor, the following dialogue took place:

B.-- "You are a hardy people in Newcastle -- being able to work all day, and freeze all night."

Judge H.--"Yes, we work pretty hard -- but we keep warm beds."

B.-- "Very! I slept all night with the mercury at zero, under a single linen sheet."

Judge H.--"You amaze me! I had a mountain of bed-clothes."

B.-- "Judges are not quite so plenty as lawyers, and they can't spare them."

There the matter rested for an hour or two; but, after returning from receiving the verdict, the landlord requested to explain to Mr. B----; and he began, by saying, " that Mr. B----'s chamber had been robbed last night." "Robbed!" said B----; "there was nothing to take but a single sheet, and any man would have had hard work to take that, without taking me." "What I mean, is this," said the landlord; "about twelve o'clock, a number of passengers arrived in the southern stage, and nobody being up but the servants, the travellers, finding their rooms cold, rushed into the other chambers, and yours among them, and removed all the bed-clothing to their own rooms. This must account to you for the occurrence of which you may well complain." "Yes, said B----, "it does account to me, but without any advantage -- it can never possibly happen again, as I go to-day -- to return -- never."

TRIAL OF JOHN WINDSOR FOR MURDER

As remarkable a case of murder as probably ever happened in this country, is that which is now briefly placed before the reader. It was tried before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Georgetown, Delaware, on the 25th day of June, 1851. The trial itself was surrounded with circumstances somewhat unusual. The case occupied nearly two weeks; and the excitement produced through the surrounding country became so great, that several days were occupied in obtaining a jury. This, however, was at last accomplished, after exhausting the regular panel and a great number of talesmen: sixty-four challenges for cause, and fifteen peremptory challenges, having been made. But we pass over many unusual incidents connected with this case, and proceed to a brief history of the facts essentially involved in the issue.

The prisoner, John Windsor, was a man of about seventy years of age, of small and delicate person, and bore the appearance of having been respectably associated in life, and proportionably well educated. Through honest industry and attention to business he had succeeded in laying up a pretty considerable amount of property. About six years before the time of this trial, he lost his first wife, and some two years after that event, married the unfortunate woman who came to her untimely death by his hands. She was quite young -- some twenty-three years of age, and described to have been interesting, faithful, affectionate, and, in a word, all that her husband conceived she was not. By this wife, Windsor had two children; but so far from their births affording to their

paternal parent the pride and satisfaction that it would be supposed his advanced age would receive from such events, they were the innocent cause of that unfounded suspicion which finally developed itself in decided monomania, and terminated in the murder of this unoffending and innocent woman.

Windsor conceived the idea that these children were not his own -- the notion originating, no doubt, from his reflection upon his advanced age, and the great disparity of years between himself and wife. There was, however, no proof of this, though it is a fair surmise, to explain how the demon of jealousy and suspicion first crept into his bosom. He had been married before, and from all that appeared to the contrary, had lived peaceably enough with his first wife, who, we believe, never brought him any children. He had always been a strange man, and by ordinary people, would have been considered an insane man, as far back as he could be traced, but by the extraordinary people of the county where he lived, it appears he was regarded without remark or suspicion. His beliefs and superstitions on many subjects were kindred to those of others, and in proportion as he exceeded them in his disordered flights they venerated him rather as a superior being. He believed in ghosts, in fortunetellers, charms, and witches -- so did they. Their folly was from ignorance -- his from a diseased physical organization and perverted mind. But this distinction they could not see; and the fact has only been adverted to here for the purpose of showing how difficult it would be to convince such a set of people that any man could be insane, whatever might be his doctrine or conduct.

The doubt of the legitimacy of the children having once

entered his mind, it naturally sought for objects to connect with it and strengthen it. It seems that there was one Joseph Osborne, who was acquainted with Windsor's wife, and frequently visited the defendant's store and house -- upon this man his suspicions fell, though without the slightest foundation.

For some considerable time previous to the murder, Windsor watched every action of his wife and this Osborne, closely. Their most innocent and ordinary actions were construed by him into evidences of the strongest guilt. He made memoranda on pieces of paper, and the backs of old almanacs, etc., of every thing they did and said, every expression of their countenance, their slightest gesture, both when they were apart, and together. Some of his entries were such as these: "14th of April. -- Found them fastened up together -- wife confused, etc. Quarrelled with wife about it. Wife abused me about Osborne. She would delay milking till dark to meet O.; traced their tracks; showed them to Ann and John Rollins; caught them together afterwards. She went home 5th January, 1848, to her father's; before she went, she took a saunter in the garden to the grape-house, touched the strainer as she passed, and O. met her there; saw the track plain; saw him in the cooper-shop beckoning for her. January, 1847. -- Saw wife and O. winking; he patted her on the shoulder. February 14. -- She went to see O. March 14th. -- Wife angry because she can't see O., which she says is heaven; says she didn't like me. May 2. -- They meet out -- so every opportunity while I was sick. He poisoned my dog. July 9. -- Wife abused me -- said I was a fit associate for Billy Briam. Aug. 20th. -- She was with O. last night. I looked sulky in the morning, and she took the hint and denied it. Oct. 11th. -- She was with him in

the stable. I now found out that rattling the strainer was a sign for him. April 1. -- Said she was not satisfied with me; said I need not accuse poor O. June 7th and 9th. -- They were together; also 28th and 29th. She erased the tracks with a hoop; she made sport of my accusations. She found out she was pregnant, and tried to make me believe it was mine. I walked with her, and going by where the strainer was hung, she touched it; knowing it was a sign for O., I accused her of it, and she 'blowed me,' which came near killing me, etc., etc."

These notes contained almost a diary of his suspicions -- his wife's conduct, etc.; a note of every one who came to the house, and showed suspicions of almost every one. They stated many instances of abuse of himself by his wife, by words and blows; most aggravating and tantalizing language, &c. The above extracts, from the original papers kept by the prisoner, and produced at his trial, will serve to give a fair idea of his condition of mind at the time to which we refer.

Day by day, this delusion strengthened upon him. And there was still another cause more extraordinary, added to it. He supposed (obviously, from his reliance on witchcraft,) that his wife and Osborne had acquired the power of blowing "a hot, poisonous stuff" upon him, and that they were constantly exercising this power, for the promotion of their criminal intercourse. Nor was this suspicion confined entirely to these two, but he thought that several of his neighbors, that he believed to be confederates with and abettors of his wife and Osborne, possessed a similar power of doing him injury. He said that they all could blow this hot stuff upon him from a considerable distance, and that his nose, face, head, and whole body, were continually

burning with it. It was to this power that he referred, when he speaks in his memorandum of his wife's having "blowed him."

In a short time from the commencement of these two several delusions, they became combined together -- inseparably -- and finally took entire possession of his mental faculties. His entire hallucination had reference to his wife's infidelity, and the conspiracy to poison him. He would sometimes get up from his bed in the middle of the night, and take his clothes and shirts several miles off, to a woman, to have the "poisonous stuff" washed out of them.

On one occasion, while driving out with his wife and children, he said that they had got along very comfortably for some distance, when all at once the horse became frightened so that he could hardly hold him; shortly, the horse became frightened again. The first time he said nothing to his wife; the second time he spoke to her, and said: "Nancy, child, if you do not quit blowing this poison on me, the horse will run away and kill us and the children; the horse has got the scent of this poison you are blowing on me, and is frightened." She answered, of course, that she had blown no poison on him; but it was impossible to turn his mind from the diseased bent it had taken.

He would bore holes all over his house, through which to watch the motions of his wife. One day he suddenly took his departure from home and went to Wilmington, for the purpose of consulting a fortune-teller as to the fidelity of his wife and legitimacy of the children. While there he called upon an eminent lawyer to draw up his will, disinheriting his children, as bastards, etc. It would be impossible, in this brief sketch, to follow him amid all the crooked, erratic paths of his dis-

ordered intellect. Each day his monomania took a deeper, deadlier hold upon him, until finally he frequently and publicly threatened to destroy the lives of his wife, Osborne, and some three or four others, to whom his suspicions had attached.

About this time, Mrs. W. was cautioned by her friends to beware of her husband, but, as he had frequently threatened, without doing her any injury, she expressed herself not to be afraid of him. His conduct to her was very changeable; at one time he would say, "Nancy, I have told you, that you would some day tremble in my presence, and I intend to kill you." Again, he would tell her, "I never shall hurt you, unless in self-defence." A few days before the homicide he was found shut up in his store, lying on the counter, with new muslins sewed together for a covering. His own clothes and bed linen, he said, were all sprinkled with poison. Being asked whether he had taken any nourishment, he replied, that he was afraid to take anything but hot water and crackers. A day or two after this, he wrote out a long account of his suspicions of his wife's infidelity, and referred fully to the contemplated crime. The next day after he had written the letter, he loaded his gun and left the house, saying to a person that he met, "If you should hear of anything serious happening at my place, don't disturb me." In a short time after this he returned home, went to the garret, where his wife was weaving, told her that he had often said to her, that the time would come when she would tremble in his presence; bid her prepare, as her time was short, and then drawing out a pistol, shot her mortally. He then went down stairs, and taking his gun in his hand, took his position at his door, and levelled the weapon at a man who was passing by.

At this moment an acquaintance coming up, said, "Captain, what's the matter?" He replied, "Where is the d--d son of a b---h? I have shot my wife -- go up stairs and see her, if you choose." At this moment it would appear that Windsor was in a state of high excitement. The man accordingly went up stairs, and found Mrs. Windsor lying upon the floor, very pale, with a child of some eighteen months sitting by her, crying. She at once requested to be carried down stairs; said that her husband had shot her, and that she should die in a few minutes. Immediately before her death she sent for her husband, who at once went to her. She desired to be lifted in her bed, and said to him, "Take care of your children; I have but a few moments to live; before God, and on my dying bed, they are yours, and I want you to do a father's part by them." She then requested him to look at her wound; he began to cry, and said he would not have done it for a thousand worlds, and then hurried out of the room.

Mrs. Windsor died about three o'clock that afternoon. In her dying moments she expressed no anger or reproach towards her husband, but begged that he should not be hurt or removed from the house. On his part, he exhibited deep grief for the act he had committed; exclaimed that he had done a very wicked deed, and, as for his children, he hoped God would bless them, and declared that he would not hurt them for the world. Soon after the murder he took a half gill of laudanum, and then locked himself up in his store. When found there, he was lying on the counter with a pistol in his hand, which, being requested to deliver up, he did so in the most passive manner. He then rolled up his sleeve, exhibited his bare arm, and remarked that, yesterday

it was full and fleshy, but now most strangely shrunk; mentioning at the same time, something about that "cursed stuff." In a short time after the murder he seemed to forget all about it, and rarely, if ever, referred to his wife again, but his delusion concerning the poisonous stuff that was thrown upon him, still remained. He imagined now, that every one who approached him was blowing this poison upon him, and when visited in his cell by the physician, who asked him how he had slept during the night, replied in a low whisper, "They put it in the water, and I could not close my eyes." He seemed particularly to suspect the sheriff and the keepers of the jail, and said that they were constantly "blowing on him."

On his trial, which took place some two months after the commission of the murder, he was defended by Messrs. Robinson, Houston, James A. Bayard, and David Paul Brown. In its progress he appeared to take little or no interest, and as to the case and all its circumstances and consequences, seemed to be the most unconcerned man in the room. Not so, however, with regard to the subject of his hallucination -- from the first moment he entered the court until he left it, he sat with a newspaper covering his head, to shield it from "the poison;" watching every man who approached him with an insane quickness of eye, crouching under the fear of injury, and presenting really the most painful spectacle of a wrecked and ruined mind, that could possibly be imagined.

Notwithstanding all the facts that have been related, and which so clearly proved his insanity, and that there was no evidence of any kind offered by the prosecution to oppose this proof, the jury in the case, after a long and tedious trial, re-

turned a verdict against the prisoner, of "GUILTY OF MUDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE!" The Court speedily proceeded to pronounce the sentence of the law, and the poor old man was condemned to be executed on the 17th day of September, 1851, showing, that while a plea of INSANITY, supported by such facts as this case presented, would, in enlightened communities, have assured an acquittal of the prisoner, yet, in this particular section, where the minds of the people were so much imbued with the grossest doubts and superstitions, it seemed to have been the weakest of all possible defences. The old man was, however, pardoned by the governor, but still lives in confinement, a monument of the wisdom, intelligence, mercy, and justice of a Sussex county jury.

--**--**--

Superseded by Item 2-37 list. 104

WILMINGTON

POINTS OF INTEREST

HISTORIC

1. (4-J) JOSEPH TATNALL HOUSE,
1803 Market Street
Built about 1760, Mad Anthony Wayne's headquarters during Revolutionary War. Washington and Lafayette frequent visitors. Private

2. (4-F) ENCAMPMENT OF CONTINENTAL TROOPS
Lovering Avenue and Broom Streets.

3. (3-D) DELAWARE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE BUILDING
Lovering Avenue at Union Street,
Original Bank of Delaware Building, located at Sixth and Market Streets, erected 1816. Moved to present site, 1932.

4. (7-J) OLD TOWN HALL
508 Market Street,
Erected in 1798. Historical Society of Delaware Museum. Collection of paintings, documents, relics, flags, and other items of historical significance
Daily except Sunday 10 to 6.

5. (8-I) Site of SHIPLEY HOUSE,
Fourth & Shipley St. S. W. Cor.
Mansion built in 1735 by William Shipley, virtural founder of Wilmington.

6. (8-I) Site of WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS
303 West Street
General Washington's Headquarters, prior to the battle of Brandywine in 1777. Private.

7. (8-J) Site of SIGN OF SHIP TAVERN:
3rd & Market Streets. S. E. Corner.
Famous tavern in Revolutionary War days.

8. (5-I) Society of Colonial Dames House,
Old First Presbyterian Church,
Foot of West Street, Brandywine Park.
Removed from Church site at 10th & Market Sts.
Not open to the public.

9. (10-F) BANNING HOUSE
809 S. Broom St. Cor. of Oak St.
National Society of Colonial Dames, organized here in 1892. Private.

10. (12-F) LATIMER HOUSE
1700 Maryland Avenue
Fine old house of Colonial architecture, erected in early days. Private.

11. (5-I) BISHOPSTEAD - Formerly "Ingleside"
14th & Orange Sts.
Residence of P. E. Bishops of Delaware.
Built in 1741, by Oliver Canby. Private.

12. (3-J) OLD ACADEMY BUILDING
#5 Vandever Avenue
Built in 1798. An early English and Classical Academy in Brandywine Village. Now used as a branch library. Daily 3 to 9.

13. (6-F) HILTON HOUSE
S. W. Cor. 9th & Broom Sts.
"Federal Hill," Considered as site of National Capitol of the U. S. Private.

14. (6-G) Museum of the Society of Natural History of Del.
N. W. Cor. Tenth & Van Buren Sts.
Adjoining Cool Spring Park. Open to the Public 3 or 4 afternoons per week from June to Sept. inc.

Longwood Gardens
P. S. DuPont Estate
Longwood, Pa. Route #52.
13 miles from Wilmington.

MONUMENTS

16. (6-J) CAESAR RODNEY, Rodney Square
Statesman, Soldier, and Patriot.
Rode horseback from Dover to Philadelphia to cast Delaware's vote for Independence.

17. (5-F) SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT,
Delaware Avenue at Broom St. Erected in commemoration of Delaware's Civil War casualties.

18. (3-C) THOMAS BAYARD STATUE
Rockford Park at Woodlawn & Shallcross Aves.
Ambassador, Secretary of State and U. S. Senator.

19. (3-A) Admiral SAMUEL FRANCIS DUPONT'S STATUE
Rockford Park near Tower Road & West Nineteenth St.,
Civil War Hero.

20. (3-I) TODD MEMORIAL,
Eighteenth Street near Washington.
Dedicated to the memory of the Delaware soldiers, and sailors of World War.

21. (3-H) JOSEPHINE FOUNTAIN
North of Van Buren Street Bridge opposite
Rose Garden in Brandywine Park.
Attractive fountain; shrubs and rows of cherry
trees provide pleasant setting.

22. (3-A) CANBY SEAT,
Rockford Park,
The vista near the water tower. Commemorating the
services of Wm. Canby, First President of the Board
of Park Commissioners.

23. (4-G) THE WM. MCKINLEY TABLET.
Park Drive and Van Buren Street.
25th President, Soldier, Governor and member of
Congress.

24. (2-I) JAMES GARFIELD MONUMENT
Jefferson Street and Concord Ave.
20th President, Soldier.
Member of both houses of Congress and Educator.

25 (5-J) GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC MEMORIAL
Old Soldiers' Park,
16th & Market Sts.

26. (7-L) SWEDISH MONUMENT
Foot of Sixth Street near Christiana River,
Commemorating the landing of the Swedes, 1638.

Carillon Tower,
Alfred I duPont Estate
Rockland and Murphy Road.

27. (7-M) Site of Fort Christina,
Foot of 7th St. at the Christiana River.

Site of Crane Hook Church on property of
Crane Hook Oil Storage Company,
(nr) Marine Terminal, Private Property.

CEMETERIES

30. (4-H) WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE
703 Delaware Avenue. The first
public cemetery in Wilmington.
Beautiful trees and flower beds.

31. (1-K) RIVERVIEW
3300 Market Street

32. (4-A) MT. SALEM M. E. CHURCH
2700 West Nineteenth Street

33. (8-J) ASBURY (Methodist Episcopal Church Yard)
Cor. 3rd & Walnut Sts.
Allen McLane, Noted Delaware soldier interred here
in 1829.

34. (5-H) OLD CATHEDRAL (Catholic)
725 West Twelfth Street.
Adjoining Wilmington & Brandywine Cemetery.

35. (9-C) NEW CATHEDRAL (Catholic)
2400 Lancaster Avenue.

36. (7-L) OLD SWEDES (Holy Trinity Church Yard)
800 East Seventh Street, Cor. Church Street,
The first known burial ground in this vicinity officially established in 1699. Many old and unique headstones.

37. (8-I) FRIENDS' (Old Quaker Burial Ground)
Fourth to Fifth and West to Washington Sts.
Graves of Thomas Garrett, Quaker Abolitionist.
John Dickinson, noted statesman and author of famous "Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania."
Founder Dickinson College.

38. (7-I) ST. ANDREWS' (Protestant Episcopal Church)
Yard, Cor. Eighth & Shipley Streets.
Dr. John Lofland interred here.
Poet and writer, known as "Milford Bard."
Delaware's Greatest Poet.

CHURCHES
(Baptist)

39. (6-I) Delaware Avenue Bethany, Delaware Ave. & West.

40. (6-F) Second Baptist, 1220 West Ninth Street.

First German, 212 East Fifth Street.

First Polish, 309 S. Franklin St.

First Swedish, 731 Vandever Avenue.

(Christian Science)

41. (5-G) First, 1205 North Van Buren Street.

(Christian and Missionary Alliance)

Christian and Missionary Alliance, 504 West 5th St.

Episcopal

36. (7-L) Holy Trinity (Old Swedes)
800 East Seventh Street.

38. (7-I) St. Andrew's Protestant, 719 Shipley St.

Immanuel Episcopal, 1621 Riverview Ave.

St. Johns P. E. 2013 Market Street

Trinity P. E. 823 Delaware Avenue.

Friends

37. (8-I) Friends Meeting House (Hicksite)
401 West Street.

Friends Meeting House
1106 West Tenth Street.

HEBREW

42. (7-J) Adas Kodesh Congregation (Orthodox)
102 East Sixth Street.

Beth Emeth Synagogue
904 Washington Street.

Beth Shalom Temple,
217 West 18th Street.

LUTHERAN

43. (5-F) St. Stephens,
1301 N. Broom St.

Holy Trinity,
502 Concord Avenue

Zion
600 N. Jackson Street.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

33. (8-J) Asbury, Third & Walnut Street

44. (6-I) Grace, 401 West Ninth Street, Cor. West.

McCabe Memorial, 2200 Baynard Blvd.

Mt. Salem, 2701 West 19th St.

St. Pauls, 1004-06 N. Jackson Street.

METHODIST PROTESTANT

45. (3-I) Peninsula, 2001 Washington Street.

First, 219 West 36th St.

PRESBYTERIAN

46. (7-H) West, 713 Washington Street

47. (5-I) First-Central, 11th & Market Streets.

Greenhill, 3112 Pennsylvania Avenue

Hanover, 401 West 18th Street.

Olivet, 315 N. Broom St.

Westminister, 1501 Penna. Avenue.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

48. (6-H) Sacred Heart, 917 N. Madison Street

49. (7-I) St. Peters' Cathedral, 312 West Sixth Street

Christ Our King, 500 West 28th St.

St. Ann's, 2000 Gilpin Avenue

St. Anthony of Padua, 901 N. duPont St.

St. Elizabeths, 809 S. Broome St.

St. Hedwigs', 400 S. Harrison St.

St. Josephs (Colored) 1018 French Street

St. Marys', 504 Pine St.

St. Patricks', 1416 King St.

St. Pauls', 315 N. Jackson St.

St. Stanislaus, 907 East Seventh St.

St. Thomas, 303 N. Grant Avenue. Bancroft Parkway

UNITARIAN

First - 807 West Street

United Presbyterian

First - 1340 West Third Street.

RESERVOIRS

50. (3-A) Rockford Water Tower,
West Nineteenth Street & Tower Road,
Rockford Park.

51. (6-F) Cool Spring,
10th Street between Franklin
and Van Buren, adjoining
Cool Spring Park.

52. (6-E) Rodney,
Eighth to Ninth
Rodney to Clayton St.

Porter
Concord Pike, 1 mi. north of city limits.

Hoopes Dam and Reservoir,
Old Mill Stream Valley,
Junction of Barley Mill Road &
White Clay Creek Road, six miles west
of Wilmington.

WATER DEPARTMENT

Brandywine Race,
South Side Brandywine Creek

Pumping Station,
City Water Department,
N. E. Cor. 16th & King Sts.
Open to the public.

PARKS

One inclusive write-up

53 (7-F) Franklin, West Seventh Street to Eighth St.
Franklin to Broom Sts. 2.89 acres.

54 (10-F) Delamore,
Maple Street between Broom and Franklin St.
7.08 acres.

25. (4-J) Soldiers'
Market Street, Cor. of Sixteenth St.
adjoining Brandywine Park about 1/3 acres.

55. (8-L) Christiana,
4th & Church Sts. extending to the
Christina River, 5.88 acres.

56. (4-G) Picnic Grounds,
Brandywine Park

(3-H) Brandywine, along the Brandywine
Creek on both sides from Market Street
Bridge west to City limits, 179.71 acres.

(5-L) Kirkwood, Kirkwood Street between Eleventh Street and Brandywine Creek, 7.24 acres.

(5-G) Cool Spring, Tenth St. to Park Place, and Van Buren to Jackson St. 7.50 acres.

(3-B) Rockford, North and West of Red Oak Road and 19th St. and extending to Brandywine Creek, 89.02 acres.

(3-L) Price's Run, extending along Price's Run from 30th & Market Sts. to Vandever Ave. and Linwood St. 38.50 acres.

(11-D) Canby, Union and Sycamore Streets. or Maryland Avenue on road to Richardson Park, 114.32 acres.

(6-J) Rodney Square
Market to King St.
Tenth to Eleventh St. 1.57 acres.

PARKS

(12-N) Eden,
New Castle to Wil. Aves. Boston Ave. to City Line, 13.43 acres.

Sixth Street
Fifth to Sixth Streets, from Ford to Ogle Avenue, 4.47 acres.

WOODS

(1-A) Alapocas
North side of Brandywine Creek, opposite Rockford, 103.96 acres.

(1-J) Bringhurst
nr. Shipley Road, Washington St. extension beyond city limits, 40.37 acres.

(1-L) Sellers'
East side of Market St. foot of Penny Hill, 57.33 acres.

SWIMMING POOLS

58. (5-K) Kirkwood
Kirkwood Park,
Nr. 13th & Pine Sts.

59. (3-L) Prices' Run
Prices' Run Park,
Ft. of E. 23rd St.

SWIMMING POOLS

60. (10-E) Canby
Canby Park
Oak & Clayton Sts.

61. (5-J) Kruse (Colored)
S. W. Cor. of 14th & Poplar Sts.

Brandywine,
Brandywine Park,
Adams St, & Park Drive.

BRIDGES

62. (3-F) Augustine
duPont St. crossing Brandywine Creek.

63. (4-G) Van Buren St.
Van Buren St. crossing Brandywine Creek.

64. (4-I) Washington St. Memorial
Washington St. crossing Brandywine Creek.

65. (4-J) North Market St.
Market St. near 16th St. crossing Brandywine Creek.

66. (9-I) South Market St.
Market St. below Front St. crossing the
Christiana River.

67. (8-L) Third St.
East Third St. crossing Christiana River.

68. (5-L) Church St.
East Eleventh St. at Church crossing Brandywine Creek.

Seventh St.
Foot of East Seventh St. crossing the
Brandywine Creek.

BUILDINGS

70. (5-H) Medical Arts
Delaware Ave. & Jefferson Sts.

71. (5-J) New Postoffice,
Market St. between 11th & 12th St.

72. (7-J) Old Federal Building,
6th & King Streets.

73. (6-E) Armory,
duPont St. between 10th & 11th Sts.

74. (6-J) Public Library,
Tenth St. between Market & King Sts.

BUILDINGS

75. (6-J) Y. W. C.. A. Building
908 King Street

76. (5-H) Y. M. C. A.
West Eleventh St. intersection of
Delaware Ave. cor. of Washington St.

77. (6-J) duPont
15 West Tenth St. Cor. Market St.

(6-J) Municipal City & County,
King St. between Tenth and Eleventh.

Nemours,
Tenth & Eleventh & Orange St.

Delaware Trust
902 Market Street
Cor. Ninth St.

Washington Savings Fund Society,
838 Market St. (Cor. Ninth)
Branch, 3rd & Union Streets.

Citizens Bank
10th & Market Streets.

Equitable
9th & Market Street

Industrial Trust
Tenth & Shipley St.

Beacom College
Tenth & Jefferson St.

I.O.O.F.
Tenth & King Sts.

Old Postoffice,
West Ninth St. Bet. Orange & Shipley Sts.

Peoples Settlement,
408 East Eighth St.

Masonic Temple,
818 Market St.

INDUSTRY

80. (9-K) Pusey & Jones Co.
Ft. of Poplar St.

81. (7-M) American Car & Foundry Co.
Jackson & Sharp Plant,
Foot of Seventh Street,

INDUSTRY

82. (9-I) Bethlehem Steel Co.
Foot of West Street.

83. (10-N) Marine Terminal with adjacent mfg. plants.

84. (2-C) Bancrofts,
Ft. of Rockford Road.

85. (6-K) Allied Kid Company.
11th & Poplar Sts.

86. (10-G) National Vulcanized Fibre Co.
Maryland Ave. & Beech St.

87. (5-N) Electric Hose & Rubber Co.
1400 East 12th St.

88. (2-L) Speakman Company,
(Plant East 30th St.)
Office 816-822 Tatnall St.

Chas. Warner Company,
200 S. Market Street.

J. E. Rhoads & Sons.
2100 West 11th St.

Penna. R. R. Shops,
Foot of East 30th St.

DuPont Experimental Station and first
powder Mills. Henry Clay on the Brandywine.

Hercules Exp. Laboratories, Hercules Powder Co.
Hercules, Del. 5 mi. west of Wilmington on
Lancaster Pike.

Amalgamated Leather Co.
Front & Monroe Sts.

Diamond Ice & Coal Co. (two plants)
Main Office, 827 Market St.
(also Diamond Ice & Cold Storage)

Diamond Ice & Storage Co.
721 Windsor St.

Delaware Floor Products Co.
1001 Christiana Ave.

Delaware Paper Mills, Inc. Augustine
Near Augustine Bridge on north bank of Brandywine Creek.

Wilmington Paper Box Company,
S. Market & D. Sts.

INDUSTRY

Dravo Contracting Co.
Ft. of S. Madison St.

Pullman Company,
1210 East 12th St.

Picot Laboratories,
200 Maryland Ave.

Huber Baking Co.
901 N. Union St.

Freihofer Baking Co.
Penna. Ave. & Lincoln St.

Sharpless-Hendler Ice Cream Co.
26th & Market Sts.

Oberly Brick Company,
36th & Broom Sts.

Wilson Line Wharf,
Foot of 4th Street

BROADCASTING STATIONS

90. (6-J) WDEL and WILM
I.O.O.F. Building
908 King St.

ARTS

91. (6-J) Wyeth Mural,
Wilmington Savings Fund Society,
838 Market St.

92. (4-J) Wilmington Academy of the Fine Arts.
Old Lee Mill, 18th & Market Streets.

93. (3-C) Proposed Site
Museum of Fine Arts.
Park Drive & Woodlawn Ave.

MOVIE THEATRES

Aldine Theatre -		808 Market Street -	1st Run
Arcadia	"	510 Market St.	1st Run
Loew's	"	Del.Ave. & Adams St.	1st Run
Rialto	"	222 Market Street	1st Run
~~Avenue~~ Ace	"	303-07 Maryland Ave.	

MOVIE THEATRES

Grand Opera House	818 Market St.
Park Theatre	305 N. Union St.
Queen Theatre	5th & Market St. (Stage show on Saturday during winter)
Savoy Theatre	515 Market St.
Strand Theatre	2412 Market Street
National Theatre (negro)	810 French Street.

THEATRES

Playhouse — Market St. (DuPont Bldg.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Drama League - 18th & Market Streets.

"Y" Players — Y.W. & Y. M.H.A. Bldg., 6th & French Streets.

SPORTS

Municipal Golf & Tennis Assn.
Concord Pike

Auditorium,
700 West Eleventh St.
(Wrestling, Boxing & Sports)

HIGH SCHOOLS

100. (1-I) Pierre S. duPont
34th & Van Buren St.

Wilmington
Delaware Ave. & Adams St.

Howard, (Colored)
13th & Poplar Sts.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

101. (3-H) Emalea Pusey Warner,
West Eighteenth St. & VanBuren St.

102. (9-E) Thomas F. Bayard, Comb. Junior High & Elementary School.
South Clayton & Linden Street.

William P. Bancroft,
Eighth & Lombard Sts.

John Palmer, Jr.
Claymont & Lobdell Sts.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

George Gray,
22nd & Locust Sts.

David W. Harlan,
36th & Jefferson Sts.

Chas. B. Lore,
Third & Bayard Ave.

Mary C. I. Williams,
3rd & Monroe Sts.

Samuel G. Elbert,
C. & Townsend Sts.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

103. (4-A) Tower Hill - 17th & Tower Road,

104. (5-F) Ursuline Academy - 1106 Penna. Ave.

Beacoms' College, 10th & Jefferson St.

Friends School 4th & West Sts.

Goldey College, 9th & Tatnall Sts.

American Theological Seminary, 815 N. Adams St.

Delaware School for Deaf Children, 1414 Van Buren St.

International Accountant Society - 923 Orange St.

Wilmington Bible Institute - 915 Adams St.

Wilmington Music School, 801 Washington St.

Salesianum School - 8th West Sts.

CLUBS AND HOMES

108. (5-G) New Century Club - 1014 Delaware Avenue

109. (8-C) American Legion Home, 2103 Lancaster Ave.

118

CLUBS AND HOMES

Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 615, 1303 West 13th St.

110. (5-A) Wilmington Country Club, Kennett Pike.

111. (3-D) Home of Merciful Rest, Lovering Ave. & Union Sts.

DuPont Country Club, Henry Clay Road,

Municipal Golf & Tennis Assoc. Concord Pike.

Washington Hts. Century Club, 2300 Baynard Blvd.

Whist Club, 1300 Delaware Avenue

Covenant Club, 836 Market Street.

University Club, 805 N. Broom Street

Wilmington Club, 1103 Market Street

Little Sisters of the Poor, 401 N. ~~Grant~~ Baynard Parkway. Avenue.

BUS LINES

~~Chester Valley Bus Co.~~	~~- 11th & West Sts.~~
Delaware Bus Co.	606½ French St.
Elk Coach Lines	11th & West Sts.
Greyhound Bus Depot,	11th & West Sts.
Red Star Bus Co.	11th & West Sts.
Short Line Buses	11th & West Sts.
So. Penn. Bus Co.	606½ French St.

RAILWAYS

Pennsylvania R.R. Co.	Front & French Sts.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	1700 Del. Ave. & duPont Sts.
Philadelphia & Reading R. R.	Water & French Sts.

R Orange 119

LOCATION: Sussex County

Submitted by: J. SWEENEY

Subject : Place names' origin and meaning; Whore Creek, town and district.

There is also Condensed article of name Hoere-kil.

June 20, 1937.

As a knowledge of the opening phases of our colonial history will be conducive to a better understanding of an explanation of the origin and meaning of the peculiar name that was formerly applied to Lewes Creek, an attempt is hereby made to present a brief and accurate account of the first European settlement on land now embraced by the State of Delaware.

In 1629 and enterprising Dutchman, Samuel Godyn, decided to take advantage of the liberal patroonship offered in the Netherlands to those who would colonize New Netherland, so through agents he purchased from the Siconesecinques and other Indians a large strip of land along the western shore of the South Bay of New Netherland. In the same year this purchase was registered at New Amsterdam by Director General Peter Minuit and his council, and at old Amsterdam by the West India Company. A final patent for the

manorial territory was issued by the authorities at New Amsterdam on July 16, 1630, and besides the name of Godyn it also bore that of another Dutchman, Samuel Blommaert, who meanwhile had become interested in the plan of colonization.[1]

Having received confirmation of their title, the two patroons induced other Dutchmen to enlist in their company for the purpose of dispatching an expedition; thus eventual profits or losses were to devolve, not altogether on Godyn and Blommaert but, on all the members of the company — two of whom were David Petersen de Vries and Johan de Laet, authors of accounts of the New World. Late in the year, the Walvis, a ship of eighteen guns, commanded by Captain Peter Heyes, and laiden with a crew, male colonists, domestic animals, agricultural implements and other necessities, embarked from Texel for the purpose of planting a colony, exploiting the land, and whaling in the bay and ocean. A yacht that accompanied the ship was captured by a privateer, but in the spring of 1631 the Walvis was brought to anchor in the broad Cui Achomeca creek which flowed into the South Bay a few miles to the northwest of the northmost Cape Henlopen.[2]

When discoverers and colonisers set their feet on new lands they usually perform some formal ceremonies to take possession of such lands in the name of their respective soverigns, dictators, presidents, or governments. This custom as well as that of lavishly applying names to terranova was very common when the Walvis reached

1. Johnson's Swedish Settlements, I,170-1. Hazard's Annals, 22-4. De Vries' Short..Journal, see under dates.
2. Bancroft's History of U.S.A., I,498-9. De Vries' Short..Journal. Smith's History of N.J., containing A Description of the Province of New Albion,&c., 24 ff.

its destination so the gallant Dutchmen went ashore, erected a column and fastened to it a piece of tin on which the insignia of the Netherlands was painted.[3] Then they erected a fort and named it Opland (Upland); the South Bay was renamed Godyn's Bay in honor to the Father of the Colony, and the Cui Achomoca was renamed Blommaert's Creek in compliment to the second-rating member of the company of patroons.[4]

Some modern writers suppose that the settlement prospered during the first few months of its existence, and very likely it did because the weather should have been favorable to agriculture, the Indians had some good things to offer for a trifle or nothing, and the district abounded with natural products, such as bipeds, quadrupeds, fish, and edible vegetation. At any rate Captain Heyes steered the Walvis back to the Netherlands, with "a sample of oil from a dead whale found on the shore," leaving Gilles Oset * (or Giles Hosset) in command of the colony or garrison of twenty-eight men, plus five from some other place, probably Fort Orange on Hudson; because Oset purchased land in the vicinity of that fort in 1630 for Killiaen van Rensselaer who associated with Godyn, Oset was also a purchasing agent of Godyn, and there does not seem to be sufficient time and reason for him to embark on two, slow, transatlantic voyages during the year 1630.[5]

3. While historians generally concede that the insignia was displayed, in one form or another; the novel account of its removal being the cause of several murders — as given by De Vries, reputedly from information given by an Indian — is questionable.
4. Bancroft,I,499. Ward's Dutch & Swedes,44. Powell's A History of Delaware, 41. De Vries, chart in Dutch copies. Johnson, Geographia Americae, maps. Jameson's Narratives of New Netherland, Frontispiece.
5. De Vries. Hazard's Annals,35-7. Smith's History of Delaware County, Pa., 12 ff.

* Murphy's spelling

The sample of oil from the dead whale could scarcely prove that one of the objects of the preceding expedition was worthy of further pursuit, but energetic Godyn was undaunted; and he talked the patroons' company into sending a second detachment "to conduct the whale fishing during the winter, as the whales come in the winter and remain till March." So early in 1632, notwithstanding the arrival of news of the destruction of the colony, this second expedition, also consisting of a ship and yacht, and also embarking from Texel, began the long voyage under supervision of David Peterson de Vries, a member of the company and an experienced seaman.[6]

One day in December the two vessels were anchored near Cape Henlopen, because there was a strong northwesterly wind and they "could not, in consequence of the hard wind, sail in the bay." On the following day they sailed into the bay, and during the third day De Vries strengthened the crew of the yacht and cautiously steered it into Blommaert's Creek.[7]

Approaching the site of Fort Upland, De Vries and his companions found it adorned with a repulsive mass of charred palisades, bones of Dutchmen, and "heads of the horses and cows which they had brought with them."* With the exception of one man who deserted (possibly before the day of doom), it appears that every European creature in the settlement had been slain by the barbarians.* What was the cause of this murder or slaughter? Prudent historians do not tell; others recite the novel explanation recorded by De Vries, who would have everyone believe that he had heard it from an Indian;

6. De Vries. Smith's History of Del. Co., 13 ff. 7. Ibidem
* The deserters name was Theunis Willemsen — Johnson's Swedish Settlements, I,171. Ward, 46.
7. De Vries.

briefly, the explanation is that an Indian took the insignia off its column "for the purpose of making tobacco-pipes, not knowing that he was doing amiss." Osset and his aides "made such an ado about it, that the Indians, not knowing how it was, went away and slew the chief who had done it, and brought a token of the dead to the house," in the fort; but this idemnity was dis-pleasing, so the Indians again "went away, and the friends of the murdered chief incited their friends .. to set about the work of vengeance."[8]

Thus had ended the first experimental attempt to make a permanent plantation of Europeans on land now lying within the boundaries of Delaware. De Vries' expedition departed in April 1633 without trying to plant a second colony; five years later, under Swedish auspices, renegade Minuit arrived at "Paradise Point" (Paradise is along the right bank of the Murderkill in Lindeström's maps) with a band of Dutch and Finns and maybe a few Swedes, but these emigrants established themselves farther north in the more Scandinavian country; for more than twenty years afterwards no other settlement was made along the coast from old Cape Henlopen to Bombay Hook, and the task still remains for writers to assemble widely-scattered datum treasures in order to write a thorough account of Dutch adventures in that area from 1609 to 1659, the year in which a fort was erected at the Whorekill, and as the fort was garrisoned only for a short time it may be well to continue such an account until 1664, the year in which the British conquered every Dutch possession along Delaware Bay and River.[9]

8. De Vries. Bancroft,I,500. Hazard's Annals, 27. Bevan,I,28. Powell, 43 ff.
9. De Vries. Odhner's Founding of New Sweden in Pa. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., III. 280 ff. Hazard's Annals, 256 ff.

The present Leves Creek is identified as Blommaert's Creek on a rough chart made by Dutchman David Peterson de Vries apparently while he was in the South (Del.) Bay and River from December 1632 to April 1633.[1] It is also shown as Blommaert's Creek on maps of New Sweden based on surveys and notes made from 1654-1656 by Swede Peter Lindeström,[2] therefore the Dutch name Hoere-kil (Whore-creek) must have had unofficial origination sometime before 1648, the year in which the stream was described in A Description of the Province of New Albion, &c., as "'the creek near Cape James, by the Dutch called Horekill,[3] by us Roysount, and by the Indians Cui Achsmoca.'" [4]

The Vertoogh van Nieu Nederland, Weighens de Gheleegentheydt, Vruchtbaerheydt, &c.[5] (Representation of New Netherland, Concerning its Location, &c.), was written in New Netherland in 1649, reputedly by Adrian van der Donck, and after being signed by him, Augustine Herman and others, it was forwarded as a petition for more liberal legislation to the States General in the Netherlands, where it was published in 1650. The Vertoogh, &c., and another Dutch work, the Breeden Raedt, &c.[6] were Anglicised by the Honorable Henry C. Murphy, and copies of a volume embodying both translations were published in 1854 by Baker, Godwin & Company, New York. One of these rare copies is now (1937) in Pepper Hall of the Free Library of Philadelphia; it is catalogued under the

1. De Vries' Korte Historiael ende Journaels,&c. (Short Historical and Journal, &c.), edition of 1911, chart pp. 99-101.
2. Johnson-Lindeström's Geographia,&c., maps opposite pp. 82, 156, & 172. 3. Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, 459. Webster's Dictionaries.
4. Smith's History of N.J., 24 ff. 5. Winsor, IV,419, and Jameson, 300 ff. give titles.

title Vertoogh, &c., and from pages 40 to 41 of this document -- originally written in 1649 -- the following extracts have been made to show how the present Lewes Creek was described in that early date, to show also what is probably the first printed Dutch mention of the name Hoore-kil, and to present in the form of a quoted footnote a Dutch explanation of the origin of that name:-

> Fourteen streams empty into this river, the least of them navigable for two or three miles; and on both sides there are tolerably level lands of great extent. Two miles from Cape Cornelius, where you enter on the west side, lies a certain kil, which might be taken for an ordinary river or stream, being navigable far up, and affording a beautiful road-stead for ships of all burdens. There is no other like it in the whole bay for safety and convenience. The main channel for navigation runs close by the place we call the Hoore-kil. From whence this name is derived we do not know: so long is it since this place was taken and colonized by Netherlanders, years before any English or Swedes came there.

Murphy's foot-note: "* It means harlot's creek, and was so called according to the Fort Vermeel, from a well-known custom of the Indians towards strangers, which was there practiced by them towards the Dutch who first came to that place."

The Hoore-kil is also mentioned in the Beschrijvinghe van Virginia, Nieuw Nederlandt, Nieuw Engelandt, &c. Amsterdam: Jacob Hartgers, 1651. [1] This Description of Virginia, New Netherland, New England, &c., as translated in Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, I,4, closely resembles the above version of the Vertoogh, &c., but it gives other valuable information as well, thus:-

> "Of the South Bay and South River
>
> "The South Bay and South River, by many called the second great river of New Netherland, is situated in 38° 55', has two Capes, the northernmost is called Cape May, the southernmost Cape Cornelius, and the Bay itself had

1. Winsor's Narrative and Critical History, 4,422, gives full Dutch title.

the name of Hew-port-may, now Godyn's Bay: these names were given to these places about the time of their first discovery, before they had any others; the discovery itself was made at the same time when the North River was discovered, by the same ship and people, who came to the South Bay before they went to the North Bay.

" .. There are fourteen navigable creeks on this river, the least two or three miles in length, and on both sides of them plenty of flat land. Two miles from Cape Cornelius, as we go up on the west side, lies a certain creek which may be deemed a small river, for it is navigable far up, and has a fine road for vessels of any burthen; there is no other in the whole bay equal to it for goodness or situation; the right channel to sail up runs close by it; this place is called Moere-kil; where this name came from we know not, for this place was settled and the colony planted here by the Netherlanders many years before either the English or Swedes came here."

Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, IV, 467, gives a sectional reproduction of N. Visscher's Map of New Sweden, from Campanius, and asserts that it dates from 1651. Myer's Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, and Delaware, 170-1, gives a reproduction from a copy in the New York Public Library of "Part of N. J. Visscher's Map of New Netherland, New England, and Part of Virginia, about 1655." The Moere Kill is shown on both reproductions, but somehow it seems to be following the course of the present Mispillion River, and "Swanendael" is shown as being north of the Murderkill.

Much valuable information on the origin of names and early history of Delaware is offered by the Korte Historiael ende Journaels Aenteyckeninge, &c. (Short Historical and Journal-Notes, &c.) which was written by David Petersen de Vries, and published at Alkmaar in 1655; but before referring to this work it may be well to give a brief account of its author in order to secure a better appreciation of its worth.

About 1593 De Vries was born to Dutch parents at La Rochelle, France,[1] and while the Netherlands may be considered his home from the time he was four years old it is written on his own authority that he was experienced from his youth "in merchandising both here and in France." [2] In 1618 he embarked on a voyage to the Mediterranean Sea and during the ensuing decade he spent most of his time on the Atlantic Ocean, usually sailing as ship's quartermaster — a position which would seem to account for his habit of recording such detailed narratives of his ramblings. In 1630 he refused an offer of Samuel Godyn to go to the South (Del.) Bay as sub-patroon and commander of what turned out to be such an ill-fated expedition, but due either to his experience as a seaman or to his possession of wealth he was admitted as a member of Godyn's company of patroons and sent on a whaling voyage to Godyn's (South, or Del.) Bay in 1632.[3]

De Vries' expedition, consisting of a ship and a yacht, reached its destination early in December, and from then until April 1633, while the ship was searching for whales in the bay and ocean, De Vries and some companions journeyed on the yacht up the South River to the vicinity of Fort Nassau[4] and down the Atlantic seaboard as far as Virginia.[5]

True to custom, the commander made a series of daily notes, giving a detailed account of his experiences which is embodied in his Korte Historiael ende Journaels, &c., of which — as already stated — a first edition was published at Alkmaar in 1655; another edition was published at The Hague in 1911.[6]

1. De Vries, as translated by Murphy. Dict. of American Biog. Jameson, 103 ff. 2. Ibid. 3. De Vries, by Murphy.
4. Fort Nassau near present Gloucester, N.J.— Jameson, 84n
5. De Vries, by Murphy. 6. See Bibliography.

According to what is supposed to be a good translation of the first edition,[1] the name Swanendael (Swan-dale or Swans' Dale) did not appear in the evidently-contemporaneous Journal--Notes until twenty-seven days after the landing of De Vries. A note dated seventeen days still later shows the commander and his companions naming a stream Wyngaert's Kill because it flowed through "a fine country, in which many vines grow." These facts added to circumstantial inference from various writings of those days tend to show that the euphonious name Swans' Dale was first applied in January 1633, either by De Vries or one of his companions. Incidentally it seems that the name was derived, not from the presence of what we call swans but, from the presence of large numbers of wild "geese, both gray and white." 2

The first mention of the Hoere-kil in De Vries' Short Historical and Journal-Notes, &c., is in a continuous account of happenings throughout the year 1642 -- not in the form of a daily note. There is evidence that the running text of the Historical sections of the book was composed and written in 1654,[3] therefore his mention of the peculiar name is not very important; however, a verbal translation of the book has not yet been made -- perhaps because the Dutch language of the present time "ain't what she used to be" -- so for a reason which will become obvious it is deemed advisable to copy a section of the first sentence in which the name occurs and translate it as follows:-

" .. onse Collonie .. inde Zuyd-Rivier aen Swanendael ofte Hoere-kil ghenaemt, .."

" .. our Colony .. in the South-River at Swan-dale or Swans' Dale or the Whore-creek secretly, .." 4

1. De Vries, by Murphy. 2. Ibid. 3. Jameson, 186. + Inference.
4. De Vries' Korte Historiael, &c., Second Edit., 291.

As there will not be occasion to mention De Vries again in this essay, except, perhaps, to quote a paragraph from his description of the Indians of New Netherland, it may be well to add here that his situation in the history of Delaware is entirely dependent on the publication of his writings concerning our land, his whaling voyage to our shore, and his association with the company of patroons of that part of our land which was "bought" from the aborigines and patented to Godyn and Blommaert; this situation has been exaggerated beyond all sense of proportion, because until late in the nineteenth century historians were misinforming their public that in 1630-31 De Vries accompnied the ill-destined expedition to the South (Del.) Bay — See Appendix see also "Zwaanendael House."

In 1654 — about the time that copy for the book of De Vries was in its profinal state — a Swedish engineer was commencing the good work which resulted in what Anglicised Amandus Johnson entitled: Geographia Americae with An Account of the Delaware Indians Based on Surveys and Notes Made in 1654-1656 By Peter Lindeström, &c. Besides containing copies of Lindeström's maps, this translation of the Geographia, &c., gives debut to a "Maert Kill" which Johnson has footnoted thus:-

> "a Maert Kill, given as Blommer's Kill on Lindeström's map (from the fact that Blommaert with others had a colony there), same as Horn Kill, Moorekill (Whorekill). See Johnson, Swedish Settlements, I, 171, 208." 1

In the biography of Lindeström published and bound with with the translation of the Geographia, &c., Johnson states that "The spelling of the period was influenced by German, Dutch, Danish

1. Johnson-Lindeström's Geographia, &c., 153.

and other languages and Lindeström is no exception to the rule." He also states that amongst other irregularities Lindeström "uses the enclitic definite article -en with proper names, a not uncommon practice of the times."[1] These facts, plus the possible irregularities of contemporary Swedish writers, and the fact that the Swedish of where is hora and hor[2] might excuse Johnson's adoption of "the Swedish form of the word or name for the river (Horn)," and might account for his questionable assertion that "this form is found in almost all the Swedish records referring to the stream"; but even the comedy of errors quoted in the Appendix to this essay does not give him a just right to write that "the Swedish form of the word or name for the river (Horn) .. agrees with the English form as well."[3]

In 1656 the directors of the Dutch West India Company informed Director General (of New Netherland) Peter Stuyvesant that Fort Christina is "now called by us Altona";[4] and that "Fort Casimir, now to be called New Amstel,"[5] should be transferred to the burgomasters of the city of Amsterdam. In the same year Jacob Alrichs was appointed director of New Amstel, the city's colony.[6]

During the spring of 1657, Director Alrichs — and Gerrit van Sweeringen, who will be discussed later in this essay — arrived at New Amstel and assumed office. In August he informed the commissioners of the city's colony, by letter, that:

1. Johnson-Lindeström's Geographia, &c., xxxvii ff.
2. Björkman's Swedish-English, & Lindgren's English-Swedish dict's.
3. Johnson's Swedish Settlements, I, 171n.
4. Named after Altona on the Elbe River, Prussia; Elbe River was also the first European name applied to the present Christiana River in Delaware.
5. Probably named after Amstelveen in the Province of North Holland — veen is Dutch for peat, bog, or turf-moor.
6. Hazard's Annals, 225 ff. Federal writers' New Castle On the Delaware, 119.

".. there is a very fine and excellent country called the Whorekill, abounding very much in wild animals, birds, fish, etc., and the land is so good and fertile that the like is nowhere to be found. It lies at the entrance of the Bay, about two leagues up from Cape Hinlopen." 1

In another letter to the same, two months later, Alrichs remarked: "The wise resolution which has been adopted to annex to this (New Amstel) place the Whorekill and the country from Boomtiens hook to Cape Hinloopen is advantageous and excellent."2

Early in 1659, while smallpox and other troubles kept Alrichs in a state of inactivity, William Beekman, who had been appointed vice-director of the West India Company's colony at Altona in the preceding year,3 proceeded with Lieutenant Alexander D'Hinoyossa and some soldiers to the Whore Creek, purchased the district from the natives, and stationed a garrison thereat.4 In August Alrichs was able to write to burgomaster C. de Graaff:

"The enlargement of this Colonie has been attended to according to order; besides that, a new fortification and settlement were made at the Whore or Siskonoysincks kill, which have been daily visited." 5

Late in December Jacob Alrichs died, and was succeeded as director by Lieutenant D'Hinoyossa, who engaged Peter Alrichs to act as commander at the Whore Creek in the following spring.6 In February 1661, "Beekman writes, 'I am informed that the Whorekill is to be abandoned, and the city militia there to be discharged.'" 7

1. Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, II, 10.
2. Ibid., 81.
3. Hazard's Annals, 248. Ferris, 107.
4. Hazard's Annals, 256. Ferris, 108.
5. Documents Relative to the Colonial History of .. N.Y., II, 71.
6. Hazard's Annals, 301 ff.
7. Ibid., 330

In 1662 the Korte Verhael van Nieu Nederlants, &c., i.e., Short Account of New Netherlands, &c., was submitted to the burgomasters of Amsterdam,[1] and it is on the authority of this document that the Honorable Henry C. Murphy advanced the previously-quoted explanation of the origin and meaning of the name Hoere-kil. (See p.7 of this essay).

Little is recorded of the Whore Creek during the four years following the British conquest of the Dutch, Swedes, and Finns along the Delaware River in 1664.

Under the year 1669 Smith's History of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New-Jersey quotes a Swedish description of the "Hoarkills" from a manuscript in the British Museum, thus:-

> "'Two leagues (says the manuscript in the British museum,) from Cape Cornelius on the west side of the river near its mouth, there is a certain creek called the Hoeren Kill, which may well pass for a middling or small river, for it is navigable a great way upward, and its road is a fine road for ships of all burthens, there being none like it for safety and convenience in all the bay, the right channel for sailing up the bay passing near it.
>
> "'A certain person who for several years together had been a soldier in the fort, informed us about the month of June, 1668, being then but lately come from thence, concerning the Hoern Kill or Harlot's creek; that along the sea shore it was not above two leagues from the cape, and that near the fort which is at the mouth of it, it is about 250 paces broad and navigable and very deep to about half a league upwards, the pilots say generally about six feet of water in going in, but the canoes can go about two leagues higher: There are two small islands in it, the first very small the last about half a league in circumference, both overgrown with fine grass, especially the latter, and are at about half a league distance asunder, and the latter about a league from the channel's mouth: The two islands are surrounded with a muddy ground, in which there grows the best sort of oysters, which said ground begins near the first island, for the mouth of the channel has a sandy bottom, being also very deep, and therefore there are no oysters there: Near the smaller islands and higher up it is as broad again as at the mouth, near the said fort the channel for a good way runs at an equal distance from the sea, having the breadth of about two hundred paces of high downy land lying between them, near the fort there is a

1. Winsor's Narrative and Critical History, IV, 482.

glorious spring of fresh water,[1] a small rill rising in the south east part of the country, and falling from a rising hill, runs through this downy land into the mouth of the Hoern Kill, or Harlot's creek, is for its goodness and fertility famed for the very best of New Netherland.

"'The name of the Hoernkill or Harlot's creek, had as we are informed, its rise from the liberality of the Indians, for lavishly prostituting, especially at that place, their maidens and daughters to our Netherlanders: Otherwise it is by David Pieterea de Uries, who about the year 1630 first endeavoured to settle there, called Swanendal.'" [2]

In January 1670 James Mills received permission from Governor Francis Lovelace to purchase a tract of land to the "Southward of ye Towne at ye whorekill"; and in subsequent land patents and other records the spelling Whorekill predominated the archaic and erroneous spellings: Hoarkill, Hoarekill, Hoare-kills, Hore Kill, Whor Kill, Whorekills, and so forth.[3]

During the 1670-80 decade there were references on land patents to a stream near the Whore Creek called Pagan (and Pagan's) Creek,[4] so it may be interesting to note that the words pagan and whore are lexicological relatives.[5]

In 1680, acting on a petition of the inhabitants of the east-central part of Delaware, Governor Sir Edmund Andros formally created St. Jones' County out of the Whore Creek district, which until then embraced the areas of the present Kent and Sussex Counties.[6] In the same year the justices of the peace at the Whore Creek requested Governor Andros to sanction the imposition of taxes

1. "Fountain of Youth," perhaps.
2. Smith's History of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New Jersey, 56 ff. See Bradely's Middle- English Dictionary: horen, to commit fornication, 350.
3. Original Land Titles in Delaware, 25 ff. Scharf's History of Delaware, II, 1200 ff. Hazard's Annals, 256 ff. Pa. Archives 2d series, Breviate, XVI, 252 ff. Funk & Wagnalls', Bradley's Halliwell's Sweet's, and Webster's dictionaries — See Bibliography.
4. Original Land Titles, 53, 85, 120 ff. Scharf's Hist.Del., II, 1200 ff.
5. Bradley's, Funk & Wagnall's, Webster's, Calisch's, Haimes', Halliwell's, and Sweet's dictionaries. See Bibliography.
6. Hazard's Annals, 472, 484. St. Jones' County Court Record, 1 ff

for local improvements, and to change the name of Whore' town. The latter part of the request "was at once granted" by the governor who renamed the community Deal.[1] Thereafter the town was generally called Deal until it became Lewis*(in 1682?),[2] the district was called Whorekill alias Deal and vice versa until it became Sussex County,[3] and the changing names of the town gradually displaced the disreputable name of the creek.[4]

In November 1682 the Province of Pennsylvania "was divided into three counties, Philadelphia, Bucks, and Chester, and the territories into New Castle, Jones, and Whorekills, alias Deal. The names of the two last were, towards the close of the year (December 25) again changed; Deal to Sussex, and Jones to Kent, and (William) Penn directed that Cape Henlopen be called Cape James." [5]

The evidence already submitted should suffice to prove that the Whore Creek was so called either because the aboriginal damsels submitted freely to adventuring Dutchmen, in accordance with their ideas of entertainment, or prostituted themselves for some trifle. However, it appears that either for commercial reasons or misconceptions of decorum, the authors of the histories of Delaware have been bold enough to deny certain truth and supplant it with myths more baseless and entertaining than any to be found in the old bibles; so, whether it be for the edification or tormentation of those of them and their friends that live, it

1. Scharf's History of Delaware, II, 1206. Hazard's Annals, 485.
2. Ibid., and Original Land Titles in Delaware, 59 ff.
3. Hazard's Annals, 605.
4. Original Land Titles, Deale Creeke, 73 (and Loues Creeke maybe same stream, 75).
5. Hazard's Annals, 605.

* The present Lewes was originally spelt Lewis. See Penn's order to surveyor to survey 1,000 acres for Duke of York, dated "Lewis 4th of 3d mo. 1685"; in Hall of Records, Dover, Del. Also Turner's Records of Sussex County, "lewis"; "Lewis"; 25 ff.

is deemed advisable to add the following:

EXHIBIT A, being a deposition made in 1684 before the Council of Maryland by Gerrit van Sweeringen, who came to New Amstel (now New Castle) in 1657[1] and occupied important governmental positions there from then until 1664 when the conquering British confiscated his property,[2] so he subsequently removed to Maryland and made the deposition at Saint Mary's.

EXHIBIT B, being a few quotations from authentic accounts of the aborigines of New Netherland and Delaware by authoritative authors.

APPENDIX, being a comedy of errors of irresponsible historians.

EXHIBIT A

"In the year 1648 the Dutch haveing had bad successes in the North River from whome they had bin driven by the New England men They resolved to looke towards the South and haveing information of that River otherwayes called Delaware formerly bought by one Manheer Godin[3] from the Indians a Sloop was fitted out with some Cargoe to Trade with the said Indians of that River. They Landed first at a place called by the Indians Sicouestinqud[4] where they found out a Creeke Vavigable for a sloop, as I was informed by those that had been acquainted with these men that Landed there.

"Those men or traders came a Shoare with their goods where they traded with the Indians and frequenting soe much with the Indian women till they gott the Country dutyes otherwise called the Pox[5] and soe they named that place the Whorekill. That is in English the whores Creeke, whereupon they returned home and ventured againe a second time with a Considerable Cargoe but remembering (as I suppose) how they had been served at the Whorekill, they went some ten or twelve miles higher where they Landed againe and traded with the Indians trusting the Indians to come into their Stores a Shoare, and likewise aboard of their sloope drinking and debauching with the Indians[6] till they were all at last barberously murdered and so that place was Christined with their blood and to this day called the Murderers Kill that is Murders Creeke."[7]

1. Hazard's Annals, 233 ff. 2. Federal Writers' New Castle, 51
3. Samuel Godyn — Manheer being a title of respect.
4. Siconescinque in Documents Relative to the Colonial History of New York, III,342; "Whore or Sickoneysincks Kill" in Ibid. II,71; "Sickonesyns" in Hazard's Annals, 40.
5. Pox, in one form or another, raged among colonists and Indians - Hazard's Annals, 297, 329, 343, etc. Johnson-Lindestrom's Geographia, (French pox) 239 ff.
6. See Dutch first landing at Manhattan, "the island or place of general intoxication" in Collections of New York Historical Society, 2d ser., I, 69 ff.
7. Archives of Maryland. Proceedings of the Council, V, 411 ff. Documents Relative to the Colonial History of New York, III,34 ff. (See following note on next page)

The dates of the original European settlements along the Delaware River are two advanced in Van Sweeringen's deposition, otherwise it mostly agrees with authentic history. It may be well to compare it in full to The Breviate: In the Boundary Dispute Between Pennsylvania and Maryland,[1] and to A History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware by Benjamin Ferris, meanwhile bearing in mind that while Van Sweeringen was only about forty-eight years of age when he made the deposition, the historical data therefor were chiefly gathered from fellow--colonists whose knowledge of the first white settlements along the Delaware River was vague, especially during the comparatively short period (seven years) of Van Sweeringen's stay at New Amstel. Of course, it is scarcely necessary to emphasize that incidents relative to such places as the Whore Creek and Murderkill would not be quickly forgotten and that the deposition was surely made to aid the Calverts in their boundary dispute with the Penns.

1. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, XVI. The Breviate.

EXHIBIT B

Of the aborigines: "It is very common among them for one man to buy and to have many wives, but not in one place; when he journeys five or six leagues he finds another wife who also takes care of him; five or ten leagues further, he again finds another wife who keeps house and so on to several."

— learned Nicolaes J. van Wassenaer writing in 1624, see Jameson's Narratives of New Netherland, 63 ff.

"Chastity appears, on further enquiry, to hold a place among them, they being unwilling to cohabit with ours, through fear of their husbands. But those who are single, evince only too friendly a disposition."

— Van Wassenaer writing in 162-, see same source.

Of the aborigines: "The girls consider themselves to have arrived at womanhood when they begin to have their monthly terms, and as soon as they have them, they go and disguise themselves with a garment, which they throw over their body, drawing it over the head so that they can hardly see with their eyes, and run off for two or three months, lamenting that they must lose their virginity; and they therefore do not engage in any diversion by night, or other unseasonable time. This period being over, they throw away their disguise, and deck themselves with a quantity of Zeewan upon the body, head, and neck; they then go and sit in some place, in company with some squaws, showing that they are up for a bargain. Whoever gives the most Zeewan is the most successful suitor. They go home with him, and remain sometimes one, three, or four months with him, according as they are inclined to each other. The men are not jealous, and even lend their wives to a friend."

In 1643 following the cruel massacre of the Indians at Pavonia on the Hudson, by Dutch troops under the command of licentious John Underhill, David Peterson de Vries and another Dutchman discussed terms of peace with a group of Indian chiefs in the woods at Rockaway, Long Island. The speaker of the Indians stated that when "we (the Dutch) first came upon their coast; that we sometimes had no victuals; they gave us their Turkish beans and Turkish wheat, they helped us with oysters and fish to eat, and how for a reward we had killed their people. Then he laid down one of the sticks, which was one point. He related also that at the beginning of our voyaging there, we left our people behind with the goods to trade, until the ships should come back;* they had preserved these people like the apple of their eye; yea, they had given them their daughters to sleep with, by whom they had begotten children, and there ran many an Indian who was begotten by a Swanneken (i.e., Dutchman -JS), but now our people had become so villainous as to kill their own blood.

Murphy's Note: "The Long Island Sachem, in reproaching the Dutch, at Rockaway, for their ingratitude towards his nation, who had given them provisions when they first came upon the coast, and had permitted them to pass the winter among them, with their goods to trade, while their ships returned to Holland, indirectly throws light upon a question which is of some historical importance, — that relating to the first European settlement in the territory of New York. These transactions had happened within the life-time of the speaker, and under his own eyes. The statement was not contradicted by those to whom it was addressed, and who must, in defence of their national character, have repelled it, if false, and it therefore may be taken as strictly true."

— De Vries writing prior to 1655, as translated by the Honorable Henry C. Murphy and published in New York by James Lenox in 1853, see under dates. See also reprint in Collections of the New York Historical Society, Second Series. New York: H. Ludwig, 1857. III, 1 ff.

In ibidem I, 69 ff. is an Indian account of the first Dutch landing in Manhattan, "the island or place of general intoxication."

In the fall of 1653 Peter Lindeström, a Swedish engineer, sailed from Stockholm to New Sweden, on the ship Örn.

"Shortly after his arrival in the Colony he was confined to bed twice 'by the violent malady which raged so terribly among the people.' When restored to health he was kept 'busy with the law suits,' refitting the ship for its return voyage, mapping the country and a dozen other things ..

"When the ship was ready for its return journey, he was able to send a map of Fort Christina and the adjoining land .. (1)

"After the departure of the Örn, Lindeström's first and foremost duty was to help in organizing the defence of the colony against foreign attack ..

"When this had been done to the satisfaction of the Council, his energies were employed in a labor that was apparently much to his liking and that suited his inclination and desire. He was directed to travel by boat and on horseback to explore the situation of New Sweden, make maps and sketches and work out a complete report.

"He made numerous soundings of the Delaware Channel and prepared a chart of the River and Bay with minute sailing directions. He apparently visited the mouth of every creek which emptied into the Delaware from the Cape to the (2) Falls and ascertained their Indian names. In many cases, he ascended the streams for some distance and took notice of the waterfalls and the possibilities of navigation. He examined the shores of the river carefully and indicated the nature of the banks and the possibilities of landing, thus pointing out favorable places for future colonization and for the erection of towns, where harbors and trading posts could be established with least expense. He examined the soil along the river, described the land and gave a minute account of the soil and its suitability for agriculture and various kinds of grain. He also noted the healthfulness of the various districts and indicated where settlements could be made without danger of fevers and infectious diseases.

"On these expeditions into the interior and along the River, Lindeström found excellent opportunity for studying the life and customs of the natives";[3] of whom he wrote as follows, in part:

"These Indians are a bestial people and have their intercourse together with father, mother, brother and sister like irrational brutes, no one knowing rightly who is the father of the child; but their sachem or chief he must take a wife to himself, not because he intends to conceive children with her alone, but because his government and household exists as under a family, about which we shall obtain further (details) hereafter."[4]

1. Johnson, Amandus, Geographia Americae with An Account of the Delaware Indians Based on Surveys and Notes Made in 1654-1656 By Peter Lindeström, p. xxi.
2. Ibid., xxii. 3. Ibid., xxiii. 4. Ibid., 193.

(Continued on next page)

"These savages are by nature a healthy people and are rarely subjected to diseases, before death surprises them, or if it may happen that some contagious disease should come into the country, through which whole nations could die out, as has happened formerly among them here.

"The French disease sometimes indeed rages among the savages because they live in such unchastity and adultery, like irrational brutes; but against this they have a white kind of ointment, and cure themselves."

— Johnson, Lindestrōm's Geographia, &c., 239.

"The natives..ye Dutch & Sweed and English have by Brandy and Rum almost Debaucht ym all and when Drunk ye most wretched of spectacles."

— William Penn in letter to Henry Savell written in 1683, see Pennsylvania Archives, First Series, by Sam. Hazard, I, 68-69.

"The Hospitality of these Indians is no less remarkable, than their other Virtues; as soon as any Stranger comes, they are sure to offer him Victuals. If there be several in Company, and come from a-far, one of their best Houses is cleaned and given up for their Entertainment. Their Complaisance, on these Occasions, goes even farther than Christian Civility allows of, as they have no other Rule for it, than the furnishing their Guest with every Thing they think will be agreeable to him; for this Reason, some of their prettiest Girls are always ordered to wash themselves, and dress in their best Apparel, in Order to be presented to the Stranger, for his Choice; and the young Lady, who has the Honour to be preferred on these Occasions, performs all the Duties of a fond Wife, during the Stranger's Stay: But this last Piece of Hospitality is now either laid aside by the Mohawks, or, at least, they never offer it to any Christian." (* xxix ff.)

"There is one Vice which the Indians have all fallen into, since their Acquaintance with the Christians, and of which they could not be guilty before that Time, that is, Drunkenness: It is strange, how all the Indian Nations, and almost every Person among them, Male and Female, are infatuated with the Love of strong Drink; they know no Bounds to their Desire, while they can swallow it down, and then indeed the greatest Man among them scarcely deserves the Name of a Brute.

"They never have been taught to conquer any Passion, but by some contrary Passion; and the Traders, with whom they chiefly converse, are so far from giving them any Abhorrence of this Vice, that they encourage it all they can .." (* xxxiii ff.)

* Colden, Cadwallader, Hon., The History of the Five Indian Nations. New York: New Amsterdam Book Co., publishers, 1902. 2 v. with map. Extracts from volume 1.

Note: Colden practised medicine in Pennsylvania "for a considerable time" after 1710, when he came to there from England.

"The Lenni-Lenape, in their two divisions of the Minsi and the Delawares, occupied New Jersey, the valley of the Delaware far up toward the sources of that river, and the basin of the Schuylkill. The Delawares were pledged to a system of peace; their passiveness was the degrading confession of their subjection by the Five Nations, who had stripped them of their rights as warriors and compelled them to endure taunts as women." (* 86 ff.)

".. the wigwam was quickly constructed and easily removed. Its size, whether round or oblong, was in proportion to the number of families that were to dwell in it; and commonly in one smoky cell the whole community — men, children, and women — were huddled together, careless of cleanliness, and making no privacy of actions of which some irrational animals seem ashamed." (*101-3)

— Bancroft's History of the U. S. A., II.

Such is a candid disquisition of the derisive name of the creek near Cape Henlopen (formerly Cape James), which the Dutch called Hoere-kil (Whore-creek) in or before 1648. The explanations of the origin and meaning of the name and the inferential confirmation of them are all in harmony with the explanation given on the foot of page 313 of the Narratives of New Netherland by J. Franklin Jameson, Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Laws, and sometime Director of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX

Comment on the Swedish description of the "Hoernkill or Harlot's creek": "The above description however, in the general true at the time it was wrote, leaves room for a doubt, at least as to the origin of the name. The probability lies that it arose from the creeks winding much in the shape of a horn; whence the Dutch (and not the Swedes) first took occasion to call it the Hoernkill; this is the tradition of the inhabitants there."

— Smith's History of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New Jersey, 1765; extracts from edition of 1877, 58.

"To those who feel curious to inquire into the history of our early settlements on the Delaware, the adventures of De Vries

are full of deep though melancholy interest. He left the Texel on the 12th of December, 1630, bound for the Delaware or 'South River.' .. The place chosen for settlement was near Cape Henlopen, on Lewis's Creek, which he named Hoorn-kill,* probably from the place of his residence, Hoorn, a port in North Holland.

Perris's foot-note: "* Now called 'Whorekills.' There does not appear sufficient evidence to support the tradition that this place took its name from the conduct of the Indian women, during the short period of De Vries's settlement. There is not the slightest allusion to such a circumstance in any ancient statement. It is probable that following a very general custom of calling places in the new world after those in the 'fatherland,' De Vries named it Hoorn."

— Perris' A History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware From Its Discovery by Hudson To the Colonization Under William Penn, &c., 1846, 21

Note: Remember that De Vries did not come over with the ill-fated colonists to the Whore Creek.

"For the origin of this name ("Whorekills"), tradition has assigned a reason which needs the support of evidence."

— Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, From the Discovery of the Delaware, 25

"A house, 'well beset with palisades in place of breast-works,' had been erected on the north-west side of Hoornkil, (Lewes creek,) a short distance from its mouth. It was called 'Fort Oplandt.'"

— Smith's (George), History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, &c., 1862, 13.

"(1631) When De Vries' expedition arrived in the Delaware is not certainly known, but as he sailed in December .. he must have arrived in the Delaware Bay in the March or April of the following year. After passing Cape Cornelis, he entered a deep creek, abounding with oysters, which he named Hoornkill or Hoor-kill, probably after Hoorn, the place of his residence in Holland, and kill, the Dutch name for creek. In other words, Hoorn Creek, afterwards called Whorekill.*

Vincent's foot-note: "* Several writers have said that this name was given from the bad conduct of the Indian women. But there is no just reason for this statement. The Dutch always called it Hoornkill."

— A History of the State of Delaware, From Its First Settlement Until the Present Time, Containing A Full Account of the First Dutch and Swedish Settlements, &c., 1870, 130.

"Paradise Point stands on Lindestrom's Map of New Sweden, made in 1654 and 55; Lewis Creek is styled Flower River." (*11)

"De Vries was the naval commander of the expedition. He was a native and resident of Hoorne .. they arrived at Lewis creek, which was named Hoornekill, from the native place of their commander." (*20 ff.)

* — McCarter and Jackson, Historical and Biographical Encyclopaedia of Delaware, 1882.

"The suggestion of debauchery grows out of the name (Hoere--kil,JS) given by the Dutch to Lewes Creek, which says Smith, the historian of New Jersey, on the authority of a manuscript in the British Museum giving a Swedish account of the early settlements on the Delaware, 'had its rise from the liberality of the Indians for lavishly prostituting, especially at that place, their maidens and daughters to our Hollanders.' Hossett's party had no women with them and it will be remembered that one of the earliest complaints of the Delawares (of the Lenni-Lenape Indians,JS) to Penn's government was founded upon the charge that a settler's servant had made the males drunk and then debauched their wives. The complaisance which, according to Cadwallader Colden, the Indians extended to the whites on their first arrival might easily become of grave indignity when the whites were discovered to be no longer superior beings, but men like themselves. To meet with Amphitryons visitors must cease to be Jupiters."

— Scharf and Westcott, History of Philadelphia, 1884, 31 ff.

"The first whites who formed a settlement in the lone, but lovely wilderness region now included in the bounds of Delaware — a little colony planted by David Pietersen De Vries, on the Hoornekill, near Lewes, in the year 1631 — soon afterwards fell victims to the savages." (* I, 12)

"The expedition sailed from the Texel, in December, under the command of Peter Heyes, of Edam (for De Vries did not go out at this time, as stated by some writers).* They arrived in South River, in April, 1631. Sailing up the southern or west shore the 'Walvis' and her consort, just above the present Cape Henlopen, entered 'a fine navigable stream, filled with islands, abounding in good oysters,' and flowing through a fertile region, and there the immigrants — about thirty in number, all males — were landed, and the first colony in Delaware established. The place was near the site of Lewes, and the stream was what is now known as Lewes Creek, but was then named, by Heyes, Hoornkill, and subsequently corrupted into Whorekill or Horekill.[1]

Scharf's foot-note: "1 There is not the slightest evidence that this name had its origin in the alleged ill behavior of the Indian women of the region. It was undoubtedly named after Hoorn of Holland with the affix of 'kill' the Dutch for river, and corrupted by the English into Whorekill which name after the arrival of Penn was applied to all the territory included in Sussex County." (* I, 32)

* Scharf's History of Delaware, 1888.

"THE TOWN OF LEWES.— This ancient town is located on an elevated tract of land on Lewes Creek,[1] ..

"The occupancy of this section by the whites dates from 1623. In that year some Dutch traders came and carried on a good business with the neighboring tribes of Indians. In 1631 De Vries settled thirty persons on the creek, which he called the 'Hoorn Kill,'[2] after his native place in Holland ..

Scharf's footnotes: "1 Formerly called Horekill Creek.
"2 Corrupted thence to Hore Kill." (* II, 1221)

*— Scharf's History of Delaware, 1888.

"De Vries came with the Colony as director general, and was in command of the expedition from its departure from the shores of Holland. His native place was the little city of Hoorn in that country, a seaport on the Zuyder Zee, and it is said that he conferred the name 'Hoorn Kill' on the creek in honor of that city.

"After passing the cape he entered the creek, which was deeper than it is now, and abounded with oysters and fish, and planted his colony. 'Kill' is the Dutch word for creek, and wherever it follows a name it is clearly understood as applying to a place situated on a stream of water. From the terms 'Hoorn Kill,' 'Hoorkill,' came by corruption the name 'Whorekill,' which has largely been used by modern writers.[1]

Hunk & Company's footnote: "1 Several writers, more careless than correct, have said that the place took its name from the bad character of the Indian women found dwelling there. This assertion is entirely erroneous. The name is derived, as stated above, from the Dutch. It was not applied in its modern form until after the arrival of William Penn, and was used to designate the whole of Sussex County." (*II,11)

*— Hunk, J. M. & Co., Biographical and Genealogical History of the State of Delaware, 1899.

"The stream they had ascended, now known as Lewes creek, was then named Hoornkill in honor of De Vries, whose Holland residence was in Hoorn, while the landing place of this first Delaware colony to which the name was also applied, was nearly identical with the site of the existing Lewes; and here thus began the eventful history of the little Delaware town. Moreover the whole settlement was also called Zwaanendael (see p.10 of this essay, JS) or 'Valley of Swans,' from the number of those beautiful birds there found." (* 11 ff.)

*— Historical Society of Delaware Paper No. XXXVIII, being a History of Lewes, Delaware, by Pennocook Pusey, read before the society, 1902. Wilmington: John M. Rogers' Press (for the society), 1903.

"Four months later the vessels reached the Delaware, and touched land near the sight of Lewes. The stream was named Hoornkill in honor of De Vries, who lived in Hoorn. At a later date there sprang up a tradition that the Indian women had behaved disgracefully, and English documents give the name of the creek as Whorekill, or, in some cases, the Harlot's Creek, but there is no foundation for the legend, which sounds as if it were merely a piece of scurrilous forecastle jesting." (* I,14)

*— Conrad's History of the State of Delaware From the Earliest Settlements To the Year 1907. "Published by the Author, Wilmington, Delaware, 1908. Copyright, 1908, by Henry C. Conrad." Lancaster, Pa.: Wickersham Company, printers and binders, 1908. 3 v.

"The Hoorn Kil, the name given these parts by the Dutch settlers, unfortunately spelled Horekil, Whorekill, and so many other ways, suggests the love of David Pietersen de Vries for his native place the municipality of Hoorn." (* 2)

*— Turner's Some Records of Sussex County, Delaware, 1909.

Old South Leaflet No. 96: "The Founding of New Sweden, From the 'History of New Sweden' by Israel Acrelius.

"The country was wild and uninhabited by the Hollanders. They had two or three forts on the river — Fort Nassau, where Gloucester no stands, and another at Horekihl, down on the bay. But both of these were entirely destroyed by the Americans, and their occupants driven away. The following extract from the History of New Netherlands, which Adrian van der Donck published in the year 1655, with the license and privilege as well of the States-General as of the West India Company, will serve as proof of what we have said.

"'The place is called Hore-kihl,* but why so called we know not. But this is certain: that some years back, before the English and the Swedes came hither, it was taken up and settled as a colony by Hollanders..'

Old South Work : Director's footnote : "*/Horekill (variously written Horeskill, and Whorekill) is, no doubt, a corruption of Hoornkill, so calls from Hoorn, a city in Holland, from which Captain Hey sailed upon his expedition to America, when he discovered, or made his first visit, to the Delaware. Horekill was about two leagues from Cape Henlopen, and is probably the stream now called Lewis Creek, in the State of Delaware./" (* 6)

*— Directors of the Old South Work, Old South Leaflets, Volume IV. Boston: Directors of the Old South Work, (no date).

"The author of the Beschr. van Virginia, etc. (Amsterdam, 1651), p. 38, says: "waer dese naem /Hoere Kil/ van gekomen is weten wij niet.' The Dutch generally called it Hoere Kil. (De Vries, Korte Historiael, p. 165, 175, 184, etc.) In Swedish Documents it is almost always called Horn Kil. It has been suggested that the name Hoere Kil is a mistake for Hoorn Kil (named after Cornelis Jacobsen May of Hoorn in Holland), but it is difficult to explain why De Vries should call it Hoere Kil for it would seem that he had opportunity to know. It seems unlikely that Cornelis May should name an insignificant stream like the Hoorn Kill after his own name. If he wished to perpetuate his name he surely could have done so more effectively by naming some large river, say the Schuylkill, after himself. The writer has adopted the Swedish form of the word or name for the river (Horn), since this form is found in almost all the Swedish records, referring to the stream and since it agrees with the English form as well. That the name was well known and that questions concerning its origin arose as early as 1648 to 1651 can be seen from the above quotation. If Hoere was a mistake for Horn it would seem that the author of the Beschr. would have suggested this explanation. Horen Hook was a place near New York (Watson's Annals, I, 7). Concerning an explanation of the origin of the name Hoere Kil see Van Sweeringen, Md. Arch., V. 411 ff." (* I, 171n.)

*— Johnson's Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, 1911.

Remarks: "A similar statement — "Hoere-kil. From whence this name is derived we do not know" — occurs in the Vertoogh van Nieu Nederland, &c. (Representation of New Netherland, &c.), written in 1649 and published in 1650, and this Dutch work (with its translations) is listed in Johnson's Bibliography so why did he not cite it instead of the publication of 1651?

In De Vries' Korte Historiael, ende Journaels Aenteyckeninge, &c. (Short Historical, and Journal-Notes, &c.), with the exception of the indexes, the Hoere-Kil is only mentioned on pages 165 and 178 of the first edition of 1655, and on pages 251 and 263 of the edition of 1911, so why does Johnson refer his readers to "p. 165, 175, 184, etc."?

If Johnson could give examples of Swedish writer's employment of the "Swedish form of the word or name for the river (Horn)," why did he not do so?

The Swedish form of the word or name for the river (Horn) does not agree with the English form, except with the English form of those irresponsible writers quoted in this Appendix — and it does not exactly agree with their English form either.

Why or how does Johnson state that the publication of 1651 (i.e., the Description of Virginia, &c.) shows "that the name was well known and that questions concerning its origin arose as early as 1648."? Perhaps he was thinking of Van Sweeringen's deposition.

"They made a settlement on the bank of the Hoorn (or Hoere) Kill, calling it Swanendael." (* 7n.)

*— Myers' Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, and Delaware, 1912.

"This little river or creek, De Vries called Hoornkill after his native town, which has been corrupted into Whorekill." (* 43)

*— Powell's A History of Delaware, 1928.

"When this expedition reached the Delaware cannot be determined exactly but probably the sea passage took about three months. The new settlers passed Cape Cornelius (Henlopen) and then entered a deep creek which was called Hoornkill, known at the present day as Whorekill or Lewes Creek." (* I, 27)

*— Bevan's History of Delaware, 1929.

"In the spring of 1631 .. this first settlement was begun on the banks of Hoorn Kill, now Lewes Creek." (* 44)

* Ward's The Dutch & Swedes on the Delaware, 1930.

"ZWAANENDAEL HOUSE, named after the original settlement in Delaware, was erected by the State of Delaware to commemorate the landing of the Dutch settlers at Lewes in 1631. It is an adaptation of the Town Hall in Hoorn, Holland, birth-place of de Vries, the leader of the expedition."(* 1)

*— Lewes Tercentenary Commission's Lewes Tercentenary Celebration: Dedication of Zwaanendael House, 1932.

"De Vries was born in France, and Swanendael was his Dutch way of writing Swan-dale or Swans' dale."

— J. Sweeney.

"Then the 'Zwaanendael House' is just a monument to ignorance."

— Anthony Higgins.

"In 1631, eleven years after the landing of the English Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts, the first settlement by white men was made on Delaware soil. A little band of about thirty Dutch adventurers in that year .. effected a landing on the right bank of a stream which they named Hoornkill." (* 11)

*— Bureau of Markets of the State Board of Agriculture, Delaware, 1936.

"Dutch patroons made a settlement near the entrance of Delaware Bay at Hoornkill .. in 1631." (* 23)

*— Federal Writers (responsible to New Castle Historical Society), New Castle on the Delaware, 1936.

"The first settlement actually made in Delaware was by the Dutch trader Peter Heyes in April 1631, on the creek near the present Lewes; he called it Hoornkill, or Hoorn Creek ('Kill' Dutch for creek), in honor of Hoorn, the home of De Vries who visited the Delaware in 1632. The story that seeks to explain the corruption of the name Hoornkill to Whorekill has no historical truth whatever! (Delaware in * VIII.)

*— Encyclopedia Americana, 1936.

The statements and quotations in this essay have been collated with their sources.

J. SWEENEY.

LOCATION: Delaware

Submitted by: J. SWEENEY June 4, 1937.

Subject : NAMES of Places

N O T E S

"Horn, (horn), s l horen, hoorn, m.; ..
"Murder, (mur'-dur), s moord, m.;..
"Whore, (hoor), v hoer, v.; the — of Babylon, (Bijb.) de Babylonische hoer ..
"Whore, (hoor), ow. (gem.) hoeren." *

* Calisch, I. M. (Revised by N.S. Calisch) — New Complete Dictionary of the English and Dutch Languages, in Two Parts. Tiel: H. C. Campagne & Zoon, 1890. English-Dutch Part, 919 p.

"Hoer, f. l. whore, harlot, .. de babylonische —, (Bib.) the Babylonian whore (pagan Rome.).." *

* Calisch, I. M. (Revised by N.S. Calisch) — The Complete Dictionary of the English and Dutch Languages, in Two Parts. Tiel: H. C. Campagne & Zoon, 1892. Dutch-English Part, 822 p.

horn, English for horn (o pronounced as in nor), Swedish.*
murder, English for mörd or mördare, Swedish.*

* Lindgren, Erik — Engelsk- Svensk Ordbok .. Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söners, 1923. 724 p.

Zuyd Rivier, and C. Hinlopen, are shown on "Part of De Laet's Map, 1630."; reproduced in Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, v.IV, p.436.

"In 1625, Johan or Johannes de Laet, of Leyden, a director of the Dutch West India Company and a man of note for various learning, published through the famous house of Elzevier in that city a large folio volume in Dutch, entitled Nieuwe Wereldt, ofte

Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien ('New World, or Description of West-India,' i. e., America), which at once took high rank among such publications. The author, born in Antwerp in 1582, migrated to Leyden, like so many other Belgian Protestants, and in 1597 was matriculated at the Leyden university .. He was a director in the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, apparently from its first organization until his death. He corresponded with the Pilgrims at Plymouth and with the British ambassador ..

"De Laet's most direct interest in New Netherland arose some years after he had published the first edition of the New World. In 1630, soon after the institution of the system of patroonships, he became a partner in the abortive Dutch settlements on either side of Delaware Bay .. The island opposite Fort Orange was for a time called De Laet's Island.

"The Nieuws Wereldt is chiefly a work of geographical description .. Since the vote of copyright by the States General is dated July 17, 1624, it may be assumed that the book was then nearly or quite ready. The preface is dated November 15, 1624.

" ..

"A young friend of Scaliger was not likely to lack knowledge of proper principles in historical work. De Laet's work is composed with system, precision and accuracy, and covers in excellent fashion the geography of the various portions of America, their natural productions, the manners and customs of their natives, and the history and status of the European settlements.

"A new edition of the book was published in Dutch in 1630. It contains some additional matter in the chapters devoted to New Netherland, and an interesting map of 'Nova Anglia, Novum Belgium et Virginia,' the middle part of which is reproduced in Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, IV.456. In 1633 a Latin version, Novus Orbis, was published in eighteen books (the additional books relate to South America), and in 1640 a French, Histoire du Nouveau Monde. The text of the former is more carefully prepared than that of the latter. In both, the map above mentioned appears unchanged ..

"In the following pages the attempt is made to give the reader all that is historically valuable in any of these editions. Chapters 7-11 of Book III. are first given from the Dutch edition of 1625, but the reader will also find, inserted in square brackets, the longer of the additions which are interpolated in the edition of 1630, and, in the foot-notes, the minor variations in that edition and in those parts of the Latin and French versions which correspond to these three chapters. Then follow chapters 10 and 11 of the Latin and French, these two chapters being almost entirely new matter.

"A translation of all these chapters appeared in 1841 and 1849 in the Collections of the New York Historical Society, second series, I. 282-316, II. 373; a part is translated in Asher's Henry Hudson the Navigator, pp. 154-163. After careful revision, and comparison of all the editions, these versions have been used in the following pages."

Remark: The foregoing is Dr. Jameson's Introduction to the Nieuwe Wereldt .., from which extracts are as follows:-

(See next p.)

"FROM THE 'NEW WORLD,' BY JOHAN DE LAET, 1625, 1630, 1633, 1640.

"Nieuwe Wereldt, 1625, 1630, Book III.

"CHAPTER 7

" .. "CHAPTER 8

" .. "CHAPTER 9

" .. "CHAPTER 10

" ..

"CHAPTER 11

"Further Description of the Coast to the Second Great River, and from thence to Latitude 38°, /and what the free Netherlanders have done there/.*

Jameson's footnote: "* This addition to the title appears in the edition of 1630 ..

Par.3:- "The second river lies also within a great bay, called by our people New Port May: it has two capes or headlands, of which the northern is named Cape May, and the southern Cape Cornelius,* and these two capes lie east-northeast, well to the north, and west-southwest, well to the south, of one another, so far distant that one is scarcely able to see across with the eye. To the southwest of Cape May, over towards Cape Cornelius and full half-way to the south-southeast, there are sandbanks; the bay also within is full of sand bars and shoals, so that numerous channels are formed, and one should not come in unless he is familiar with the bay, for it is highly dangerous. Within this bay is the other large river, called the South River ..

Jameson's footnote: "* Both capes, say the Latin and French versions, were named after their discoverer, Cornelius May. They are now called May and Henlopen, though the Dutch applied the name Henlopen to a 'false cape' some twelve miles farther south. See the next paragraph, which is found in both the editions of 1625 and 1630. Yet, regardless of this, the edition of 1630 adds at this present point, after 'Cornelius,' the words 'or also Hinlopen.'

"The most southerly cape, called by us Cape Cornelius, has a white shining appearance, and a reef runs off from it to the south-southeast, into the sea; it is situated in latitude 38° 54'. Four leagues from this cape lies another, which our countrymen call Cape Hinlcopen, and the course is northeast by east and southwest by south. From here the coast stretches first mostly north and south, and then southwest and north-northeast, and also south by west and north by east. Along the shore there is six and seven fathoms water, and the bottom is excellent; then again in two or three tacks we have only three fathoms .."

Book III. Chapter 10 pertains to climate, soil, vegetation, etc.

157

Book III. Chapter 11 concerns the "barbarians" (of New Netherland) who "have no sense of religion, no worship of God; they indeed pay homage to the Devil, but not so solemnly nor with such precise ceremonies as the Africans do."

Remember: This last chapter (11) is from the Latin Novus Orbis, published in 1633, and the French Histoire du Nouveau Monde, published in 1640.

Jameson's Narratives of New Netherland, 1609-1664. (pp. 29-60)

Wassenaer's Historisch Verhael alder ghedenck-weerdichste Geschiedenissen die hier en daer in Europa, etc. is introduced, and "All that bears on New Netherland" is translated and presented, in the Narratives of New Netherland. (pp.63-96)

According to Doctor Jameson, Nicolaes Janszoon van Wassenaer, the author of this Historical Account of all the most Remarkable Events which have happened in Europe, etc., was the learned son of a minister of the Reformed Church in Amsterdam. His historical account appeared in twenty-one semi-annual parts, covering the years 1621-1631, and it "began to be published at Amsterdam in 1622." In 1624 the following was published by Wassenaer:

"Numerous voyages realize so much profit for adventurers: that they discover other countries, which are afterwards settled and planted with people. Virginia, a country lying in 42½ degrees, is one of these. It was first peopled by the French, afterwards by the English and is to-day a flourishing colony. The Lords States General observing the great abundance of their people as well as there desire to occupy other lands, have allowed the West India Company to settle that same country. Many from the United Provinces did formerly and do still trade there; yea, for the greater security of the traders, a castle — Fort Nassau — has been built on an island in 42 degrees, on the north side of the River Montagne, now called Mauritius. But as the nation there was somewhat discontented and not easy to live with, the builders let it fall into decay,* intending now to plant a colony among the Maikans, a nation lying 25 leagues on both sides of the river.

" ..

Jameson's footnote: "*Fort Nassau, built in 1614 or 1615, on Castle Island, near where Albany now stands, was abandoned in 1617 on account of injury by freshets.

Par.3:-"Below the Maikans are situate these tribes: Mechkentowoon, Tapants, on the west side; Wiekagjock, Wyeck, on the east side. Two nations lie there lower down at Klinckersberg. At the Fisher's hook are Pachany, Warenecker, Warrawannankonckx. Near one place, Esopes, are two or three tribes. The Manhates are situated at the mouth. In the interior are also many as the Maquas. (Mohawks? JS) Full fifty leagues higher are found likewise many villages, all of which come to this river to trade from the interior which is very swampy, great quantities of water running to the river, overflowing the adjoining country, which was the cause that Fort Nassau frequently lay under water and was abandoned.

(continued on next p.)

"This country now called New Netherland* is usually reached in seven or eight weeks from here (Amsterdam - JS). The course lies towards the Canary Islands; thence to the savage islands, then towards the mainland of Virginia, steering across, in fourteen days, leaving the Bahamas on the left, and the Bermudas on the right hand, between which the winds are variable with which the land is made.

Jameson's footnote: "* Apparently the first mention of the name New Netherland in print; it had been formally bestowed by the charter of October 11, 1614.

"Respecting religion we as yet cannot learn that they (the aboriginal tribes above - JS) have any knowledge of God, but there is something that is in repute among them. What they have is transmitted to them by tradition, from ancestor to ancestor. They say that mention was made to their forefathers many thousand moons ago, of good and evil spirits. (How like the religious traditions of the Old World* - JS) .. their spiritual affairs is attended to by one they call Kitzinaeka, which, I suppose, is priest. When any one among them is sick, he visits him, sits by him and bawls, roars and cries like one possessed. If a man die, he is laid in the earth without a coffin, with all his finest garments of skins. This priest has no house-keeping of his own. He lodges where he pleases, or where he last officiated; must not eat any food prepared by a married woman. It must be cooked by a maiden or old woman. He never cohabits with them, living like a capuchin ..

"All the natives pay particular attention to the sun, the moon, and the stars, as they are of as great interest to them, as to us, having like summer and winter .. the women .. provide the food, as respects both planting and gathering ..

"As they care nothing for the spiritual, they direct their study to the physical, closely observing the seasons. The women there are the most skilful star-gazers; there is scarcely one of them but can name all the stars .. Him who dwells above they know not; affording all us Christians an argument to thank Him, that He hath so beneficently granted us knowledge of Him, leaving these in darkness; so that what the apostle says is found to be true ..

""There is little authority known among these nations. They live almost all equally free ..

"It is very common among them for one man to buy and to have many wives, but not in one place; when he journeys five or six leagues he finds another wife who also takes care of him; five or ten leagues further, he again finds another wife who keeps house and so on to several ..

"They live in summer mostly on fish ..

"In the woods are found all sorts of fruits: plums, wild cherries, peaches; yea, fruits in great profusion. Tobacco is planted in abundance, but much better grows in the wild parts of Brasil; it is called Virginian ..

"Their trade consists mostly in peltries, which they measure by the hand or by the finger ..

"In their waters are all sorts of fowls ..

* See Well's Outline of History; all versions of the Bible; and study oriental religions.

" 'Tis worthy of remark that, with so many tribes, there is so great a diversity of language ..

"It appears by the statements of the highlanders, there are larger animals in the interior ..

"The science of foretelling or interpreting of events is altogether undeveloped and unknown to them; delivering no oracles or revelations of the one or the other sort, as they have very little knowledge of future or past things.

"It is somewhat strange that among these most barbarous people, there are few or none cross-eyed, blind, crippled, lame, hunch-backed or limping men ..

"Chastity appears to be of some repute among them, for the women are not all equally loose. There are some who would not cohabit with ours for any compensation. Others hold it in small esteem; especially as they are free, living without law. In the rearing of their offspring, they exhibit great laxity; nevertheless when the children in great numbers follow after this nation, they forbid it as not beseeming; yea, command them to return back."

Referring again to the aborigines of New Netherland in his account published in 1625, Wassenaer wrote:-

"Chastity appears, on further enquiry, to hold a place among them, they being unwilling to cohabit with ours, through fear of their husbands. But those who are single, evince only too friendly a disposition."

Wassenaer's account published in 1626 reads, in part:-

"It happened this year, that the Maykans, going to war with the Maquaes, requested to be assisted by the commander of Fort Orange and six others. Commander Krieckebeeck went up with them; a league from the fort they met the Maquaes who fell so boldly upon them with a discharging of arrows, that they were forced to fly, and many were killed, among whom were the commander and three of his men. Among the latter was Tymen Bouwensz., whom they devoured, after having well roasted him."

Wassenaer's account published in 1628 reads, in part:-

"Those of the West India Company have also removed all those who were at the South River. They retain only one vessel trading there ..

"Beyond the South River, in 37 degrees,* Englishmen are settled, freemen, but planted there by merchants on condition that they deliver as much tobacco to their masters as is agreed on; the remainder is their own. Considerable trade is carried on with them, and many ships come thither from England.

"On the north side are the English Brownists who maintain themselves very well and are much resorted to, supporting their reputation bravely with the natives, whom they do not fear, having acted strictly with these from the first, and so continuing."

Jameson's footnote: "* I.e., in Virginia."

Jameson, J. Franklin, Ph.D., LL.D., Director of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington -- Narratives of New Netherland, 1609-1664 -- New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909. 478 p. Maps and a facsimile.

"THE RED MEN EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

"The aspect of the red men of the United States was so uniform that there is no method of grouping them into families but by their languages.

"That which was the most widely diffused, and the most fertile in dialects, received from the French the name of Algonkin. It was the mother tongue of those who greeted the colonists at Raleigh at Roanoke, of those who welcomed the pilgrims at Plymouth. It was heard .. from Cape Fear and, it may be, from the Savannah, to the land of the Esquimaux ..

"The Lenni-Lenape, in their two divisions of the Minsi and the Delawares, occupied New Jersey, the valley of the Delaware far up toward the sources of that river, and the basin of the Schuylkill. The Delawares were pledged to a system of peace; their passiveness was the degrading confession of their subjection by the Five Nations, who had stripped them of their rights as warriors and compelled them to endure taunts as women.

"Beyond the Delaware, on the eastern shore, dwelt the Nanticokes, who disappeared, or melted imperceptibly into other tribes; and the names of Accomack and Pamlico are the chief memorials of tribes that made dialects of the Algonkin the mother tongue of the natives along the sea-coast as far south, at least, as Cape Hatteras .." (Bancroft, II:86-91)

"THE LANGUAGE AND MANNERS OF THE RED MEN.

" ..

" ..

"Each language, while it abounded in words to designate every object of experience, for 'spiritual matters' was poor; it had no name for continence or justice, for gratitude or holiness. It required, said Loskiel, the labour of years to make the Delaware dialect capable of expressing abstract thought.

" ..

" The Indian does not separate the parts of speech from one another; he expresses a complete idea by grouping its separate elements together in one conglomerate word .. (See names by Vincent, pp.261-265 — "'Kees und Tvrodts a eller Rodeleaus oen ke da Fromage et du Paine — JS)

" ..

" ..

"'The sociableness of the nature of man appears in the wildest of them.' To red men returning to their family no one would offer hindrance, 'thus confessing the sweetness of their homes.' They love society, and the joining together of houses and towns. With long poles fixed in the ground, and bent toward each other at the top, covered with birch or chestnut bark, and hung on the inside with embroidered mats, having no door but a loose skin, no hearth but the ground, no chimney but an opening in the roof, the wigwam was quickly constructed and easily removed. Its size, whether round or oblong, was in proportion to the number of families that were to dwell in it; and commonly in one smoky cell the whole community — men, children, and women — were huddled together, careless of cleanliness, and making no privacy of actions of which some irrational animals seem ashamed.

"Of the savage, license to gratify his animal instincts seemed the system of morals. The idea of chastity as a social duty was but feebly developed ..

" ..

" ..

"Even in marriage the Indian abhorred constraint; from Florida to the St. Lawrence polygamy was permitted, though at the north it was not common .." (Bancroft, II:101-3)

"POLITY AND RELIGION OF THE RED MEN.

"In the tribes with which the early colonists came in contact there was not only no written law, there was no formalized traditionary expression of law ..

"The wild man hates restraint, and loves to do what is right in his own eyes. 'The Illinois,' writes Marest, 'are absolute masters of themselves, subject to no law.' The Delawares, it was said, 'are, in general, wholly unacquainted with civil laws and proceedings, nor have any kind of notion of civil judicatures, of persons being arraigned and tried, condemned or acquitted.' .." (Bancroft, I:109)

"NEW NETHERLAND.

"The republic of the United Netherlands was by its origin and its nature commercial. The device on an early Dutch coin was a ship labering on the billows without oar or sails. The rendezvous of its marters had been the sea; the muster of its patriot emigrants had been on shipboard; and they had hunted their enemy, as the whale-ships pursue their game, in every corner of the ocean .." (pp.475-7)

"It was not till 1597 that voyages were undertaken from Holland to America ..

"But the zeal of merchants and statesmen was concentrated on the east ..

"As years rolled away, the progress of English commerce in the west awakened the attention of the Netherlands. England and Holland had been allies in the contest against Spain; had both spread their sails on the Indian seas; had both become competitors for possession in America ..

"To the eagerness of enterprise, it was replied that war had its uncertain events, the sea its treacheries; ..

"While the negotiations with Spain postponed the formation of a West India company, the Dutch found their way to the United States through another channel.

"In 1607 a company of London merchants, excited by the immense profits of voyages to the east, contributed the means for a new attempt to discover the near passage to Asia; and Henry Hudson, an Englishman by birth, was the chosen leader of the expedition. With his only son for his companion, he coasted the shores of Greenland .. He came nearer the pole than any earlier navigator .. vast masses of ice compelled his return.

"The next year beheld Hudson once more on a voyage ..

"The failure of two expeditions daunted Hudson's employers; they could no daunt the great navigator. The discovery of the

passage was the desire of his life; and, repairing to Holland, he offered his services to the Dutch East India company. The Zealanders, disheartened by former ill-success, made objections; but they were overruled by the directors for Amsterdam; and on the fourth day of April, 1609, five days before the truce with Spain, the Half Moon, a yacht of about eighty tons' burden, commanded by Hudson and manned by a mixed crew of Netherlanders and Englishmen, his son being of the number, set sail for China by way of the north-east .. On the fourth of August, a boat was sent on shore at .. Cape Cod .. On the twenty-eight he entered the great bay, now known as Delaware, and gave one day to its rivers, its currents and soundings, and the aspect of the country" (Bancroft, I: 479-482 — see later *)

See Bancroft's fine style of writing, for example: "Sombre forests shed a melancholy grandeur over the useless magnificence of nature, and hid in their deep shades the rich soil which no sun had ever warmed. No axe had levelled the giant progeny of the crowded groves, in which the fantastic forms of limbs, withered or riven by lightning, contrasted strangely with the verdure of a younger growth of branches. The wanton grape-vine, fastening its leafy coils to the top of the tallest forest trees, swung with every breeze, like the loosened shrouds of a ship." (*I:485)

"The states general, in an assembly where Olden Barneveldt was present, readily granted to the united company of merchants interested in these discoveries a three years' monoply of trade with the territory between Virginia and New France, from forty to forty-five degrees of latitude. Their charter, given on the eleventh of October, 1614, names the extensive region New Netherland. Its northern part John Smith had that same year called New England.

"To prosecute their commerce with the natives, Christiaensen built for the company, on Castle island, south of the present city of Albany, a truck-house and military post .. The fort, which may have been begun in 1614, which was certainly finished in 1616, was called Nassau; the river for a time was known as the Maurice. (See "a castle — Fort Nassau — has been built" on Page 4 of these Notes - JS) ..

"The United Provinces, now recognised even by Spain as free countries, provinces, and states, set no bounds to their enterprise. The world seemed not too large for their commerce under the genial influence of liberty, achieved after a struggle longer and more desperate than that of Greece with Persia. This is the golden age of their trade with Japan, and the epoch of their alliance with the emperor of Ceylon. In 1611, their ships once again braved the frosts of the artic circle in search of a new way to China; and it was a Dutch discoverer, Schouten, from Hoorn, who, in 1616, left the name of his own beloved sea-port on the southernmost point of South America." (*Bancroft, p.490)

In 1525 Loyosa's Spanish vessels sailed to the Straits of Magellan, and in 1526 one of them discovered "Cape Horn." Schouten, however, in 1616, was "the first actually to double Cape Horn from the east." (Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, VIII:384)

"NEW NETHERLAND AND NEW SWEDEN.

"Colonization on the Hudson and the Delaware was neither the motive nor the main object of the establishment of the Dutch West India Company; the territory was not described either in the charter or at that time in any public act of the states general, which neither made a formal specific grant nor offered to guarantee the possession of a single foot of land ..

"The organization of the West India company, in 1623, was the epoch of its zealous efforts at colonization. In the spring of that year, the New Netherland, a ship of two hundred and sixty tons' burden, carried out thirty families. They were chiefly Walloons, Protestant fugitives from Belgian provinces. April was gone before the vessel reached Manhattan. A party under the command of Cornelis Jacobsen May, who has left his name on the southern county and cape of New Jersey, ascended the river Delaware, then known as the South river of the Dutch, and on Timber creek, a stream that enters the Delaware a few miles below Camden, built Fort Nassau ..

"The next year, 1624, may be taken as the era of a continuous civil government, with Cornelis Jacobsen May as the first director. It had power to punish, but not with death; judgements for capital crimes were to be referred to Amsterdam ..

"In 1625, May was succeeded by William Vermulst .. Just then Jean de Laet, a member of the chamber of Amsterdam, in an elaborate work on the West Indies, opportunely drew the attention of his countrymen to their rising colony, and published Hudson's glowing description of the land.

"Under such auspices, Peter Minuit, a German of Wesel, in January, 1626, sailed for New Netherland as its director-general. He arrived there on the fourth of May ..

"No danger appeared in the distance except from the pretensions of England ..

" 'Our authority to trade and plant we derive from the states of Holland, and will defend it,' rejoined Minuit ..

"Such were the rude beginnings of New Netherland. The women and children of the colony were concentrated on Manhattan, which, in 1628, counted a population of two hundred and seventy souls, including Dutch, Walloons, and slaves from Angola ..

"Reprisals on Spanish commerce were the alluring pursuit of the West India Company ..

"These colonies were to resemble the lordships in the Netherlands .. He that within four years would plant a colony of fifty souls became lord of the manor, or patroon, possessing in absolute property the lands he might colonize. Those lands might extend sixteen miles in length; or, if they lay upon both sides of a river, eight miles on each bank, stretching indefinitely far into the interior; yet it was stipulated that the soil must be purchased of the Indians ..

"This charter of liberties was fatal to the interests of the corporation; its directors and agents immediately appropriated to themselves the most valuable portions of its territory. In June
1629 1629, three years, therefore, before the concession of the charter for Maryland, Samuel Godyn and Samuel Blommaert, both directors of the Amsterdam chamber, bargained with the natives for the soil

1630 from Cape Henlopen to the mouth of Delaware river; in July, 1630, this purchase of an estate, more than thirty miles long, was ratified at Fort Amsterdam by Minuit and his council. It is the oldest deed for land in Delaware, and comprises the water-line of the two southern counties of that state ..

" ..

"A company was soon formed to colonize the tract acquired by Godyn and Blommaert. The first settlement in Delaware, older than any in Pennsylvania, was undertaken by a company, of which Godyn, Van Rensselaer, Blommaert, the historian De Laet, and a new partner, David Pietersen de Vries, were members. By joint enterprise, in December, 1630, a ship of eighteen guns, commanded by Pieter Heyes, and laden with emigrants, store of seeds, cattle, and agricultural implements, embarked from the Texel, partly to cover the southern shore of Delaware bay with fields of wheat and tobacco, and partly for a whale fishery on the coast. A yacht which went in company was taken by a Dunkirk privateer; early in the spring of 1631 the larger vessel reached its destination, and just within Cape Henlopen, on Lewes creek, planted a colony of more than thirty souls. The superintendence of the settlement was intrusted to Gillis Hosset. A little fort was built and well beset with palisades; the arms of Holland were affixed to a pillar; the country received the name Swaanendael; the water that of Godyn's bay. The voyage of Heyes was the cradling of a state. That Delaware exists as a separate commonwealth is due to this colony (!JS). According to English rule, occupancy was necessary to complete a title to the wilderness; and the Dutch now occupied Delaware.

"On the fifth of May, Heyes and Hosset, in behalf of Godyn and Blommaert, made a further purchase from Indian chiefs, of the opposite coast of Cape May, for twelve miles on the bay, on the sea, and in the interior; and, in June, this sale of a tract, twelve miles square, was formally attested at Manhattan.

"Animated by the courage of Godyn, the patroons of Swaanendael fitted out a second expedition, under the command of De Vries. But, before he set sail, news was received of the destruction of the fort, and the murder of its people. Hosset, the commandant, had caused the death of an Indian chief; and the revenge of the savages was not appeased till not one of the emigrants remained alive. De Vries, on his arrival, found only the ruins of the house and its palisades, half consumed by fire, and here and there the bones of the colonists." (*pp.I494-500)

* Bancroft, George — History of the United States of America, From the Discovery of the Continent. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1882. 6 v.

DE VRIES' SHORT .. NOTES

1632 "Anno Before sailing out of the Texel, we understood that our 1632 little fort had been destroyed by the Indians, the people killed, — two and thirty men, — who were outside the fort working the land.

"The 24th May, sailed out of the Texel with the ship and yacht, with a north-east wind.

" ..

"The 1st of December, threw the lead, in the thirty-ninth degree of latitude, in fifty-seven fathoms, sandy bottom; found out afterwards that we were then fourteen or fifteen miles* from the shore. This is a flat coast. Wind westerly.

(Footnote): "* Forty-two or forty-five English miles. In this translation the miles are according to the Dutch standard; one Dutch being equal to three English miles. (H.C. Murphy; JS).

"The 2d, threw the lead in fourteen fathoms, sandy bottom, and smelt the land, which gave a sweet perfume, as the wind came from the north-west, which blew off land, and caused these sweet odors. This comes from the Indians setting fire, at this time of year, to the woods and thickets, in order to hunt; and the land is full of sweet-smelling herbs, as sassafras, which has a sweet smell. When the wind blows out of the north-west, and the smoke too is driven to sea, it happens that the land is smelt before it is seen. The land can be seen when in from thirteen to fourteen fathoms. Sand-hills are seen from the thirty-fourth to the fortieth degree, and the hills rise up full of pine-trees, which would serve as masts for ships.

"The 3d of the same month, saw the mouth of the South bay, or South river, and anchored on sandy ground at fourteen fathoms; because it blew hard from the north-west, which is from the shore, and as we could not, in consequence of the hard wind, sail in the bay, we remained at anchor.

"The 5th, the wind south-west, we weighed anchor, and sailed into the South bay, and lay, with our yacht, in four-fathoms water, and saw immediately a wahle near the ship. Thought this would be royal work — the whales so numerous — and the land so fine for cultivation.

"The 6th, we went with the boat into the river, well manned, in order to see if we could speak with any Indians, but coming by our house, which was destroyed, found it well beset with palisades

1632 in place of breastworks, but it was almost burnt up. Found lying here and there the skulls and bones of our people, and the heads of the horses and cows which they had brought with them, but perceiving no Indians, the business being undone, came on board the boat, and let the gunner fire a shot in order to see if we could find any trace of them the next day.

"The 7th, in the morning, we thought we saw some smoke near our destroyed house; — we landed on the opposite side. On this side of the river, before the beach, there is something of a sand--hill. Coming to the beach, looked over the river near the house where we had been the day before, and where we thought in the morning we had seen signs of smoke, but saw nothing. As I had a cousin of mine with me from Rotterdam, named Reyndrick de Liefde, and as a large gull was flying over our heads, I told him to shoot it at once, as he had a fowling-piece with him, and he being a good shot on the wing, brought it down. With it came a shout from two or three Indians, who were lying in the weeds on the other side of the river by the destroyed house. We called to them to come over to us. They answered that we must come into the river with our boat. We promised to do so in the morning as the water was then low, and that we would then talk with them, and we went back to the boat. Going aboard, we resolved to sail in the river with the yacht, as otherwise in an open boat we might be in danger of their annoyance.

"The 8th of December, we sailed into the river before our destroyed fort .." *

* De Vries, David P. "Korte Historiael ende Journales Aenteyckeninge, etc. (Short Historical and Journal-Notes, etc.) Alckmaer: Symon Cornelisz, 1655. See translation by Henry C. Murphy in New York Historical Society Collections, second series, III. 1-139; of which separately printed copy by James Lenox, New York, 1853, is duplicated in our office, 909 West Street, Wilmington, Delaware, 1937. See also Dutch edition, Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1911. 302 p., in Wilmington Institute Free Library, 1937.

Remark: WHY DID IT TAKE DE VRIES SUCH A LONG TIME TO SAIL FROM THE MOUTH OF THE BAY TO THE SITE OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT? If the site was "just inside Cape Henlopen" he should have reached it early on the 5th. It is obvious that his notes from the third to the eight, inclusive, were made under those respective dates, so note well the absence of the names "Hoere-kil" and Swaanendael.

1633 "Anno 1633 The 1st of January, I went in the morning with the yacht, the Squirrel, about eight hours' sail up the South River ..

" ..

" The 20th, (of February) we weighed our anchor, and with a north-west wind sailed out of the bay, which is ten miles long and so wide that in the middle of it you can hardly see from one shore to the other. It is full of shoals on both sides, being from six to seven fathoms deep, but is deepest on the west side. In order

1633 to run up by soundings, as you come from sea to Cape Hinloopen, which lies in thirty-eight degrees and twenty minutes (this is the approximate latitude of old Cape Henlopen, so it shows that De Vries did not write everything from his own observations — JS), the shoal of the bank, which stretches from Cape Hinloopen over the bay, reaches Cape May, and when you have passed this a mile and a half (4-1/2 English miles — JS), and come into the river, so that Cape Hinloopen is south of you, run in then north-west along the west shore, and you will be out of danger of the banks, and keep the west side, where you should keep sounding. If it be less than two fathoms, and if the ship be a large one, you must go direct to the South river. When you come to the mouth of the river, where it is full two miles (6 English miles — as it is today — JS) wide, there is a shoal before it, on which, at low tide, there is not more than six or seven feet of water. You must then put the helm a-starboard, and you will see a rough (Bombay Hook - JS) point ahead on the west side, along which you must hold your course ..

"The 5th of March, determined to make a voyage to the English in Virginia, as we had failed to obtain corn in the South river, in consequence of the war among the Indians, as before related ..

"The 29th, we arrived again in the South Bay at Swanendael (mentioned for the first time under date of January 5, 1633 - JS), at our ship, where we were very welcome. Found that our people had caught seven whales, but there were only thirty-two cartels of oil obtained, so that the whale-fishery is very expensive, when such meagre fish are caught. We could have done more if we had had good harpooners, for they had struck seventeen fish, and only secured seven, which was astonishing. They had always struck the whale in the tail. I afterwards understood from some Basques, who were old whale-fishers, that they always struck the harpoon in the fore-part of the back. This voyage was an expensive one to us, but not so much, since I had laden a good cargoe of salt in the West Indies, which brought a good price. Having put our oil in the ship, taken down our kettle, and hauled in wood and water, we got ready to sail. This bay, is generally, fine flat land, full of various kinds of pine-trees, which I have described. In winter time, from Virginia to Swanendael, there are hundreds of thousands of geese, both gray and white. The country is also full of wild turkeys, and has a great many deer. (De Vries, did you see any swans around there? JS)

"The 14th of April, as we were now entirely clear of everything, so as to set sail, we weighed anchor both with the ship and yacht. Whilst we were lying here, there came in during this month of April, hundreds of thousands of wild pigeons, flying from the land over the bay. Indeed, the light could hardly be discerned where they were. Sometimes they flew upon the ship, pressed down by numbers as they came over the bay.

"Having got under sail, I went again on board the yacht, and the pilots took command of the large ship, for I wished to explore the coast distinctly. Sailed over to Cape May, where the coast began to trend east-northeast, and west-southwest. Came, at evening, to the mouth of Egg Harbour. Found between Cape May and Egg harbour, a slight sand-beach, full of small, low sand-hills. Egg har-

1633 bour is a little river or kill, and inside the land is broken, and within the bay are several small islands .." — Egg Harbour mentioned is probably Egg Harbour at Ocean City, N.J. (De Vries' Short Historical and Journal-Notes, from our office copy — "River" and "Harbour" seem to be capitalized once each where they should not be)

Of the Indian women, De Vries wrote: "They are of middle size, tolerably handsome, and painted like the men. They go naked, and they bind their hair in a bunch."

Of the Indians, Rev. T. Campanius Holm wrote: they "wear no clothes, but go generally naked .. The women are rather handsome; with round faces, high breasts, and their bodies are straight and plump."—A Short Description of the Province of New Sweden, etc. in Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1834, III:116.

"Of De Vries's later life nothing seems to be known. The date of the portrait (of De Vries, marked "'Aeta. 60 Anno MDCLIII' in his Short Historical and Journal-Notes,etc. JS), and the slip of the pen by which he writes one of his dates 1654 (see p. 227), may be taken as evidence that he wrote his book in that year. But no doubt he wrote it, in its later or American parts, from contemporary notes, of the nature of a journal. It is true that in certain spots he borrows somewhat unconscionably; and his bias is that of a patroon, critical of the Company's management. But in the main the narrative is of original value .." (* pp.184-185)

* Jameson, J. Franklin, Ph.D., LL.D. Narratives of New Netherland, 1609-1664. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909. 478 p. Three maps & a facsimile.

1635 A Relation of Maryland published in London, in 1635; "reprinted in close imitation of the typography of the original in 1865, by Joseph Sabin, New York"; and republished in 1910, in Hall's Narratives of Early Maryland:-

Of the Naturall disposition of the Indians which inhabite the parts of Maryland where the English are seated: And their manners of living.

"Hee that hath a Curiosity to know all that hath beene observed of the Customes and manners of the Indians, may find large discourses thereof in Captaine Smiths Booke of Virginia ..

"But to proceede, hee that sees them, may know how men lived whilest the world was under the Law of Nature." (* pp. 65-84)

* Hall, Clayton Colman, LL.B., A.M. Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-1684. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910. 460 p. Map & two facsimiles.

1638. In 1638, under Swedish auspices, Peter Minuit, a Dutchman and ex-director general of New Netherland, sailed into the South Bay of New Netherland to plant in the New World about fifty Swedes and Finns, including a number of criminals.[1] The expedition first touched land at Paradise Point, which is shown on Swede Lindestrom's map, made in 1654-5, as being immediately south of the mouth of Murder Creek, or present Murderkill River. Thence the party sailed up to the Minquas Kill, now Christiana River, where the established the first permaneth settlement on land now embraced by the State of Delaware.

In sailing directly from the ocean to the Murderkill -- not to the Broadkill nor present Lewes Creek -- Minuit evidently followed a previously-established Dutch route through the bay; his course was in accordance with that prescribed by David P de Vries in his Short Historical and Journal-Notes etc., and possibly it was in keeping with that outlined by Henry Hudson, who in 1609 entered the bay and "gave one day to its rivers, its currents and soundings, and the aspect of the country." *

* Acrelius, Israel, Rev., Swede, The founding of New Sweden, p.19 of Old South Leaflet #96, in Old South Leaflets Vol. IV. Boston: Directors of the Old South Work, n.d.
* Bancroft, I:468 and 502-3.
* De Vries, as quoted before in these Notes.
* Doc. Re. Col. Hist. of N.Y., I:588.
* Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, pp.44-47.
* Johnson's Swedish Settlements On the Delaware, pp. 93-119.
* Smith's History of Delaware County, Pa., p.23
Etc., etc., etc.

Under the year 1642, De Vries wrote in his Short Historical and Journal-Notes about the Indians, as follows, in part: "The girls consider themselves to have arrived at womanhood when they begin to have their monthly terms, and as soon as they have them, they go and disguise themselves with a garment, which they throw over their body, drawing it over the head so that they can hardly see with their eyes, and run off for two or three months, lamenting that they must lose their virginity; and they therefore do not engage in any diversion by night, or other unseasonable time. This period being over, they throw away their disguise, and deck themselves with a quantity of Zeewan upon the body, head, and neck; they then go and sit in some place, in company with some squaws, showing that they are up for a bargain. Whoever gives the most Zeewan is the most successful suitor. They go home with him, and remain sometimes one, three, or four months with him, and then go with another; sometimes remaining with him, according as they are inclined to each other. The men are not jealous, and even lend their wives to a friend." (De Vries' Short Historical and Journal-Notes, p.104 of our typewritten copy from the Lenox reprint)

1642 "Anno As I was daily with Commander Kieft, generally dining with
1642 him when I went to the fort, he told me that he had now had a fine inn, built of stone, in order to accommodate the English who daily passed with their vessels from New England to Virginia, from whom he suffered great annoyance, and who might now lodge in the tavern. I replied that it happened well for the travellers, but there was great want of a church, and that it was a scandal to us when the English passed there, and saw only a mean barn in which we preached; that the first thing which the English built, after their dwellings, was a fine church ..

"About the same time, a harmless Dutchman, named Claes Rademaker, (wheelwright,) was murdered by an Indian .. The commander sent to Wiskquasgeek to inquire why this Dutchman had been so shamefully murdered. The murderer answered that while the fort was being built, he came with his uncle and another Indian to the fresh-water, bringing beavers, in order to trade with the Dutchmen, that some Swannekes (as they call the Netherlanders) came there, took away from his uncle his beavers, and then killed him .. Thus the Indians resemble the Italians, being very revengeful. Commander Kieft afterwards made an attempt to send some soldiers there .. the attempt failed, and they returned again without effecting anything. Another expedition against these Indians was subsequently sent, which also miscarried. When Commander Kieft saw that these expeditions against the Indians miscarried, and that trouble would follow, and found that the people began to reproach him with being himself safely protected in the fort, out of which he had not slept a single night, during all the years he had been there, and with seeking the war in order to make a bad reckoning with the Company, and began to feel that the war would be laid to his charge, he called the people together to choose twelve men to aid him in the direction of the affairs of the country (Augustine Herman was one of this committee of twelve - JS), of which number I was, as a patroon, chosen one. Commander Kieft then submitted the proposition, whether we should avenge the murder of Claes Rademaker by declaring war upon the Indians, or not. We answered that time and opportunity must be taken .. I told Commander Kieft that no profit was to be derived from a war with the Indians; that he was the means of my people being murdered at the colony which I had commanded on Staten Island in the year forty; and that I well knew that the managers did not desire a war waged against the Indians, for when we made our colony in the year 1630, in the South river at Swanendael, otherwise called Hoorekil, our people were all murdered through some trifling acts of the commander whom we had stationed there .." (De Vries' Short Historical and Journal-Notes, pp. 98-101 of our copy.)

Remark: There is reason to believe that De Vries wrote his Short Historical account in 1654. See Jameson's Narratives of New Netherland, p.135; see also under 1654 in these Notes.

Note well that De Vries' account on this page is not in the form of Journal-Notes, so his first mention of the Hoorekil under 1642 — which is also the first mention of that in his Short Historical and Journal-Notes — is of little importance.

1643 . "Anno The 22d February, there broke out a war among the Indians. 1643 The Mayelmanders, who came from Fort Orange, wanted to levy a contribution upon the Indians of Wickquasgeck and Tapaen, and of the adjacent villages ..

"The 24th of February, sitting at the table with the governor, he began to state his intentions, that he had a mind to wipe the mouths of the Indians .. I answered him that there was no sufficient reason to undertake it; that such work could not be done without the approbation of the twelve men; that it could not take place without my assent, who was one of the twelve men; that moreover I was the first patroon, and no one else hitherto had risked there so many thousands, and besides being patroon, I was the first to come from Holland or Zeeland to plant a colony, and that he should consider what profit he could derive from this business, as he well knew that on account of triflings* with the Indians, we had lost our colony in the South river at Swanendael, in the Hoere-kil, with thirty-two men, who were murdered in the year 1630 .. But it appeared that my speaking was of no avail. He had, with his co-murderers, determined to commit the murder, deeming it a Roman deed, and to do it without warning the inhabitants in the open lands, that each one might take care of himself against the retaliation of the Indians, for he could not kill all the Indians. When I had expressed all these things in full, sitting at the table, and the meal was over, he told me he wished me to go the the large hall, which he had been lately adding to his house. Coming to it, there stood all his soldiers ready to cross the river to Pavonia to commit the murder .. So was this business begun between the 25th and 26th of February in the year 1643. I remained that night at the governor's, sitting up. I went and sat in the kitchen, when about midnight, I heard a great shrieking, and I ran to the ramparts of the fort, and looked over to Pavonia. Saw nothing but firing, and heard the shrieks of the Indians murdered in their sleep. I returned again to the house by the fire .. When it was day, the soldiers returned to the fort, having massacred or murdered eighty Indians, and considering they had done a deed of Roman valour, in murdering so many in their sleep; where infants were torn from their mother's breasts, and hacked to pieces in the presence of the parents, and the pieces thrown into the fire and in the water, and other sucklings were bound to small boards, and then cut, stuck, and pierced, and miserably massacred in a manner to move a heart of stone. Some were thrown into the river, and when the fathers and mothers endeavoured to save them, the soldiers would not let them come on land, but made both parents and children drown, — children from five to six years of age, and also some old and decrepit persons. Many fled from this scene, and concealed themselves in the neighbouring sedge .. At another place, on the same night, at Corlear's Hook on Corlear's plantation, forty Indians were in the same manner attacked in their sleep, and massacred there in the same manner as the Duke of Alva did in the Netherlands .." (pp. 110-112, our copy of De Vries' Short Historical account.)

* Other translations have "mere jangling with the Indians," instead of "trifling"; and "mere jangling" has been quoted in several works as being from De Vries.

1643 Almost immediately after the Dutch massacre, the Indians started a war of retaliation. "From the shores of New Jersey to the borders of Connecticut not a bowery was safe. It was on this occasion that Anne Hutchinson perished with her family." Keift was forced to seek peace. (Bancroft, I:505)

On March 5, 1643, De Vries and another Dutchman discussed terms of peace with sixteen Indian chiefs, in the woods at Rockaway, Long Island. The speaker of the Indians stated that when "we (the Dutch) first came upon their coast; that we sometimes had no victuals; they gave us their Turkish beans and Turkish wheat, they helped us with oysters and fish to eat, and how for a reward we had killed their people .. He related also that at the beginning of our voyaging there, we left our people behind with the goods to trade, until the ships should come back; they had preserved these people like the apple of their eye; yea, they had given them their daughters to sleep with, by whom they had begotten children, and there ran many an Indian who was begotten by a Swanneken,* but now our people had become so villainous as to kill their own blood." (De Vries, pp.113-4 of our copy. Bancroft, I:505)

* Indian name for Netherlanders.

During the massacre of the Indians: "The commander of the Dutch troops was John Underhill, a fugitive from New England, a veteran in Indian warfare, and one of the bravest men of his day. For licentiousness, he, in 1640, had been compelled, at Boston, in a great assembly, on lecture-day, during the session of the general court, dressed in the habit of a penitent, to stand upon a platform, and with sighs and tears and brokenness of heart and the aspect of sorrow, to beseech the compassion of the congregation. In the following year he removed to New Netherland, and now, with an army of one hundred and twenty men, became the protector of the Dutch settlements." (Bancroft's History of the United States of America, Vol. I, p. 505.)

1649 Of the South (Del.) Bay and River.

"Fourteen streams empty into this river, the least of them navigable for two or three miles; and on both sides there are tolerably level lands of great extent. Two miles from Cape Cornelius,* where you enter on the west side, lies a certain kil, which might be taken for an ordinary river or stream, being navigable far up, and affording a beautiful road-stead for ships of all burdens. There is no other like it in the whole bay for safety

* I.e., six English miles from Cape Henlopen - JS.

1649 and convenience. The main channel for navigation runs close by the place we call the Hoere-kil. From whence this name is derived we do not know* so long is it since this place was taken and colonized by Netherlanders, years before any English or Swedes came there.

"* It means harlot's creek, and was so called, according to the Kort Verhael, from a well-known custom of the Indians towards strangers, which was there practiced by them towards the Dutch who first came to that place."

The preceding quotations are from pp. 40-41 of the:-

Vertoogh van Nieu Nederland and Breeden Raedt .. Two Rare Tracts, Printed in 1649-'50. Translated from the Dutch by Henry C. Murphy. New York: Baker, Godwin & Co., 1854. (Quotations from the Vertoogh.)

Vertoogh van Nieu Nederland, Weghens de Ghelegentheydt, Vruchtbaerheydt, en Soberen Staet desselfs (Representation of New Netherland, Concerning Its Location, Productiveness and Poor Condition) was written in New Netherland in 1649, reputedly by Adrien van der Donck; and after being signed by him, Augustine Herman and others, it was forwarded — as a petition for more liberal legislation — to the States General in the Netherlands, where it was published in 1650. In many respects it is similar to later writings of Van der Donck. (Full title from Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, 4:419; and Jameson's Narratives of New Netherland, p.235.)

Murphy's translation of the Vertoogh, &c., was also published in the Collections of the New York Historical Society, Second Series, 1849, II: 251-320. Another translation was printed in Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 1856, I:271-313; and reprinted in Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, V:124-170.

1650 In 1650 the Vertoogh, &c., was published at The Hague, Netherlands. (Winsor, 4:419. Jameson, p.290.)

1651 In 1651 the Beschrijvinghe van Virginia, Nieu Nederland, Nieu England, &c. (Description of Virginia, New Netherland, New England, &c.), was compiled from earlier writings by Van der Donck and others, and published in Amsterdam by Joost Hartgers. (Winsor, 4:491. Jameson, p.166)

A translation from the Description of Virginia, New Netherland, &c., in Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, reads as follows, in part:

"Of the South Bay and South River.

"The South Bay and South River, by many called the second

1651 . great river of New Netherland, is situated in 38° 53', has two Capes, the northernmost is called Cape May, the southernmost Cape Cornelius, and the Bay itself had the name of New-port-may, now Godyn's Bay: these names were given to these places about the time of their first discovery, before they had any others; the discovery itself was made at the same time when the North River was discovered, by the same ship and people, who came to the South Bay before they went to the North Bay.

"At the same time that forts were built upon the north and fresh rivers, since (the year 1623,) Fort Nassau was built on this river .. There are fourteen navigable creeks on this river, the least two or three miles in length, and on both sides of them plenty of flat land. Two miles from Cape Cornelius, as we go up the west side, lies a certain creek which may be deemed a small river, for it is navigable far up, and has a fine road for vessels of any burthen; there is no other in the whole bay equal to it for goodness or situation; the right channel to sail up runs close by it; this place is called Hoere-kil; where this name came from we know not, for this place was settled and the colony planted here by the Netherlanders many years before either English or Swedes came here." (* I: 4)

* Hazard, Samuel, The Register of Pennsylvania, January to July, 1828. Philadelphia: W. F. Geddes (no date).

Remark: How similar are the extracts from the Description of Virginia, New Netherland, &c., to those from the Representation of New Netherland, &c. It is obvious that the former is chiefly a compilation from the latter which is assumed to be the work of Van der Donck; nevertheless Amandus Johnson should have cited the Representation, &c., which is listed in his Bibliography of the Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, instead of the Beschr. (Descrip.) to show that the name Hoere-kil "was well known and that questions concerning its origin arose as early as 1648."

1651 Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, IV, 467, shows a sectional reproduction of N. Visscher's Map of New Netherland, New England, and Part of Virginia, from Campanius, and fixes its date at 1651. Myers' Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, and Delaware, 170-171, shows a sectional reproduction of "Part of N. J. Visscher's Map of New Netherland, New England, and Part of Virginia, about 1655. From a copy in the New York Public Library."

Whatever the date of its making is, both sectional copies of copies of Visscher's map show:

Old "C. Hinlopen.
"Zuydt Rivier.
"C. Cornelius" where Cape Henlopen is now.
"Hoere Kill" apparently designating the present Mispillion River.
"Swanendael" about three-fourths of the way from the present Cape Henlopen to the mouth of Delaware River.

Remark: The Swan-dale settlement would be in accordance with the terminus of prescribed Dutch routes of entry through the bay, if it were made where Visscher's map placed it, about the west-central part of the bay — close to or at Paradise Point.

Footnote by Amandus Johnson on page 171 of his Swedish Settlements on the Delaware:-

"The author of the Beschr. van Virginia, etc. (Amsterdam,1651), p. 38, says: 'waer deso naem (Hoere Kil) van gekomen is weten wij niet.' The Dutch generally called it Hoere Kil. (De Vries, Korte Historiael, p. 165, 175, 184, etc.) In Swedish Documents it is almost always called Horn Kil .. The writer has adopted the Swedish form of the word or name for the river (Horn), since this form is found in almost all the Swedish records, referring to the stream and since it agrees with the English form as well. That the name was well known and that questions concerning its origin arose as early as 1648 to 1651 can be seen from the above quotation. If Hoere was a mistake for Horn it would seem that the author of the Beschr. would have suggested this explanation .."

Johnson, did you not deliberately omit an "e" in the "Swedish form of the word or name for the river (Horn)"?

The "Swedish form" of yours does not agree with the correct English form.

How do you think that the Description of Virginia, &c., shows that "the name was well known and that questions concerning its origin arose as early as 1648"? Looks as if you have been thinking of Van Sweeringen's deposition of 1684.

Except once in the index, there are but two references to the Hoere-kil in De Vries' Short Historical and Journal-notes, &c., so why refer your readers to "p. 165, 175, 184, etc." — one of which references to the running text of the book is incorrect?

Hoere-kil is mentioned in the Representation of New Netherland, &c., written in 1649, and this work is listed in your Bibliography, so why did you not use it instead of the publication of 1651 to show "that the name was well known and that questions concerning its origin arose as early as 1648"?

1654 · de Vries, David Petersen, Korte Historiael, ende Journaels Aenteyckeninge van verscheyden Voyagiens in de vier deelen des Werelats-Rondes, als Europa, Africa, Asia, ende Amerika, etc. Tot Alckmaer: Symon Cornelisz, 1655. 192 p. illus.

The title of this Dutch book — of which an edition was published at The Hague in 1911 — may be translated: "Short Historical and Journal-Notes of various Voyages in the four corners of the World-Round, — Europe, Africa, Asia, and America, etc.

"David de Vries was born in Rochelle, France. His father sprang from an old family in Hoorn, North Holland, but had been settled in Rochelle since 1584; his mother was of Amsterdam origin, and had been in Rochelle but three months. From his fourth year De Vries lived mostly in Holland, but he assures us that he was 'experienced from my youth in merchandising, both here and in France.'

"The voyages which the quaint little book chronicles, and in which the author's part was usually that of a supercargo, began in 1618, with a voyage to the Mediterranean. In 1620 he went to Newfoundland, then to the Mediterranean, where he won a notable fight against privateers off Cartagena, and at Toulan was invited by the Duke of Guise, admiral of France, to take service under him. An attempt to go to Canada for furs, in 1624, was frustrated by the new Dutch West India Company. From 1627 to 1630 he was occupied with an East India voyage, of which he gives a long account.

"The fourth, fifth and sixth voyages were made to America. In 1630, when De Vries had been at home but two months, an old acquaintance, Samuel Godyn, a director in the West India Company, engaged his interest in a patroonship on the South or Delaware River, which was to be possessed in partnership by Godyn, Kiliaen van Rensselaer, Samuel Blommaert, Johan de Laet and David de Vries. In 1631 an expedition sent out by them founded a small settlement .. In 1632 De Vries went out as patroon and commander of a ship and yacht ..

"Of De Vries's later life nothing seems to be known. The date of the portrait *, and the slip of the pen by which he writes one of his dates 1654 (see p. 227), may be taken as evidence that he wrote his book in that year. But no doubt he wrote it, in its later or American parts, from contemporary notes, of the nature of a journal. It is true that in certain spots he borrows somewhat unconscionably; and his bias is that of a patroon, critical of the Company's management. But in the main the narrative is of original value .."

* The Short Historical and Journal-Notes, etc. is "embellished with a portrait of the author and 18 other plates, apparently etchings on copper, fairly well executed. Several of these relate to America, but being borrowed from Champlain they have no independent value. The portrait is marked 'AEta. 60 Anno MDCLIII.', so that the author was born in 1593 or 1594." (*pp. 183-5)

* Jameson's Narratives of New Netherland.

De Vries was born in 1592 or 1593 at La Rochelle, France, according to the Dictionary of American Biography.

A critical study of his book will lend additional support to the opinion that he wrote it in 1654, and that some of his data was borrowed.

1654-5 Late in 1653, Peter Lindeström, a Swedish engineer, sailed from Stockholm, Sweden, to New Sweden, on the ship Eagle.

"Shortly after his arrival in the Colony he was confined to bed twice 'by the violent malady which raged so terribly among the people.' When restored to health he was kept 'busy with the law suits,' refitting the ship for its return voyage, mapping the country and a dozen other things, all of which fell upon him,'as there was no one else who could do these matters.' Commissioner Rising found him a capable and efficient man and, as a consequence, placed him on the pay roll of the Company in the beginning of July, 1654, with the title of Engineer and Clerk of Court.

"When the ship was ready for its return journey, he was able to send a map of Fort Christina and the adjoining land. He tells us that the map was slightly defective in its colors. He had raised 'the flats on the side like firm land, by (representing them) green, when (they) should be sunk. Otherwise the map is correctly drawn.' This interesting map is now preserved in splendid condition in the Royal Archives at Stockholm. A section of it was reproduced in the original colors, as frontispiece to the first volume of the Swedish Settlements on the Delaware.

"After the departure of the Örn, Lindeström's first and foremost duty was to help in organizing the defence of the colony against foreign attack. Fort Trinity was practically rebuilt, while Fort Christina and the various block-houses in New Sweden were improved and strengthened.

"When this had been done to the satisfaction of the Council, his energies were employed in a labour that was apparently much to his liking and that suited his inclination and desire. He was directed to travel by boat and on horseback to explore the situation of New Sweden, make maps and sketches and work out a complete report.

"He made numerous soundings of the Delaware Channel and prepared a chart of the River and Bay with minute sailing directions. He apparently visited the mouth of every creek which emptied into the Delaware from the Cape to the Falls and ascertained their Indian names ..

"On these expeditions into the interior and along the River, Lindeström found excellent opportunity for studying the life and customs of the natives. He assembled a vast material — some of which was later presented in his Geographia .." (*pp. xxi-xxiii of chapter entitled "Peter Martensson Lindeström.")

Between pages 82 and 83 is a map of New Sweden "From original in the Geographia" showing the present Lewes Creek as Blommers Kyl.(?).

Between pages 152 and 153 is a map of New Sweden "From the manuscript map in the Royal Library, Stockholm" showing Blomers Kyl near C. Hinlopen, and Paradise Point at the Nordare Kyl.

".. From Cape Henlopen ~~the~~ the sailing channel passes some distance out in the ocean, passing the opening between Cape Henlopen and the above /mentioned/ oyster banks, in towards the river, having a depth of 10, 9, 8 fathoms. From Cape Henlopen to the Haert Kill* /the direction/ is about west by north and west north-west. About a mile on the roadstead out towards the

Johnson's footnote: "* Haert Kill, given as Blommer's Kill on Lindestrom's map (from the fact that Blommert and others had a colony there), same as Horn Kill, hereafter (Horekill). See Johnson, Swedish Settlements, I, 171, 206.

1654-6 ocean the depth in front of the above-named kill is about 5 fathoms, but after that it is somewhat sloping and shallow. /At/ a point which is situated about east south-east, and south-east by east from the said kill, the depth at high water is between 4 and 5 feet, but when it is ebb tide or low water, the ground is dry, here and there the depth is variable, in some places deep and some places shallow.

"The savage tribe, living there, Sironesack (see Van Sweeringen's affidavit: "they landed first at a place called by the Indians Sicconescinque -JS) by name, is a powerful nation and rich in maize plantations."(#pp.153-4)

Between pages 156 and 157 is a map of New Sweden "From original in the Geographia" showing "Caput Ninlopen"; Blommers Kygl, Paradise Point at the Mordare Kyglen, and Paradise, southwest of Paradise Point and the mouth of the Murderkill.

"These savages are by nature a healthy people and are rarely subjected to diseases, before death surprises them, or if it may happen that some contagious disease should come into the country, through which whole nations could die out, as has happened formerly among them here.

"The French disease sometimes indeed rages among the savages, because they live in such unchastity and adultery, like irrational brutes; but against this they have a white kind of ointment, and cure themselves, after which it goes away
wiped away by the han

In a footnote reference to the "French disease" Johnson has "Morbus fransman." "The spelling of the period was influenced by German, Dutch, Danish and other languages and Lindeström is no exception to the rule, though, except for a few dialectic variations he is more regular in his orthography than some of the other writers of the time ..

"Long consonants are usually doubled between vowels, Hollen dare, wille, etc.

"..

"E is often omitted before l, n, r, thus, wattn (vatten).

".. He also uses the enclitic definite article -en with proper names, a not uncommon practice of the times .." (#pp. xxxviii--xliii)

Note well: While Johnson did not write Whorekill in his Swedish Settlements on the Delaware published in 1911, he did write it on page 153 of his translation of the Geographia Americae published in 1925.

Johnson, Amandus, Geographia Americae with An Account of the Delaware Indians; Based on Surveys and Notes Made in 1654--1656 By Peter Lindeström. Philadelphia: The Swedish Colonial Society, 1925. 418 p. Maps, illus.

On page 193 of the last-mentioned work appears the following:-

"These Indians are a bestial people and have their intercourse together with father, mother, brother and sister like

1654-6 irrational brutes, no one knowing rightly who is the father of the child; but their sachem or chief he must take a wife to himself, not because he intends to conceive children with her alone, but because his government and household exists as under a family."

1656 "Evertse Deves, a Swedish woman, complained against, in New Amsterdam, for debauching the negroes of the company and others; 'having a very bad name,' is required to transport herself, without delay, to Long Island or South River, 'to avoid public scandal.'" (*211)

* Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, quoting Albany Records, xii,256.

1657 Jacob Alrichs and Gerrit van Sweeringen arrived at New Amstel, after crossing the Atlantic Ocean on the Dutch ship Prince Maurice: Alrichs as director of the City of Amsterdam's colony on the South (Delaware) River, and Van Sweeringen as supercargo of the ship. (* 8-12; ** in these Notes; *** 230-233)

August. Director Alrichs wrote to the commissioners of the city's colony: "I have already stated that there is a fine and excellent country called the Whorekill, abounding very much in wild animals, birds, fish, etc., and the land is so good and fertile that the like is nowhere to be found. It lies at the entrance of the Bay, about two leagues up from Cape Hinlopen." (*p.19)

October. The same to the same: ".. much grain has been ruined by long rains, and in consequence of severe and general sickness .. The wise resolution which has been adopted to annex this place the Whorekill and the country from Boomtiens hook to Cape Hinloopen is advantageous and excellent." (*pp.50-51)

"Great sickness (a fever) prevails at New Amstel. Alrichs, his wife, and three or four children sick, scarcely a family exempted; no deaths as yet." (*** p.239)

1658 "Alrichs writes, that 'our actual situation, which is certainly very distressing by an ardent prevailing fever, and other diseases, by which the large majority of the inhabitants are opressed and broken down, besides that our barber (surgeon) died, and another, well acquainted with his profession, is very sick.'

"'But few old people died, but a great number of young children, who could not stand it. Six of us fell sick. The members of the council, Hincyossa and Rynvelt, with the sheriff and all the schepens, had a very severe attack, and the greatest part remain yet bedridden ..

"'Died here, Commissary Abraham Rynvelt, and left by will his estate to Commissary Van Sweringen. Also died, Anthony Herman, so that here the generally prevailing sickness has taken off several of our respectable inhabitants, besides other persons ..'" (*** p.247)

* Documents Relative to the Colonial History of ..N.Y., II.
** Gerrit van Sweeringen's affidavit. *** Hazard's Annals of Pa.

1659 About the first week of 1659 Alrichs lost his wife through the "prevailing sickness." (* p.250)

In March Alrichs wrote to Peter Stuyvesant, general director of New Amsterdam, about the deplorable state of affairs in the colony, due especially to the "prevailing violent sickness, which wasted a vast deal of goods and blood, from one year to another, and which not only raged here, but everywhere throughout the province." (* pp.253-254)

On the 30th September, A° 1659, Stuyvesant proclaimed that "Wednesday, the 15th October of the current year" be " a day of Universal Fasting and Prayer," because "the righteous God hath visited many and divers inhabitants of this Province, not only this summer, with painful and long, lingering sickness, but, moreover, also, that His kindled anger and uplifted hand threaten with many and divers punishments, especially with a devastating Indian war, which is no other than a just punishment and visitation of our God for our enormous sins of unbelief, dilateriness in God's service, blaspheming His holy name, desecrating the Sabbath, drunkenness, lasciviousness, whoredom," etc. (** p.79)

Under date of October 3, Augustine Herman and Resolved Waldron mentioned the Whorekill in the journal of their embassy from New Amsterdam to Maryland. (* p. 289. ** p.90)

Before the year, 1659, had ended, Director Alrichs and the Reverend Evarardus Welius had died of the "ardent fever." Welius was the first ordained minister to settle at New Amstel. (* p.297-9. (*** p.65)

* Hazard's Annals of Pa. ** Doc. Col. Hist. N.Y., II. *** Federal Writers' New Castle On the Delaware.

1660 Alexander D'Hinoyossa began the new year as director of the city's colony of New Amstel.

During January Gerrit van Sweeringen, who had been successively commissary and sheriff, was appointed acting secretary to D'Hinoyossa's council; at the same time Peter Alrichs was appointed to "act as commander on the Whorekills, in the spring." (*pp.300-1)

* Hazard's Annals of Pa.

1661 In September 1661, the Reverend Laer Carrolson Lock's wife eloped with Jacob Young, and before five months had elapsed the minister had married himself to a girl "17 or 18 years old." Lock had sought permission of the civil authorities to remarry within a month after the elopement, but he did not seem to pay much heed to civil and ecclesiastical authority, as is evidenced by this illegal marriage and other irreligious acts. (* pp.310-348. ** 80-92. *** 463-668)

* Hazard's Annals of Pa. Smith's History of Delaware County, Pa Johnson's Swedish Settlements on the Delaware.

1661 In the fall of 1661 it was recorded that many of the Minquas Indians "died lately by the small-pox." (*p.329)

Remark: In justice to the Indians: In March 1659, in a letter to Stuyvesant, Alrichs wrote, ".. The sicknesses and deaths pressed on us with such abated violence, that a large number of men, and not a small number of our cattle perished, during that period. We will devoutly pray our God, and hope that our sins may discontinue, and then of course the punishment shall be abated, which we are wishing from our whole heart." (*p.254) In December of the same year, William Beekman wrote to Stuyvesant as follows, in part, "The Rev. Wellius was yesterday buried. He died on the tenth day of his sickness. I too, was last Monday night attacked by an ardent fever; my breast became suddenly very much oppressed, with violent pains in the side, so that I appeared in a very forlorn situation. I discharged, during three days and nights, nothing but bloody flux, by a copious discharge, so that the sight of it created a great alarm, which debiliated me so much that I can scarcely go alone without great difficulty. I hope and pray that it may please God to spare my life yet a little while, for my wife and little children's sake. I write this with great difficulty." (*pp297-8)

The latter letter, especially, shows that the "lingering sickness" or "prevailing violent sickness" or "severe and general sickness" or "ardent prevailing fever," was simply the pox.

* Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania.

1662 Kort Verhael van Nieu Nederlants Gelegentheit, Deughden, Naturlijcke Voorrechten en bijsondere bequaemheyt ter bevolkingh. Mitsgaders eenige Requesten, Vertooghen, etc., gepresenteert aen de E. E. Heeren Burgemeesters dezer Stede, 1662. (*4:422)

Remark: Recall that it was on the authority of the Korte Verhael, e that the Honorable Henry C. Murphy gave the origin and meani of the name Whorekill.
It full title may be translated thus:-

Short Account of New Netherland's Situation, Good Qualities, Natural Advantages, and Special Fitness for Population, together with some Petitions, Representations, etc., submitted to the Noble, Worshipful Burgomasters of the City, 1662.

In a letter to Stuyvesant, during September, Beekman wrote, in part, "'Wants provisions and men, having only five or six health persons for defence; the others are lingering with intermitting fevers.'" (**p.339)

* Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, IV.
** Hazard's Annals of Pa.

1663 February 6, letter from Beekman to Stuyvesant:-
"The small-pox appears among the savages on the river; apprehends it may visit Altona. 'I earnestly solicit that I may receive, by first opportunity, at my expense, what theriacal, mithridat senna leaves, and other purgatives and cooling remedies are of service in that sickness, as we have actually a blessing of eight children, and may expect, in such a case, a great deal of trouble, so that by it your honour will oblige us, as no medicines are obtainable here.'" (*pp.342-3)

Remark: See a prior Note where Hazard wrote of the small-pox having killed many of the Minquas Indians, in the fall of 1661; see also the card that has been prepared to present this letter from Beekman to Stuyvesant, in part, in the chronology of the State Guide — there is some difference in dates.

1664 Towards the close of the year 1664, through British conquest of Dutch territory on the South River of New Netherland, Delaware came into existence. (* pp.31-32)

* Federal Writers' New Castle On the Delaware.

1665 Governor Richard Nicolls granted a license to Peter Alrichs for the purpose of trading with the Indians at the Whorekill. (* p.369)

* Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania.

1669 Under the year 1669, Smith's History of New Jersey, quotes a manuscript in the British Museum that gives a Swedish description of "the Hoarkills" as follows:-

"'Two leagues (says the manuscript in the British museum,) from cape Cornelius on the west side of the river near its mouth, there is a certain creek called the Hooren Kill, which may well pass for a middling or small river, for it is navigable a great way upward, and its road is a fine road for ships of all burthens, there being none like it for safety and convenience in all the bay, the right channel for sailing up the bay passing near it.

"'A certain person who for several years together had been a soldier in the fort, informed us about the month of June, 1662, being then but lately come from thence, concerning the Hoorn kill

1669. or Harlot's creek; that along the sea shore it was not above two leagues from the cape, and that near the fort which is at the mouth of it, it is about 200 paces broad and navigable and very deep to about half a league upwards, the pilots say generally about six feet of water in going in, but the canoes can go about two leagues higher: There are two small islands in it, the first very small the last about half a league in circumference, both overgrown with fine grass, especially the latter, and are at about half a league distance asunder, and the latter about a league from the channel's mouth: The two islands are surrounded with a muddy ground, in which there grows the best sort of oysters, which said ground begins near the first island, for the mouth of the channel has a sandy bottom, being also very deep, and therefore there are no oysters there: Near the smaller island and higher up it is as broad again as at the mouth, near the said fort the channel for a good way runs at an equal distance from the sea, having the breadth of about two hundred paces of high downy land lying between them, near the fort there is a glorious spring of fresh water (Fountain of Youth, JS supposes), a small rill rising in the south east part of the country, and falling from a rising hill, runs through this downy land into the mouth of the Hoern kill, or Harlot's creek, is for its goodness and fertility famed for the very best of New-Netherland.

"'The name of the Hoernkill or Harlot's creek, had as we are informed, its rise from the liberality of the Indians, for lavishly prostituting, especially at that place, their maidens and daughters to our Netherlanders: Otherwise it is by David Pietersz de Uries, who about the year 1630 first endeavoured to settle there, called Swanendal.'

(see next page - JS)

1669 "The above description however, in the general true at the time it was wrote, leaves room for a doubt, at least as to the origin of the name.* The probability lies that it arose from the creeks winding much in the shape of a horn; whence the Dutch (and not the Swedes) first took occasion to call it the Hoernkill; this is the tradition of the inhabitants there. Soon after English possession, it got the name of Lewis-Town, by which it is (now in 1765 -JS) mostly called: It is situated at the mouth of Delaware bay,† and is the general resort for pilots, waiting to convoy vessels up the river: Where the creek is described as deep and sandy, is now a mowing marsh: The channel also by the Hoarkill, then used for vessels to pass, is diminished to about a hundred yards breadth at the mouth: The two islands, one very small, and the other but half a league in circumference, are now the first supposed to be ten, and the last thirty times as large as there described; and this alteration in about a hundred years.

Smith's foot-notes to his own text: "* C. Colden in his history of the five nations pa. 11. relates a custom of the same kind among them, but there does not appear sufficient foundation to suppose these Indians originally justly chargeable with such a practice, at least of the tribes generally; and the relation of the Swedes is not in every instance to be depended on; bad as the Indians now (1765-JS) appear, and have many of them prov'd, they were formerly better; in a case doubtful 'tis perhaps best to err on the charitable side.

"† The Delaware probably got it's name from 'the lord Delaware, who sailed in a ship of 250 tons, in April 1618, with 200 people for Virginia, but died at sea. Prince's N. E. Chronology. p. 84." (Bib. pp.57-58)

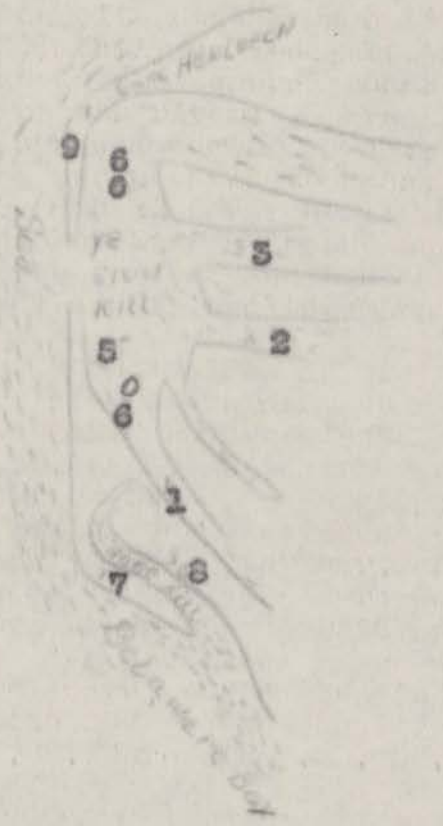
Bib.:

Smith, Samuel, The History of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New-Jersey: Containing, An Account of Its First Settlement, Progressive Improvements, the Original and Present Constitution, and Other Events To the year 1721, with Some Particulars Since; and a Short View of Its Present State. Burlington: James Parker, "M,DCC,LXV." 1 v. 602 p.

Second edition, Trenton: Wm. S. Sharp, 1877. 1 v. 602 p., with "map, published in 1777, by William Faden, Charing Cross, London."

Remark: According to Mr. Sharp's Preface, is a "re-production, without amendment or variation from the original in matters of language, construction, and general style, the endeavour being to conform, as far as practicable, to the quaint order of typography prevalent a century ago. Great care has been taken to attain correctness in these particulars, to the end that historians and others may rely upon it to the same extent as the original edition; and, as the paging, and foot and marginal notes have not been changed in any respect, a conflict of indices is avoided, and facilities for reference greatly increased."

1670 "On January 12, 1670, a grant was made to James Mills for a 'neck of land' lying 'to the southward of the town called Whorekill.' He was also given the privilege of buying the Indian right. The survey accompanying the grant was as follows:



(Rough facsimile - JS)

"FAC-SIMILE OF SURVEY OF THE COAST ALONG THE DELAWARE BAY* AND THE SEA, MADE JANUARY 12, 1670.

"Explanation:--1. Love's Creek. 2. Herring Creek. 3. Big Ditch. 4. Indian River Bay. 5. Rehoboth Bay. 6. Islands. 7. Cape Henlopen (the present). 8. Trading Post, and site of the present town of Lewis. 9. Cape Henlopen, the present Fenwick Island.

Scharf's footnotes:

"* From a manuscript in the British Museum the writer (who was informed by a soldier who was in the fort at the Hoorenkill when under the Dutch in 1662) says concerning the creek at that place 'that along the seashore it was not above two leagues from the cape, and that near the fort, which is at the mouth of the creek, it is about two hundred paces broad, and navigable to about half a league upward; the pilots say generally about six feet of water in going in, but canoes can go two leagues higher. There were two small islands in it, the first very small, the last about half a league in circumference, both overgrown with fine grass, especially the latter, and all about half a league asunder, and the latter about a league from the channel's mouth. The two islands are surrounded with muddy ground, in which there grows the best sort of oysters, which ground begins near the first island, for

1670 Scharf's foot-notes continued.

for the mouth of the channel has a sandy bottom, being also very deep, and therefore there are no oysters there. Near the smaller island, and higher up, it is broad again as at the mouth. Near the fort the channel for a good way runs at equal distances from the sea, having the breadth of about two hundred paces of high downy land lying between them. Near the fort there is a glorious spring of fresh water. A small rill, rising in the south-east part of this country, and falling from a rising hill, runs through this downy land into the mouth of the Horekill, is for its goodness and fertility named for the very best of New Netherland.'

"Smith writing of this manuscript says: 'Soon after English possession it got the name of Lewestown, by which it is mostly called. It is situated at the mouth of Delaware Bay, and is a general resort for pilots waiting to convey vessels up the river. Where the creek is described as deep and sandy is now a mowing marsh. The channel also, by the Whorekill, then used for vessels to pass, is diminished to about a hundred yards at the mouth. The two islands, one very small and the other half a league in circumference, are now, the first, supposed to be ten, and the last thirty times as large as then described, and this alteration in about one hundred years.' Smith is mistaken in the place being called Lewestown soon after the English took possession. It was not until after 1690 that the name was used in official records." (Scharf's History of Delaware, pp.1200-1201)

Remark: Compare the foregoing quotations from Scharf's History of Delaware to the quotations from Smith's History of New Jersey and to the quotations from the History of Philadelphia by Scharf and Westcott — under year 1684 — and you will see how the damn Scharf falsified the records, by omitting Hariot's Creek, and adding "Hoorenkill", etc., etc., in order to give readers the impression that he had examined the Swedish manuscript in the British Museum. Damn him, he not only misquoted Samuel Smith, but he also wrote that "Smith is mistaken in the place being called Lewestown soon after the English took possession. It was not until after 1690 that the name was used in official records." Fortunately, the writer of these Notes has — on February 25, 1937 — seen on exhibition in the Hall of Records, Old Statehouse, Dover, Delaware, "An order from Wm. Penn to the Surveyor ordering the laying out of a manor of 1,000 acres for the Duke of York. Dated Lewes (Del.) 4th of 3d mo. 1683."

It is as irritating to hear that this hateful Scharf lost some rare records of Delaware, as it is to suppose that he made a small fortune through selling to the people of Delaware his error-full History of Delaware.

1671 Governor Francis Lovelace commissioned James Mills as surveyor of land at the Whorekill district. (*p.382)

"An Order also relating the Grant to Mr. Mills the which is to extend only to ye Whore kill Lands, though mentioned Parts adjacent, on ye South side of the Whorekills." (**p.27)

1672 "The inhabitants of Whorekill authorized to elect schout and commissaries, in place of those whose terms are now expiring." (*p.396)

* Hazard's Annals of Pa. **Original Land Titles in Del.

1673 The Dutch ruled Delaware for some months in 1673; perhaps they reinstated the name Hoerkill; when their brief regime ended and during succeeding years this Dutch name was spelt "Hoarekill" and — according to Scharf — "Horekill"; as well as Whorekill, Whorekills and Whore Kill. The latter three forms were most used, however. (See Original Land Titles in Delaware, Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, Pa. Archives, 2d ser., v. 16, Breviate., and Scharf's History of Delaware.

Also in 1673 Augustine Herman's Map of Virginia and Maryland was published: it shows the "Whoore" Creek, and the "Murther Cr."

1676 In 1676 the Murderkill was referred to as "Murther Creek," and Governor Edmund Andross granted a patent to Edward Southeran for "a certain parcell of land called by the name of St. Gileses, lyeing and being on the West side of Delaware Bay west from the Whore kill about one mile from the Creeke called Pagan Creeke .." (Original Land Titles, pp. 41-42, and p.120) There were also other references to Pagan and Pagan's Creek during the 1670's. See Original Land Titles, pp. 85, 96, etc., — see also Scharf's History of Delaware, pp.1201-1205, etc.

Remark: The noun pagan is literally related to hoere (whore).

1678 At a court held at New Castle in July 1678, Edmund Cantwell, the sheriff, indited Mr. and Mrs. Justa Andries for showing disrespect to the court and justices by saying "God dam the Court they bee all t' Cheating Rogues. Should I bee tryed by such Rogues as John Moll and [illegible] theef and hogh stealer as Gerret otto .. God dam that Moll .. God dam the Sherrifes & Clarkes, etc:",etc. (Federal Writers' New Castle On the Delaware, pp.107-8)

1680 Acting on a petition of the inhabitants of the northerly part of the Whore Creek district, in 1680, Governor Andros commissioned justices of the peace for "St. Jones and dependencies"; officially dividing St. Jones from "Whorekill county." (** pp.472 & 484. ** p. 1089)

THE MEMORIAL LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

* Hazard's Annals of Pa. ** Scharf's History of Delaware.

182

1680 During a session of the newly-established court of St. Jones County, in 1680, it was alleged that Robert Williams had wondered why "the Duke of York" was such a fool as to make, "such inconsiderable sons of whores, Justices." (* p.6)

* Kent County Delaware Court Record A 1680-1682. Ear Marks to 1704:— being the original handwritten manuscript bound in one volume of 162 p.

When Governor Andros commissioned justices of the peace for "St. Jones and dependencies" (in 1680), he also commissioned justices of the peace for "Whorekill and dependencies." Soon after being commissioned, the latter justices "entered upon a project for the establishment of a proper county seat at that settlement, with its necessary concomitants of jail and court-house. On June 26th (old style-JS) they united in a petition to that effect to Andross, and also asked that the name Horekill might be changed. This latter request was at once granted by the Governor, who re-christened the settlement Deale, which name it held until it became Lewes-town in 1682." (* p.472. ** p.1206)

* Hazard's Annals of Pa. ** Scharf's History of Delaware.

Remark: Please see a prior Note about Lewis, from Scharf: he stated that "Lewestown" did not appear on official records until after 1690.

December 25, (new style — according to Hazard.
"The governor of New York changes the name of the town and county of Whorekill to that of Deal. The court records it, and orders and decrees that they be so called from this day." (* p.483)

1681 Early in 1681 there were several patents for land issued at the "Court held at Deale by the Kings Authority." (pp. 59-77)

Late in the same year similar patents were issued at the "Court held for the Towne and County of Deale by the Kings Authority." (pp. 80-83)

Original Land Titles in Delaware.

1682 Early in 1682 Deal was, at least once, informally referred to as New Deal. (* p.558)

In October 1682 (old style) William Penn arrived at New Castle:— "On the passage, several were attacked with small-pox, and many died." (* p.596. ** p.83)

* Hazard's Annals of Pa. ** Scharf's History of Delaware.

THE MEMORIAL LIBRARY

In November 1682 (new style) Penn signed an official paper bearing the title Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, New Castle, St. Jones, Whorekills, alias Deal. (Hazard's Annals, p.598)

1682 December,

During the third day's proceedings of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Chester, "'A petition is presented for an act of union betwixt the freemen of the three lower counties, New Castle, Jones, and New Deal, and the freemen of the province of Pennsylvania.'" Consequently "'An Act of Union for annexing and uniting of the counties of New Castle, Jones's, and Whorekill, alias Deal, to the province of Pennsylvania..'" or "'An act of union for annexing the counties of New Castle, Jones, and Whorekill, alias Deal, and the province ..'" was read three times before the assembly, approved by that body, and signed by William Penn. (* pp.610-615)

Prior to the passage of the Act of Union, the province "was divided into three counties, Philadelphia, Bucks, and Chester, and the territories into New Castle, Jones, and Whorekill, alias Deal. The names of the two last were, towards the close of the year (December 25, 1682) again changed; Deal to Sussex, and Jones to Kent, and Penn directed that Cape Henlopen be called Cape James." (* p.605)

* Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania.

Remarks: The name Cape James had been applied to the present Cape Henlopen as early, at least, as 1648, the year in which it appeared in A Description of the Province of New Albion, etc.

According to Scharf's junk-pile, page 1221, "The first deed for land in the lower part of the State was for a tract at Lewes, and was granted July 2, 1672, by Governor Francis Lovelace to Hermanus Frederick Wiltbank for 'all that piece of land at the Horekill, signed and called Lewes in Delaware Bay ..'" Also according to the same "authority", page 1202, Walter Lewis was granted 300 acres of land at "Horekill" in 1676.

Walter Lewis' name appears in Original Land Titles in Delaware, page 160, and on page 147 there is a copy of a patent from Francis Lovelace to Hermanus Frederick Wiltbank for land at the Whorekill, dated "July ye 1st 1671." Thus while still one more of Scharf's errors is exposed the question arises whether or not the town of Lewis got its name from Walter Lewis or from Lewes, Sussex, England.

This writer has seen official documents in the Hall of Records, Old State House, Dover, Delaware, on which the name of the place was spelt Lewis — those documents were written about the year 1683 or the year 1684.

1683 "Letter from William Penn to the Committee of the Free Society of Traders, 1683."

Extracts: Concerning the Indians: "Some of the young Women are said to take undue liberty before Marriage for a Portion .."

(see next page)

1683 "The Justice they have is Pecuniary: In case of any Wrong or evil Fact, be it Murther it self, they Attone by Feasts and Presents." (extracts from * pp. 232 and 236, respectively)

* Myers, Albert Cook, Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, and Delaware, 1630-1707. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912. 475 p. Maps and a facsimile.

"RELATION OF CAPTAIN THOMAS YONG, 1634" is given from page 37 to 48 of Myers' Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, etc., and the following extract is from page 39 of the narratives:-

".. was very earnest to be hid from them, saying, that if they saw him, they would watch for him ashore, and there murther him .."

The foregoing extracts may be used to illustrate the fact that murder was spelt "murther" in former times: Other examples are in the Original Land Titles in Delaware, and on Augustine Herman's Map of Virginia and Maryland, published in 1673. Etc.

It is probably due to this old form of spelling murder that some persons are under the erroneous impression that the Murderkill should be correctly spelt Motherkill.

A the foot of a reproduction of Swede Lindestrom's Map (A) of New Sweden, opposite page 156 of Johnson's translation of the Geographia Americae, etc., appears the following explanation — and translation — of a name on the map:-

"Mordare Kijhlen
"'Murder creek.' (See map, facing page 164, Johnson, Swedish Settlements, I.)
This is evidently the creek called Mother Kill on maps as late as the latter part of the 19th century (see map, copyright, 1878, by J. H. Butler & Co.); probably the same as Murther (Kill) found on map published in Curieuse Nachricht von Pennsylvania, 1704. This is probably the name which survives in Murderkill Creek."

Page 356 of Johnson's translation of the Geographia Americae, etc.:-
"Mordarekijhlen (L.),
"'the murder creek.' Mordare (Swed. mördare), murder, + kijhlen (Dutch, with Swed. def. encl. art. -en), the creek."

975.2
qM36
Stack

Archives of Maryland. Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1667-1687/8. Published by Authority of the State, Under the Direction of the Maryland Historical Society; William Hand Browne, Editor. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1887. Vol. V, 592 p.

Proceedings
of the
Council of Maryland
Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore,
Proprietary.

Charles Calvert,
Governor.
1661-1675

Board of Deputy Governors.
1684-1688

. 411

"The Relation of Mr Garrott Vansweeringen of the City of St Maries concerning his knowledge of the Seating of Delaware Bay and River to the Southward of the 40th Degree Northern Latitude by the Dutch and Sweedes (vizt)

"In the year 1648 the Dutch haveing had bad successes in the North River from whome they had bin driven by the New England men They resolved to looke towards the South and haveing information of that River otherwayes called Delaware formerly bought by one Manheer Godin from the Indians a Sloop was fitted out with some Cargoo to Trade with the said Indians of that River They Landed first at a place called by the Indians Sisouestinqud where they found out a Creeke Navigable for a sloop, as I was informed by those that had been acquainted with these men that Landed there.

"Those men or traders came a Shoare with their goods where they traded with the Indians and frequenting soe much with the Indian women till they gott the Country dutyes otherwise called the Pox and soe they named that place the Whorekill. That is in English the whores Creeke, whereupon they returned home and ventured againe a second time with a Considerable Cargoe but remembring (as I suppose)

how they had been served at the Whorekill, they went some ten or twelve miles higher where they Landed againe and traded with the Indians trusting the Indians to come into their Stores a Shoare, and likewise aboard of their sloope drinking and debauching with the Indians till they were all at last barborously murdered and so that place was Christined with their blood and to this day called the Murderers Kill that is Murders Creeke.

"About the year 1650: as neere as I can guesse they made a third voyage into the River of Delaware and there cast anchor at a point neere the mouth of delaware River called Bointges Creeke but misliking that place they went higher up and cast Anchor at the sand point now called Newcastle there they perceived some foure or five English families were seated about Nine miles Lower on the East side of the River called Elsingburgh which Englishmen were supposed to come from Maryland or Virginia.

412 "There is noe doubt but the dutch much misliking this they Resolved to goe up the River as high as they could and there landed setting up a post with the mark of the west Indian Company in this GWC by which they claime their title to that River, whereupon by Comand from the Generall of the Manadoes They built a fort on the sand point where they first Landed. after their mishap. in the bay, this fort being soe built for their Security against the Indians and Christians one Andrew Hudde being the Chiefeman sometimes Secretary sometimes Commandant, and at other times nothing at all being according to behaviour turned out and put in againe according to pleasure which person I knew very well and have heard him & others discourse of what had happened and past in his time.

"In this manner they lived along time without any Goverm^t till neere the yeare 1652 when the Sweedes did fitt out a fly boate

with Considerable cargoe with another small vessell filled with freemen and Soldiers with a Governor called Manheer prince and Younker passage besides a factor Henric Huogan and Jacob Swanson who were to trade with the Indians.

"Upon their arriveall in Delaware they askt leave of the Dutch to refresh themselves with water, to which the Dutch Yeilded not imagining they had any design upon that place . . . but the Sweedes having got a shoare made the Dutch quitt their possessions and were turned to their ships as before. And then the Sweedes with as little right as the Dutch had done before possest themselves of that River they having thus lost the South River as they had a fore lost the North River the West India Company being very poore, and noe ways able to encounter the Sweedes they resolved upon a protest which they made agt the Sweede for dispossessing them of their possessions which the Sweede little reguarded.

"After this the Company stated their Case of the Citty of Amsterdam the Citty being full of money doth resolve to Assist the said Company in Order to restore them to their former possessions.

"In the year 1654 the Citty of Amsterdam did cause a Ship to be fitted out with Thirty six great Guns being called the Waegh and manned accordingly whereof was Comander Capt Fouing which said Capt and other Officers I know very well & had relation of some of them what was past at that time The Sweedes in the meane time being Interlopers keepe a trade with the Indians. The Governor going to Sweedland left his Son in Law papagy the Government and the Fort at the Sand point, which they tooke from the Dutch being very Inconsiderable was enlarged by them & called Casimoirs and another fort builded five miles higher was called Christina.

415 "The head of Chesapeake Bay in Maryland was not att that time stated and soe the Marylanders did not so much take notice either of the Sweedes or Dutch they looking upon them both to be only traders and soe here to-day and gone to-morrow There being noe Navigation or Road betwixt the head of the Bay and Delaware By which meanes the Marylanders could be informed of the proceedings of the Dutch and Sweedes, afterwards the Company repossest themselves with the Assistance of that Frigate called the Waegh which the Citty of Amsterdam had sent to that purpose.

"In the meane time arrived a Ship from Sweedeland and hearing the Dutch had got their former possessions tooke a great many Indians on board theire Ship upon the deck in sight of the Dutch and so without any hindrance past by the Fort Casimer of which the Dutch had possession and from whome they might have sunck the Sweedes ship. but that they were afraid of killing the Indians then on board in that manner for both Nations as well Sweedes as Dutch did strive on both sides to please and not to disoblige the Indians In Consideration of the trade upon which they wholly depended.

"The Sweedes ship sailed up as high as Tenauum hideing themselves in a Creeke which therefore is called to this day the Schuyl Kill in English hideing Creeke. The Sweedes yielded themselves up most of their Officers went home, except their Capt & Leuitent Henryc Hengen factor and Heer Lawrence theire priest All which persons I know very well and have had several times a full relation of what was done in those days. The Soldiers remaining in the Country as Inhabitants amongst the Dutch who together made a considerable number and so became as it were a Colony or Comon Wealth.

"The Company being so indebted to the Citty of Amsterdam as to the setting out of a man of warr in reduceing the South River into their possession again they were Resolved to make sale of their Title unto the said Citty which likewise was required from the other side soe both parties were soon agreed The Company being rid of their uncertaine title did not only pay their debt but is supposed had money to boote In fine the Citty of Amsterdam were made Lords and Patrons of that Colony in Delaware River whereof I myself have had a prsall of some Papers concerning these matters.

"A ship called the prince Maurice was provided to goe to the said Colony a Governor and Counsell appointed and a Company of Soldiers Consisting of about sixty men put aboard and I myselfe was made supuatargoe over the said Ship and goods, there being to the Number of one hundred and eighty Souls aboard the said Ship which sailed out of the Texell the 25th day of December 1656. The said passengers coming into Delaware in a Ship called the Beaver hired at New York, after the Ship prince Maurice was lost, this was the
414 --- 25th day of Aprill 1657 when we tooke possession of the Fort now called Newcastle and the Soldiers of the West India Company quitted the same. After this Capt Crigor being Comanded to go for Maryland then called by us Virginia Upon the Isle of Kent the 11th day of Septembr 1657 he returned againe and reported that the English Governr was prepareing to come over to Delaware whereupon good watch was kept and the Fort putt into repaire and likewise the Freemen of the town kept to their duty The English desisting from their designe wee had now repulse from that side.

The Governor and and Ministers of State in Maryland coming to understand that the Dutch and Swedes encreased in Delaware That they

began to make settlemt there And that in time it would be a hard matter to remove them or make them sensible that they were within the precincts of Maryland which had not bin much reguarded before by the Officers of Maryland For in my opinion they considered the Dutch and Swedes onely as traders not having any setled Govermt or Governor before.

"Now in the yeare 1659 Deputyes were sent from Maryland to the Town of New Amstell I myself then being one of the Counsell and Comissary Generall for the Citty of Amsterdam in that place The Deputyes were Coll: Nathaniell Uty Majr Samuell Goldsmith and Mr George Uty with severall persons of not in Maryland Jacob Young being then Interpreter Coll Uty then product his Letters of Credence signed (Josias Fendall) and the protest was read signed (Philip Calvert) wherein was sett forth (soe neere as I can remember) The injury done to the Lord Baltemore by their unlawful and forcible possiōn kept by them of those partes in his Lōps Province, And that his Lōp agt his will should be forct to use the Extremity of Arms if that part of his Country was not delivered up, some copyes of Records tending to his Lōps purpose were produced what they were I must now remember whereupon the said deputyes were dismist. And upon the same day a Rumor went all the towne over that Majr Goldsmith at a house of Margaret Davies a Scotch woman did publickly proclaim to our Inhabitants att least to those that were there present that all Land thence forth was to be taken up under a Patent from Lord Baltemore and the land taken up already was to be held under him by the Same Authority which was very ill taken up by us and we resolved to stop those hott proceedings but upon consideration and other reasons wee past it by for that time.

"Againe in the year 1660 did appeare att Amsterdam in Holland Capt Iames Neale being a person deputed from the Lord Baltemore protesting in the name of Caecilius Baron on Baltemore
415 --- Baltemore/in a manner and forme as afore the deputyes had done att delaware The Company was sitting then in the New West India House in Amsterdam where the said Iames Neale did appeare and protest by Notoriall Act of the wrong done to his Lordship by their Ministers of State in America by unsurping and unlawfully possessing a Considerable part of his province of Maryland, Especially that part which was called by the Name of Delaware Bay demanding not onely the Restauration of the said Territoryes soe uniustly detained with satisfaction also for the injury his LoPs hath sustained thereby The West India Company returnes a proud Answer sayeing they possesse the same by Generall Octeroy granted to them by the states of Holland That they were resolved by the vertue of the same Octeroy to defend their iust and Lawfull Title with such meanes as God and nature had put into their hands and other Circumstances as may appeare by the same Instrument which Copy of protest was sent to us att delaware — whereupon wee did resolve to Quit the Whorekill thinking it better to quitt that place than to run the hazard of weakening New Amstell. The English then came out of Maryland from a part now called Somersett County and drew neere the Whorekill trading with the Indians whereupon it was reported, That the said English men began to build and settle in that part of the Country The Citty of Amsterdam thereupon did send us expresse Orders to protect against the said English men And in case they would not remove them to Compell them by force of Armes All this while we stood upon our defence against Maryland.

"A Commander and sixteene men were sent to the Whorekill to take possession againe but another Resolution was taken a short while after to call the said soldiers back and soe the Whorekill was left

againe The Citty of Amsterdam hereby was very much discouraged and did absolutely incline to leave and Abandon the said Colony as appeared by their writeings and scarcenesse of Goods and provisions they did send in whereupon I my selfe was deputed for Holland for a whole yeare resideing there to remonstrate the Condition of the said Colony and to Encourage the Citty of Amsterdam to goe on with their designe which att last they undertooke by New Resolution chargeing us strictly not to committ in makeing a division between the English Neighbours and us, To the end they might not receive any repulse from that side as may appeare by their owne letters written to the Governor and Councill at Delaware. To which end they ordered us to build a fort upon Ritten Island neere where they did think the Division not to be absolutely conclusive but provisionally For wee did not intend
416 to contest with Maryland about my Lord Baltemore his patent Reaching to the Fortieth Degree of Latitude but a Random soe neere as wee could agree to draw a line between the two Governments wee being informed that the Schuilkill did lye under forty degrees farre above Delaware Towne.

"I myselfe could never hear them speake to what degree they pretended when I was that whole yeare in Holland neither did any such thing appeare in any of their Letters onely Agree with your Neighbours in Maryland for feare of opposicon from that side.

"In the yeare 1664 arrived Coll^{o} Nichlus set out by his Ma^{tie} whereupon the Fort and Country was brought under submission by S^{r} Robert Carr as Deputed with two Shipps to that intent S^{r} Robert Carr did protest often to me that he did not come as an Enemy but as a friend demanding onely in friendship what was the Kings Right in that Country There was taken from the Citty of Amsterdam and the Inhabitant^{-s} thereabout one hundred Sheep and thirty or forty horses fifty or sixty

cowes and Oxon The Number of betweene Sixty and Seventy Negroes Brewhouse Still house and all materialls thereunto belonging the produce of the Land for that Yeare as Corne hay that were likewise seized by S^r Robert Carr for the Use of the King and likewise the Cargoe that was unsold and the Bill for what was sold they also gott in their Custody, being all to the value so neere as I now can remember of Foure Thousand pounds sterling likewise Armes powder and shott in a great quantity Four and twenty greate Gunns were the greatest part transported to New York The Dutch Soldiers were taken prisoners & given to the Merchantman that was there in recompense of his Service and into Virg^a they were transported to be sold as it was credibly reported by S^r Robert Carrs Officers and other persons there liveing in the Towne All sorts of Tooles for handicraft tradesmen and all plow geer and other things to Cultivate the ground which were in the store in great quantity, as likewise a saw Mill to saw planke ready to sett up and nine sea buyes with their Iron chaines Great quantity of Phisicall meanes besides the Estate of Governo^r Debouissa and myselfe except some household stuffe and a Negroe I gott away and some other moveables S^r Robert Carr did permitt me to sell.

"Coll Nickles understanding that S^r Robert Carr had gott att Delaware tooke all againe from the said Sir Robert Carr when the said Coll came there againe in person (as I was informed) being upon the way for Maryland; There was likewise a boat dispatched to the Whorekill and there plundered and tooke possession of all effects belonging to the Citty of Amsterdam as also what belonged to the Quakin Society
. 417 of Plockhoy to a very naile according to letter written by one of that Company to the Citty of Amsterdam In which Letter Complaint was made That the Indians at the Whorekill had declared they never sold the Dutch any land to Inhabitt.

"I have omitted what past in the yeare 1659 when severall of the Dutch came away from Delaware and sheltered themselves under the Government of Maryland some under pretence that they could not get their liveing there and others that wee had noe right or title to the land wee Inhabited as I suppose they Conjectured by the difference there was between Maryland and Delaware I myselfe went to Maryland to demand those persons back againe from the Leiutenant Generall of that Province and from the Chancellor Philip Calvert with whom I spoke, but could receive now satisfaction as to my demand.

Maryland ss May 12th 1684.

Memded: then came afore us Garratt Vansweeringen of the City of St Maries within this province gent aged Eight and forty years or thereabouts and having taken his Oath upon the holy Evangelist by us in Councill to him administred deposeth and saith that what is herein before contained and declared to be of his owne knowledge is the truth of his knowledge and well knowne to him to be in manner as is sett downe and what else herein before contained and declared to be the report or rumor of those times was indeed by him received as such from good credible and sufficient persons to be the dealings and transactions of those times in manner and forme as is herein before sett downe, to the truth whereof the said Garratt Vansweeringen hath hereunto sett his hand the day and yeare abovesaid

Att a Councill held at Matapany Sewall
the Twelfth day of May 1684
The aforegoing deposition then taken
before us.
"Henry Darnall
"Wm Digges
"Nicholas Sewall
"John Darnall.

Vansweeringen

(Endorsed)
"Vansweeringen's relation
Touching the seating of
Delaware river
Read 8 Oct 85."

Van Sweeringen A true copy:-

J. Sweeney,
Federal research worker of 1937

SOURCES
D917.3
GH46

Magr. Andrese Heselii
The Pastor's at Gagnes
Notes
Of some singular occur
ences
that he met with in his journey
to America.
During his residence then and under
his voyage home to Sweden
from the year 1711 to the year 1724
inclusive
Copied in the year 1751
Translated in Stockholm 1889

The original manuscript of this
Journal is in the Royal Library
at Stockholm and when I saw it
there in the summer of 1888 I
ordered it to be translated.

C. I. S.

Nove. 1889

(Extracts by Wm. H. Conner, Feb. 9, 1940.)
Note: Pennsylvania Historical Society, which owns this manuscript, prohibits publication of any parts of it, and if extracts should be used, permission would have to be obtained from the Society.

EXTRACTS

June 10, 1712

"I saw at a Swedish merchant's a figure which the Indians themselves had painted, the image of their Manetto, whom they fear and worship, the figure nearest resembles the head of a wolf, grinning grimly and spattering fire and smoke."

The body was that of a dragon, there were no feet or wings, only a pair of arms stretched forth, the fingers with claws.

****

On April 16th, 1716 the Reverend Hesselius states: "I visited New Castle town where in a merchant's store I found he had some tiny Indian deities for sale." He said that they appeared to be made of white marble but that they corresponded more with oyster shells. They resembled birds, fish, squirrels, owls, perch, etc. Their length was not more than the width of three or four fingers and they were clumsily made.

****

18th of Dec. 1713:

I had for two days been preaching in a small parish called St. George, situated on the other side of the Christina River about twenty English miles....

****

EXTRACTS CONTINUED

July 20, 1712

...."there came to me a messenger from the "Indian's Sachem Capitaine Pockhots" with an entreaty that I should recommend him to my brother who is a portrait painter that he should let him have some paints especially cinnabar wherewith he desired to adorn his face."

****

The Reverend Hesselius, speaking of walnut saplings that were common about his parsonage, writes "the pulpit and some of the pews, together with the railing before the chancel in Christina Church are made from walnut."

****

In two places in this account the Reverend Hesselius mentions Indian kings. For example on September 8th, 1716 he mentions the sister of King Shikaan. On September 13th he mentions King Piminae of the Indians. The pastor states that he first set foot on American soil with his brother, the portrait painter Mr. Gustavis Hesselius, on Sept. 3, 1712 in Maryland. On April 28, 1712 he says he "went in the longboat to Bohemia landing" whence he left on May 1st stating, "we traveled from Bohemia over the woodland country to Christina in Pensylvania and arrived there in the evening"....

1713. December 20, a rare stone from Bohemia in Maryland was sent me, it is fabricated in a beautiful spring, that runs off a lofty hill covered with wood, close upon a homestead belonging to a Mr. Harper. The stone is long and narrow as an earfinger, but quite circular and pointed towards one end. It is brownish yellow in color and transparent, it has a centrum right through from one end to the other, towards which every one of the lines run from the sides. Some time later I myself went to this very spring and fetched a great deal of these stones of various size. Although they appear t o be broken and uneven at the bottom end, having a wide opening like a funnel, but soon closed at the centrum, they have, however, been joined to no stone, but are all laying loose on the black sandy bottom. If this stone is taken and scraped with a knife and the scrapings are blown in the eye on a blind horse or a beast, the membrane is destroyed and the creature has its eyesight again. This has been proved by a great many instances, and has made me think that this stone perchance is the Lapis Lyncenes, so-called; in this country it is nowhere-else found but in above-mentioned spring.

In relationship to the story noted in the Old Swedes records about a tree or trees that rained, causing great wonderment among the early Swedes, note is made by the Reverend Hesselius that on October 17th, 1777 report came in that two old white oaks about one-half Swedish mile from his residence had "rained" for some days, that under them it was wet though the sky was clear and there was not a drop falling from any other tree. The Reverend Hesselius states that he went to the tree and found" a fine and fair rain falling from the trees, though more copiously from one than the other." He found many regarding this as a miracle but was himself unconvinced, regarding it as a natural phenomenon. He was too old to climb the tree himself, so he sent a boy up who reported that the rain continued all the way out to the top but that it was not raining in the top. Still puzzled he made later investigations and discovered "million of diminutive worms" in the branches, which seemed to be wiggling their tails. He was thus convinced that the so-called rain was caused by these worms. (It seems not unlikely that this celebrated rain was caused by plant Aphis (plant lice), such as attack sycamore and Norway maples in Wilmington causing damp places under the trees and soiling the tops of automobiles.)

OF WITC

THE HISTORY OF THE PRESS IN MILFORD

Submitted by Charles G. Prettyman, Jr.
May 4, 1936.

The moral force of the Press is perhaps second to none in a community and Milford has been fortunate in the editors which have guided its newspapers.

(1) In September, 1848 appeared the first issue of Milford's pioneer newspaper, The Milford Beacon. Its editor was John H. Emerson, a man recently moved to Milford from Denton, Md. Among the contributors to its column were Samuel Paisley Jr. and Thomas B. Coursey.

In 1851 Mr. Emerson sold the paper to Josiah Hart Conrad, a young newspaper man of Philadelphia. He greatly improved the paper, and under his management it reached its greatest prosperity. At the height of his success, Mr. Conrad died, and the paper passed into the hands of George and James Mahan. They continued to publish it until 1857, when it was moved to another building and transformed into the Diamond State.

The Beacon was revived by Richard Chambers. In 1856, James Mahan withdrawing from partnership with his brother, established a newspaper which he called the Sussex Gleaner. It was not a success, and it was soon discontinued.

In 1857 came a great newspaper epidemic-- four being published at one time. In June The Beacon became the Diamond State; on April 24th the Peninsula News and Advertiser issued its first number; September saw the revival of the Beacon, and in October saw the Observer make its initial bow, with Frederick

THE HISTORY OF THE PRESS IN MILFORD

(2)

J. Ennis and Henry S. Truitt as proprietors. Then the tide turned and 1859 the News was the only newspaper left in Milford.

The Peninsula News and Advertiser was founded in 1857 by Dr. John S. Prettyman, James D. Prettyman and William T. P. Hudson. J. D. Prettyman and Hudson were the editors, and Samuel E. Smith its publisher. Two facts stand out: In the first place it was the first abolition paper south of the Mason and Dixon Line; and in the purchase of the old Washington handpress and type, Horace Greely was a contributor.

(2) The paper began its career and people laughed at its editorials as visionary; yet their force and cogency compelled attention. After a time the pro-slavery sentiment, which was very strong, asserted itself, and it was decided that the paper should cease publication. That was not Dr. Prettymans conclusion, but of the press muzzlers of that period.

Consequently, a meeting was called and a mob formed to tear out the office of the paper and smash its press. It happened that the office of the paper was on the upper story of a building, and to reach it, it was necessary to climb a long flight of stairs. Dr. Prettyman was equal to the emergency, for when the mob came howling at the foot of the stairs, it looked up to see the Doctor and three companions, each with a shotgun in his hands and a look of determination on his face. Needless to say the office was not sacked, but they had given the editor the material for a very interesting story.

During the early years of the Civil war Dr. Prettyman did

THE HISTORY OF THE PRESS IN MILFORD

(3)

much to shape an mould public opinion in lower Delaware and shame it into support of the Union.

In 1863 the paper was suspended, and there was no paper in Milford but an unimportant advertising sheet named the Lincoln Herald.

(3) In July, 1856, James B. Riggs, a newspaper man from Wilmington, secured the old plant and issued the Milford Statesman which soon expired. Then James B. Mahan began to publish a paper named the Milford Argus. This was sold to the Rei lle Brothers, who conducted it for a year and then sold it to Justus Lowery, who called it Our Mutual Friend. In 1870 General Harris bought the concern, but sold out after a year. to Dr. John S. Prettyman, who refitted the plant and resumed publication, of the Peninsula News and Advertiser. Immediately it became an influential journal widely read and ably edited. The plant was probably the best equipped south of Wilmington, and it became the chief job printing office for half the peninsula.

In 1880 H. H. Prettyman, son of Dr. Prettyman succeeded his father as editor and publisher, and a few months later Henry Harris purchased a half interest, and became his associate. This partnership lasted until August of the same year when Henry L. Hynson purchased the Prettyman interests , and the paper was issued under the name of Harris and Hynson.

In 1881 there was another change, Mr. Hynson assuming full control of the paper. For fifteen years he conducted this paper ably and fearlessly until his death in May 1897. A few

THE HISTORY OF THE PRESS IN MILFORD

(4)

months later Millard L. Hydorn leased the plant and became editor and publisher. Mr. Hydorn, however, soon retired from the editorial to become principal of the North Milford public schools and the paper came into the hands of George B. Hynson, a brother of the former editor, and R. J. Mears. They published the paper until c. 1906 when it was discontinued.

(4) On the First Friday in October, 1871 The Milford Chronicle made its bow to the public under the editorship of Col. Theodore Townsend and Julius Scott. The paper was first printed on a handpress, but soon this was discarded for a more modern press.

In 1880 Mr. Scott sold his interest to William P. Corsa sho had formerly been publisher of the News, and in 1885 Mr. R. H. Gilman purchased Corsa's interest; his association with the paper lasted for about a year when Theodore Townsend purchased his interest and became sole proprietor. Under his ownership this paper became one of the leading weekly papers in the United States by the National Editorial Association of Chicago, Ill.

Col. Townsend continued as publisher of the paper until his death in 1936 when his son became the publisher. To-day the paper is the only paper in Milford.

In 1894 the Milford Herald was first published by Fisher and Stevens. At this time there was a demand for a Democratic paper in Milford, and in 1897, the plant was purchased by the Delaware Press and Publishing Company with Ezekiel Cooper as its editor. This paper lasted until c. 1900 when it was discontinued.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRESS IN MILFORD

(5)

Among the past editors of Milford newspapers three names stand out, Dr. Prettyman, Dr. Davidson and H. L. Hynson.

(5) Dr. Prettyman was one of the great champions of the anti-slavery movement in Milford, as well as one of the ablest. His political friends frequently took issue with his opinion, but that did not hinder their utterance. He could not be swerved from what he deemed to be right, even though it cost him the loss of political support and prestige.

(6) Dr. Davidson was one of the brightest and keenest editorial writers of his day. His command of language was remarkable, and the best writers found in him an opponent worthy of their steel. He was associated with Dr. Prettyman for many years, first as a student of medicine, and later as associate editor. Under their combined efforts the Peninsula News and Advertiser assumed its prominence; his intimely death cut short a career that might have gone on to even greater heights.

(7) Henry L. Hynson learned the newspaper business in the office of the News under the tutelage of these men. He was comparatively young when he assumed editorship of the paper, but this was not reflected in the paper. He was absolutely fearless; if it became necessary to attack the public conduct of a friend, it was done without hesitation. His style was a pattern of lucidness, and he was noted for being able to express an idea more clearly and concisely than almost any other writer in the state. Although his satire was keen and at times cutting, it was always used for what he deemed a good purpose. His death, at an early age, was a great loss to Delaware.

201

REFERENCES

1. History of Milford- Hynson
2. Charles G. Prettyman
3. History of Milford- Hynson
4. Julius Scott
5. Hynson
6. Theo. Townsend
7, George Hynson.

History

File No. 230

Submitted by - F.J. Grant
September 16, 1936.

Reference
IC in State

Political History of Delaware.

The government of Delaware now functions under the Constitution of 1897, the fourth constitution of the State. The first constitution adopted in 1776 applied to "The Delaware State" but upon the adoption of the second constitution on 1792 the title was changed to the "State of Delaware". The third constitution was adopted in 1831 and 66 years later the constitution, under which the State is now governed, was adopted. Changes which occurred during the development of the State and country necessitated the forming of new constitutions.

Under the first constitution there was a privy council in addition to the executive, legislative and judicial branches. The power of the President of the State was more or less nominal without the concurrence of the council. The president was chosen by a joint ballot of the House of Assembly and Council and held office for three years. He was not eligible or re-election until three years after the expiration of his term of office. A judiciary system was also provided for under the articles of the constitution.

John McKinly was the first president of the Delaware State in 1777 but was captured by the British in Wilmington after the battle of the Brandywine and Thomas McKean, speaker of the house, acted as President.

Delaware was among the five states represented at the Annapolis Convention in 1786 and was the first State to ratify the Constitution

of the United States on December 7, 1787.

Under the Constitution of 1792, adopted by the General Assembly without popular ratification, the legislative power of the State was under the supervision of the Senate and House of Representatives and the supreme executive powers of the State rested with the governor who was to serve for three years. Many other changes were made, particularly with reference to the judicial powers of the State. Under the second constitution Joshua Clayton, of Kent County, was the first governor of Delaware.

The third constitution of the State was adopted in 1831 and increased the term of governor to four years. The important changes in the fundamental law of the State were few, a new judiciary system being provided and a plan was adopted making it difficult to obtain an amendment to the Constitution. It also provided for bi-ennial election for the Legislature to be held in November instead of October and presidential electors were to be elected by the people instead of by the Legislature.

A convention was held in 1852 for the purpose of amending the Constitution of 1831 but the amendments framed and adopted were rejected by the voters in October 1853. The present constitution was adopted in 1897 and reapportioned representation according to election districts. New Castle was dissatisfied with the inequality accorded, as the population of that county since 1870 had exceeded both Kent and Sussex. Under the new law New Castle County was allowed seven senators and 15 representatives while Kent and Sussex each had five senators and ten representatives.

Politically early in 1936 the State duties are administered

by members affiliated with the Republican party. The governor and Legislature are Republicans and the State offices likewise are controlled by the same party. Delaware, for three decades after the Constitution of the United States had been adopted, was strongly Federalist but in 1850 the Democrats, who previously had elected a few governors and United States Senators, gained control of the administration. With the exception of 1863 the Democrats were in control of the State until the last ten years of the past century. The last Democratic governor in the State was Ebe E. Tunnell in 1896. Since then however the Republican Party has gained the executive offices of the State although on occasions the Democrats have had majorities in the State House or in the Senate and have elected some United States Senators and Representatives.

Under all four constitutions there have been many political parties in Delaware: the Federalists, National Republicans, American Republicans, Whigs, Greenback-Labor Party, Union Republicans, Republicans, Anti-Federalists, Democratic-Republicans and Democrats. Temperance parties as well as Socialists and Communists have had tickets in the field and in recent years the Better Government League endorsed some candidates but this organization did not linger after making its initial appearance.

Some of the early elections were bitterly and closely waged. In 1816 a congressional seat was won by one vote while in 1801 the election for governor was decided by 18 votes. In 1822 a gubernatorial contest was won by 22 votes. The Federalists and the Republicans or or Democrats, as they were later known, maintained their State organizations under the original names until 1825, Delaware being the only State in the Union where this was done.

The strong influence exerted by the Federalist Party in Delaware caused the state to offer opposition to the War of 1812 but after the opening of hostilities, rallied with the other States against Great Britain. The question of slavery offered some concern to Delaware, as it was considered a slave-holding state but a majority of the residents opposed secession and hoped for a peaceful settlement of the differences between the North and South. In 1845 the State Legislature, controlled by the Whigs, passed resolutions against the annexation of Texas. In the presidential election of 1860 however, the electoral vote of the state was obtained by John C. Breckinridge, of the southern wing of the Democratic Party. In 1861 the General Assembly approved the Crittenden Compromise and sent delegates to Washington to attend a "peace conference" which however failed to find any acceptable solution to the trouble.

Later attempts were made to adopt resolutions expressive of the sentiment prevalent in Delaware as to pending questions but the Legislature could not agree on any set of resolutions.

Following the bombardment of Fort Sumter volunteers for the Union cause were raised in the State and it is estimated that nearly 14,000 men served while hundreds of others wore the grey of the Confederacy.

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States failed to be ratified by the State Legislature in 1865, 1867 and 1869 respectively, and was not done so until 1901. It was not until 1955 however that official notification of the ratification was sent to the Secretary of State at Washington it having been disclosed that the former had never received a certified copy of the State's action.

The payment of a county tax, assessed at least six months before an election, was one of the qualifications of an elector and under this ruling many Negroes in New Castle County were deprived of their vote by that county. It was assumed that the result was a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. As a result some of the Levy Court collectors were indicted under the enforcement act and one was tried and convicted in 1872 in the United States Circuit Court. This action of the Federal authorities was severely criticized by the governor in a message to the Legislature.

The United States Circuit Court in 1880 ruled that United States supervisors of elections could be appointed under a Federal statute to guard and scrutinize the assessment lists and lists of electors made out from these and furnish to the inspectors of elections. This application was sought by the Republicans.

The negro vote gradually increased and in 1900 it is estimated that one-fifth of the total vote of the state was cast by this race. However since that time the Negro population has decreased and the vote accordingly.

In 1889 for the first time since the Civil War the Republican Party gained a majority in the Legislature. Anthony J. Higgins, of that party, was elected to the United States Senate.

The Republican Party, split by dissension between the "regulars" and a faction headed by J. Edward Addicks, prevented the election of a United States Senator in 1895. A year later Ebe W. Tunnell, Democrat, was elected governor, the last chief executive that that party has had in the State. The General Assembly elected Richard R. Kenney, Democrat, to the United States Senate, that party then having a majority in the Legislature. The Republicans had a major-

211

ity in the Legislature in 1899 but the party again was divided with the regulars opposing the candidacy of Addicks for the United States Senate, where there was a vacancy due to the expiration of the term of George Gray. No agreement could be reached and the Legislature adjourned without a senator being elected. Delaware failed to be represented in the United States Senate from the expiration of Senator Kenney's term in 1901 until two years later when the Republican factions reached an agreement and elected two United States Senators. Addicks again attempted to gain a Senate seat in 1905 but the Republicans, with a majority, were unable to reach any agreement and the session adjourned without a selection being made.

Governor Lea called a special session in 1908 when he received assurance from the Republican members of the General Assembly that whoever would receive the caucus nomination would be voted for by the G.O.P. members of the Assembly. As a result Colonel Henry A. duPont was elected Senator.

The Republicans since have not relinquished their hold on the State offices although the Democrats have elected United States Senators and Congressmen at various times and have also had majorities on a few occasions in either the House or Senate in General Assembly. However they have failed to land a candidate in the Governor's chair since the election of Tunnell.

Wilbur L. Adams was the last Democrat elected to Congress he winning the election to the House of Representatives in 1932 but was defeated by John G. Townsend, Jr., in 1934 in the election for United States Senator. Thomas F. Bayard won the United States Senatorial election in 1922 and has been the last Democrat from the state to win this honor. Incidently he was the fifth member of his family to serve in that body.

The Legislature passed an act in 1913 which affirmed the states approval of an amendment made in 1912 to the Federal Constitution changing the method of electing Senators to the Congress. This provided for the election of Senators by the people. Heretofore the Legislature had elected the United States Senators.

Some of the important pieces of legislation enacted in the State since 1911 have been the amending of the corporation law to permit corporations to locate and build a boulevard from northern New Castle county through Delaware to the southern terminattion, thus beginning the dupont Highway made possible chiefly through the munificent public interest shown by the duPont family: child welfare legislation, including the establishment of the Stockley colony; creation of a mother's pension commission; co-operation with the Federal Government in bearing part of the financial expenses of operating the Smith-Hughes Vocational-Educational Act; a workmen's compensation law; creation of a state highway commission; income tax law; creation of a State Board of Charities; enactment of a new school code and an Americanization act.

A special session of Legislature was called in 1920 to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution granting suffrage to women but although the State Senate voted in favor of the measure it was defeated in the House. However in 1923 amendments were made to the State Constitution so that it conformed with the Constitution of the United States as to the voting rights of women.

The Legislature in 1921 also settled the long dispute over the boundary line between Pennsylvania and this State, controversy ever since Delaware had gained entity. A survey had been made in 1892 and Pennsylvania ratified the findings of the survey in 1897

but Delaware did not ratify until 1921. Delaware was given a wedge shaped piece of land near the northeast boundary line of Maryland while Pennsylvania gained a horn shaped section of land above the wedge.

A budget system for all departments was created in 1921 and an improved school code was adopted. Pierre S. duPont offered important assistance in the building of new schools in the State.

The state has also created a child welfare commission and tuberculosis commission combined with the State Board of Health.

In 1925 the State Highway Commission was given control of all State highways outside of incorporated cities and towns, which insures unified police regulation. A bill was attempted at this session of the Legislature which would abolish the whipping post but the proposed measure was defeated. At the next session of the Legislature amendments were made to the State corporation act, liberalizing the statute for companies outside the State in seeking Delaware charters. The divorse laws were amended providing for private hearing of cases. A State school tax board of appeals was also created.

In 1929 a place on the State highway commission was taken from the Secretary of State and given to the Governor. Changes were made in the inheritance tax and amendments were made to the income tax laws. The State also sanctioned boxing bouts.

In 1931 the Legislature authorized the creation of a State old-age welfare commission and passed an old-age pension law. A Kent County Court of Common Pleas was created. A special session was held in 1932 when $2,000,000 was appropriated to aid the needy and suffering. In 1933 the State ratified the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. The State Board of Charit

214

was authorized to establish and maintain homes for dependent and neglected children. The session reconvened in 1934 to provide a system of relief but the Democrats who controlled the House and the Republicans who dominated the Senate were unable to agree on any proposal and the Legislature adjourned without any action being taken. Governor C. Douglass Buck created a temporary system of relief under an old charter issued to Associated Charities, Inc.

Other measures passed during since 1933 have been the creation of a horse racing commission; the bill providing for the playing of baseball and football on Sunday afternoons; the establishing of a corps of state oral hygienists to examine children and give them oral and diet instructions; raising from 12 to 14 years the minimum age for labor in canneries; creation of a State liquor commission.

The dispute between Delaware and New Jersey regarding a boundary in the Delaware river and Bay was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States with territory up to the New Jersey shore being awarded, within a 12 mile circle about New Castle, to Delaware, and the center of the Delaware River channel was made the line farther down stream. Delaware contended for the geographical middle of the river.

In 1935 in order to alleviate the relief problem in New Castle County the Legislature created a temporary relief commission for that county and the New Castle County Levy Court was authorized to raise funds for the work. The court thereupon imposed a taxation system, patterned somewhat after the State income tax, and residents of the county had to pay this tax in addition to the Federal and State income taxes.

A bill passed at the 1935 session of the Legislature called for a reorganization of the New Castle Levy Court by reducing the present membership of seven to a court of three.

In Delaware there are the following charitable and correctional agencies: the Mothers' Pension Commission, the State Board of Charities, the Commission for the Febble-Minded, the Commission for the Blind, the State Health and Welfare Commission. Amond the institutions are the State Hospital, the Industrial School for white girls and a similar school for colored girls; the Ferris Industrial School for boys of both races; the Home for the Febble-minded; almshouses for New Castle, Kent and Sussex Counties, the Palmer House for aged whites and the Layton Home for aged colored persons, the Brandywine and Edgewood Sanitoriums.

References:

J. Thomas Scharf --"History of the State of Delaware" (copyright by L. J. Richards and Company, Phila. Pa.) Press of James B. Rodgers Printing Company, Phia. Pa. 1888. Two Vols. 1358 p.p.

Henry C. Conrad - "History of the State of Delaware" (copyright by Henry C. Conrad, Wil. Del.) Press of the Wickersham Co. printers, Lancaster, Pa. 1908. Three volumes 1179 p.p.

Wilson Lloyd Bevan, Ph.D. and E. Melvin Williams -"History of Delaware" (copyright Lewis Historical Publishing Co. Inc. New York.) 1929. 525p.p.

Revised Code of Delaware 1931-33-35. (printers, J.Laurence Banks, Inc., Wil. Del. 1931-35; William E. Taylor, Inc. Wil. Del. 1935)

"The New International Year Book", Frank Moore Colby M.A. and Herbert Treadwell Wade. Dodd, Mead and Company, 1925, New York. Pub.Vail-Ballou Press, Binghamton, N. Y.

The Americana Annual, A. H. McDannald, B.L., J.B. McDonnell, A.B. Americana Corporation, New York and Chicago. Pub. W. B. Conkey Company, Hammond, Ind.

Encyclopaedia Brittannica, New York. Encyclopaedia Britannica Co., copyright, 1929.

K. A. Horner
February 4, 1938

Early Population

1638- to 1790 - General

1638 27 or 28 male inhabitants (24 or 25 soldiers, Mans Nillson Kling, commander, Hendrick Huygen, commissioner, Peter Minuit, governor- Minuit departed in 1638)

1644 105 male inhabitants in New Sweden. From list of Gov. Printz in Johnson, Swedish Settlements, II.

1648 83 male inhabitants. Ibid, 710-715

1653 200 souls, including women and children. Letter of Gov. Printz, in Keen's "New Sweden, or Swedes on the Delaware." in Winsor, Narr. and Crit. Hist. IV, 469.

1655 220 male inhabitants, including officers, soldiers, servants, and freemen. From Rising's Journal. Doc. XII and Pvt. letters, in Johnson, Swedish Settlements II, 716-22. 368 persons. Powell, 60.

1671 130 taxables on quit-rent list, NYCD, XII, 490-492

1677 307 tithables, list of tithables living in the jurisdiction of the Court of New Castle on the West Shore of the Delaware. Records of the Court of New Castle, in Pa. Mag. Hist. III, 352-54.

1678 243 taxables including persons between ages of 16 and 60. Scharf, 153

1680 201 families, according to detailed local census of persons residing on the Delaware River. NYCD. Xii, 646-649.

1683 117 persons took oath of allegiance to Penn. Records of the Court of New Castle, 37.

1683-4 219 taxables. Ibid, 79

1684-5 269 taxables. Ibid, 96
1685-6 247 " Ibid. 119
1686-7 289 taxables. Ibid. 167

1687 314 taxables. Scharf, 154

1734 70,000 inhabitants in the three Lower Counties, Petition of R. Penn, in Acts of Privy Council, Unbound papers, 234-439

1775 30,000 total pop. See Thirteen Colonies: Gen. 1775

1783 35,000 " " " " " " 1783

1785 37,000 population, Webster, in N. Y. Directory for 1786, 21

1786 50,000 population see Thirteen Colonies: Gen. 1786

1787 37,000 " " " " " 1787

1790 59,096 " U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Population - Delaware

Year	White	Free Negro	Slave	State	New Castle	Kent	Sussex
1790	46310	3899	8887	59,094	19,686	18,920	20,488
1800	49852	8268	6153	64,273	23,361	19,554	19,358
1810	55361	13136	4177	72,674	24,429	20,495	27,750
1820	55282	12958	4509	72,749	27,899-	20,793	24,057
1830	57601	15855	3292	76,748	29,720	19,913	27,115
1840	58561	16919	2605	78,085	33,120	19,872	25,093
1850	71169	18073	2290	91,532	42,780	22,816	25,936
1860	90589	19829	1798	112,216	54,797	27,804	29,615
1870	102221	22794		125,015	63,515	29,804	31,696
1880	120166	26442		146,608	77,716	32,874	36,008
1890	140066	28,386		168,493	97,182	32,664	38,647
1900	153977	30697		184,735	109,697	32,762	42,276
1910	171102	31181		202,322	123,188	32,721	46,413
1920	192,695	30335		223,003	148,239	31,023	43,741
1930	205,694	32,602		238,380	161,032	31,841	45,507

Has been checked with Census figures.

Wm. Heffin

From Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide, 67th Edition:--1936

Delaware New Castle County - Population over 200

Towns:-

Centerville	210 -	Wilmington Postoffice
Christiana	411	
Claymont	5500	
Delaware City	1005	
Edgemoor	1008	
Elsmere	1323	Wilmington Postoffice
Farnhurst	250	
Hockessin	354	
Hollyoak	500	
Kirkwood	200	
Marshallton	1500	
Middletown	1247	
Mt. Pleasant	201	
Newark	3899	
New Castle	4131	
Newport	947	
Odessa	385	
Port Penn	265	
Richardson Park	4200	Wilmington Postoffice
Rockland	240	
St.Georges	265	
Stanton	400	
Talleyville	250	
Townsend	421	
Tuxedo Park	525	Newport Postoffice
Wilmington	106597	
Yorklyn	336	

Sent 1st mail almanac p 151-153

27

From Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide
67th Edition --1936

Delaware Kent County - Population over 200

Towns:-

Bowers	246
Camden	464
Cheswold	211
Clayton	824
Dover	4800
Felton	463
Frederica	589
Harrington	1812
Houston P.O.	254
Houston, Station R.R.	
Leipsic	254
Little Creek	223
Smyrna	1958
Wyoming	684

14

From Rand-McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide
67th Edition ---1936

Delaware Sussex County - Population over 200

Towns:-

Bethel	219
Seaford	466
Bridgeville	987
Delmar	2018
Ellendale	268
Frankford	450
Georgetown	1763
Greenwood	527
Gumboro	200
Laurel	2277
Lewes	1923
Lincoln	400
Milford	3719
Millsboro	479
Milton	1130
Laurel	265
Ocean View	371
Rehoboth	795
Seaford	2468
Selbyville	661

See April 20 22
Outline

File W-601

LOCATION - - Wilmington

Submitted by - Gordon Butler,

Date - May 21, 1936.

POINTS OF INTEREST -
HISTORIC

1. (4-J) JOSEPH TATNALL HOUSE,
1803 Market Street
Built about 1760, Mad Anthony Wayne's headquarters during Revolutionary War. Washington and Lafayette frequent visitors. Private

2. (4-F) ENCAMPMENT OF CONTINENTAL TROOPS
Lovering Avenue and Broom Streets.

3. (3-D) DELAWARE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE BUILDING
Lovering Avenue at Union Street,
Original Bank of Delaware Building, located at Sixth and Market Streets, erected 1816. Moved to present site, 1932.

4. (7-J) OLD TOWN HALL
508 Market Street,
Erected in 1798. Historical Society of Delaware Museum. Collection of paintings, documents, relics, flags, and other items of historical significance
Daily except Sunday 10 to 6.

5. (8-I) Site of SHIPLEY HOUSE,
Fourth & Shipley St. S.W.Cor.
Mansion built in 1735 by William Shipley, virtural founder of Wilmington.

6. (8-I) Site of WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS
303 West Street
General Washington's Headquarters, prior to the battle of Brandywine in 1777. Private.

7. (8-J) Site of SIGN OF SHIP TAVERN:
3rd & Market Streets. S.E.Corner.
Famous tavern in Revolutionary War days.

8. (5-I) Society of Colonial Dames House,
Old First Presbyterian Church,
Foot of West Street, Brandywine Park.
Removed from Church site at 10th & Market Sts.
Not open to the public.

9. (10-F) BANNING HOUSE
809 S. Broom St. Cor.of Oak St.
National Society of Colonial Dames,
organized here in 1892. Private.

10. (12-F) LATIMER HOUSE
1700 Maryland Avenue
Fine old house of Colonial architecture,
erected in early days. Private.

11. (8-I) BISHOPSTEAD - Formerly "Ingleside"
14th & Orange Sts.
Residence of P.E.Bishops of Delaware.
Built in 1741, by Oliver Canby. Private

12. (3-J) OLD ACADEMY BUILDING
#5 Vandever Avenue
Built in 1798. An early English and Classical
Academy in Brandywine Village. Now used as a
branch library. Daily 3 to 9.

13. (6-F) HILTON HOUSE
S.W.Cor.9th & Broom Sts.
"Federal Hill," Considered as site of National
Capitol of the U.S. Private.

14. (6-G) Museum of the Society of Natural History of Del.
N.W.Cor. Tenth & VanBuren Sts.
Adjoining Cool Spring Park. Open to the Public
3 or 4 afternoons per week from June to Sept.inc.

Longwood Gardens
P.S.DuPont Estate
Longwood,Pa. Route #52.
13 miles from Wilmington.

MONUMENTS

16. (6-J) CAESAR RODNEY, Rodney Square
Statesman, Soldier, and Patriot.
Rode horseback from Dover to Philadelphia to cast
Delaware's vote for Independence.

17. (5-F) SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT,
Delaware Avenue at Broom St. Erected
in commemoration of Delaware's Civil War casualties.

18. (3-C) THOMAS BAYARD STATUE
Rockford Park at Woodlawn & Shallcross Aves.
Ambassador, Secretary of State and U.S.Senator.

19. (3-A) Admiral SAMUEL FRANCIS DUPONT'S STATUE
Rockford Park near Tower Road & West Nineteenth St.,
Civil War Hero.

20. (3-I) TODD MEMORIAL,
Eighteenth Street near Washington.
Dedicated to the memory of the Delaware soldiers,
and sailors of World War.

21. (3-H) JOSEPHINE FOUNTAIN
North of Van Buren Street Bridge opposite
Rose Garden in Brandywine Park.
Attractive fountain; shrubs and rows of cherry
trees provide pleasant setting.

22. (3-A) CANBY SEAT,
Rockford Park,
The vista near the water tower. Commemorating the
services of Wm. Canby, First President of the Board
of Park Commissioners.

23. (4-G) THE WM. MCKINLEY TABLET.
Park Drive and VanBuren Street.
25th President, Soldier, Governor and member of
Congress.

24. (2-I) JAMES GARFIELD MONUMENT
Jefferson Street and Concord Ave.
20th President, Soldier.
Member of both houses of Congress and Educator.

(5-J) GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC MEMORIAL
Old Soldiers' Park,
16th & Market Sts.

26. (7-L) SWEDISH MONUMENT
Foot of Sixth Street near Christiana River,
Commemorating the landing of the Swedes, 1638.

Carillon Tower,
Alfred I duPont Estate
Rockland and Murphy Road.

X 27. (7-M) Site of Fort Christina,
Foot of 7th St. at the Christiana River.

Site of Crane Hook Church on property of
Crane Hook Oil Storage Company,
(nr) Marine Terminal, Private Property.

CEMETERIES

X 30. (4-H) WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE
703 Delaware Avenue. The first
public cemetery in Wilmington.
Beautiful trees and flower beds.

31. (1-K) RIVERVIEW
3300 Market Street.

32 (4-A) MT. SALEM M.E.CHURCH
2700 West Nineteenth Street

o 33. (8-J) ASBURY (Methodist Episcopal Church Yard)
Cor. 3rd & Walnut Sts.
Allen McLane, noted Delaware soldier interred here
in 1829.

34. (5-H) OLD CATHEDRAL (Catholic)
725 West Twelfth Street.
Adjoining Wilmington & Brandywine Cemetery.

35. (9-C) NEW CATHEDRAL (Catholic)
2400 Lancaster Avenue.

X 36. (7-L) OLD SWEDES (Holy Trinity Church Yard)
800 East Seventh Street., Cor. Church Street,
The first known burial ground in this vicinity
officially established in 1699. Many old and
unique headstones.

X 37. (8-I) FRIENDS' (Old Quaker Burial Ground)
Fourth to Fifth and West to Washington Sts.
Graves of Thomas Garrett, Quaker Abolitionist.
John Dickinson, noted statesman and author of
famous "Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania."
Founder Dickinson College.

38. (7-I) ST. ANDREWS' (Protestant Episcopal Church)
Yard, Cor. Eighth & Shipley Streets.
Dr. John Lofland interred here.
Poet and writer, known as "Milford Bard."
Delaware's Greatest Poet.

CHURCHES
(Baptist)

39. (6-I) Delaware Avenue Bethany, Delaware Ave. & West.

40. (6-F) Second Baptist, 1220 West Ninth Street.

First German, 212 East Fifth Street.

First Polish, 308 S. Franklin St.

First Swedish, 731 Vandever Avenue.

(Christian Science)

41. (5-G) First, 1205 North Van Buren Street.

(Christian and Missionary Alliance)

Christian and Missionary Alliance, 504 West 5th St.

Episcopal

36. (7-L) Holy Trinity (Old Swedes)
800 East Seventh Street.

38. (7-I) St. Andrew's Protestant, 719 Shipley St.

Immanuel Episcopal, 1621 Riverview Ave.

St. Johns P.E. 2015 Market Street

Trinity P.E. 823 Delaware Avenue.

Friends

37. (8-I) ~~Holy~~ Meeting House (Hicksite)

Friends Meeting House
1106 West Tenth Street.

HEBREW

42. (7-J) Adas Kodesh Congregation (Orthodox)
102 East Sixth Street.

Beth Emeth Synagogue
904 Washington Street.

Beth Shalom Temple,
217 West 18th Street.

LUTHERAN

43 (5-P) St. Stephens,
1301 N. Broom St.

Holy Trinity,
502 Concord Avenue

Zion
600 N. Jackson Street.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

33. (8-J) Asbury, Third & Walnut Street

44. (6-I) Grace, 401 West Ninth Street, Cor. West.

McCabe Memorial, 2200 Baynard Blvd.

Mt. Salem, 2701 West 19th St.

St. Pauls, 1004-06 N. Jackson Street.

METHODIST PROTESTANT

45. (3-I) Peninsula, 2001 Washington Street.

First, 219 West 36th St.

PRESBYTERIAN

46. (7-H) West, 713 Washington Street

47. (5-I) First-Central, 11th & Market Streets.

Greenhill, 3112 Pennsylvania Avenue

Hanover, 401 West 18th Street.

Olivet, 515 N. Broom St.

Westminister, 1501 Penna. Avenue

ROMAN CATHOLIC

48. (6-H) Sacred Heart, 917 N. Madison Street

49. (7-I) St. Peters' Cathedral, 312 West Sixth Street.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Christ our King, 500 West 28th St.

St. Ann's, 2000 Gilpin Avenue

St. Anthony of Padua, 901 N. duPont St.

St. Elizabeths; 809 S. Broome St.

St. Hedwigs; 400 S.Harrison St.

St. Josephs (Colored) 1018 French Street.

St. Marys' 504 Pine Street

St. Patricks' 1416 King Street

St. Pauls' 315 N.Jackson Street.

St. Stanislaus, 907 East Seventh St.

St. Thomas, 303 N. Grant Avenue.

UNITARIAN

First - 807 West Street

United Presbyterian

First - 1340 West Third Street.

RESERVOIRS

X 50. (3-A) Rockford Water Tower,
West Nineteenth Street & Tower Road,
Rockford Park

51. (6-F) Cool Spring,
10th Street between Franklin
and VanBuren, adjoining
Cool Spring Park.

52. (6-E) Rodney,
Eighth to Ninth
Rodney to Clayton St.

Porter
Concord Pike,1 mi.north of city limits.

Hoopes Dam and Reservoir,
Old Mill Stream Valley,
Junction of Barley Mill Road &
White Clay Creek Road, six miles west
of Wilmington. X

WATER DEPARTMENT

Brandywine Race,
South Side Brandywine Creek

Pumping Station,
City Water Department,
N.E.Cor.16th & King Sts.
Open to the public.

PARKS

53 (7-F) Franklin, West Seventh Street to Eighth St.
Franklin to Broom Sts. 2.89 acres.

54 (10-F) Delamore,
Maple Street between Broom and Franklin St.
7.08 acres.

25. (4-J) Soldiers'
Market Street, Cor.of Sixteenth St.
adjoining Brandywine Park about 1/3 acres.

55. (8-L) Christiana,
4th & Church Sts. extending to the
Christina River, 5.88 acres.

56. (4-G) Picnic Grounds,
Brandywine Park

(3-H) Brandywine, along the Brandywine
Creek on both sides from Market Street
Bridge west to City limits, 179.71 acres.

(5-L) Kirkwood, Kirkwood Street between Eleventh
Street and Brandywine Creek, 7.24 acres.

(5-G) Cool Spring, Tenth St. to Park Place,
and VanBuren to Jackson St. 7.50 acres.

(3-B) Rockford, North and West of Red Oak Road
and 19th St. and extending to Brandywine
Creek, 89.02 acres.

(3-L) Price's Run, extending along Price's Run from
30th & Market Sts. to Vandever Ave. and Linwood St.
38.50 acres.

(11-D) Canby, Union and Sycamore Streets.
or Maryland Avenue on road to Richardson Park,
114.32 acres.

(6-J) Rodney Square
Market to King St.
Tenth to Eleventh St. 1.57 acres.

PARKS

(12-N) Eden,
New Castle to Wil.Aves. Boston Ave. to
City Line,13.43 acres.

Sixth Street
Fifth to Sixth Streets,from Ford to
Ogle Avenue, 4.47 acres.

WOODS

(1-A) Alapocas
North side of Brandywine Creek, opposite
Rockford, 103.96 acres.

(1-J) Bringhurst
nr. Shipley Road, Washington St.
extension beyond city limits, 40.37 acres.

(1-L) Sellers'
East side of Market St. foot of
Penny Hill, 57.33 acres.

SWIMMING POOLS

58 (5-K) Kirkwood
Kirkwood Park,
Nr. 13th & Pine Sts.

59. (3-L) Prices' Run
Prices' Run Park,
Ft. of E.23rd St.

60. (10-E) Canby
Canby Park,
Oak & Clayton Sts.

61. (5-J) Kruse (Colored)
S.W.Cor.of 14th & Poplar Sts.

Brandywine,
Brandywine Park,
Adams St. & Park Drive.

BRIDGES

62. (3-F) Augustine
duPont St. crossing Brandywine Creek.

63 (4-G) VanBuren St.
VanBuren St. crossing Brandywine Creek.

64. (4-I) Washington St.Memorial
Washington St. crossing Brandywine Creek.

65. (4-J) North Market St.
Market St. near 16th St. crossing Brandywine Creek.

BRIDGES

66. (9-I) South Market St.
Market St. below Front St. crossing the
Christiana River.

67. (8-L) Third St.
East Third St. crossing Christiana River,

68. (5-L) Church St.
East Eleventh St. at Church crossing Brandywine Creek.

Seventh St.
Foot of East Seventh St. crossing the
Brandywine Creek.

BUILDINGS

70. (5-H) Medical Arts
Delaware Ave. & Jefferson Sts.

71. (5-J) New Postoffice,
Market St. between 11th & 12th St.

72. (7-J) Old Federal Building,
6th & King Streets.

73. (6-E) Armory,
duPont St. between 10th & 11th Sts.

74. (6-J) Public Library,
Tenth St. between Market & King Sts.

75 (6-J) Y.W.C.A.Building
908 King Street.

76. (5-H) Y.M.C.A.
West Eleventh St. intersection of
Delaware Ave. cor of Washington Street. ?

77. (6-J) duPont
15 West Tenth St. Cor.Market St.

(6-J) Municipal City & County,
King St. between Tenth and Eleventh.

Nemours,
Tenth & Eleventh at Orange St.

Delaware Trust
902 Market Street
Cor. Ninth St.

Wilmington Savings Fund Society,
838 Market St. (Cor.Ninth)
Branch, 3rd & Union Streets.

BUILDINGS

Citizens Bank
10th & Market Streets.

Equitable
9th & Market Street.

Industrial Trust
Tenth & Shipley St.

Beacom College
Tenth & Jefferson St.

I.O.O.F.
Tenth & King Sts.

Old Postoffice,
West Ninth St. Bet. Orange & Shipley Sts.

Peoples Settlement,
408 East Eighth St.

Masonic Temple,
818 Market St.

INDUSTRY

80. (9-K) Pusey & Jones Co.
Ft. of Poplar St.

81. (7-M) American Car & Foundry Co.
Jackson & Sharp Plant,
Foot of Seventh Street.

82. (9-I) Bethlehem Steel Co.
Foot of West Street.

83. (10-N) Marine Terminal with adjacent mfg.plants.

84. (2-C) Bancrofts,
Ft. of Rockford Road.

85. (6-K) Allied Kid Company.
11th & Poplar Sts.

86. (10-C) National Vulcanized Fibre Co.
Maryland Ave. & Beech St.

87. (5-N) Electric Hose & Rubber Co.
1400 East 12th St.

88. (2-L) Spealmann Company,
(Plant East 30th St.)
Office 816-822 Tatnall St.

INDUSTRY

Chas. Warner Company,
200 S.Market Street.

J. E. Rhoads & Sons.
2100 West 11th Street.

Penna. R. R. Shops.
Foot of East 30th St.

X DuPont Experimental Station and first powder Mills. Henry Clay on the Brandywine.

Hercules Exp. Laboratories, Hercules Powder Co.
Hercules, Del. 5 mi. west of Wilmington on
Lancaster Pike.

Amalgamated Leather Co.
Front & Monroe Sts.

Diamond Ice & Coal Co.(two plants)
Main Office, 911 Market St.
(also Diamond Ice & Cold Storage.)

Delaware Ice & Storage Co.
721 Windsor St.

Delaware Floor Products Co.
1001 Christiana Ave.

Delaware Paper Mills,Inc. Augustine
Near Augustine Bridge on north Bank of Brandywine Creek.

Wilmington Paper Box Company,
S.Market & D. Sts.

Dravo Contracting Co.
Ft. of S.Madison St.,

Pullman Company,
1210 East 12th St.

Picot Laboratories,
200 Maryland Ave.

Huber Baking Co.
901 N.Union St.

Freihofer Baking Company,
Penna.Ave. & Lincoln St.

Sharpless-Hendler Ice Cream Co.
26th & Market Sts.

Oberly Brick Company,
36th & Broom Sts.

du Pont Shops -

Wilson Line Wharf,
Foot of 4th Street.

BROADCASTING STATIONS

90. (6-J) WDEL and WILM
I.O.O.F.Building,
908 King St.

ARTS

91. (6-J) Wyeth Mural,
Wilmington Savings Fund Society,
838 Market St.

92. (4-J) Wilmington Academy of the Fine Arts.
Old Lee Mill, 18th & Market Streets.

93. (3-C) Proposed Site
Museum of Fine Arts.
Park Drive & Woodlawn Ave.

MOVIE THEATRES

Aldine Theatre -		808 Market Street -	1st Run
Arcadia	"	510 Market St.	1st Run
Loew's	"	Del.Ave.& Adams St.	1st Run
Rialto	"	222 Market Street	1st Run
Avenue	"	303-07 Maryland Ave.	
Grand Opera House		818 Market St.	
Park Theatre		305 N.Union St.	
Queen Theatre -		5th & Market St. (Stage show on Saturday during winter)	
Savoy Theatre -		515 Market St.	
Strand Theatre		2412 Market Street	
National Theatre (negro)		810 French Street.	

THEATRES

Playhouse - Market St. (DuPont Bldg.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Drama League, - 18th & Market Streets.

"Y" Players - Y.W.& Y.M.H.A.Bldg.,
6th & French Streets.

SPORTS

Municipal Golf & Tennis Assn.
Concord Pike

Auditorium,
700 West Eleventh St.
(Wrestling, Boxing & Sports)

HIGH SCHOOLS

100. (1-I) Pierre S. duPont,
34th & Monroe St.

Wilmington
Delaware Ave. & Adams St.

Howard,(Colored)
13th & Poplar Sts.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

101. (3-H) Emalea Pusey Warner,
West Eighteenth St. & VanBuren St.

102. (9-E) Thomas F.Bayard,Comb.Junior High & Elementary School,
S. Clayton & Linden St.

William P. Bancroft,
Eighth & Lombard Sts.

John Palmer,Jr.
Claymont & Lobdell Sts.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

George Gray,
22nd & Locust Sts.

David W. Harlan,
36th & Jefferson Sts.

Chas.B.Lore,
Third & Bayard Ave.

Mary C.I.Williams,
3rd & Monroe Sts.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Samuel G.Elbert,
C.& Townsend Sts.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

103. (4-A) Tower Hill - 17th & Tower Road,

104. (5-F) Ursuline Academy, 1106 Penna.Ave.

Beacons' College, 10th & Jefferson St.

Friends School, 4th & West Sts.

Goldey College, 9th & Tatnall Sts.

American Theological Seminary, 815 N.Adams St.

Delaware School for Deaf Children, -1414 VanBuren St.

International Accountant Society - 923 Orange St.

Wilmington Bible Institute 915 Adams St.

Wilmington Music School, 801 Washington St.

Salesianum School - 8th & West Sts.

CLUBS AND HOMES

108 (5-G) New Century Club- 1014 Delaware Avenue

109. (8-C) American Legion Home, 2105 Lancaster Ave.

Veterans of Foreign Wars,Post 615, 1303 West 13th St.

110. (5-A) Wilmington Country Club, Kennett Pike.

111. (3-D) Home of Merciful Rest, Lovering Ave. & Union Sts.

DuPont Country Club, Henry Clay Road,

Municipal Golf & Tennis Assoc. Concord Pike.

Washington Hts. Century Club, 2300 Baynard Blvd.

Whist Club, 1300 Delaware Avenue

Covenant Club, 836 Market Street.

University Club, 805 N.Broom Street.

Wilmington Club, 1103 Market Street,

Little Sisters of the Poor, 401 N. Grant Avenue

BUS LINES

Chester Valley Bus Co. -	11th & West Sts.
Delaware Bus Co.	606½ French St.
Elk Coach Lines	11th & West Sts.
Great Eastern Bus Terminal	107 West 11th St.
Greyhound Bus Depot,	11th & West Sts.
Red Star Bus Co.	11th & West Sts.
Short Line Buses	11th & West Sts.
So. Penn. Bus Co.	606½ French St.

RAILWAYS

Pennsylvania R.R.Co.	Front & French Sts.
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	1700 Del. Ave.& Dupont Sts.
Philadelphia & Reading R.R.	Water & French Sts.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Wilmington and Vicinity

Historic Markers

NC 6- Cunning Bedford, Jr. Home - "Lombardy"- cemetery

Joseph Tatnall House, 1803 Market Street

NC 7- Encampment of Continental Troops

Delaware Book Building

Old Town Hall

Shipley House

Grave of John Dickinson - Friend's Meeting House

Sign of Ship Tavern

Asbury Church

Old Swedes Church & Cemetery

The Rocks

Eden Park

Site of Crane Hook Church

Long Hook Farm

CEMETERIES

Wilmington and Brandywine

St. Andrews

Riverview

Lombardy

Mt. Salem

Silverbrook

Asbury

Cathedral

Hebrew - Faulk Road

Hebrew - near Silverbrook

HISTORIC SPOTS

307 West Street - Washington Headquarters

Old First Church-ft. of West St.-Society Colonial Dames.

Richardson House, W. side Newport Pike -Richardson Park.

Chalfont Home at Ashley. E. of Newport Pike.

Banning House, Oak & Broome.

Latimer House - S. of Maryland Ave. beyond Broome.

"Greystone" built 186? Sycamore & Clayton.

1801-03-05-07 Market Street

Bishopstead, W. 14th Street.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Wilmington and Vicinity

- Monuments -

Caesar Rodney

Soldier & Sailors

Thos. F. Bayard

Admiral Du Pont

Todd Memorial

Josephine Fountain

Canby Seat - "The vista near the Water Tower.

McKinley Tablet

Garfield Monument

G. A. R. Memorial - 13th & Market St.,

CHURCHES

PLACES OF INTEREST

Wilmington.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

RESERVOIRS

Rockford Water Tower

Hoopes Reservoir

Cool Spring.

PARKS & PICNIC GROUNDS

Kirkwood

Eden

Cool Spring

Rockford

Prices

W. 8th Street at Franklin

Delamore

Canby Park

Soldiers Park, 16th & Market St.

Brandywine Park & Picnic Grounds -above Van Buren St. Bridge.

Swimming Pools

Brandywine

Kirkwood Park

Colored - 15th & Walnut St.

Prices

Canby

Bridges

Augustine

Van Buren Street

Washington St. Memorial

N. Market Street

S. Market Street

Third Street.

BUILDINGS.

Du Pont Bldg.

Municipal (City and County)

Library

Wilmington Savings Fund

Delaware Trust

Y. M. C. A.

Y W. C. A.

Old Academy

Old Post Office

New Post Office

Federal Building - 6th & King Sts.

Old Armory-12th & Orange Sts.

New Armory - 10th & duPont Sts.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Industry

Marine Terminal with adjacent Mfg. Plants.

Wilson Line Wharf

Pusey & Jones.

Harlan & Hollingsworth

Charles Warner Co.

Jackson & Sharp plant -Amer. Car & Foundry Company.

J. E. Rhoads & Son.

Old Lee Mills.

DuPont Exp. Station.

Hercules Exp. Station.

Penna. R. R. Shops.

Bancroft.

Blumenthal Leather -Amalgamated Leather.

Diamond Ice & Coal.

Diamond Ice.

Delaware Leather Co.

Places of Interest (Continued)

Industry

New Castle Leather Co.

Jessup & Moore Paper Co. -Augustine.

Artesian Water Co. -tanks.

Wilmington Paper Box Company.

Drazo Contracting Co.

Nat'l Vulcanized Fibre Co.

Elec. Hose & Rubber Co.

Pullman Co.

Picot Laboratories.

Spealman Co.

Huber Baking Company.

Freihofer Baking Co.

Sharpless-Hendler Ice Cream Co.

Hodgson Bros.

Oberly Brick Co.

Del. Floor Products Co.

THEATRES

Station WDEL

R. R. Station - Bus Terminal

Penna.

B. O.

P. & R.

Art - Where Murals may be seen.

Bancroft Collection

Art Academy.

(14f.)

STATE DRAWER: 251
Folder: Names.
Please sign if take away.

LOCATION: State

Submitted by: J. SWEENEY

June 20, 1937

Subject : NAMES, place, Hoere-kil, etc.

As a knowledge of the first European settnelemt on Lewes Creek will be conducive to a better understanding of the origin and meaning of former names of that stream and its vicinity, it is deemed advisable to begin this essay with a brief account of that colony.

On January 13, 1629, President Samuel Godyn and Directors Kilian van Rensselaer and Samuel Blommaert of the Amsterdam Chamber of the Dutch West India Company notified that body that they send [1] Gilis Hoset, sailor, and Jacob Jansen, cooper,[2] to New Netherland in order to inquire into the possibilities of planting a colony there in accordance with the Freedoms and Exemptions drafted in the preceding year by the Assembly of XIX (general directors) of the West India Company.[3] Within the ensuing five months, Hoset purchased from the aborigines a large strip of territory along the western shore of the South Bay of New Netherland,[4] and on June 19 Godyn formally declared in his chamber that he "agrees to occupy in the capacity of patroon the bay of the South River, on the conditions ratified at the last session of the XIX, of which he

1. Van Rensselaer, 238, states that Godyn sent his agents to New Netherlands as early as December 1628.
2. Jacob Jansz Cuyper in Van Rensselaer, 154, given as Jacob Jansen, cooper, by De Roever in ibid., 50.
3. Van Rensselaer, 50, 137, 154. O'Callaghan, I,411.
4. Van Rensselaer, 171. O'Callaghan, I, 121. Hazard's Annals,22. Note, O'Callaghan has erred in stating that the purchase was originally made for both Godyn and Blommaert; and, while the latter may subsequently have signed the certificate of purchase issued at New Amsterdam in the following year, it will later be seen that Godyn was THE patroon of this land.

also advised Director (of New Netherland) Pieter Minuict by the last ships and charged him to register the same there." [5] In November, the same year, Blommaert, Van Rensselaer, and Albert Coenraets Burgh who also was a director of the Amsterdam Chamber, each declared himself patroon of a prospective colony in the same manner as Godyn. [6]

The draft of the first combination of colonies and of what share each one is to have in the others' colonies, the direction of each colony being reserved to the patroon by whom the colony was registered and in whose name it was bought of the owners, made on February 1, 1630, showed:

"Mr. Samuel Godijn on the west side of the bay of the South River 2/5
Mr. Coenradus 1/5
Blommaert 1/5
rensselaer 1/5

Total 5/5

"Hereof Mr Godijn is to have the management in his name." [7]

Blommaert, Van Rensselaer, and Coenraets Burgh were also shown in the draft as having the management of a distinct, prospective colony and having 2/5 share therein, while every one of the four had 1/5 share in the prospective colony of each of the three others. Thus it will be seen that while the four directors were nominally patroons of colonies, neither one was patroon of the proposed colony of the other; for examples, Blommaert was not patroon of Godyn's place on the South Bay, and the latter was not patroon of Blommaert's proposed colony on the Fresh (Connecticut) River __ which he called Blommaert's River.[8]

5. Van Rensselaer, 155.
6. Ibid., 156 ff.
7. Ibid., 164 ff.
8. Ibid., 50, and 157.

In the Amsterdam Chamber, on April 17, seventy-five days after the draft of the first combination of colonies was made. "Mr. Blommaert declares that he is inclined to plant a colony on the island of St. Martin or on Barbadas, among the Caribbean Islands, of which he requests a patent, which is hereby granted to his honor on the conditions granted to others. He declares further that he is inclined to send a ship to get salt and to inspect the said island." [9]

On July 15, following, a certificate of the purchase for Godyn of the land on the South Bay was issued at New Amsterdam by Director Minuit and his council, [10] and on October 1 Godyn, Blommaert, Van Rensselaer and Conraets Burgh united as a company and formed an agreement or set of rules for the execution of their plans of colonisation. [11]

This agreement shows that the members of the newly-formed company had "finally obtained consent to send some people to the islands of Tortuga and Majaguane, both lying to the north of the island Hispaniola (or Haiti), and also to furnish the French there with provisions and other necessaries"; Godyn was elected first president of the company and each member thereof was still allowed the title of patroon of the colony or colonies which he had previously planned -- but of that or them only; provision was made for a capital of twenty thousand guilders, and several clauses concerning expenditures and receipts were inserted. Briefly, such is the agreement, but in connection with the object of this essay the following singular extract is made therefrom:

> "Samuel Godijn for himself, his heirs, successors and assigns, shall bear the title of patroon of the colony on the west side of the bay of the South River and give to the same and to the places within its jursidiction such names as he shall see fit." 12

9. Van Rensellaer, 166. 10. O'Callaghan, 121-2, 479
11. Van Rensselaer, 171 ff. 12. Ibid., 174

 June 20'37 254 Howe. Hist.

Prior to the organization of the company President Godyn had been looking for personnel for his colony, and happening to meet in the city* David P. de Vries, who had recently returned from the East Indies as supercargo, he asked the latter to go to New Netherland as sub-patroon or deputy-manager of his projected colony.[13] This offer was refused by De Vries because meanwhile, in the previous June-- the month in which he returned from the East Indies -- new and much more liberal Freedoms and Exemptions were enacted,[14] and he like many another Dutchman now wanted to become a patroon.[15]

Seeing that the enlargement of their company would lessen the risk of their schemes, President Godyn and his associates[16] admitted five others as members, all of whom, except De Vries, were codirectors of the Amsterdam Chamber.[17]

Thus reorganized, the company "equipped a ship of about 150 lasts,[18] named de Walvis (the Whale), ballasting it with all kinds of materials, such as lime, brick and tiles, also putting on board four large horses, twelve cows with calf, also several boats for whaling, all kinds of ammunition, provisions and merchandise, and over 80 persons."[19] A yacht de Salm (the Salmon), was likewise loaded "with people, provisions and all necessaries."[20]

* "I met, at Amsterdam, Samuel Godyn." -- Murphy's De Vries, 21.
13a Ibid.
14. Ibid., 13. Van Rensselaer, 48n, 137 ff., 237 ff.
15. Murphy's De Vries, 21. Van Rensselaer, 238.
16. Coenraets Burgh transferred his interest in the company to J. de Laet. -- Van Rensselaer, 174. Murphy's De Vries, 21.
17. O'Callaghan, 128, 411, 479. Murphy's De Vries, 21.
18. Last, a unit of ship capacity, either one or two tons.--Webster.
19. Van Rensselaer, 240 ff. Murphy's De Vries, 22.
20. Van Rensselaer, 242.

 215 June 20, 37 Hoere-Lil

The expedition sailed from Amsterdam in Demcember and very likely there were many indications of a successful voyage, but while passing out of the shoal-bordered Texelstroom* the Salmon outdistanced the Whale and "was captured and taken into Dunkirk."[21]

Undiscouraged by this loss, Peter Heyes, the captain of the large vessel, proceeded and "took possession of, settled and peopled the fertile and well wooded island of Tortuga, located on the northwestern side of Hispanola, placing thereon over 25 able-bodied men, well fitted out, besides the people/ of the Frenchman Francoys Roulant, and several negroes, supplied with provisions, arms, ammunition and other necessaries."[22]

As the Whale took about five months in making a voyage to Nevis Island, southeast of Porto Rico, about a year afterwards,[23] it may be assumed that Captain Heyes had not completed his business at Tortuga, north of Haiti, until about the end of May 1631. At any rate he proceeded to the South Bay of New Netherland, and (probably in June) brought the Whale to anchor in the broad Cui Achomoca creek[24] or present Lewes Creek.[25]

When discoverers and colonisers set their feet on new land they usually perform some formal ceremonies in taking possession of such in the name of their soverign, president, dictator, or

* Formerly called "the Texel"; Texelstroom in Times Atlas and Gazetteer of the World, Plate 27.

/ "They should have disembarked a lot of people on Tortugas, but they found that France had been killed by Spain." -- Murphy's De Vries, 22 ff.

21. Van Rensselaer, 242. Murphy's De Vries, 22.
22. Van Rensselaer, 241.
23. Murphy's De Vries, 24-29.
24. Smith's History of New Jersey: Description of the Province of New Albion, 24 ff.
25. Van Rensselaer, 241.

government. This custom as well as that of lavishly applying names to novaterra was very common when the Whale reached its destination, so on going ashore the Dutchmen erected a column and fastened to it a piece of tin on which the insignia of the Netherlands was painted;[26] then they formally renamed the South Bay Godyn's Bay for Patroon Godyn -- who had the exclusive right to give to his colony and to the places within its jurisdiction such names "as he shall see fit."[27] -- and they renamed the Cui Achomoca Blommaert's Greek in compliment to the second-rating associate of Godyn.[28]

Shortly after the ceremony of taking possession, the crew and colonists "engaged in whaling and farming, and made suitable fortifications, so that in July of the same year their cows calved and their lands were seeded and covered with a fine crop."[29] Meanwhile the land-purchasing agent, Giles Hoset, and four others (soldiers perhaps) arrived from the North River region;[30] so, leaving twenty-eight men with Opperhooft Oset (Chiefcaptain Hoset) and his four, Captain Heyes took the Whale back to the Netherlands with "a sample of oil from a dead whale found on the shore."[31]

The sample of oil from the dead whale was scarcely enough to show that those mammals were worthy of further pursuit in and

26. While historians generally conceed that the insignia was displayed in one form or another, all of them do not recite the novel story -- given by De Vries, who would have everyone believe that he heard it from an Indian -- that its later removal was the cause of the slaughter of the colonists.
27. Van Rensselaer, 174. De Vries' Korte Historiael ende Journaels &c., chart or sketch. Johnson's Geographia Americae..By Peter Lindestrom, maps. Jameson's Narratives, Frontispiece.
28. Same sources as for #27 above. 29. Van Rensselaer, 241.
30. Hoset purchased land at Fort Orange in August 1630, so he would not have time to return to Amsterdam and depart again with the colonising expedition. -- Van Rensselaer, 54.
31. Van Rensselaer, 241. Murphy's De Vries, 23. Opperhooft Oset: De Vries' Korte Historiael, &c., 1655, 165; 1911, 251.

about Godyn's Bay, but energetic Godyn was undaunted, and he induced the company to finance the dispatch of a second party "to conduct the whale fishing during the winter, as the whales come in the winter and remain till March."[32]

Therefore, on May 24, 1632, notwithstanding the arrival of news of the destruction of Patroon Godyn's colony, this whaling fleet, consisting of the Whale and a yacht, the Squirrel, "sailed out of the Texel," under command of David P. De Vries, a member of the company and an experienced seaman.[33]

The expedition entered Godyn's Bay on December 5, and on the following day De Vries strengthened the crew of the yacht and cautiously steered into Blommaert's Creek. What followed is translated from his account thus: "..coming by our house,* which was destroyed, found it well beset with palisades in place of breastworks, but it was almost burnt up. Found lying here and there the skulls and bones of our people, and the heads of the horses and cows which they had brought with them."[34] With the exception of one man, "Theunis Willemsen, who was left over,"[34a] it appears that every European creature in the settlement had been slain.[35]

What was the cause of this murder or slaughter? Prudent historians do not tell; but others recite the novel explanation offered by De Vries, who would have everyone believe that he heard it from an Indian. Briefly it is this: An Indian chief took the insignia off its column "for the purpose of making tobacco pipes,

* A fort was built around a house by the pioneers of 1631.

32. Murphy's De Vries, 23. Smith's History of Delaware Co., 13 ff.
33. Van Rensselaer, 241. Murphy's De Vries, 24.
34. Murphy's De Vries, 32 ff.
34a. Van Rensselaer, 222 ff.
35. Murphy's De Vries, 32-35.

not knowing that he was doing amiss." Hoset and his aides made "such an ado about it, that the Indians, not knowing how it was, went away and slew the chief who had done it, and brought a token of the dead to the house" in the fort. This indemnity, however, was displeasing, so the Indians "then went away, and the friends of the murdered chief incited their friends -- as they are a people like the Italians, who are very revengeful -- to set about the work of vengeance."[36]

Thus had ended the first experimental attempt to make a permanent European plantation on land now lying within the bounds of Delaware. The whalers departed in April 1633 -- without trying to plant another colony.[37] Five years later, under Swedish auspices renegade Minuit arrived at a point in "Paradise"* with a band of Dutch and Finns, and supposedly a few Swedes, but these settled up north where Wilmington now stands. For more than twenty years afterwards no other colony was planted on the coast between Cape Henlopen and Bombay Hook, and the task still remains for someone to gather widely scattered datum treasures and write a thorough account of the adventures of traders in that area from earliest colonial times to 1664, the year in which every Netherlander and Swede and Finn along Delaware Bay and River had to show respect for the banner of Great Britain, or suffer the consequences.[38]

* Paradise is along the right bank of the Murderkill according to Lindeström's maps, which see in Johnson's Geographia Americae.. .. By Peter Lindeström.

36. Murphy's De Vries, 33 ff.
37. Ibid., 55 ff.
38. Odhner's Founding of New Sweden in Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, III, 280 ff. Johnson's Swedish Settlements, 112 ff. Louhi's Delaware Finns, 21 ff.

 June 20, 1939 Hoere-kil

As the present Lewes Creek was called Blommaert's Creek in accordance with the privilege and wish of Samuel Godyn, the patroon of the first European colony planted thereat and the president of the company of patroons who financed the planting of that colony,[1] and as it was the custom of those patroons to give tracts of land and water in their respective patroonships the surnames of themselves and their associates,[2] it follows that the Dutch name Hoere-kil (Whore-creek) had unofficial origin in or before 1648, the year in which the stream was described in A Description of the Province of New Albion, &c., as "'the creek near Cape James, by the Dutch called Horekill,[3] by us Roymount,[4] and by the Indians Cui Achomoca.'"[5]

The Vertoogh van Nieu Nederland, &c., (Representation of New Netherland,[6] &c.), was written in New Netherland in 1649, reputedly by Adrian van der Donck, and after being signed by him and several others, it was forwarded as a petition for better legislation to the States-General in the Netherlands, where it was published in 1650. This and another Dutch tract, the Breeden Raedt, &c.,[6] were Anglicised by the Honorable Henry C. Murphy and 125 copies of a volume embodying both translations were published in 1854, by Baker, Godwin & Company, New York. One of these rare

1. See preceding chapter.
2. The names Rensselaer, Godyn, Blommaert, etc., predominated in Rensselaers Wyck, on Hudson. -- Van Rensselaer, map in pocket, or explanation of map, 33 ff. De Vries' place near Tapan, on Hudson, was called Vriessendael (not Hoorendael or Hoornkil).-- De Vries' Kort Historiael,&c., edit. of 1655, pp. 162 and 181; edit. of 1911, 247 and 267.
3. Hore was former English spelling of Whore. -- Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, 459.
4. Written by or for Sir Edmund Plowden perhaps. -- Winsor,IV,427.
5. Quoted from Smith's History of New Jersey, 24 ff.
6. For titles see Winsor, IV, 419, 425; and Jameson, 290.

 June 20, '37 260
Hoere-kil

copies is now (1937) in Pepper Hall of the Free Library of Philadelphia; it is catalogued under the title Vertoogh,&c., and from pages 40 and 41 of this document, originally written in 1649, the following extracts have been made to show how the present Lewes Creek was described in that early date, to show also what is perhaps the first printed Dutch mention of the name Hoere-kil, and to present in the form of a quoted footnote a Dutch explanation of the origin and meaning of that name:

> "Fourteen streams empty into this (Del.) river, the least of them navigable for two or three miles; and on both sides there are tolerably level lands of great extent. Two miles from Cape Cornelius, where you enter on the west side, lies a kil, which might be taken for an ordinary river or stream, being navigable far up, and affording a beautiful road-stead for ships of all burdens. There is no other like it in the whole bay for safety and convenience. The main channel for navigation runs close by the place we call the Hoere-kil. From whence this name is derived we do not know* so long is it since this place was taken and colonized by Netherlanders, years before any English or Swedes came there.

Murphy's foot-note: "* It means harlot's creek, and was so called according to the Korte Verhael, from a well-known custom of the Indians towards strangers, which was there practiced by them towards the Dutch who first came to that place."

From its Dutch appearance in the Vertoogh, &c., in 1649, until the arrival of William Penn the name Hoere-kil or Whorekill (sometimes spelt Hoarkill, Hoarekill, Hoarekills, Hore Kill, Whor Kill and Whorekills) seems to have appeared in every recorded reference to that stream,[7] and while later writers vainly tried to explain it as being a corruption of Hoorn Kill, they could not tell why De Vries -- who certainly knew all about it -- identified it as Hoere-kil, in his Korte Historiael ende Journaels, &c., published in 1655. Neither could they explain why a manuscript in

7. See appended Select Bibliography.

 June 20, '37 261
Hoere-kil

the British Museum gives this Swedish account of the creek:

"'Two leagues from cape Cornelius on the west side of the river near its mouth, there is a certain creek called the Hoer-[8] en Kill ..

"'A certain person who for several years together had been a soldier in the fort, informed us about the month of June, 1662, being then but lately come from thence, concerning the Hoern[8] kill or Harlot's creek ..

"'The name of Hoernkill or Harlot's creek, had as we are informed, its rise from the liberality of the Indians, for lavishly prostituting, especially at that place, their maidens and daughters to our Netherlanders.'"[9]

Since they were offered within twenty years after what appears to have been the debut of the name Hoere-kil, the preceding Dutch and Swedish explanations thereof ought be reliable. At any rate they are not contradicted by any contemporary publication that the writer can find, but on the contrary they are supported by several contemporary accounts of the Indians; for example, Peter Lindeström, a Swedish engineer, who traveled extensively amongst the Indians on the west side of Delaware Bay and River from 1654--1656 collecting official data, and who -- according to authoritative Amandus Johnson -- "found excellent opportunity for studying the life and customs of the natives,"[10] gave his impressions of them as follows, in part:

"These Indians are a bestial people and have their intercourse together with father, mother, brother and sister like irrational brutes, no one knowing rightly who is the father of the child; but their sachem or chief he must take a wife to himself, not because he intends to conceive children by her alone, but because his government or household exists as under a family, about which we shall obtain further (details) hereafter."[11]

8. Notice different spellings and see old Swedish custom of adding enclitic definite article -en to proper names and of omitting letter e before l, n, and r; Johnson's Geographia Americae .. .. By Peter Lindeström, xii ff.
9. Smith's History of New Jersey, 56 ff.
10. Johnson's Geographia Americae ..By Peter Lindeström, xxiii.
11. Ibid., 193.

"These savages are by nature a healthy people and are rarely subjected to diseases, before death surprises them, or if it may happen that some contagious disease should come into the country, through which whole nations could die out, as has happened formerly among them here.

"The French disease sometimes indeed rages among the savages, because they live in such unchastity and adulter, like irrational brutes."[12]

William Penn's opinion of the Indians did not seem to amount to much either, judging from a letter he wrote in 1683, to Henry Savell, saying "ye Dutch and Sweed & English have by Brandy and Rum almost Debaucht y^{m} all and when Drunk ye most wretched of spectacles."[13]

In order to further explain why those early colonists should call our Lewes Creek the Hoere-kil, it may be well to add that one of its neighboring streams was formerly called Pagan (and Pagan's) Creek and the word pagan then meant whore, harlot, etc.[14]

In 1657 a Dutchman named Gerrit van Sweeringen came to New Amstel (now New Castle) and occupied important governmental offices there until 1664, when the conquering British confiscated his estate.[15] Subsequently he removed to Maryland, and in making a deposition before the council of that province, in 1684, he swore to the following:

"In the year 1648 the Dutch haveing had bad successes in the North River from whome they had bin driven by the New England men They resolved to looke towards the South and haveing information of that River otherwayes called Delaware formerly bought

12. Johnson's Geographia Americae..By Peter Lindeström, 239
13. Pennsylvania Archives, 1st ser., by Sam. Hazard, I. 68 ff.
14. Bradley's, Calisch's, Funk & Wagnalls', Halliwell's, Murray's, Raknes', Sweet's and Webster's dictionaries.
15. Hazard's Annals, 233, 301, etc. Federal Writers' New Castle on the Delaware, 31.

by one Manheer Godin[16] from the Indians a Sloop was fitted out with some Cargoo to trade with the said Indians of that River. They Landed first at a place called by the Indians Sisouestinqud[17] where they found out a Creeke Navigable for a sloop, as I was informed by those that had been acquainted with these men that Landed there.

"Those men or traders came a Shoare with their goods where they traded with the Indians and frequenting soe much with the Indian women till they gott the Country dutyes otherwise called the Pox[18] and soe they named that place the Whorekill. That is in English the whores Creeke, whereupon they returned home and ventured again a second time with a Considerable Cargoe but remembering (as I suppose) how they had been served at the Whorekill, they went some ten or twelve miles higher where they Landed againe and traded with the Indians trusting the Indians to come into their Stores a Shoare, and likewise aboard of their sloope drinking and debauching with the Indians[19] till they were all at last barborously murdered and so that place was Christined with their blood and to this day called the Murderers Kill that is Murders Creeke."[20]

16. Samuel Godyn -- Manheer being a Dutch title of respect.
17. Siconescinque in Documents Relative to the Colonial History of New York, III, 342. "Whore or Siconeysincks kill," ibid., II, 71. "Siconesyns," Hazard's Annals, 40. "Sikoness, or Sikeoyness," Turner's Records of Sussex County, 1.
18. Pox, in one form or another, raged among colonists and Indians. -- Hazard's Annals, 297, 329, 343, etc. Johnson's Geographia Americae..By Peter Lindeström (French pox), 239.
19. See also Dutch first landing at Manhattan, "the island or place of general intoxication," in Collections of the New York Historical Society, 2d ser., I, 69 ff.
20. Quoted from Archives of Maryland. Proceedings of the Council, V, 411 ff. Another version in Documents Relative to the Colonial History of New York, III, 342 ff.

Conclusion on following page:-

The dates of the first European settlements along Delaware Bay and River are too advanced in Van Sweeringen's deposition, otherwise it compares well with authentic history, and it is not surprising that those dates are advanced because the deposition was surely made to aid the Calverts in their boundary dispute with the Penns. In conclusion, as incidents relating to such places as the Whorekill and the Murderkill would not be quickly forgotten, Van Sweeringen should know all about them; so it is quite clear from the whole evidence that the whore can't be bent into a Hoorn (Horn) in this case.

LOCATION - New Castle County

Submitted by - Eleanor Vansant

Date - January 29, 1936.

Historic Sites

1. The Battle of Cooch's Bridge
   A. American Position
   B. British Position

Cooch's Bridge is located on the Wilmington to Elkton Turnpike 3.5 miles south of Newark, Delaware and 4.5 miles from Christiana, Delaware. The spot where the British and American troops met is marked by two cannons and a bronze tablet which has the following inscription engraved upon it - "American light infantry and calvary under General William Maxwell encountered advance guard of British and Hessian troops under General Howe, Cornwallis, and Knyphausen in this vicinity September 3, 1777. American troops were expert marksmen drafted by General Washington from the several brigades of his army then encamped near Wilmington. Only battle of American Revolution on Delaware soil and claimed to have been the first in which the Stars and Stripes were carried."

"Erected by the patriotic societies and citizens of the State of Delaware, September 3, 1901. Inscription revised by Historic Markers Commission, 1932."

Sir William Howe, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army during the Revolutionary War, in the summer of 1777, planned a third expedition against Philadelphia, the "rebel capital," called such by the Tories. His desire was to suppress the Revolution by capturing the city, routing the congress and defeating General Washington.

Thus on July 23, 1777, Sir William Howe sent a fleet of his best men, under the leadership of his brother Sir Richard Howe, Generals Cornwallis, Grey, Grant and Knyphausen up the Chesapeake Bay.

During this time Washington and his army were encamped in Philadelphia, but when he learned the British fleet was in the Chesapeake he embarked to meet them and stop their advance into Philadelphia. On August 31, 1777, Washington made his headquarters in Wilmington. Then he ordered General Greene to examine the ground and select a position upon which the army could be advantageously posted . General Greene selected the "cross roads near six miles distance from the Royal army and close to Iron Hill." The idea in back of this position was to fight as close as possible to the landing place, in order to keep Howe from developing his army. Greene decided the cross roads furnished an open country behind from which to draw assistance and good skirmishing ground in front to harass and annoy the enemy before they were organized and provided with horses and provisions. This information was sent to Washington but was received too late.

Probably the same day August 28, a Council of War held in Wilmington determined to take a position upon Red Clay Creek near Stanton - about half way between Wilmington and Shristiana. Also this day corps of Light Infantry was formed with Brigadier General Maxwell in command. He marched his corps to the exact spot selected by General Greene.

On September 3, 1777, two divisions under Lord Cornwallis and General Knyphausen moved forward and formed a junction about Pencader (now Glasgow), the left extending across the Christiana towards Newark. The column under Lord Cornwallis attacked Maxwell, who made short resistance and retreated over White Clay Creek. Washington reported the skirmish to Congress as follows: "This morning the enemy came out with considerable force and three pieces of artillery against our light advanced corps; and after some pretty smart skirmishing, being far superi or in numbers, obliged them to retreat. The loss on either side not yet ascertained; ours though not exactly known, is not very considerable. Theirs, we have reason to believe, was much greater, as some of our parties, composed by expert marksmen, had opportunity of giving them several close, well-directed fires, more particularly in one instance when a body of riflemen formed a kind of ambuscade." (1)

Sir William Howe reported the skirmish to his government: "On the third the Hessian and Anspach chasseurs and the second battalion of light infantry

who were at the head of Lord Cornwallis' column fell in with a chosen corps of one thousand men (Maxwell's) advantageously posted, which they defeated with the loss of only two officers wounded, three men killed and nineteen men wounded." (1)

This battle fought at Cooch's Bridge was the only one during the American Revolution fought on Delaware soil. Here the "Betsy Ross flag," - "a flag of thirteen alternate red and white stripes with thirteen white stars arranged in a circle on a blue field, first floated over a battle field, and received its first baptism of blood." (2) Thus these two interesting points make Cooch's Bridge a historic point of interest.

Bibliography

L. Address by John P. Nields - Washington's Army in Delaware in the Summer of 1777. - Given at Cooch's Bridge, New Castle County, Delaware on September 29, 1927 - incident to the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of the Brandywine.

2. Walter A. Powell - A History of Delaware - copyright 1928 by the Christopher Publishing House - Boston Mass. pages 17-447.

LOCATION - State-wide.

Submitted by - Eleanor Vansant

Date - January 24, 1936.

Newark Academy

The Newark Academy stands on the corner of Academy and Main Streets in Newark Delaware. It is a large three story brick building. The porch sets up quite high from the ground and a number of frame steps lead up to the entrance. The small porch roof is supported by two Doric columns. On the top of the building (which is flat) sets a frame belfry.

The Academy was established in Newark in 1767. Previous to this Reverend Francis Alison, a Presbyterian Minister, from the north of Ireland and pastor of the Presbyterian Church in New London (10miles north of Newark) established a school in the midst of his congregation in 1741. In 1743 the Synod of Philadelphia adopted this school for its own and sent to Europe to secure assistance to carry it on. Dr. Alison was rector of this academy until 1752 when he was appointed Vice-President and Professor of Moral Philosophy, in the Philadelphia Academy, now the University of Pennsylvania. He was succeeded at the academy by the Reverend Alexander McDowell, who removed it first to "Elk River" and 15 years later to Newark.

Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietors of Pennsylvania and the lower counties again chartered the academy as an institution of learning in 1769.

It has generally been thought that the academy was closed during the Revolutionary War, but this is only partially correct. The proceedings of the Board of Trustees show that on October 16, 1783, the following resolution was passed: "The Trustees taking into consideration the meritorious conduct of Mr. William Thompson, the present teacher of the scholars in their academy, in undertaking that employment for near three years past, under many discouragements, and the small compensation he has had for his services, have unanimously agreed to allow him the sum of fifty pounds, as gratuity on that account, to be paid as soon as the same can be collected by the treasurer."

Thus during parts of the years 1776 and 1777, and 1780 and 1781, the academy was carried on. But it is undoubtedly true that for two or three years during the struggle, probably, between the years 1777 and 1781, the academy building was used for the manufacturing of shoes for the Continental army under General George Washington. Unfortunately the minutes of the Board of Trustees kept before and during the war were lost during that struggle.

The business of the academy was somewhat interrupted during the years of the war.

After the war the trustees resolved to carry it on as extensively as their circumstances would admit. Mr. William Thompson was appointed principal and served until 1794, when he resigned and a Mr. Johnston was appointed in his place. From this date until 1811, the school did not flourish, indeed part of the time was entirely closed.

In 1811 Reverend Andrew K. Russell was appointed principal. While he occupied this position, the academy greatly improved and the project of organizing a college was formed, and to a great extent carried out. In 1834 the academy was merged into Delaware College, first known as Newark College, and a deed was made of the building by the Trustees of the Academy to the Trustees of Delaware College, January 15, 1847.

On May 4, 1869, the Trustees of Delaware College deeded back the building to the Trustees of Newark Academy. The Academy reopened and carried on under trustees of its own.

In 1873, Miss Hannah Chamberlain was elected principal and for the first time it was decided to admit girls. In 1877, Reverend J. D. Polk was appointed principal, and during his administration, the affairs of the academy prospered in the most satisfactory manner.

Then in 1885, Professor Albert N. Raub was principal and he met with marked success in his plan of conducting the school and ranked very high as an institution of learning (1888).

The academy continued to operate as an independent academy until 1898 at which time it was used for the school children of the town of Newark and was continued as such until 1925 when the pupils of Newark entered a new school which accommodated all classes.

At present the academy is used for the Newark Town Library, a Health Clinic, the Boy Scouts of Newark and the American Legion of Newark.

The old Newark Academy is noteworthy in the development of this country, because it was one of the first institutions of learning founded. Many men, who played important parts in the affairs of the colonies and in the Revolutionary War, were educated here. Noteworthy of these are Thomas McKean and George Reed of Delaware, and James Smith of Pennsylvania - all signers of the Declaration of Independence. A tablet with their names upon it was placed on the front of the building and is still there for anyone interested to see and read.

Bibliography

1. Christopher L. Ward - The University of Delaware - 1834 - 1934. A Historical Sketch - pages 1-20.

2. Egbert G. Handy and James L. Vallandigham Jr. - Newark, Delaware: Past and Present. Newark Ledger, Newark, Delaware - 1882 - pages 1-91.

3. Walter A. Powell - A History of Delaware. copyright by the Christopher Publishing House - Boston, Mass. - 1928 - pages 17-447.

4. J. Thomas Scharf - History of Delaware - Vol. 11 - L. J. Richards & Co. - Philadelphia, Pa. - 1888 - pages 611 - 1346.

5. Beatrice Vansant - The Octopus: Newark Academy - Junior Class of the Newark High School - Newark, Delaware - 1920 - pages 5-55.

LOCATION - - Statewide

File S-623

Submitted by J. Barton Cheyney,

Date June 17,1936.

Delaware's Famous SPA

The Brandywine Springs Hotel and the outpourings of the reservoir of medicated water were incorporated by the Delaware Legislature into the very earliest of pretentious summer resorts sanitariums in this country.

In 1826, the charter for the Brandywine Chalybeate Springs Company gave first expression to the belief that there was more than gold in those hills surrounding Faulkland-five miles west of Wilmington. The fame and the magic like healings of the "precious" waters had long been the theme of speculative discussion, among Wilmington men of money; Tradition declared that the Indians of the surrounding country camped by the spring in early summer and remained fasting and partaking generously of the waters until their ills from a winter's inactivity had all been corrected. Tradition also told of an Indian Princess who had been healed of "lung disease," after taking the chalybeate waters, a month or more, and farmers' families acknowledged that many benefits followed their partaking of the medicated waters.

Folks from the vicinity came with wagons and carried home containers filled to the brim and much of the water was shipped to what then were distant points. Backed by such assurances that the spring was a cure-all for the ills of the sick and afflicted it was not difficult for a directorate of leading Wilmingtonians to obtain the necessary $50,000. through stock to cover the cost of building and furnishing. James Canby was President, and Lee Pusey was treasurer of the concern.

The hotel got well under way soon after the preliminaries were arranged and the house formally dedicated or opened in time to receive guests for the summer of 1927.

Two ells of the hotel gave it a united frontage of 180 feet beside 40 feet extensions to each wing. Great tall columns of seasoned oak extended upwards from the floor to the overhanging roof above the third story which imparted a Southern architectural aspect. As guests did not all insist on separate rooms in those days, the hotel was rated to accommodate 250 or more. Set in a grove of ancient oaks and beeches it was an ideal summer hostelry of the early part of the last century. Groups of buildings, huge stables, meat and ice houses with quarters for the negro helpers further carried out the Southern idea of plantation homes. Not to be overlooked was a huge bath tank provided with a staunch roof against the invasion of rain, and with a half proof wall to safeguard bathers or washers against the inquisitive eyes when they plunged into the icy cold water that set their teeth in jittering protest.

Saratoga and Cape May had made some advances to attract summer boarders, but neither could offer such luxurious accommodations as Brandywine Springs provided as early as 1827.

Charles Stanley, the best known of the successful bonifaces of that day, was selected as the first manager, and half the hotel men of the adjacent cities came to the opening to inspect the new house which represented the last word in architecture, construction, appointments and furnishings. It was the talk of the country hereabouts.

In his advertising the manager stressed the rates semi-apologetically by explaining that he was obliged to fix the minimum at five dollars a week and the maximum at ten. He assured the public, however, that the water was sure to renew the youth and vigor of all who had faith and drank it copiously-free; that the country was attractive; the roads such as made horseback riding enjoyable, while the steam boats then recently inaugurated on the Delaware River offered rare opportunities for delightful excursions. The excellence of the "collations" was also in large type.

The hotel appealed to the tobacco and cotton planters of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Tennessee. There being no railroads they came by steamboat to Frenchtown on the Chesapeake and then by stages to New Castle and to Brandywine Springs. The rich or more exclusive arrived in carriages and coaches, with two or four horses piled to the top with luggage and perhaps stowing away a servant or two; one or two may have ridden their master's saddle horses at the rear of the glorified caravan. Servants were sent at times by steamboat in advance of their families, to have things prepared for the coming of masters and mistresses. Almost every Southern family of opulence brought maid, and valet, and a mammie, if there were young children to be looked after.

The guests represented the best of Southern culture, the wealthy patrician educated classes and socially accomplished. The men dressed in real southern gentlemen style, there were no sport clothes nor negligees in those days, even though the linen suit was affected by extremely fine dressers. They relaxed during the

Summer, drank old Bourbon, mint juleps, danced, played at cards bet on almost everything into which an element of chance could be injected.

The Southern ladies displayed their accomplishments with the needle, tattled happily over gossip from home, sang, played, danced and flirted as women have always donwe and dressed beautifully and richly in the ~~distinguished~~ pictoresque costumes of the forties. The debutante- the younger of the summer guests were described to the writer as sparkingly beautiful. A woman descendant of Justa Justis and builder of the hotel, who was almost a centenarian when she passed away more than twenty-five years ago, recalled the beauty of the Southern young women, and of the couples from the aristocratic families of adjacent Chester County who came in buggies to the Saturday evening festivities. Few of the latter of them,however, ventured to invade the "reservation" con content to be spectators. The neighboring farmers or most of them slacked their thirst at a road side inn at the end of a "shadey lane" rather than intrude upon the liquor"preserves"of the Southern patricians.

Above every other consideration and diversion drinking the iron and sulphur waters was of paramount importance. It ~~that~~ bubbled from the spring in a little wooded valley adjacent to the pavilion where the guests assembled mornings and afternoons while the band played. The same musicians furnished the rythm for the evening dancing;-Thirty hour weeks were not even dreamed of those times.

The end of the first season disclosed a considerable discrepancy between income and outgo and the directors voted a change of manage-

ment. They introduced some economies such as curtailment of the great number of servants, but the next autumn showed no financial betterment, and soon the house closed until 1832, when it was sold to Matthew Newkirk, "the richest man in Philadelphia," and president of the P.W.& B.Railroad, The new owner spent lavishly in remodelling and modernizing the house and in further beautifying the grounds. He even brought statuary that had already seen service elsewhere and set the white marble figures under the trees which they occasioned no little derisive comment. He, however, established baths, indoors, changed managers each season, exerted his full energies and utilized his money freely, but rival summer resorts had made equally attractive bi:s for patrons- and Brandywine Springs Hotel again closed to be later occupied as a school for young men,(Captain Aldin Partridge's Military Academy) which, however, found it financially prudent to mpve to Bristol,N.J. While the school was transferring its furnishings and belongings, the hotel caught fire and was totally destroyed, December 29,1832. 1853

Plans to rebuild it never materialized.

Mr. Newkirk determined that Brandywine Springs should become a popular summer resort, reconstructed two large cottages into a hotel near the site of the original house, but this eventually followed in the unfortunate wake of its predecessor. It entertained guests during and following the Civil War, but it was closed in the seventies, but eventually transformed into a boy's school. This too failed, and after the house had remained dark a few years, it was reopened by Richard J. Crooks who also established an amusement or excursion park in the grove. Both, hoon,

however yielded to lack of patronage and the hotel was finally abandoned in 1902, and after a few years the dilapidated old building was torn down, thus closing the almost three quarters of a century of unsuccessful effort to establish Brandywine Springs as a summer resort.

Were the ~~hotel~~ guest register not burned in the destruction of the hotel intact it would reveal a great enrollment of conspicuous men of the middle of the last century. Henry Clay and
K Daniel Webster would head the list with Alexander K. Stephens, and President Buchanan who drove from Lancaster, Pa., to visit political conferres. John M. Clayton called and spent an afternoon with Ole Bull the great violin virtuoso and Signor Grassa, the greatest paanist of those time^s spend^t part of a Summer at Brandywine Springs. The Spanish minister to this government found it a welcome Summer retreat from the heat of Washington. Jefferson Davis visited the Springs before the South revolted into secession and Robert E. Lee, the great confederate Commander, visited a young woman guest there while he was still a junior officer of the United States Army.

Only the ill smelling chalybeate spring remains to recall those glorious, hopeful days when it was expected that Faulkland would be the centre of the healing art with medicines pouring every memoent from nature's inexhaustible laboratory. There is now no one with faith enough to trust to the virtues of the waters to cure or even alleviate his ills, so that the overflow of the fount trickles into a nearby brookley and finds its way thence into White Clay Creek.

Burslem
2-27-36

State Drawer:
Points of Interest

Smyrna

Places of Interest

Lockwood House, used as a barracks during the Revolution and the War of 1812.

Enoch Spruance House, on Commerce Street, built of brick by J. Fisher before 1812.

Spruance House, old Colonial mansion on Mail Street near Mt. Vernon Street adjoining Methodist Episcopal Church, Home of Ebenzer Cloak.

Peterson Mustard Mansion, Mt. Vernon Street, toward west end.

Tibbitt House, between Clayton and Smyrna.

Old Presbyterian Cemetery, south of Smyrna on Lake Como, called "Holy Hill". Oldest grave - John Clark, 1667.

Belmont Hall, one-half mile south of Smyrna built in 1753 enlarged in 1771 by Governor Thomas Collins on Pearman Tract, part of grant of William Penn to Henry Pearman in 1684. In one of the fireplaces Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Elenezer Cloak moulded bullets for American soldiers. During war sentinel posted on observatory was sgot by a British scout.

Woodlawn adjoining Belmont Hall on south. Built in 1760.

Large brick mansion on Duck Creek stage coach stop in Colonial days. Five fireplaces and mantels. Road from Smyrna north 2.Eight miles to McKay farm near Iron Bridge.

State Drawer: Points of Interest.

Nickel, Gilbert
Supt. of Schools
Middletown.

Places in or near Middletown of Historical Significance.

St. Anne's Church

Drawyers Church

Home of Commodore Macdonough

Cooch's Bridge

Governor John M.Clayton's home (On the Manor)

Governor John P. Cochran's home

Buck Tavern (Summit Bridge)

Quaker Church - Odessa

Eight Square School - (Pencader Hundred)

Caesar Rodney's camp site - Noxentown

Old Union Methodist Church

St. Francis Xavier Church - Near Warwick, Md.

Middletown Academy - 1804

Middletown Hotel.

In letter sent to Miss Eckman March 6, 1936.
(Original in letter file.)

Pt. of Interest
site

G. L. Butler — Early History

April 21,1937.

McKinly Residence:

Governor McKinly resided on the north-west corner of Third and French Sts., Wil. Great changes have taken place in the locality during the last hundred years, but the spot where his house stood can easily be pointed out. An interesting relic of the old time physician, in the form of the lantern used by him, is preserved among the antiquities of the State Historical Society, Wil. It is in a good state of preservation, yet venerable appearance, and contrasts strangely with our modern lanterns.

Among the papers relating to Dr. McKinly, preserved in the New York Public Library, is the following estimate of the damage he sustained to his property in the months of Sept. and Oct., 1777, when the British were in possession of the borough of Wil.

The dwelling house broken open and damaged, table linen and wearing apparel, and household furniture taken and destroyed, £ 35

Shop furniture and medicine taken and destroyed	£ 25	
Wine and spirits taken and used	£ 50	
A saddle and bridle, with plated mounting taken; riding chair, with top, and gears, broken and damaged.	£ 20	
Hay taken and used of	£ 15	
A large quantity of fencing, chiefly with red cedar posts, some railing and a parcel of boards, and loose posts and rails burned and destroyed	£ 60	
A Chest containing books and accounts, deeds, etc., together with cash and a variety of valuable effects (exclusive of public money and papers taken	£ 850	£ 1,055

Errors excepted by
John McKinly.
New Castle County.

Doctor McKinly, on his solemn oath, doth depose that the above, amounting to £ 1,055, is according to the best of his knowledge, a fair and reasonable estimate of the damages he sustained by the enemy, as above stated, at the time above mentioned.

John McKinly

Sworn this 18th Dec.1782,
Before Jno.Lea.

Whether he was reimbursed by the government for the loss he sustained is unknown; but, considering the poor financial condition of the infant republic at that time and for many years afterwards, the probabilities are that he had to shoulder the loss.

Page 119-20
Biographical and Genealogical
History of the State of Del.
Vol.I 1899.
J.M.Runk & Co.
Chambersburg, Pa.

(3 p. total) 284

J. F. Pote

Nov. 1937

File: State: Points of Interest
(1 c. in Arden folder)

Arden - Points of Interest

1. VILLAGE GREEN, a large tract of greensward, east of Grubb's Road, is the center of outdoor activities, and like its counterpart, Sherwood Green, west of Grubb's Road, is dedicated to communal uses. Here athletic events and the annual Town Fair are held.

2. THE HOMESTEAD, on Woodland Lane facing Village Green, built in 1909 by George Frank Stephens, (1859-1935), artist, sculptor, public speaker and writer. Born at Rahway, N.J., he was a disciple of Henry George and an ardent pacifist.

WOODLAND THEATRE, adjoining the Homestead, was initated by Frank Stephens as an outdoor theater where Shakespearean plays were produced. Beside a large rock here, the ashes of George Frank Stephens and one or two other early residents of Arden are buried.

3. The UPTON SINCLAR HOUSE, Woodland Lane and Theatre Path, was built and occupied by Upton Sinclair (1878-) for several years prior to America's entrance into the World War. During his stay Sinclair played a leading role in the village and Arden received nation-wide publicity. Author of The Jungle and The Brass Check, the first a best seller, Sinclair since his removal to California, has been much in the limelight. In 1934, he made a spectacular campaign for governor on his EPIC platform.

4. The NEARING HOUSE, Woodland Lane and Theatre Path, was built by Scott Nearing (1883-), sociologist and writer. The huge fire-place built by Nearing himself is still used.

5. The CRAFT SHOP, long the seat of many Arden Crafts, and notably the Arden Forge, has, since the death of Frank Stephens, been closed, it is hoped, temporarily. However, a salesroom for products of the Forge is still maintained. It was here that Stephens and his

helpers labored for years as craftsmen, and the clang of the anvil and the rasp of the saw were familiar sounds on the Green. A wood carving and sculpture studio were once active. At the present time the village art classes are held here.

6. The WEAVERS, Millers Road and Milky Way, operates a number of hand looms, producing woven goods for sports clothing, curtains, draperies, etc. Miss Maude Rhodes introduced Colonial weaving and dyeing.

7. GILD HALL, the highway and Clubhouse Path, headquarters of the Arden Club composed of the various Arden Gilds, is a remodeled barn that stood on the farm when purchased by the founders of Arden. The Arden and Ardentown meerings are held here. It is here the vespers are held. Amateur theatericals, Shakespearan and other dramatic presentations are given by residents. Outside is the Moonlight Theater, where plays are given with the natural scenery as background. In the summer, classes in pottery and craft work for the children are conducted.

8. The BURYING GROUND, Grubbs Road, opposite the Sweep, is the old burying ground of the Grubb family. Stones in it designate burials as early as 1760.

9. ARDEN POOL, Hillside Road and Naaman's Creek, made by a concrete dam braced by two large boulders in the bed of the creek, provides swimming facilities in the summer; but, to prevent danger to skaters, the water is drained in winter. Night bathing is prohibited. A water festival "A Night in Venice" is an annual affair. Italian songs with mandolin and guitar music, gaily decorated boats and water sports are features.

The ROCKS along Naaman's Creek, below the pool, are an outcropping of the gabbroof this section.

10. ROBIN HOOD THEATRE, in Ardentown, Miller's Road, near the Mall, is an old barn which is used as a Summer Theatre, where an Arden resident and New York stock company present dramatic attractions.

9p. total. 287
(copy in Travels, Early)

Voyage dans les Etats-Unis d'Amerique.
Fait en 1795, 1796 et 1797,
Par La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt.
Tome sixieme.
A Paris, ...
L'an VII de la republique.

la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt

v.6 begins with voyage a Federal -city en 1797.
to Brandywine, etc. to Chesterptown, p.62.

Journey to Federal-City in 1797.

***

Route from Philadelphia to Chester and Wilmington

Boredom, melancholy drive me from Philadelphia, and make me seek in movement some distraction and repose. It is toward Federal-city that I turn. I make this excursion in a more solitary fashion than in my journeys of past years. for then I had my poor faithful dog Cartouche, who at present is too old, too infirm to go with me; thus the means of consolation may vanish in proportion as the need of them is greater.

I leave March 26, 1797.

The road to leaves th town of Philadelphia by those long streets which William Penn traced in his project of joining by the town the Delaware to the Schuylkill, but which so far are built but as far as a third of their projected length. Tails line them regurlarly and e enclose cultivated lands, in farms or gardens. Although of poor soil they are very productive, for the proximity of the twon allows of scattering there an abundance of manure, and also gives their produce a sure sale at a high price. The manure is sold by the cartload in Philadelphia, bringing about a dollar a ton; but the cultivators use it much too fresh.

The river Schuylkill is crossed at Gray's Ferry; having reached there the road turns below Woodlands, house of Mr. William Hamilton, which is extolled, and which is seen on an elevation from the other side of the river. The view of it is admirable, and that is all the praise which can be given it. The house is small and poorly built, although

with a sort of pretentiousness, and likewise in poor repair and ill-furnished. With a handsome hot-house, where Mr. Hamilton raises plants which he obtains fresh from the ground, from all parts of the world, his garden is badly elaborate, and has little appearance. He is the proprietor of three or four hundred acres of adjoining land, where with some trouble and expense he could make a farm agreeable to the eye and profitable. His house could receive as much of ornament of the neighborhood of these lands wellkept, that he would get even of profit of their produce; but either carelessness or lack of the first foundations necessary to clear these lands, they remain without cultivation, and his ho se seems surrounded by a desert. In other respects no man loves to receive his friends more than Mr William Hamilton, who is gay, a good companion, an aggreeable convivial, and who has all the modes of good society.

Gray's Ferry itself offers a pleasing prospect. The house where toll is received, grouped with the vessels buildings so numerous of an adjacent inn, in the midst of huge fragments of rock which line the river south of the Schuylkill at this point, and trees which are crossed among them, presents a really lively aspect. This inn is the meeting-place of many parties in the summertime, and often in winter the end of the sleifh-rides of the youth of Philadelphia who stop there, dine, and sometimes spend the night dancing.

Aside from this, no agreeable aspect is encountered from this point to Chester. The country is low without being level; some gullies make it unequal, but all the tops of these ridges, cut by the ravines, are the same form and the same level. The country is cultivated everywhere, and only clumps of woods are found. But the cultivation of them is little looked after. Some houses built of the debris of rocks joined with mortar of ground, a smaller number of brick, and these are the most pleasing, a greater number attract the sight, and attract it without pleasure. The log huts or plank huts, such as we do not have anywhere

pleasure. The logs huts or plank huts, such as we do not have anywhere in the poorest parts of France, cover the country. Theinhabitants there is proprietor and cultivator. It looks well there, that is good, but in the parts least inhabited, most remote in America where I have been, I have never seen a greater proportion of miserable houses. The men, the women who are seen coming out of them are poorly clad, and have the appearance of poverty. The children there are in rags and almost naked. The actual moment in other respects does not show the country to its advantage. Nothing sprouts there by grain, and it is not at all in great quantity in this journey, all the rest is dead. The waters of the creeks which one crosses, those of the Delaware, which is often seen, are yellow, muddy; their hue is that of the lands they border, and the eternal fences of wood which would cast a gloom over those alone the m most cheerful landscape add to its insignificance, and to the tinge of melancholy which the season give it. A small creek which is found before arriving at Chester furnishes Philadelphia with beds of stone which border the pavements of its streets; sloops ascend it as far as a mile from its mouth in the Delaware, and constantly maie the trip from the town and return.

Chester is the chief place of the country which bears this name in the State of Pennsylvania. The court of Common Pleas, and of Quarter Sessions of judges of the peace is held there. That place is moreover famous in the annals of Pennsylvania, as that where the first colonial assembly was held, which was in 1682. Chester is a collection of some three score houses well built, of which five or six are inns of repute, much frequented by the stages, which are multiplied on the route to Baltimore, and to the eastern part of Maryland, and by the travellers, often as well by pleasure parties from Philadelphia; finally, by arrivals from the sea who disembark at this point to avoid the naviga-

tion of the Delaware up to Philadelphia, often long, when the tide is not favorable.

The view of Chester has a great reputation, and that without doubt, because the town, built on a knoll somewhat raised from the rest of the country, commands the plain far to the right and to the left, and in front the river Delaware, with the land of Jersey opposite, in all the extent which it goes over, it sees nothing but uniformity, the fields are low, stripped of these scattered trees, which, in Europe, make so agreeable an ornament. The coasts of Jersey are flat too. With difficulty one can descry there a few poor log houses, built at great distances, which include two or three acres of cleared land, losing themselves in the forests against which they lean.

We saw at the inn a great succession of travellers, during the two hours which we spent there, almost all obliging, conversational, good people. I found few of any other kind in America, in my travels so far, which I have made in all parts, and always I have been confirmed in the idea that the people of America are in general a good people. It should be noted that I do not wish to speak of the inhabitants, and especially of the great inhabitants, of the large towns.

The county of Chester contains a population of about thirty thousand souls, and is fifty miles in length by forty-five broad. Many iron mines are found there, which however furnish material for only seven or eight forges. A few miles after leaving Chester, one enters the little State of Delaware, and one perceives there the poor condition of the roads, and bridges which are almost all of wood. The country becomes more hilly; it is covered with boulders, which are not even removed from the road, and which, if they are broken, make it, with little work, durable and excellent. Cultivation seems

still more neglected than in the neighboring part of Pennsylvania. The plowing is poorly done, the furrows are not even right. The land, for the most part, is submerged, though the smallest effort could drain it. At some points on the road one can see at one time, in clear weather, the town of Philadelphia and the capes of the Delaware. Halfway from Chester to Wilmington is an inn where the stage usually stops. It was kept three years ago, by an English dissenter, who, in his demagogic rage, had had painted on his sign a beheaded woman, the trunk bloody, with the inscription: To the guillotined Queen of France. No authority had the right to make him remove this horrible sign at which the whole world revolted; and as this was the only inn on the route for five miles in either direction, one could not leave it. What the laws were unable to do, public opinion did. The horror at this infamous picture was so general and so pronounced that the villainous inn-keeper was obliged to change his sign, or at least denature it. But he did not wish to abandon the whole idea. The woman remained without a head, but upright, without any trace of blood, without any sign of anguish, and the inscription on it read: To the woman who is silent. This man thus made partial public reparation for his infamy, and was left despised. His inn, nevertheless, continues to be frequented, for still it was the only one. Other taverns were later established in the neighborhood, and a new inn-keeper, successor to the dissenter, changed even the form of the sign, and made the inscription, Practical Farmer. *

I saw today what is happily rarely seen in the United States, two women leave their houses at the approach of the stage, to offer poor apples to the travellers. These women do not ask charity, but they receive it. Of this number is a woman who has fourteen children,

* DeValinger says the Practical Farmer was at Grubb's Landing,
* on the Delaware, near Claymont, in Del.

all of different fathers, without ever having been married, and without even being able precisely to designate them. This example would be cited as a scandal even in our European states; but that poor girl, with the aid of her labor and of a few dollars which the benevolence of passersby procures for her, has reared these four teen children, without being a charge to the state, and without having received the least aid from the fathers of these children, whom she does not even know. This laudable devotion does a little to excuse the free use which she has made of her great fecundity.

The Brandywine Creek divides Brandywine Hundred from the liberties of Wilmington. The hundreds are in some states of America, as in England, a division of counties, and it is so in the State of Delaware. They do not actually contain a hundred parishes, as their name seems to indicate; but they, more actually than in England, are a step in the administrative heirarchy of the State of Delaware, which is divided into counties and hundreds. Each hundred has its officers, and chooses them. There is accessed upon the individual the part of the tax which the county gives to the hundred, which there is made up of the tax for the State and that for the county, to which the officers of the hundred add that necessary for their own particular expenses. Some towns obtain from the state assembly the title of hundred, and carry on their own administration. But these towns are not, as in Europe, concentrated within the circumference of their walls; they more resemble the actual municipalities of France, and extend according to their circumstances to a greater or less distance.

Wilmington, without being the capital of the State, nor of the county to which it belongs, is the most populous town of the State. It numbers about 4500 inhabitants, without mentioning the

French, who, come almost all from the islands, in about three years added 300 or 400 to the population. This town, as in the case of Philadelphia and of many other towns in America, does not occupy all the limits which are marked out for it, and its houses, although almost all built on the streets, are nevertheless not contiguous. Fields are found, even rather extensive, between some of them. They are generally pretty, built of brick, neat, and almost entirely in the English manner.

The territory of the town occupies about four square miles, independently of its boundaries.

Brandywine Mills

Above Wilmington is situated Brandywine, that is to say, a very considerable group of houses belonging to Brandywine Hundred. This village, or rather, this hundred, takes its name from the creek which traverses it, and which has its source forty miles from the Delaware, in the mountains of Pennsylvania. It is rather rapid and has enough water to move in its course sixty or seventy manufactories. Almost all are mills of different kinds, of paper, powder, tobacco, saw-mills, fulling mills, flour mills. These last are the most numerous. The most considerable are near the bridge over which the road crosses the creek. All the operations of these mills are carried on by water, from the unloading of the sloops which carry the grain, to the last perfecting of the flour. Likewise the carrying of the sacks of grain, cleaning it, grinding it, and belting it, are done without any labor or use of the land. These mills are the equals of those of London Bridge, and those which the Perrier brothers have had built in Paris near the "Groiscaillou" (great flint or pebble). A steam pump is the motive power of the latter; but the difference in the first motive power being nothing, provided it be sufficient for the secondary movements, the mills of London and of Paris give an idea sufficiently exact. However, in the passage from grinding to belting there is a difference to the advantage of the latter. At London and at Paris the ground floor falls into a kind of casks which are raised afterwards by machinery to a floor where they are vuides, and where the flour is stirred by the hand of workmen, to cool (rafraicher) it, before it arrives at the belter, at least it was done so when I left Europe. At Bran-

dywine, the flour leaving the mill falls upon a wooden cylinder, set with little wings, separated and placed in such a way that they seem to make a series. This cylinder, contained in a trough, is inclined toward a box, of a fashion which it serves as a conductor to take the flour there, which would arrive there in too great a quantity if it falls there perpendicularly of it own weight.

Chester
Weekly visitor; or, Delaware county gazette. w Mr 21 1828-
NjHi

Claymont
New Castle county herald. w Ag 27-D 4 1931 /
DeWI

Claymont news. w 1931-
DeWI

Clayton
Clayton herald. w My 1867-69 /
Followed by Smyrna herald and intelligencer(Smyrna)
DeHi DeWI

Dover
Delaware intelligencer. w 1820-22/?
1820-Mr? 1821 as National recorder
MWA

Delaware republican. w O 1907 +
pub DeWI

Delaware state news. w 1901 +
DeWI

Delaware state reporter. w,sw Mr 1 1853-59/?
sw 1853-N 12 1856
DLC DeU MWA

Delawarean. w,sw My 7 1859-Mr 25 1927/
sw 1898-Ag 1900
DLC DeHi DeWI DeU NNHi

Index. w Jl 21 1887 +
pub

Political primer; or, a horn book for the Jacksonites. sw Ap-S 1828/?
DeWI

Dollar sentinel. w 1855-56/?
1855? as Delaware sentinel
DLC DeWI

State sentinel. w My 15 1874 +
DeHi DeWI

Georgetown
American republican. O 1840-My 1841/
DLC

Delaware democrat. w Ja 7 1882-1905/?
Merged with Sussex Journal
DeHi DeWI

Georgetown (cont'd)
Delaware inquirer. w 1878-82/
Merged with Delaware democrat
DeWI

Messenger. w F1858-
DLC DeU

National republican and peninsula advertiser. w 1831-
DLC

Sussex countian. w 1888 +
1888-S 1933 as Sussex republican
pub DeWI

Sussex journal. w Ag 9 1867-1931/?
1906-16 as Sussex journal and Delaware democrat
DeWI

Sussex luminary and peninsula advertiser. w
MWA
Sussex news. w DeWI
Union. w S 11 1863-66/?
DLC DeU DeHi MWA MiU-C

Grubbs
Brandywine hundred news. m Ap,Je 1928/
DeWI

Laurel
State register. w 1885 +
1885-1904 as Sussex countian
pub DeWI

Lincoln
Lincoln herald. w O 18? 1865-
MWA WHi

Lewes
Breakwater light. w Ag 12 1871-90/?
Followed by Delaware pilot
DLC DeWI

Delaware pilot. w 1891-1920/?
Follows Breakwater light
DeHi

Middletown
Middletown transcript. w Ja 4 1868 +
pub DeHi DeWI

Milford
Milford chronicle. w O 4 1878 +
pub DeWI MWA

Diamond state and Milford beacon. w S 30 1848-59/
1848-54? as Milford beacon
DeHi DeWI PDoHi

Milford (cont'd)
Our mutual friend. w F 1867-71/
DeWI

Peninsula news and advertiser. w 1857-1904/
DLC DeWI MWA

New Castle
New Castle gazette. w 1835-37/?
DLC

Newark
Delaware ledger. w F 11 1876-D 21 1934/?
F-Mr? 1876 as Saturday visitor; Ap?-D? 1876 Record; Ja?-Jl? 1877 Journal; Ag? 1877-81 Newark ledger
DeWI
Newark post. w Ja 26 1910 +
pub DeWI

Odessa
Odessa leader. w 1888-94/?
1888-91? as Odessa herald
DeWI

Rehoboth Beach.
Delaware coast news. w Ap 1 1928 +
pub DeWI

Seaford
Seaford item. w 1877-85/?
1877,82-84 as Seaford enterprise; 1878-81 Sussex county index
DeWI

Leader. w Je 13 1930 +
pub

News. w 1891 +
pub

Smyrna
Herald and advocate. w Mr 1851-Je 1854/?
DeHi DeST PP

Smyrna times. w Jl 5 1854 +
pub DLC DeHi DeWI

Wilmington
Advance. w 1899-1901/?
Negro
DeWI

Advertiser. w Mr 18 1870-Mr 9 1880/
DeHi DeWI

Wilmington advertiser. w O 31 1932-Je 9 1933/
DeWI

Wilmington (cont'd)
Wilmington argus. w 1877-80/?
DeHi

Blue Hen's chicken. w Ag 22 1845-54/
DeHi DeWI OClWHi PPM

Blue hen's chicken and commonwealth. sw 1856?-
MH

Brandywine free press. w Ag 28 1934+
DeWI

Brandywine news. w Jl 19 1931+
DeWI

Wilmington daily commercial. d O 1 1866-Mr 31 1877/
DLC DeHi DeWI DeWN MBAt MWA

Commonwealth. w 1855-66/?
1855-Ap? 1858 as Delaware democrat; 1858-61? Commonwealth; 1862-Ag? 1863 Blue hen's chicken
DeHi DeWI MH

Critique. w F 1871-
DeHi

Delaware advertiser and farmer's journal. w 1827-
1827-S 11 1828 as Delaware weekly advertiser and farmer's journal
DLC DeHi DeWI MWA

Delaware advertiser and star. w
DeU

Delaware blue. w 1840/
DeHi

Delaware blue; or, whig looking-glass. sw 1840/?
deHi

Delaware free press. w Ja 2 1830-
DeHi DeWI MWA NNHi

*Delaware gazette and state journal. w,sw Ap 19 1814-1902/
Ap-N 7 1814; F 23 1820-D 8 1828;38-83 as Delaware gazette; N 10 1814-F 19 1820 Delaware gazette and peninsular advertiser; D 12 1828-37 Delaware gazette and American watchman
CSmH Ct DLC DeHi DeWI DeWN DeU MWA MiU-C MoS NNHi PP T TxU

Delaware inquirer. w Ap 30 1859-60/?
DeWN

Daily Delaware inquirer. d 1860-65/?
DeU

Delaware intelligencer. w Ap 5 1821-
DeHi

Wilmington (cont'd)

Delaware morning news weekly. w 1882-1902/?
pub.

*Delaware patriot and American watchman. sw Ag 2 1809-D 5 1828/
1809-13 as American watchman and Delaware republican; 1814-Mr 12 1822 American watchman; Mr 15 1822-Ja 15 1828 American watchman and Delaware advertiser
Ct DLC DeHi MBAt MWA NcD PDeHi PHi REdR WHi

Delaware post. O 20,N 5 1933/
DeWI

Delaware republican. sw,tw,w 1839-Je 1874/?
DLC DeHi DeU DeWI MWA

Delaware weekly republican. w 1834-1906/?
DeU DeWI MWA

Delaware state journal. w,sw,d Ap 24 1827-Je 1884/?
1827-31 as Delaware journal; 1832-N 1833 Delaware state journal,advertiser and star; D 1833-54 Delaware state journal; 1855-70? Weekly Delaware state journal and statesman; 1871-72? State journal and statesman
DLC DeHi DeWI DeWN MWA MiU-C N NcD NjR OClWHi WHi

Delaware straight-out truth-teller. 1872/?
DeHi

Delaware tribune. w 1866-79/?
DeHi DeWN

Delmarvia monthly review. w,m 1880+
1880-Ap 19 1924 as Delmariva leader
DeWI

Democratic free press and farmers, manufacturers and mechanics advocate. tw 1839-My 1 1841/
1839-40 as Delaware sentinel and farmers and mechanic advocate
DLC

Il Democratico. w O 29-N 5 1932/
In Italian
DeWI

Daily enterprise. d Ap 3-23? 1858/
DeHi DeWI

Every Evening. d S 4 1871-D 31 1932/
Ap 2 1877-Mr 1878 as Every evening and commercial;Ap 1878-Jl 14 1928 Every evening
DLC DeHi DeWI DeWN DeU LU MB MiU NN

Il Fuoco. bw 1928+
DeWI

Daily gazette. d Ap 1 1872-D 10 1883/
1872-Ag 20 1874 as Wilmington daily gazette
DLC DeWi deWn

6

Wilmington (cont'd)
Morning herald. d Ag 23 1875-F 23 1880/
DeHi DeWI MWA

Wilmington home weekly. w O 31 1885-
DeHi

Independent Delawarian. w?
DeWI

Journal-every evening. d 1886 +
1886-N 24 1905, My 25 1906-32 as Evening journal; N 25 1905-My 1906 Evening journal and the daily republican; 1933-Ag 28 1934 Evening journal every evening.
pub DLC DeWI NN

Justice. w 1888-1903/?
1888-92 pub in Philadelphia
KHi WHi

Labor Herald. w S 1 1899 +
pub DeWI NNRa WHi

Wilmington messenger.
MiU

Wilmington morning news. d Mr 1 1880 +
pub DLC DeHi DeWI IC

Patriotic politician. w Ag? 1852-
MWA

Weekly post. w N 9 1889-
DeHi

Daily republican. d 1874-N 24? 1905/
1874-D 24 1890 Daily republican; D 25 1890-Ap 8 1902 Wilmington daily republican; Ap 9-O 3 1902 Evening daily republican
DLC DeHi DeU DeWI

Wilmington spectator. w 1823-
DLC

Sunday morning star. w Mr 6 1881 +
Running title: Delmarvia star
pub DLC DeWI

Suburban. m
DeWI

Sun. d,w 1897-1909/?
DeWI DeWN

Weekly times. w O 1886-Mr 1887/?
DeHi

Times. d 1884/?
DeHi

Symbols of Delaware Newspaper Holdings

CSmH	Huntington library, San Marino, Calif.
Ct	State library, Hartford, Conn.
DLC	Library of Congress
DeHi	Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington
DeST	Smyrna times office, Smyrna
DeU	University of Delaware, Newark
DeWI	Wilmington Institute free library, Wilmington
DeWN	News journal library, Wilmington
IC	We haven't this on our list, but I am under the impression that it stands for the John Crerar library, Chicago. I can not say for sure until Miss Gregory returns from her vacation. I'm very sorry.
KHi	Kansas historical society, Topeka
LU	Louisiana state university, Baton Rouge
MB	Boston public library
MBAt	Boston athenaeum, Boston
MH	Harvard University, Cambridge
MWA	American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass.
MiU	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
MiU-C	William L. Clements library, University of Michigan
MoS	St. Louis public library, Mo.
N	New York State library, Albany
NN	New York public library, N.Y.C.
NNHi	New York historical society, N.Y.C.
NNRa	Rand school of social science, N.Y.C.
NcD	Duke University library, Durham, N.C.
NjHi	State historical society, Newark, N.J.
NjR	Rutgers public library, Rutgers, N.J.
OClWHi	Western reserve historical society, Cleveland, Ohio
PDoHi	Bucks county historical society, Doylestown, Pa.
PHi	Historical society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
PP	Philadelphia free library
PPM	Mercantile library, Philadelphia
REdH	William H. Hall free library, Edgewood, R.I.
T	Tennessee state library, Nashville
TxU	State university, Austin, Texas
WHi	State historical society of Wisconsin, Madison

DELAWARE NREWPAPERS 1.

Taken from Card Catalogue file Wilmington Public Library.

Advance, The

Advertiser (Wilm, Del.,)

American Workman & Delaware Republican.
changed to Delaware Patriot and
American Watchman.

Bi - State Weekly.

Blue Hen's Chicken.

Brandywine Hundred News.

Brandywine News.

Breakwater Light.

Claymont News.

Clayton Herald.

Commonwealth.

Daily Enterprise.

Daily Gazette.

Daily Republican.
Title changed Dec. 26, 1890
to Wilmington Daily Republican.

Delaware Abolitionist.

Delaware Advertiser.

Delaware & Eastern Shore Advertiser.

Delaware Coast News.

Delaware Democrat.

Delaware Farm & Home.

Delaware Free Press.

Delaware Gazette.

Delaware Gazette & State Journal.

Delaware Inquirer.

Delaware Journal.

Delaware Ledger.

Delaware Patriot & American Watchman
continuation of American Watchman &
Delaware Advertiser.

Delaware Pilot.

Delaware Porcupine.

Delaware Post.

Delaware Republican. (Dover.)

Delaware Republican. (Wilmington.)

Delaware Sentinel.

Delaware State Journal.

Delaware State News.

Delaware Weekly Republican.

Delaware Weekly Review.

Delawarean.

Delmarvia Leader.

Delmarvia Monthly Review.

Democratic News.

Diamond State & Milford Beacon.

Evening Journal.
Every Evening
Excursionist.

Gazette & Watchman.

Il Fuoco (The Fire)

Independent Delawarian.

Labor Herold.

Middletown Transcript.

Milford Argus.

Milford Beacon.

Milford Chronicle.

Milford Dispatch.

Mirror of the Times & General Advertiser.

Morning Herald.

Morning News.

Museum of Delaware & General Advertiser.

Newark Post.

New Castle County Gazette.

New Castle County Herald.

Adessa Herald.

Adessa Leader.

Our Mutual Friend.

Pennisular News & Advertiser.

Political Primer

Rescue.

Smyrna Times.

State Sentinel.

Standard Delaware Temperance Society.

Suburban

Suburban News.

Sun

Sunday Morning Star.

Sussex Countian.

Sussex County Index.

Sussex Journal.

Sussex News.

Sussex Republican.

Tygodnik Polonia.

Wiadomosci

Wilmington Advertiser.

Wilmington Daily Commercial.

Wilmington Home Weekly.

Wilmington Shopping Guide.

Wilmingtonian.

DELAWARE NEWSPAPERS 1935

Delmar (W)
Bi-State Weekly - E. L. Jones

Dover - Delaware Republican - L. P. Simmons. (W)

Dover State News - Jas. C. Wickes. (W)

Dover Index - James H. Hughes. (W)

Dover State Sentinel - James F. Allee, Jr. (W)

Georgetown -

Sussex Countian - R. G. Houston and Thomas A. Robinson. (W)

Harrington Journal - J. Harvey Burgess

Laurel - State Register - R. S. Brock. (W)

Lewes & Rehoboth - Delaware Coast News. (W) R. B. Ingram. Ed.

Milford - Milford Chronicle Townsend Ed.

Middletown - Transcript. Thos. S. Fouracre. (W)

Seaford - Leader - W. Wright Robinson. (W)

Seaford - News - W. D. Stevens. (W)

Smyrna - Times. Robert D. Hoffecker. (W)

Newark - (W) U. of D. Review - (Collegiate) edited by University Students)

W means issued weekly.

WILMINGTON NEWSPAPERS

Evening Journal-Every Evening	D
Wilmington Morning News	D
Sunday Star	W
Labor Herald	W
Price Press - German Paper	D
Italian Paper	D
Polish Paper	D

D means Daily

W means Weekly

No = Approximation could be gathered.

State Planner.

Organizations

Old

Achad H'aam Folk Schule (not in 1938 directory)

Acorn Club of Seaford

American Association of University Women Not in 1938 directory.
Wilmington Branch

American Association of Engineers, Delaware Chapter

American Federation of Arts (not in 1938 -

" " " Musicians NPU Local

American-Hellenic Educational & Protective Association

American Institute of Architects, State Chapter

P. American Legion
Delaware Post
American Legion Auxiliary - Women - Unit #1
Squadron of Sons of American Legion.

P. American Liberty League of Delaware, Inc.

P. American Red Cross, Delaware Chapter - 911 Del Ave.

American Rescue Mission (National)
Delaware Branch

American Rescue Workers (National) 426 N. Front St. Wilm.
Delaware Branch

American Society for Prevention of Cancer (National) No
Delaware Branch

Americus Club - Wilmington, Smyrna. No

F. Ancient Order of Hibernians 130 N. South St. Wilm.

F. Ancient Order of United Workmen

Anti-Saloon League of Del.

Anti-Tuberculosis - (Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Society)
1014 Del. Ave.,

F. Appomattox Camp No.2 , Sons of Veterans

Archeological Society of Delaware, The No

Arts Club, The

Arts and Crafts Guild of Arden No
Associated Petroleum Industries of Delaware No
Atlas Girls' Club (Du Pont Co.)
Avoda Club No

Bar Association of Kent County No

" " " New Castle County No

" " " Sussex County No
Bear Home Demonstration Club No
Bedford Club, The Masonic Temple

F Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks: B.P.O.E.
Bichor Cholem Society (Jewish: Have a Home for Jewish aged
Birth Control League of Delaware

Blue Rock Community Club

P Boy Scouts of America - 2 E. 9th St. Wilm.

Boys Club - Elks Jackson Sts. Wilm.
Brandywine Archers
Brandywine Business Mens' Club No
" Civics Club

Brandywiners
Bridgeville Tuesday Night Club No

Business Men's Luncheon Club No

Business & Professional Women's Club No

Butlers Association of Delaware No

Camp Fire Girls of America: No
Delaware Branch

Catholic Daughters of America Guild

✓ Capella Club ~~No~~

✓ Catholic Daughters of America

✓ Catholic Welfare Association - 4180 Orange St.

✓ " Diocesan Alumni Assn. - Salesianum W. 3rd & Del

✓ Chamber of Commerce, Delaware Dudley Bldg. E. 6th & Ak

Children's Aid Society, Courthouse, Elkton

Children's Bureau of Delaware, The. (Part State, rest pri.contrib.)

✓ Christopher Columbus Italian-American Society - 309 Walnut St.

Civic Alliance (Colored) No

Claymont Community Nursing Service, The. (Part State, rest pri.contrib.) No

✓ Colonial Dames of America, see National No

Community Nurses Association No / 32 N. State, Kenneth Sq.

Conrad Country Club, The No

Consumers' Club No

Consumers League: (National) 1003 Del. Ave., Wilm.
Delaware Branch (Mrs. Richard Stuckless)

✓ Convenant Club 936 Market St. Wilm.

✓ Current Problems Club No

F Dames of Malta

F P (Daughters of America: auxiliary to J.O.U.A.M.)

Daughters of Rebekah (~~female~~ Amphitos Odd Fellows) No 920 King St

Daughters of St. George: auxiliary of Order of the Sons of St. George No

Daughters of the War of 1812. (Paternal)

Defiance Athletic Association

Degree of Pocahontos (branch of Imp. order of Red Men) 517 Shipley St.

Del. Anti-Tuberculosis Soc, 1014 Del Av.

Delaware Automobile Association - 1223 Market St.

Delaware Bankers' Association No

Delaware Camera Club No

Delaware Central Reference Agency No

Delaware Chapter of the American Guild of Organists No

Delaware chapter of the American association of social workers

Delaware Children's Home Society No

Delaware Citizens Association. Even. Jour. Oct. 28, '38: Burton Fowler President
No 200 St. 9th St, Wilm

Delaware Club 818 Market St

No Delaware Commission for the Blind - 8th St. Wilm. Coreopsis Division

No Delaware Division, International Sunshine Society

No Delaware Division of the Women Investors of America, Inc. Mrs. Norman P. Rood, chairman.

No Delaware Dramatic Association, clubs included:
- Curtain Club
- 4-H Club, Dramatic group
- E-52 Players, University of Delaware
- Junior Radio Club, Smyrna (Temp.
- Plays and Players: draw on any of these groups at time needed. name
- Pulaski Legion Dramatic Association

Delaware Employers Association, Inc. Del Trust Bldg.

Delaware Federation of Music Clubs

Delaware Federation of Women's Clubs (Business & Professional-1940

Delaware 4-H Club

Delaware Funeral Association

Delaware Games & Fish Protective Association

Delaware Girl Scout Council

Delaware Highway Users Conference
Delaware Holstein-Friesian association. H. Wallace Cook, pres. News 3-15-40

Delaware Medical Association

Delaware Motor Association)

Delaware Motor Club, AAA

Delaware National Guard.
Del. Optometric Club, Public Health Bureau, 503 W. 10th St.

Delaware Paddock Club

Delaware Parent-Teacher Association

Delaware Polish Beneficial Association ~~404~~ S. Harrison St.

Delaware Presbytery

Delaware Productive Credit Association

Delaware Racing Commission Del Trust Bldg.

Delaware Retail Liquor Association

Delaware Saengerbund, The (German Singing Society, Carl Elmer, leader.
Delaware Society, Daughters of Colonial Wars

Delaware Saengerbund & Library Association, 205 E. 6th St. (same as p.5)

Delaware Safety Council Du Pont Bldg.

Delaware School Auxiliary Association, Du Pont Bldg

Delaware Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Delaware Society of Natural History

Delaware Society for the Preservation of Antiquities (Mrs. Thompson, Pres. New Castle)

Delaware Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Delaware Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Delaware Society of Certified Public Accountants of American Institute of Accountants.

Delaware Society of the Sons of the American Revolution
(See above for Daughters.

Delaware State Amateurs Baseball Association

Delaware State Association of Graduate Nurses

Delaware State Bar Association

Delaware State Beauty School and Hairdressers Association College of Beauty Culture, Inc. 1209 Market St.

" " " College Beauty Culture, Inc., 1209 Market St. Wilm.

Delaware State Committee of American Society for Prevention of Cancer

Delaware State Dental Hygienists Association

" " " Society

Delaware State Dietetic Association

Delaware State Education Association Dover, Del.

Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs (Mrs. J. Paul Green, Pres. (9-2-10-00-40)

" " " & Labor

Delaware State Firemen's Association

Delaware State Grange - Patrons of Husbandry (Women's: W

Delaware State Hygienists Association W

Delaware State Industrial Workers W

Delaware State Music Teachers Association W

Delaware State Society of Washington, D. C. W

Delaware State Teachers Association

Delaware Steeplechase & Race Association

Delaware Tercentenary Commission

Delaware Turf Club

P Delmarva Council Boy Scouts of America

Delmarva Press Association W

P Diamond State Post V.F. W.

Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan
See Knights of Pythias

Elks
See: Improved

Encampment:
Grand Encampment
Mutual " #1
Christine " # 12

Falcons, The. (Polish) ns

Family Society, The 910 Gilpin Ave.

Federation of Women's Clubs ns
See National

Fine Arts + Crafts of the State of Delaware, The ns

Founders & Patriots of America

Frankford New Century Club ns
Friendly Neighbors' Club, Taylor's Bridge ns
Future Farmers of America, Delaware Branch (see New Farmers (colrd)
Garden Club of Wilmington, The ns

George Paul Farrell Camp, No. 1 ns
See United Spanish War Veterans

George Washington Last Man's Club - Jefferson Lodge #2 I.O.O.F
Georgetown New Century Club ns

German Beneficial Society - 205 E. 6th St

German Library Association ns
Girls' Cooperative League

Girls' Friendly Society ns
Glasgow Home Demonstration Club ns
Gordon Heights Garden Club
P Grand Army of the Republic: Delaware Branch

Grand Council of Delaware, Improved Order of Red Men 817 Shipley St

Grand Lodge of Delaware, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons (Local Lodges)
Masonic Temple

Grand Lodge of Delaware of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows - IOOF
30 subordinate Lodges Odd Fellows Bldg. King + 10th Sts

F Grand United Order of Odd Fellows (Colored)

Hamilton Debating Coterie (S.S.3-11-1923; S.S.7-16-1933: 12, mag.sec. ns
S.S.3-25-1934:9, mag. sec.

Harvard Club of Delaware (S.S. 9-20-1936:9 ns

Hebrew Charity Association No
Hercules Girls' Club No (Due Post)
Historic Markers Commission No

✓ Historical Society of Delaware, The. Old Town Hall, Nearket St.

Home Makers Community Club (Del. Magazine, 2-31-1933 No

P. ✓ Home of The Polish-American V.F.W. Post 3257. -106-Seventh Ave, Helm

Home and School Association (Friends School) No
(Memorial Hospital, Junior Board = women)
Homeopathic Medical Society (Charter members, Conrad 3:1076 No
" Hospital Assn of Del.

F Household of Ruth (colored) History, Scharf 1:500. S.S.11-27-1932:23
No 101 W 12th St.

Icon The 223 Shipley
Idle Hour Club. (Changes along the Delaware. J.E.E. 11-20-1937:6 No

F ✓ Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks No

F ✓ Improved Order of Red Men
✓ In and about Philadelphia - Music Educators Club
Independent American Order of United Workmen (I.A.O.U.W.) ~~No~~
900 Washington St

F ✓ Independent Order of B'nai B'rith

✓ Independent Order of Odd Fellows No 920 King St.

Interstate Committee of Delaware River Basin No
✓ International Fed. of Catholic Alumnae
(Ursaline Academy, Wilm. Circle)

✓ Jackson Lodge, No. 19 A.F. & A.M. Masonic Temple

Jewish American Association No

Jewish Federated Societies of Delaware No
Jewish Federation of Del. 100 E. 7th
(Bikur Cholem Society has a home for Jewish Aged)

Jewish National Workers Association No 2145 4th St

Jewish Welfare Association Society

✓ Junior American Citizens Club

F Junior Order United American Mechanics No

Junior League - Mrs. Brooks Darlington, Pres. Journal 10/30/40

juvenile court association

Kiwanis Club, locals of the Kiwanis International

F Knights of Columbus
Sons of Columbus Hall

F Knights of the Golden Eagle No 517 Shipley St

Knights of the Golden Sceptre No 517 Shipley St.

Knights of Malta - 500 Shipley St

✓ Knights of Pythias: Grand Lodge of Delaware - 906 Shipley St
Temple of Pythian Sisters in Wilmington (two groups) id
Temple of the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan (Jewish)

Knights of the Round Table No

Labor Commission, Del Equitable Bldg. Wilm

Labor Lyceum Association - 412 N. DuPont St

Ladies auxiliary of the American Legion

Ladies Auxiliary - Draimond Post V.F.W

Ladies Independent Order of Reindeers No

Ladies Loyal Order of Lions No

Lady Macabees (Maccabees) No

Laurel New Century Club No

Law and Order Society of Wilmington No

Last Mans Club. Jefferson Lodge No 2, I.O.O.F.

Lewes Historical Society no

Lewes Yacht Club (J.E.E. 3-4-1938:14 no

Liberty League, The no

Lincoln Beneficial Association (Italian)
Lincoln Benficial assoc. 217 W 7th St.

Lions Club
Lord Baltimore's Women's Club, Millville no

Loyal Knights of Ye Round Table (Wilmington) no

F Loyal Order of Moose no

F Loyal Order of Orangemen no

Manufacturers' Association of Wilmington no

F Masonic Club
Suburban Square Club
- Richardson Park Unit
- Elsmere Unit
- Georgetown Unit
- Middletown Unit
- Newport Unit

Wilmington
- Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite
- Free & Accepted Masons
- Knights Templar
- Masonic (Colored)
- Order of MeMolay
- Order of the Eastern Star
- Royal Arch Masons
- Royal & Selected Masters

Master Plumbers of Delaware No
Milton New Century Club No
Middleton Club
Ministerial Union No No
Minquedale Fire Company, Ladies Auxiliary No
Medical Society of Delaware
Modern Woodmen of the America No

Modern Woodmen of the World No

Monarch Club No

Monday Club
Mt. Pleasant Home Demonstration Club, Laurel No

Mud Sill Club No

National Aeronautic Assn. St. Ilus Chapter
National Education Association No

National Federation of Garden Clubs No
" " " Post Office Clerks.
National Federation of Womens Clubs No

National Guard Band No

P National Society of the Colonial Dames No
Delaware Branch

P National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America No
Delaware Branch

National Society of Sons of Founders and Patriots of America No
Delaware Branch
Needlework Guild of America (Newark Branch)
Neptune Club No
New Castle County Farmers' Club No
New Castle County Club
New Castle County Home Demonstration Council No
New Castle County League No

New Castle Historical Society No

New Castle Horse Association No

New Castle Yacht Club

New Century Club Chorus

New Century Club of Delmar

Newark Country Club

Newark New Century Club

Ninth Ward Business Men's Association

Non-Partisan League of Delaware

Nurses Alumni Association of St. Francis Hospital

Order of Ahepa, Wilmington Chapter No. 95. 210 W. 10th St.

Order of Shephus of Bethlehem

Orpheus Club

Pan-Hellenic Association

Patriotic Order Sons of America

Penn Athletic Club

Penn Club (history)

Pennsylvania Systems Fraternity

Polish American Citizens Club

Polish American Post #3257

Polish American Military Alliance

Polish Falcons, Nest No. 20

322

Polish Library Association

Polish National Alliance
Branch 431

Prisoners' Aid Society of Delaware

Professional Photographers of Delaware

Progress Club

Prohibition League

Provident Club. After 55 years. History. E.E. 10-2-1928:9

Public School Music Teachers Club

Public School Principals' Association

Quota Club of Wilmington.
Aims outlined when charter received. E.E. 2-19-1924:2
E.J. 6-27-1927:1

Radio Association of New Castle County.
New Constitution. M.N. 2-27-1926

Recess Club (Wilmington)

Reckless Drivers Club. E. J. 8-24-1923:1

Referendum League of Delaware. E.E. 4-16-1913.

Rehoboth:
Kiwanis Club of Rehoboth
Parent-Teacher Association of Rehoboth High School
Rehoboth Art League:
Historic Paynter House Acquired as Art Center
M.N. 1-24-1938:4
Art League's New Home illustrated.
M.N. 1-25-1938:6
Village Improvement Association

Rotary Club

Royal Order Scottish Clans

Sons of Delaware in Philadelphia

Safe Drivers Club
E.E. 1-6-1928
St. John's Commandery. #1 Knights Templar
St. Stanislaus B.M. Mutual Aid Society

St. Stanislaus Kostka Benefit Society

Salvation Army
Delaware Branch
Selbyville Community Club
Service Citizens of Delaware

Shrine Club of Delaware
Sigma Phi Kappa (Greek women of Wilmington (social & welfare purpose)

Social Welfare League of Delaware (title "Social Workers Club" dropped.)

Social Welfare Workers
See Delaware Chapter of The American association of Social Workers

Social Worker Club of Delaware

Society of Benevolent and Fraternal

Society of Cincinnati

Society of Colonial Wars of Delaware

Society of Fine Arts

Society of Friends
In groups to help in Civic matters, Education, Lectures, Social Service, Religious, &c., &c.

Society of Natural History of Delaware, The

Society for Preservation of Antiquities

Sons of Ahepa (Am. Hellenic Educational Progressive Association no

Sons & Daughters of Liberty

Sons of Columbus
Sons of Delaware of Philadelphia
Sons of Italy in America

Sons of St. George no

South Side Athletic Club no

Spanish-American War Veterans, Delaware Chapter
Squadrons of Sons of American Legion.

Star of Bethlehem

State Board of Chamber of Commerce no
(State chapter of American Institute of architects)

State Commission for the Blind no
State Federation of Women's Clubs no
*—Studio Group, The (local women artists, Hdq. Studio I, 1305 Franklin St. no
(" formerly used by H. Pyle)
Suburban Century Club (Sec. Mrs. Victor Lichtenstein, Nov. 1938) no
Sussex Co. Women's Club no
" " 4-H Clubs
Taxpayers Research League of Delaware no
Teachers Mutual Beneficial Association no

Torch Club

Travelers Aid Society (National).
Tittle Aid Society, Wilmington

Triangle Club no
Delaware Branch

Tuesday Night Club (see Art folder) no

Ukranian Citizens Club
Union Veteran Legion, Delaware Chapter no

United Farmers and Sportsmen of Delaware. Organized 8-10-1938 no

United Spanish War Veterans no
George Paul Farrell Camp No. 1.
Ladies Auxiliary

* State Road Club

University Club of Wilmington (men)
Constitution and By-laws adopted: E.J. 4-12-1924:9
First annual meeting E.J. 1-21-1925
Annual meeting M.N. 1-26-1927:2
New Home at 13th & Market E.J. 6-22-1927:5
New Home Broom 1936

University of Del. Wilmington Club

Veterans of Foreign Wars (National)
Diamond Post
Ladies Auxiliary

Vicmead Hunt Club: No
Organized S.S. 10-11-1920
Moved to Owl's Nest Road E.J. 6-22-1927:28
Horses stage a come-back S.S. 10-7-1934:5, mag. sec.

Visiting Nurses Association, The. Wilmington.
Part State, part private support.

Volunteers of America (National
Delaware Branch

Market St. "Y"

Warren Athletic Club No
Washington Camp No. ~~13~~ 1, 4, 6 POS of A

Washington Heights Century Club

Washington Heights Group Chorus No

Waverly Club. Marks 40th year No J.E.E. 12-11-1936:30

Wawaset Gun Club No

Wilmington Advertising Club No

Wilmington Aero Club. No
First Airmeet Venture 17 years Ago. S.S. 9-30-1928:4

Wilmington Bicycle Club: No Bd. of Trade Journal
New Bicycle Home 2:1 Oct. 1899
History of. E.E. 1-18-1930:6

Wilmington Botanical Society No Scharf 2:688 c.1

Wilmington Butchers' Association. J.E.E. 7-30-1937:8

Wilmington Camera Club E.E. 11-14-1924

Wilmington/Circle of the Child Conservation League

Wilmington City Federation of Women's Clubs + Allied Organizations

Wilmington Civic Association, Inc.

Wilmington Club, 1103 Market St.

Wilmington Community Chorus. Director Wilbert B. Hitchner.

Wilmington Country Club Wilmington 5: 421 June 1930

Wilmington Diana League

Wilmington Dramatic (League) Club

Wilmington Drama League, Inc., The
Program headed: The Wilmington Drama League Little Theatre Presents..

Wilmington Fountain Society

Wilmington Garden Society

Wilmington Glee Club

Wilmington Hunt Club

Wilmington Institute, The, of Wilmington, Del.

Wilmington Merchants Publicity and Information

Wilmington Morocco Manufacturers Association. S.S. 8-23-1925: 37

Wilmington Music Commission

Wilmington New Century Club

Wilmington Optimists Club no

Wilmington Poetry and Music Circle no

Wilmington Police Band no
Wimodausis Club, Hockessin no

Wilmington Press Club E.E. 2-5-1927:2 no

Wilmington Reciprocity Club no

Wilmington Rifle Club no

Wilmington Rod and Gun Club no

Wilmington Society of the Fine Arts

Wilmington Society for the Hard of Hearing no

Wilmington Symphony Orchestra no.
Mutual Benefit - 810 Del Ave., Wilm

Wilmington Teachers' Association (official organ: The News.)
Wilmington Trail club

Wilmington Trapshooting Association, Inc. no

Wilmington Turngemeinde (German - Music) no S.S. 6-2-1935:2
Wilmington Union of the W.C.T.U. no

Wilmington Welfare Association

Wilmington Whist Club (in Telephone book, 1938)

✓ Women's Christian Temperance Union - 100 W. 8th St. Wilm
Women's Club of Peoples Settlement

Women's Civic Club
Junior Order in Richardson Park and other sections

Women of Moosehart no

Woodlawn Trustees Inc
Formerly Woodlawn Company
Formed to promote parks and playgrounds

P World War Veterans

Young Men's Christian Association

Young Women's " "

Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Association
Y.M.C.A. + Y.W.C.A. (colored) - 10th & Walnut Sts.
Young Men's Republic Club

Zionists Organization of America: Wilmington District No

Zwaanendael Club of Lewis No

Rewritten by Mr. Farmer

329

LOCATION - - Statewide

File No. 560

Field
re Parties
re Politics

Submitted by James R. Allen,

Date April 21,1936

NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS CONTROL ELECTIONS

The newspapers, aside from furnishing the people with the current happenings of the day, also devote more or less of their editorial columns to political issues, especially in the few weeks preceeding an election. In looking back through the editorial columns of some of the Wilmington newspapers, we get a glimpse of how "editorial opinion," is used in political campaigns with the hope of influencing the results of the election. It appears that the"editorial columns," have been used liberally and very efficiently by the editors representing the major political parties to place before the people such issues as they believe to be important, whether they include all the issues to be considered during any particular campaign.

In the "presidential campaign" of 1920, the editorial views of Republican newspapers seemed to have concentrated on the tariff issues and that of joining the League of Nations" This league was the out-growth of efforts of the nations of the world to forestall the re-currence of another World War, such as raged from 1914 to 1918 and drew into the conflict most of the nations of the world.

A review of a few of the editorials will portray the partisan efforts pro and con to influence the vote of the electors that campaign.

1. Evening Journal, October 7, 1920; Delawareans, Remember! The value of our imports of manufacturers during the first seven months of the current year was $1,032,000,000 compared with $423,000,000 for the first seven months of 1913, under the protective tariff policy.

American manufactures will remember that fact; mill hands should not forget it when they go to the polls November 2nd.

The Democratic party has reaffirmed its allegiance to free trade in its San Francisco platform.

Gompers is a Britisher, Morrison is a Canadian, and Woll is a Belgian by birth, and apparently by inclination.

They head the American Federation of Labor and they support free trade and the League of Nations. Remember that Also!

Harding is a thoroughbred American and protectionist and for "America First", Don't forget that either!

On October 9th, an Evening Journal editorial reads, "Wilson fooled the mothers of the country" four years ago. His understudy Cox will not fool them this year. The women who know what the Wilson League (League of Nations) means are against Cox who is for it.

On October 16th; The Evening Journal accuses the Democratic party of extravagance in an editorial entitled, "Forced Deflation". The Democratic administration is certainly handing down to the Republicans a mighty hard problem, after wasting public funds in extravagance, and adding to the amount of the debt by a policy of deflation which cuts enormous out of values of stocks on hand.

Through this deflation process the Democratic party built up a debt of forty cent dollars and will expect a Republican administration to devise a means of paying the debt with 100 cent dollars.

On October 18th Mr. Willard Saulsbury is quoted as saying, "he counted on the women of the State to redeem the rottenness of the men." He charged that the State was controlled"by the money power." In concluding he charged the Republican party with seeking to get control of the judicial branch of the State government. A majority of the judges are now Republicans.

The Evening Journal in an editorial on October 20th, entitled, "Saulsbury's Vaporings," assailed the candidate for his utterance on the 18th. The editorial said in part, "What is Willard Saulsbury, a former Democratic United States Senator from Delaware attempting to do? Is he attempting to sow in our city and State the seeds of Bolshevism?"

On October 20th, in the same editorial column there appeared an article assailing the Democratic party in Kent County, entitled, "Kent Democratic Economy", which said, "Kent County Democrats boast that, as a result of economical administration of county affairs by a Democratis Levy Court, the finances of the midland county are in fine shape," and by the same token, as a result of that so-called Democratic economy most of the roads are in such abominable shape that it is a torture to ride over them.

This is the sort of economy the public condemns rather than approves.

In the national campaign of 1924, there were three major political parties, namely: Democratic, Progressive, and Republican parties contesting for power. The Progressive Party seemed to be the center of attack through the editorial columns of opposing newspapers. The most intensive barrage of propaganda eminated from the Republican newspapers, notwithstanding the fact that Robert M. LaFollette, the Progressive Candidate for President, was a Republican.

In editorials, Mr. LaFollette is referred to as a "political erratic", "demagogue," "radical," "enemy of the government," "Red" "Charlatan" and "theorist."

Mr. LaFollette's platform contained among other things the following proposed reforms:- Government ownership of railroads, Federal initative and referendum, popular election of judges, increased inheritance taxes, excess profit taxes, direct nomination of the President, publicity of income tax payments and limiting the Supreme Court powers.

A research into the records of the Constitutional convention in 1787 discloses that the convention nearly became wrecked in discussing some of the points which Mr. LaFollette, a 140 years later desired to have put in the Constitution.

The Evening Journal in an editorial under date of October 14, 1924, assailing LaFollette, says in part "An amendment to the Constitution granting Congress power to make effective its own Acts would destroy the freedom of the press, destroy religious liberty, disfranchise women voters, disfranchise colored voters, and substitute for the "Bill of Rights," the whims of a transitory Congressional majority.

The Evening Journal, in an article criticising the Democrats under date of October 3, 1924, entitled "Farmers in 1920, and now," says, "The Farmers could not give cotton away in a country town. A man would come in town with a load of cotton for the first time in 54 years of my experience and not get a cent." This statement was made at a special Senate Committee investigation held in St. Louis in which a man from Memphis was testifying. The same article elaborately points out what the Republicans did for the farmers by making loans to them for holding their crops.

The Every Evening, a Democratic newspaper published in Wilmington,

in reply to the Republican charges on October 6, 1924, says, "Coolidge character is the issue, not the oil and Daugherty scandals, or the records of the Forbes, Newberry, Slemp, Burns, Ned McLean, Morse, Fall, Denby, Langley and others."

President Coolidge, in speaking before a group of Heinze employees at Pittsburgh, Pa., said, "The LaFollette program would disrupt business and at the same time break down the government. Our Federal machinery is unsuited to business duties."

Among other editorials in the Evening Journal attempting to lure votes from other parties, the Progressive in particular, are as follows:

October 11, 1924: "What LaFolletteism Means," "LaFolletteism demands wreck the railways, ditch the employees and let the public take its chances for efficient railway service."

October 13, 1924: "Democrats caused Deflation; "The Democratic party brought about the depressed condition of the farmer through the following actions:

1. Restricting of credits.
2. Raising the rate of discount on farm products.
3. Discontinuance of the War Finance Corporation.

On October 14, 1924, the Scarlet Letter, "The issue has been raised by the nomination by the Democrats of Bryan for Vice-President and the invasion of the political field by LaFollette and their associate radicals who seek the breakdown of the Constitution, the Supreme Court and all the present day safeguards which stand between them and the assaults of the Socialists and the Reds."

On October 8, 1924, Delawareans and LaFollette. An Examination of the personal record of some of those who are loudest in their demands for the success of the third party Socialist ticket, undoubtedly, would disclose the fact that they are in direct communication with the Soviet regime and also that many of them are not

citizens of the United States, nor taxpayers at all.

October 16, 1924: Front page announcement relative to the registration of voters; Those Delaware men and women not registered for the November election and who desire to protect the United States Constitution against the assault of LaFollette, the Reds and the radicals, should register without fail next Saturday.

In 1928, the campaign appeared to be waged on religious issues generally, and in farming sections of the country, the slogan, "Hoover was a farm boy," while in the East and in large manufacturing centers it was the "Tariff Question. "

The following items have been taken from the editorial columns of the Evening Journal of Wilmington, Delaware, during the 1928 campaign:

October 1, 1928: In the campaign, however, "A job for every man," is doing quite a business for Hoover and Curtis." "Vote for Hoover, and continue prosperity in Delaware."

"Workmen recall the days of 1920-1921; Don't let a short memory send you back to the soup kitchen."

The difference between them: "A critical examination of the Democratic platform and of the public speeches of their candidate develops contradictions, confusion and doubts as to the statesmanship, if not even the sincerity of both."

October 2, 1928; All the technical tariff knowledge Wilmington people who work for a living want what they have; a high protective tariff means they are in a job, and a low tariff means they are out of a job.

October 3, 1928; Herbert Hoover: "There is no guarantee against poverty equal to a job for every man."

October 5, 1928; Smith's trip convinces the Nation that we need Hoover." If the United States wants to continue to be wellfed, well-housed, and well clothed, it must vote for the men who believe in the

principles which make prosperity possible. In other words, it must elect Hoover.

October 18, 1928: Senator Curtis in Wilmington; We Republicans promise to put agriculture upon an equal basis with other industries and our candidate for President will keep that promise.

October 31, 1928: Sees Orpsperity Broken, if G. O. P. is not returned; Judge Lynn remembers when hundreds went jobless in 1913. Judge Lynn, said in part;"We all remember the first years of the Wilson administration, the Democratic party being then in power passed what was known as the Underwood Tariff Law in 1913, and in less than a year thereafter, nearly 5,000,000 workers were out of employment.

In 1932, the campaign was somewhat complicated by the "Liquor Question," The Liquor interests took advantage of a bad situation in order to promote their propaganda for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. They laid the blame for the depression upon Prohibition and pledged many candidates of both major parties to support repeal measures and bring about the sale of liquor.

The Democratic party came out for outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; while the Republican party, desiring to cover its records of the past four years, declared for modification of the Amendment. The Democratic party was the victor in the campaign, but it is highly improbable it would have been defeated if it had declared for appeal, as the people were disgusted with conditions under the retiring administration.

News Articles such as the following were prominent during this period: "Repeal the 18th Amendment for Prosperity." "Large syndicate in Milwaukee preparing to spend"$3,000,000 for new breweries;" "Help the farmers sell their grain by repealing the 18th Amendment." "More young people are drinking today than ever before." Millions of dollars in

taxes being lost by Prohibition. "Repeal Prohibition and reduce crime." "Early action on liquor seen." "U. S. will order more liquor." "Repeal of Prohibition will reduce taxes." "Repeal of Prohibition will create temperance." "An absurd law that cannot be enforced." "Prohibition corrupting officials," and "The Government taking away our liberties," and many other such statements caused a wave of hysteria in support of liquor, which, at the time this history is being written, have been proved to be misleading and without foundation.

The following editorials taken from the Evening Journal, a Wilmington Newspaper, during the campaign in 1932:

October 1, 1932: Roosevelt criticises President Hoover because in the early days of 1929 he did not sound an alarm against the wild speculation which was preparing "Wall Street" for the calamitous collapse which came in the latter part of the year. Suppose Mr. Hoover had done what his opponent now thinks he should have done. Suppose he had said immediately after inauguration; "A crash is coming," by the end of this year banks will be failing, speculators will be jumping out of windows, dividends passing. All known phenomena of panic will be present. The Governor charges that after the crash came in 1929 the administration attempted to minimize it and misled the people as to its gravity.

The Democratic party having been ushered into office in what might be termed, "a landslide," began to enact measures to relieve the depressed condition of the people. Relief agencies for relief of the destitute were set up, Public Works were started, Hours of labor were shortened and the scale of wages were increased, saving funds were protected by government bank insurance, the farmers were aided by government purchasing millions of cattle, sheep and hogs

and by controlling the future production of stock, and the regulation of production of farm produce.

The laws were known as "New Deal," legislation, and were soon attached on constitutional lines by a series of court actions. A corps of attorneys representing large financial and industrial interests succeeded in winning court decisions declaring the laws unconstitutional, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution specifically provided in Section 8, Article 1, that Congress shall have power to enact laws for the general welfare of the United States.

The Democratic administration has been referred to by opposition forces as, "Brain trusters," "Socialists," Communistic," "demagogues," and "theorists."

In support of the actions against the laws passed by the Democratic Administration such news articles and editorials as the following appeared in the Journal-Every Evening.

Editorial: November 12, 1935; The New Deal in Delaware; Today we began publication of the facts concerned with New Deal spending in Delaware..... It must be made clear that the story today is written as of November 1st. We wish it might have been as of November 12th today, but anybody who knows anything at all about red tape may be willing to admit that we are lucky to get facts as recently as of the first of the month. Meanwhile we shall be working on other New Deal agencies. It has taken us weeks to dig up the story of WPA. We hope it won't be that long before we can publish something else.

November 14, 1935. Does the farmer want to give the Government power to dictate always what crops he shall plant and how much of each, how many acres he may plow and how many shall he fallow?

That is what he faces when he blothely follows the lure of benefit payments and higher prices held out by the "A.A.A." (Agriculture Adjustment Administration.

November 16, 1935: The W.P.A. needs publicity. The President said "All work should be useful in the sense of affording permanent improvement in living conditions or in creating new wealth. At the time President Roosevelt spoke of these several "practiced principles," we went on record editorially as favoring work relief, even if its cost turned out to be higher. We believe there is a saving in human values through work relief. This money that you and I and our children are going to have pay back. Never forget that for a moment. There may be no big tax bill next year, such a thing would be hazardous for any party seeking to perpetuate itself in the executive saddle. But after election! Oh! after election.

Meanwhile the WPA is with us. We're quarantined with it for a long time to come. We have two choices; either we can let it alone and take a chance on the good and bad it may accomplish, or we can does it regularly with medicine of "pitiless publicity," for all its points; good, bad and indifferent.

December 10, 1935; The New Deal farm subsidiaries were denounced as bribery and robbery today in the United States Supreme Court, challenging the Constitutionality of the A.A.A. former Senator George Wharton Pepper (R.Pa.) argued the government, "offers a pecuniary reward to the farmer who cannot afford to decline it.

J. F. Pote
August 12, 1937

Points of Interest
Wilmington.
Churches

58. FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, west side of West Street. between Fourth and Fifth Streets, (open for services only) a red brick buildingof Flemish bond had its cornerstone laid in 1818,. It was erected to accommodate the congregation which had outgrown the edifice that was built on the same plot of ground in 1748 and was torn down after the opening of the present building September 25, 1817. The Friends first meeting house, built in 1738, was on the east side of West Street opposite the present building. In 1827 the so called "Hicksite Quakers" retained possession of the ground and buildings belonging to the Society of Friends at Fourth and West Streets. The orthodox members built a place of worship at the northeast corner of Ninth and Tatnall Streets; and in 1915 removed to the southeast corner of Tenth and Harrison Streets. Now during the summer months no services are held at the West Street meeting house as both congregations met at Tenth and Harrison Streets.

The FRIENDS BURYING GROUND is in the same block as the meeting house. A brick wall about six feet high. the upper portion of which is laid in Flemish bond, and topped with blocks of stone extends along West Street from Fourth to Fifth Streets. A heavy iron fence along Fifth, Washington and Fourth Streets completes the inclosure of the burying ground and meeting house. About two thousand vodies were inhumed here prior to 1824 when permits for interments were first required; since then about one thousand have been buried. Since 1900 only members of the old Quaker families have been buried here. A number of large maple and oak trees, an old elm and Japanese ginkgo tree give the plade restful appearance. John Dickinson, signer

of the Constitution, President of Delaware and President of Pennsylvania, (See p.) is buried here. Caleb P. Bennett, nephew of Daniel Boone, lieutenant in the Revolutionary War and Governor of Delaware is buried here, (see p.). Thomas Garrett, (see p.) lies beneath a large oak whichwas planted soon after his burial. A number of leading negroes of Wilmington drew the hearse to the grave of Garrett in honor of his services to their race. The low stones mark the graves of members of the Alrich, Bancroft, Bassett, Bringhurst, Canby, Ferris, Hilles, Hoopes, Price, Shipley and other settlers of Wilmington.

FRIEND SCHOOL originated in the original meeting house on West Street between High(Fourth) and Queen(Fifth) Streets. After the larger meeting house was erected in 1748, the original building was used exclusively for school purposes. Until 1786 only the "Three R's" were taught; but to compete with the old academy on Market Street a teacher was brought from Philadelphia to this institution on Quaker Hill, outside the limits of the borough of literati, and English grammar, Latin and Greek were introduced. In 1846 a new building was erected for the girls and in 1883 the school was enlarged and in 1839 another building erected. Near the entrance, the wall of the original building is discernible, in the Flemish bond, black glazed headers. Being the oldest school in the State in continuous operation in 1937 the old buildings were closed and a new school on a twenty acre site near Roch Manor was opened, thus taking it again beyond the city limits.

State Leaders 341
Politics.

File S-250 254

LOCATION - - State Wide

Submitted by J. Barton Cheyney,

Date April 1, 1936

J. EDWARD ADDICKS

J. Edward Addicks came into Delaware in 1888 under the emblem of the elephant and demonstrated the power of money in politics more definitely and conclusively than had ever been revealed before. Every hand in the State except those to whom he passed bread or gold, society in general, county and state government scorned him and the national Republican Committee turned his delegates out of the St.Louis Convention, after he had won the earlier fight in Delaware. Backed from an unknown source, with an obvious unlimited supply of money he carried on here from 1888 to 1905, in the interval spending perhaps, rumor said, nearly half a million dollars and promising as much more - if he won. He split the Republican party in twain just as it had been favored by a Democratic debacle, held the legislature deadlocked three sessions, kept the state out of a representative in the Senate for a term of years, and compelled his opponents to elect his political chief for a Senate seat. Addicks imported from Boston a shrewd Yankee political manipulator.

Addicks had made overtures to the Democrats before they lost their grip on the state, that he would finance their campaigns in exchange for the senate seat of Eli Saulsbury. He was repulsed, had gone abroad, and was in Paris when work came of the Republicans carrying Delaware -

for the first time since the Civil War. He "sensed" opportunity across the Atlantic and hastened home coming directly to Dover and announcing himself as a candidate for the Upper House of Congress. He offered to pay the expenses of future Republican campaigns and to see to it that the G. O. P. "stayed put" - in control.

He did not known a member of the legislature except one that lived near Claymont where he claimed a residence on the Joseph D. Wilson estate. He was wrapped in a seal fur ulster that came almost to his heels and further typified the Paris boulevardier by a bell-crowed silk hat that shone like polished brass. The legislators looked at him with amazement. He was introduced to some of the members. One advised him to change his rich attire for one more in accord with the occasion. He accepted the suggestion when he went back to his former temporary abiding place in Claymont by salvaging an old suit he had given to the Wilson gardner when moving to Philadelphia and giving up his Delaware residence.

Addicks obviously made no impression with the legislators who may have remarked "just another politician wanting an office," for his name did not go before them in 1889, and Anthony Higgins won by a bare majority of one.

The "log" of the legislature explains how close Addicks came to his cherished goal and how twice or thrice when the cup seemed held to his lips it was dashed to the earth.

It narrates also how the "Bostonian" set at defiance all the traditions of the Republican party kept the leaders in uncomfortable suspense for almost two decades - despised by good Delawareans.

Addicks made his actual debut in Delaware politics in 1897 with six members of the General Assembly supporting him for the United States Senate. He seemed to have forwarded his ambition through some inexplicable magic(or money) for he had political strength enough to frustrate the ambitions of Anthony Higgins to succeed himself, and of Col. Henry DuPont, who yearned for political honors and official residence in Washington. They,however, united against Addicks and Colonel DuPont was declared the choice of the legislature, but the U. S. Senate after sitting in the case many months refused to seat him because of a technical slip up in the balloting, or counting the ballot.

Addicks came into the next session of the general assembly in 1899 with a majority of the Republican members, -16 of the 31, leading DuPont by one. The convention was thrown into an uproar when three Democrats voted for him. There were almost knock downs and Addicks was accused of almost every offense. It was hinted that he had "fixed" enough other Democrats to assure him of election on the next ballot but while the assembly was in a fighting mad confusion - both Democrats and Anti--Addicks Republicans; the session automatically adjourned sine die in accord with a previous resolution fixing the day and hour for the end.

again the Legislature was deadlocked.

The Republican party in 1896 was split in half about evenly divided numerically - Addicks designated his wing, "Union Republicans," while the other faction adopted "Regular Republicans" for their partisan label. Each named a full ticket,but the division spelt defeat so they united on candidates from each of the tickets and the Republican won the Legislature by electing 29 out of the 52 members. The number had been increased by the new constitution of 1897.

The chances of Addicks had improved by the 1901 Legislative session. He started with 16 votes and to these three were added and by the last day of the session he had 22 supporters. He was so close to the goal that his opponents fearing to venture another ballot suggested a compromise which involved Addicks standing aside, but permitting him to name his choice. This was afterwards regarded as his greatest mistake. He named J. Frank Allee his pilot and organizer. His opponents named his bitterest enemy, L. Heisler Ball, both of whom were elected U. S. Senators. It was explained that Addicks had been given to understand that Allee after his election would resign the Senatorship and that the Governor would appoint him, (Addicks). Allee instead stuck to the "gift," and declared his superior's chances nil.

The perennial candidate, however, refused to be kicked aside and came back in 1905 with the support of 23 members of the legislature. His backers again reached for the thousandth time "Addicks or Nobody," which was his swan song for his backers deserted him until only 15 stood fast for him. Two months daily balloting was without result and again the legislature deadlocked.

Addicks discerned his power to be waning, his funds reduced and he submitted to a caucus agreement of the legislature, and when Governor Lea called a special session in 1906 DuPont won out even though three of Addicks' supporters did not record their votes. Twenty eight voting for DuPont, while the Democrats merly watched with grateful satisfaction the elimination of Addicks and his pernicious influence and corruption from Delaware politics.

It may be explained the accusations against Addicks included his accelearting cash lead many of their Democrats' voters into the greener pastures of the G.O.P., and kept it in power for most of the seventeen years, - a remarkable exhibition of the power of promises and purse. The session of 1905-06 was the final undoing of the persistent Addicks and he never came within the hailing distance of the Washington Senate again.

Addick's supporters through overzealousness, or purposely, lost their chief the election in 1905 at the polls by starting rough and tumble fights with election officials which closed some of the balloting places without votes being taken.

Otherwise Addicks would have made the grade. Twice before he was on the steps leading to the Washington Capitol. It was always charged, on the other hand, that his professed friends who accepted his money and gifts had never intended that he should be elected. They just sought to keep him in that hopeful state of mind that opened his purse.

Addicks in later years came back to Delaware to try again, but more as a suppliant than dictator to realize that he had been forgotten - friendless and moneyless. He sadly betook himself away, subsequently to New York, to be returned to Delaware after his demise about fifteen years ago, to be interred with his former partner, Mr. Wilson, in the old Newark Union Cemetery (Brandywine Hundred) near the subsequent burial place of his second wife, who was also the widow of Mr. Wilson.

It was claimed that Addicks paid as much as $75. or $100. for votes in some of the close districts, and he gave fortunes in Bay State Gas Stock, and promises to political followers - which however, proved to be without value. One of his favorite ways of overcoming the "prejudices" of voters, with families of three or four adults, was to have driven into their pastures a horse or cow, whichever, he had learned, they needed most. "The Santa Claus" visits occurred in the night, silently and secretly, but no one had to guess whence came the blessed gifts of live stock.

Perhaps the most sensational feature of Addick's campaigns was "inducsing Democrats to vote for him. There was always a suspicion as to why they joined the enemy. If they were promised cash for their disloyalty, there was evidence of "default." Other than the three Democratic legislators were primed and possibly paid to vote for Addicks and elect him but they broke their faith in fear of actual violence from their conferrees. What advantage Addicks sought in a senate seat - or who furnished the money for his campaigns no one has more than guessed. It was hinted that he tried for a foothold in National politics in connection with the Bay State Gas Company, which was "purposed" much along the lines of present holding companies. He sought a charter in Delaware for the Company, was refused by the Legislature but obtained one. He made a ridiculously low bid for Wilmington Gas Company control and failing in that he erected a gas retort on the south side of Christiana, but was refused permission of the Street and Sewer Commission to lay gas pipes through the city. Obviously Addicks was bluffing again for he publicly stated that if the city were to grant his request and dig open the trenches he would not put down a foot of gas pipe in Wilmington.

Addicks was by no means the first outlander who came to Delaware thinking it quite possible to find a high office ready to receive him. Two editors had tried and failed, and during the period that Delaware felt humiliated that the Legislature was about to sell the Senate seat to Addicks, another outlander - an industrialist of high repute stood

for Congress and while the rest of the G.O.P. ticket was elected, he was beaten by the ill-omened numerals expressing three thousand, three hundred and thirty three.

The era of Addicksism has been accurately referred to as the darkest pages in the political history of the First State of the Union.

It is also recalled that the most of the outstanding leaders of the Boston Gasman's (Addicks came here from Boston where he had accumulated consideredble money in gas) were reinstated in their party and their return rewarded with some of the most lucrative State offices.

REFERENCES: Personal recollections as Newspaper Correspondent.

Interviews with Addicks,

History of the State of Delaware, Henry C.Conrad, (3 Vols.) published by the Author, Wilmington, Delaware. 1908.

Gove Salusbury Lynch, former political leader of Sussex County,

U. S. Commissioner Albert F. Polk, former member of Congress and former Attorney for the General Assembly.

State Drawer
Politics

James R. Allen
June 10, 1937

JOHN EDWARD O'SULLIVAN ADDICKS

John Edward Addicks, promotor, frenzied financier, politician, and corrupter of public servants, son of John Edward and Margaretta (McLeod) Addicks, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on November 21, 1841. He attended the public schools until fifteen and then went to work in a wholesale dry goods house. At nineteen he entered the flour business of his uncle, Levi Knowles, and two years later was made a partner in the firm. While in the flour business, he introduced Minnesota spring wheat to Eastern farmers, and this brought him into the first public notice. His next adventure was in real estate which bankrupted him in the panic of 1873, but he soon recuperated from his losses.

After regaining his financial footing, he turned to the infant water-gas industry and devoted most of his time to the promotion of gas companies, although occasionally he would speculate in railroad and other stocks. He built gas works in Chicago, Jersey City, and Brooklyn, making large profits through the manipulation of contracts and stock issues. In 1882, he was the prime mover of what was known as the Chicago Gas Trust. It was the promotion and building of the gas plant at Brooklyn that gave him several years of financial and political warfare with Wall Street financiers. New York City being the home of "Standard Oil", Addicks' arch-enemy in the gas industry, all surrounding territory was tentatively considered as coming within its domains, and all other companies should not intrude upon such holy ground. After the smoke of several legal battles--in which several million dollars had been spent legally and illegally by both sides--had cleared away,

it showed Addicks to be seated firmly on the gas-throne in Brooklyn, for he held the majority of the stock and the presidency of the Brooklyn Gas Company. This wanton disregard for "Standard Oil's" sacred rights to monopolize the gas industry in Brooklyn aroused its ire, and it soon retaliated by invading the Addicks gas preserves in and around Boston.

Prior to the building of the Brooklyn gas plant, Addicks had gone to Boston and obtained some leases and royalties for supplying gas to certain districts both in and out of the city. He then applied to the Massachusetts Legislature for a charter to manufacture and sell gas in Boston, but failing to understand the intricacies of the Boston political machine, no charter was forthcoming.

In 1884, he organized and became president of the Bay State Gas Company, a New Jersey corporation, and a product of the first corporation incubator. When the Massachusetts Legislature refused him a charter, he attempted to make use of the privileges of the New Jersey corporation to consolidate the gas interests of Boston under one head,--that head to be J. Edward Addicks. Armed with the stocks of his company and additional authority to issue bonds to the aggregate of one and a half million dollars, Addicks descended upon Boston and began negotiations for the purchase of all the gas companies--five in all. His coming was heralded far and wide by advance messengers who told of the possibilities of cheap gas for the consumer, and large returns for the investor, and, according to Thomas W. Lawson, "made Boston look like the proverbial country gawk at circus time".

However, Addicks was not without his troubles, for it was found his New Jersey charter was lacking in authority to do in Massachusetts what it was authorized to do in its home State. But Addicks was the

kind of man who would not let such trivial matters stand between him and coveted dollars, and fate did not flash its redlight. He turned his attention to Delaware in the effort to obtain a charter that would enable him to carry out his consolidation scheme. His reasons for turning to Delaware were two-fold; the first was to secure a charter for his company, and the second, a bold plan to enter the halls of Congress so he might be able to pass helpful gas legislation.

In 1878, Addicks had married Laura Butcher of Philadelphia, and a short time later moved to Claymont. He was, at that time, just recuperating from his financial losses of five years previous and had need to economize. Thus, he gave up his residence in Philadelphia and sought a place in the country where the cost of maintenance would not be so great. He did not know at the time that he was living in Delaware, and it was not until several years later that he found this out. In 1886, he moved to Boston, deeding his Claymont home to his wife, who in turn, at his request, deeded it to Mrs. Ida Carr Wilson, who later became his third wife. He kept a bureau full of clothes at Mrs. Wilson's home and paid her 350 dollars per month board, although he only stopped there a few days out of the year. This established legal residence in the State.

Addicks' father had been a politician of some local prominence and had held the position of health officer at the Port of Philadelphia. Addicks himself had dabbled lightly in politics in Philadelphia and New York. His advent into Delaware for a charter for his proposed gas company brought him also into the national field of politics, in the long and fiercely contested effort to be elected to the United States Senate. It is said the first prompting in this direction came to him

in New York City in December, 1888, just after his return from Europe, where he had made a million dollars in a coup in Siberian railroads. Reading in a morning paper that the Delaware Legislature was deadlocked in a contest over a Senatorship, he immediately summoned his Boston political agent, and on the latter's arrival they started for Dover. On January 1, 1889, wearing a high silk hat and fur overcoat, he appeared with his agent and two or three other followers at the Hotel Richardson, Dover, and announced to newspapermen that he was a candidate for Senator, which at first was taken as a joke, but Addicks was serious.

Then began a campaign unique in American history. At a cost believed to have reached three million dollars, he strove by every means he could employ to obtain a majority of the Delaware Legislature. He did not enter into the fray at once, for that was not his method. His first move was to size up the situation, obtain his gas charter, and sound out the Legislature on his candidacy. A Dover attorney was employed to get an inventory of every member of the Assembly, a scheme he employed at each succeeding election, which would include such important information as where the member resided, whether married or single, whether he had a family and the number in the family, whether he owned his home or rented, the amount of debts and mortgages, and the names of the parties to whom such money was due. Within the space of two weeks the attorney had furnished him with the desired information, and was stunned when presented a check for twenty-five hundred dollars, because the attorney had been pondering over rendering a bill for two hundred and fifty dollars and thinking it probably was too high.

Addicks studied the information given him, as he did all succeeding inventories; then had his charter drawn up and presented to the Assembly. The Legislature at first looked upon his petition lightly and later cast it aside, but things began to happen. Some of the members of the Assembly who owed large sums on mortgages and other debts were faced with law-suits and foreclosure proceedings, and here Addicks came to the rescue and with his money stopped the mortgage sales and law-suits. Just what part he had played in the legal proceedings is not known, but Addicks knew where each legislator stood. Little by little the opposition began to melt away and before the Assembly adjourned Addicks was granted his charter, containing very broad powers, for the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware. He was soon ready to descend upon Boston and rout his enemy, "Standard Oil", which at that time had got control of the Brookline Gas Company and was paralleling Addicks lines and selling gas to his former consumers at fifteen to twenty-five cents cheaper per thousand feet.

He soon perfected the consolidation, according to Bostonian demands, but Bostonians didn't know Addicks. He still had a card up his sleeve. They were jubilant that they had been able to sell their properties and yet, as they thought, keep the control in their hands, but they soon learned that they had been left high and dry and that Addicks was the "Gas King" in Boston. He had built his Delaware company around the former New Jersey corporation, trading the Delaware stocks for stocks of the New Jersey company, and later pledging this stock with a trust company to obtain the money to buy the Boston gas companies. The trust company was to turn over all proxies to Mr. Addicks, and with these proxies and the majority of the stock of the Boston companies, Addicks was able to elect himself president of the parent company and all five subsidaries, or else place in command one

of his own lieutenants.

In 1890, he again turned his attention to Delaware and the United States Senate. A law then in effect deprived a person of his right to vote if he owed taxes. Addicks' first move at this time to win supporters to himself was by paying the tax bills of citizens, and soon he had a following. In the session of 189- "Addicks or Nobody" was the cry from his four devoted followers. In time he built up a formidable faction, called the Union Republican Party, and several times came close to success. His opponents were dubbed the Regular Republican Party. In 1895, a joint ballot resulted in a tie; in 1899 he obtained a plurality; and at other times, unable to win for himself, he prevented an election. In the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth Congress, Delaware was represented by but one Senator, and in the Fifty-seventh was unrepresented. This spectacular campaign aroused deep interest throughout the country, and denunciation of Addicks became the hackneyed theme in the press.

The contests were often close and exciting, with the Democrats working hard to keep their men in line. Occasionally two or three would desert. The highest point reached by Addicks was 23 at the beginning of the session of 1905. In 1903, an agreement was reached by which J. Frank Allee, an Addicks lieutenant, and L. Heisler Ball, one of the Regulars, were chosen Senators, Allee for the long term and Ball for the short term.

The end came in 1906. The Republicans, reunited, and led by the duPonts, had obtained a large majority in the two Houses of the Legislature. The joint vote for senator of June 12, 1907, was 36 for Col. Henry A. dupont and two for Addicks, eighteen Democratic members expressing no choice. The main fight had been between Col.

duPont and Addicks throughout most of the campaign. At one time Mr. duPont claimed he was elected, but the U. S. Senate refused to seat him. Addicks' idea of a senatorship was evidently that of a commodity that could be bought on the open market.

Financial disaster to Addicks followed almost immediately. He was a heavy speculator in copper stocks, and the decline in copper had wrecked his fortune which at one time was estimated between ten and twenty million dollars. His operations in gas were also entangled in costly litigation. In 1907, on the plea of the stockholders, who alleged fraud, a receiver was appointed for the Bay State Gas Company. A Federal Court awarded a judgment of $4,000,000 against Addicks, and he was soon hiding from subpoena servers. At one time he was found in a cheap tenement house in Hoboken without heat or light. He escaped and was not apprehended again until 1913. Taken into custody, he was released on $2,000 bail, which he forfeited. Two years later he was again arrested. The last four years of his life were believed to have been spent in extreme poverty.

Addicks was married three times. His second wife was Rosalie Butcher, a sister of his first wife. She sued him for a divorce in 1894, naming Mrs. Wilson as co-respondent. After a change in the character of the complaint, Addicks made no opposition, and the divorce was granted in 1896. Addicks thereupon married Mrs. Wilson.

The spectacular career of Addicks came to a close on August 7, 1919, when he died in comparative poverty at 328 W. Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, the residence of Dr. Rita Dunlevy. He was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, his native city.

Biography
J. Edward O'Sullivan Addicks
ALLEN

Bibliography:

No author. J. Edward Addicks, of Gas Fame, Dead. New York Times, New York City, New York. August 8, 1919. Page 9.

Johnson, Allen, Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. 1. Pages 104 & 105. Charles Scribner's sons. New York City. 1928.

Lawson, Thomas W., Frenzied Finance. Everybody's Magazine, New York City. Vol. XI. No. 2. August 1904, Pages 154 to 164 incl.; No. 3. September 1904. No. 4. October 1904, Pages 459 to 470 incl.

Kennen, George, Holding Up a State. Outlook, Vol. 73. 1903. Pages 277-283, 386-392, 429-436.

LOCATION: Kent County

March 17, 1937

Submitted by: J. Sweeney

Subject: Place names' origin and meaning; when and why did Jones or St. Jones Creek get its name?

Jones or St. Jones Creek got its name in 1671 because a Robert Jones was granted land in its vicinity.

An eponym of Kent County

Over two hundred and seventy-seven years ago the sluggish stream that flows past the present capital of the State appears to have been known as Warge Kijhlen, according to copies of a map made by a Swedish engineer prior to 1660. Translated into English the Warge Kijhlen became Wolf River, a name which must have been ephemeral because in 1669 that river, or one of its neighboring streams, was referred to as the "kill below Apoquinimy" and two years later it was identified as "a creek now called St. Jones (and St. Joans) his Creeke."

On April 15, 1671 (old style*), to his government at New York, the commander in Delaware, Captain John Carr "relates the desire of many families to come and settle below New Castle, at Apoquinimy and Bombay Hook; to be considered of. The most eminent amongst them are Mr. Jones, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Whale."

* Gregorian Calendar was adopted in 1752

4 and 14; 9:387 The government gave favorable consideration to Captain Carr's communication, consequently between April 15 and June 17, 1671, the captain and his aides granted land in Delaware to Mr. Robert Jones and Mr. George Whale and on the latter date (June 17) Governor Francis Lovelace officially confirmed these grants -- and appointed Mr. Walter Wharton surveyor-general of Delaware.

4 and 14 Copies of the final patents, dated June 17, 1671, respectively describe Jones' and Whale's land as being on the north and north-east side of a creek now called St. Jones his Creeke and a creek now called St. Joans his Creeke, being about a mile above Murder Creek. Careful research reveals no earlier recording of the name, St. Jones Creek, therefore it was applied between April 15, and June 17, 1671.

Then which of the grantees caused the name to be given to 18:v.2, p.1028 the stream? Not Mr. Whale; he never settled on his newly-acquired land, and why should he dedicate the creek to St. Joans? Therefore it was Mr. Jones; he settled on his estate by the creek, and in 1679 he was one of seven who stood "Justly Indebted unto y^{e} Estate 16:381 of Capt^{n} John Carr deceased; each of them twoo Bevers for Pattents by Capt^{n} Carr heretofore upon their desires brought from New York."

Now we know that Jones or St. Jones Creek got its name in 1671 because a Robert Jones was granted land in its vicinity, hence the only questions that remain are: Did Robert Jones originally call the creek St. Jones his Creeke? Did someone else originally name the creek Jones Creek or St. Jones his Creeke?

The "St." has frequently been used as part of the names of the stream ever since 1671, and Governor Edmund Andros created

9:484 Etc. St. Jones County out of the Whorekill in 1680, consequently it was known by that name until 1682. Such, briefly, is the life of the "St." that was imported to Delaware from New York.

9:605 In November 1682 the counties of Delaware were officially called New Castle, Jones, and Whorekill alias Deal or New Deal. On December 6, 1682* the freemen of these counties used the name 9:610 Jones in a petition to Penn's assembly for an act of union to unite their counties to the Province of Pennsylvania, consequently the 9:611-615 Act of Union was read three times before the assembly, approved by that body, and signed by William Penn. Thus eleven years after the eminent Mr. Jones formally exprest his desire, the freemen proposed and voted for Jones, rather than St. Jones, and the result of their action was written into the carefully enacted "Great Law."

Penn and Penn's men were men of letters so of course they studied the then-complete public records in order to lend force to their dispute over the boundary between the dominion of Penn and that of the second Lord Baltimore. To do this they should examine the two-year-old records of Jones and St. Jones County as it bordered on Maryland. Likewise they should peruse the records of the Whorekill, which embraced the St. Jones district prior to 1680, as it also bordered on Maryland. Probably during the course of these examinations Penn and his aides found the reason for using the name Jones County, so their refusal to adopt the St. may be due to the fact that they traced the cognomen back about a decade to grantee Robert Jones. At any rate the name Jones was not good enough for Penn because towards the close of the year 1682 he ordered 9:606 that Jones County should thence forth be called Kent County.

* Old Style Calendar.

During the decade in which Robert Jones received the patent
4 & 14 there were references in other patents to Jones his Land and sd Jones his Line of marked Trees. An official transcription of these and contemporary patents is now on exhibition in the Hall of Records, Old State House, Dover, Delaware. It is beautifully handwritten, and of course the original verbiage is preserved. This verbiage shows that the provincial clerks were either careless or rather uneducated, and court records handwritten in the 1680's and late
4,14 16,16a and 20 1670's show that the court clerks had little schooling and some of the immigrants could not sign their names -- so they made marks instead.

Now after Captain Carr and his aides first granted Jones his land a petition for the confirmation of the grant was forwarded to the governor at New York. Obviously that petition was in almost illegible handwriting and it bore reference to Jones his Land and sd Jones his Creeke. Then it is extremely possible that in writing the final patent to Jones the careless or uneducated clerk scribbled St. Jones his Creeke instead of sd Jones his Creeke that apparently was also scribbled in the petition for the final patent.

Again at that time almost every estate in Delaware had some name such as Hodges Deserts, James his Valley, and Gadd his Land. These and most of the other estates were named for the men who first owned them, and in the patent to Gadd there is reference to sd Gadds his Creeke. However, it appears that Jones his Land was the only name for Robert Jones' estate, so why was it not dedicated to St. Jones along with the creek that flowed by it? The answer is obvious -- said saint was born illegitimately in New York.

About the time William Penn came to Delaware a number of Welsh settlers, including some by the name of Jones, also arrived and settled in the vicinity of Jones Creek. No doubt the name St. Jones was perpetuated by those Welsh immigrants, 2 & 17 because Welsh geography and history reveal a Welsh mania for dedicating places to saints. Furthermore the Welsh Johns, Johnson, 1:433 and Johnes were originally spelt and pronounced Jone versus Jones and there is a record of Sussex County, Delaware, to show that 20:117 Johnson was also spelt Jnoson in 1684. Therefore the interchangeable use of the names St. Jones and St. Johns for Jones Creek is accounted for.

In the Wilmington Institute Free Library there is now 13a A Map of Maryland and Delaware Counties and the Southern Part of New Jersey dated 1757 with pencil. Jones Creek appears on this map, therefore it probably precedes the appearance of St. Jones Creek on a map.

10 At the present time the stream is popularly called Jones Creek by residents in its vicinity, and so it appears in a recent 3 booklet, entitled Delaware, published by the Bureau of Markets department of the State Board of Agriculture. Finally, as Friend Penn had the nerve to end the existence of St. Jones County and Jones County and as we have sufficient reasons to do so, we ought at least put an end to St. Jones Creek and St. Johns Creek not later than now.

Bibliography:

1. Bardsley, C.W., M.A. A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames. New York: 91 & 93 Fifth Ave.; London: Henry Frowde, 1901. 837 p.

2. Bradley, A.G. In the March and Borderland of Wales; With Sketches of the Country by W.M. Meredith. New York and Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co. London: Archibald Constable & Co. Ltd., 1905. 430 p. Maps and illus.

3. Bureau of Markets of the State Board of Agriculture. (booklet entitled) Delaware. Milford, Delaware: Milford Chronicle Publishing Co., 1936. 76p. illus.

4. Duke of York Record; manuscript copy from the original on file at Albany, New York, dated 1656-1679. This ms. copy is now on exhibition in the Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware.

5. Eastman, Mary Huse, Librarian, who gave valuable advice and apparently has a mental index of nearly every book, etc., in the Wilmington Institute Free Library.

6. Eckman, Jeannette, Director of Professional and Service Projects of the Works Progress Administration of Delaware. Road Book; being an historical and a colorful treatise on the roads of Delaware. Mss. form in possession of the author and unpublished at this time -- March 1937.

7. Federal Writers of 1936. New Castle on the Delaware. Sponsored and Published by the New Castle Historical Society, 1936. 142 p. illus. -- plus index.

8. Funk & Wagnalls' dictionaries; New Std. & Comprehensive Std.

9. Hazard, Samuel, Annals of Pennsylvania, 1609-1682. Philadelphia, Pa.: Hazard and Mitchell, 1850. 664 p.

10. Higgins, Anthony, of the American Guide Project of the Works Progress Administration.

11. Johnson, Amandus, Ph.D. Geographia Americae .. Based on Surveys and Notes Made in 1654-1656 by Peter Lindestrom; Translated from the Original Manuscript with Notes, Introduction and an Appendix of Indian Geographical Names with their meansings. Philadelphia: The Swedish Colonial Society, 1925. 418 p. Maps & Illus.

12. Johnson, Amandus, Ph.D. Swedish Settlements On the Delaware. Philadelphia: Swedish Colonial Society, 1911. 2 v. Maps.

13. Kent County Delaware Court Record A 1680-1682; being the original handwritten manuscript bound in one volume of 162 p.

13a Map of Maryland and Delaware Counties and the Southern Part of New Jersey By T. Kitchin, dated 1757 with pencil and apparently torn out of an old book. It is now in the Wilmington Free Library.

14. Original Land Titles in Delaware, Commonly Known as the Duke of York Record, 1656-1679. Wilmington, Del.: Sunday Star Print. (n.d.)

15. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. 16, The Breviate In the Boundary Dispute Between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Harrisburg, Pa.: Edwin K. Meyers, 1891. 790 p.

16. Records of the Court of New Castle, Delaware, 1676-1681. Pub. by Colonial Society of Pa. Lancaster, Pa.: Wickersham Printing Co., 1904. 543 p.

16a Records of the Court of New Castle, Delaware, 1681-1699. Pub. by Col. Soc. of Pa. Meadville, Pa.: Tribune Publishing Co., 1935. 253p.

17. Rhys, John, M.A., and David Brynmor-Jones, LL.D. The Welsh People; Chapters on their Origin, History, etc. With Two Maps. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1900. 678p.

18. Scharf, J. Thomas, A.M., LL.D. History of Delaware 1609-1888. Philadelphia: L.J.Richards & Co., 1888. 2 v. illus. (This history contains errors -- J.S.)

19. The Times Survey Atlas and Gazetteer of the World.

20. Turner, C.H.B. Some Records of Sussex County, Delaware. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott, 1909. 387 p.

21. Vincent, Francis, A History of the State of Delaware -- With a Description of Its Geography and Geology. Philadelphia: John Campbell, 1870. 1 v. 478 p.

22. With general reading of the political and religious histories of the counties in and immediately near Delaware.

(J.S.)

State Drawer: 36
Points of Interest

Every Evening
Dec. 13, 1932:8

JOHN DICKINSON

1932 Marks the 200 anniversity of Dickinson's birth.

"This evening's article makes use of an article contained in a scrapbook compiled by Miss Ferris's aunt, Miss Anna M. Ferris, who died in 1890. She was a member of the original board of the Children's Home and a Friend. The article, saved in the scrapbook, is written by the Rev. S.F. Hotchkiss under the title "Governor Dickinson, a Man Whose Memory is Honored in Delaware and Pennsylvania." The clipping is from the "Delaware County (Pennsylvania) American."

" As one drives from Chester to Wilmington, after passing the Church of the Ascension, at Claymont, in the northern border of Delaware, on the right is the residence of the well-known artist, F.O.C. Darley styled the "Wren's Nest." Next comes a country school house. Surrounding this building and stretching some distance toward Wilmington is a farm which was owned by Governor Dickinson. The part of it where he sometimes resided is now the property of Mr. McComb (the late James C. McComb), though the whole farm was long in the possession of the late George Lodge. The ancient farmhouse in the rear of the McComb mansion was the one occupied at times by the Governor and his family. The farm is noted as having in its woods the old Indian field. The new Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad (this refers to the B&O. line) cuts the property."

"I am indebted to Mr. William C. Lodge, son of George Lodge, for some of the points now noted. The house is said to have been built by D. Buckley of Hopeful Furnace. On the outside the 1666 date is carved. This is truly antique. While my informant states that the Governor was reported to be the owner of 50 plantations

Taken from Wm. C.Lodge.

in Delaware and Maryland, a member of the family tells me the statement is excessive. At least it shows the popular idea of him. One large plantation was near Dover. Another was the "Blue Ball" property, so named from a hotel on the Concord Pike in Brandywine Hundred, Del. (Presumably this was at Concord Pike and Faulk Road). It was probably this property or a portion of it which was owned by his relatives, the genial Dr. John Dickinson Logan, of Nicetown, lately deseased. Still another farm was situated at Dilworthtown, Chester Co., Pennsylvania."

" Some facts: John Dickinson was the son of Samuel Dickinson and Mary Cadwalader, the daughter of John Cadwalader. He was born on Nov. 2 A.D. 1732, in Croise-dore, Talbot Co., on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. July 19 A.D. 1770, he married Mary Norris, only living child of Isaac Norris of Fair Hill and Sarah Logan, daughter of William Penn's faithful secretary, James Logan of Stenton, at Wayne Junction, Germantown."

From Sketch written by Deborah Logan.

"His children: Sally Norris Dickinson, who died unmarried and Maria Dickinson who married Albanus Logan of Stenton.

"Governor Dickinson died February 14 A.D. 1808 in Wilmington, Delaware.

"His wife was the eldest daughter of my uncle Isaac Norris, Poor people received the daily remnants of food, for she believed that what God had given should not be hoarded. All the surplus of her large income went to works of Charity."

Will, Elkton Md.

1765

In the name of God Amen I Alexander Hutcheson at Head of Elk knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, and after Death the Judgment, and of common sound mind and memory, would endeavor to set my affairs in Order according to his commandment, Thus: 1 Saving the Orchard the Meadow and Buildings clear one hundred acres of Land S:W; or S:E; Quarters of my Plantation @ the Head of Elk at the Discration of Thomas James Esq. that so it may be with his Majesty's Leave together with the Advice of the Presbytery late of New Castle now Lancaster: and that for a Meeting House on the Spot and the Encouragement of the Young Seminary of Learning in New Ark in New Castle County to be divided betwext both upon the Consideration of ten Shillings Yearly if demanedfive Shillings each.

Jan. 4, 1765

Alex Hutcheson

JOHN HESSELIUS

Hesselius, John (1728-Apr. 9, 1798) portrait painter, son of Gustavus Hesselius /q. v./ and his wife, Lydia, was probably born in Prince Georges County, Md. His youth was spent in Philadelphia where his father had returned in the early thirties, and there is no question that it was under his father's tutelage that he first learned to paint. It was doubtless on one of his frequent painting expeditions to Maryland that he met and married, on Jan. 30, 1763, a wealthy young woman, Mary Woodward. She was the widow of Henry Woodward of "Primrose Hill," an Anne Arundel County planter, and the daughter of Col. Richard Young who lived near Annapolis. This marriage into the prominent Young family insured Hesselius the patronage of the wealthy landholding aristocracy of the province. While his early portraits show the effect of his father's teaching, during the fifties he came under the influence of John Wollaston /q. v./ the English artist who "in the grand style" painted extensively in Maryland and Virginia at this time. Not only the "almond eyes" but a certain similarity in the pose of the figure characterized the work of both artists. In the latter sixties and down to the time of his death in 1778 Hesselius' work deteriorated, portraits painted during the last 10 years of his life being rather wooden and stereotyped in their execution. At this period nearly all the women he painted looked middle-aged and strangely similar, and were dressed in costumes almost identical. In only a slightly lesser degree is the same similarity to be found in his portraits of men and children.

Hesselius was probably the most prolific painter of the pre-Revolutionary period, his known portraits numbering nearly a hundred. Writing to William Dunlap about 1824, Robert Gilmer of Baltimore, perhaps the first American art collector of importance, refers to him as "Hesselius by whom the greater part of the family portraits in the old mansions of Maryland was painted, and that in a respectable manner," (William Dunlap, History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States, 1834, I, 131). The old mansions of Virginia and Philadelphia might well have been included in the statement. To say that he was the equal of any American-born artist whose career was confined to the pre-Revolutionary period is perhaps fainter praise than he really deserves. The portraits of Samuel Chew and his wife, and the three charming portraits of the children of Benedict Calvert, show strongly the Wollaston influence. The later portrait of Governor Johnson in the Maryland Historical Society and that of his wife, and those of Mrs. John Moale and of Col. Edward Fell and his wife, are typical of the more conventionalized style which usually characterized his later work. Many of Hesselius' portraits are found signed. Occasionally they are dated and signed on the front, but the great majority of his portraits show in his large, clear, round handwriting on the back of the canvas the name and age of the subject, as well as the signature of the artist and the date.

Hesselius lived until his death at "Bellefield," a fine plantation of about a thousand acres on the Severn River near Annapolis which he acquired through his wife. He had the affection and respect of the community. He lived and was for several years

a vestryman and warden of St. Anne's church, Annapolis. Although of independent means he continued to work actively at his profession until within a short time of his death. He died in his fiftieth year, leaving a widow, one son, and three daughters, and is buried on his plantation.

[Gustavus Hesselius, the Earliest Painter and Organ-Builder in America, "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Apr. 1905; "Young-Woodward-Hesselius Family Record, 1737-1820," "Md. Hist. Mag., Sept. 1926; Charles Henry Hart MSS., Frick Art Reference Library; register of St. Anne's Parish, Anne Arundel County, Md; will of John Hesselius.] J. H. P-s.

(James Hall Pleasants).

Dictionary of American Biography,
Vol. VIII, p. 598-599.

MARYLAND

W. H. Conner
December 7, 1938

ART

John Hesselius

John Hesselius was a son of Gustavus Hesselius. He painted nearly 100 portraits and was perhaps the most prolific portrait painter in the pre-revolutionary period.

Says Robert Gilmor, of Baltimore, who was probably the first American art collector of importance:

> "Hesselius by whom the greater art of the family portraits in the old mansions of Maryland was painted, and that in a respectable manner."

Hesselius was much influenced by Wollaston, an English artist who painted very extensively in Maryland and Virginia in the 1700's.

Encyclopaedia File

John Cuningham
April 5, 1940

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK

1939

Delaware has a completely state-administered program of public assistance. It has, however, divided its responsibilities for public welfare among a large number of state departments and agencies. Programs in effect are: Old Age Assistance and Aid to Dependent Children, both federally aided; and a state-aided and state-administered program of general assistance. There is a State Commission for the Blind, semi-public in form, but no program of public assistance to the blind as a separate category. Local relief is confined to hospitalization and burial, and is provided by the levy courts (equivalent to county commissioners) of the three counties, without state participation or supervision.

The State Old Age Welfare Commission was created in 1931 primarily, as its name implies, to administer Old Age Assistance. It also manages the State Welfare Home, a state almshouse and infirmary erected in 1931 to replace county almshouses; and by process of accretion has taken on the administration of general assistance as state funds for this purpose have been made available. It also sponsors the distribution of federal surplus

commodities and is the state selection agent for Civilian Conservation Corps and state certification agent for NYA and WPA. Original appointments to the Commission were made by the governor; subsequent appointments and replacements are by the chief justice. The Commission appoints an executive director and other personnel. There is no state civil service system, but the two state boards have established personnel standards. Local administration is by the SOAWC and the MPC respectively, from their central offices, and there are no local advisory committees.

/There is also a State Board of Charities in the state, but its functions are confined to administering child welfare services and making annual inspection and report to the governor on state institutions, most of which are managed by separate board of trustees./

No county funds are involved in OAA. The state and the county share equally the portion of ADC allowances not reimbursable from the federal government. The levy courts are billed by the SOAWC for one-half the sums spent as General Assistance. Local and state agencies, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, bore 15.9 percent of the total cost of WPA projects in this State, the federal government paying the balance. The Farm Security Administration is financed wholly from federal funds.

Eligibility

Eligibility is determined entirely by the state agencies responsible for each program.

/The Delaware WPA declined to furnish information concerning the method of certification in that state./

Residence

.... For ADC, children must be living with a person standing in loco parentis but not necessarily a relative, in a home which meets the requirements of the state. The custodian must have lived in the state for one year and, by resolution of the MPC, the custodian or the child must have lived in the county for one year. Recipients of general assistance must have lived two years in the state and one year in the county, during which time they must have been self-sustaining. No special provision is made for persons with state but no county residence. Nonresidents are not eligible for assistance nor may they be certified for WPA employment.

Delaware

"There is a State Commission for the Blind, semi-public in form, but no program of public assistance to the blind as a separate category."

Public Welfare, Delaware:

An analysis of Delaware's complicated welfare structure, together with a recommended plan for simplification, may be found in the Public Welfare Survey of the State, made for the Delaware Citizens' Association by the American Public Welfare Association, and published in June, 1938.

/office - American Public Welfare Association
address

Politics State Drama

MEMORANDUM (Copy) 375

To The Librarian of Congress

From the Division of Bibliography

Referring to letter of Mr. K. A. Horner, Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration, Delaware Trust Bldg., Wilmington, Del., asking for information or references on the "Wilmington Conspiracy".

August 19, 1936

The reference to the so-called "Wilmington Conspiracy" in the Encyclopaedia Britannica occurs in the biographical sketch of Louis McLane (14th ed., New York, 1929, v. 14, p. 593-594) We have examined the various works quoted in the bibliographical references given at the end of this sketch and find the following account of the matter in F. Lee Benns' "The American struggle for the British West India carrying-trade, 1815-1830" Indiana University Studies, v. X, March 1923, (Bloomington, Ind., 1923. 207 p):

> "With the appointment of Mr. McLane as minister to England (1829, shortly following Jackson's inauguration) the Opposition newspapers quickly spread the rumor that the negotiation of a commercial treaty with Great Britain was contemplated. This 'rumor of the day' declared that Jackson intended to make a 'deal' with the British Government in which, by way of exchange for the liberty of trade with the British colonies, the United States would surrender a portion of its duties on British woolen or other manufactures. It was thought possible that even the American coasting trade might 'be swapped' for this privilege. The report that there was to be an important conference between some of the Administration leaders at Wilmington, Delaware, prior to Mr. McLane's departure for England further strengthened this belief that there was 'something in the wind'. Rumor had it that the new minister to England had summoned Mr. Cambreleng--destined to be chairman of the Committee on Commerce in the House--to come in post haste to Wilmington whither the Secretary of State was also to repair, and that there the subject of the commercial treaty would be handled by the distinguished trio. A meeting of some sort actually did take place, and what was later ridiculed by the Administration prints as the 'Wilmington Conspiracy' was the surmise on the part of the Opposition that the conference had been held to deliberate to what extent it would be safe for the Jackson party to surrender a portion of the American tariff in return for the right to trade directly with the British colonies." (p. 103-104)

Foot-note references are given, exclusively to the newspapers of the time. We have not succeeded in finding that any books or periodical articles have been published on the subject of the "Wilmington Conspiracy".

Respectfully submitted,

Anne L. Baden

Acting Chief Bibliographer

J. Barton Cheyney.
November 16, 1936.

Folklore

State Drawer
Folklore Politics

"Widewake" Parades of Long Ago.

The shifting customs of the public ended the picturesque noisy torchlight processions that in former days were regarded as the most effective vote stimulator of campaigns in the last century. They perhaps reached their zenith with the birth of the Republican party and the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. From that time until the abolition of wide awaking the processions took on many and various changes until they dimmed all other features of a national campaign.

Directly after the Presidential tickets were named by national party conventions the wideawake fervor began to manifest its self and by the middle of September it had developed into marching clubs in every city, town village or even cross-roads. The politics of every voter was at once known by the company he was keeping, for the electors divided into two distinct political camps, developed such hostilities or hatred towards each other the political disputes not infrequently started physical encounters.

The "Wideawake" parader was an object of curious interest. He and all of his club fellows were dressed exactly alike in caps and capes of oil cloth which in addition to the showey effect protected them against accidentally setting his clothing afire from the oil which kept his torch burning and smoking. Some of the clubs with patrician pretentions, for some reason or other wore light colored spats which seemed to impart class to the procession. The torches were utilized not only for

377

illumination of the streets and for their flaming glazes - smouldering miles of solid fire, but in drilling or exercising in the manual of arms, which was a feature of wide awaking. Usually the procession was headed by candidates or party leaders in carriages, and next would come the agile drum major in bear skin shako, handling his baton with such vigor that he rarely went unapplauded. Long lines of men bearing torches over their right or left shoulder followed stepping to the time of drums. There were bands until the night air rang with the martial music. Each company was officered after the military model, captain and lieutenats flag bearers. Stalwart voters displayed huge transparencies revealed evils of Democracy, or the virtues of being a stalwart Republican-or vica versa.

The sidewalks were usually crowded with applauding men, women and children. The younger women brought bouquets; edging their way to the curbside they passed them to marching man who made the closest approach to the givers ideal. Such floral courtesies significantly expressed the donor's admiration for that particular man in oil cloth or cemented ties between the donor and recipient already established. The torch light parades doubtless developed many romances that ripened in to permanent affection - marriage.

The whole city or town was aglow over such demonstration and Democratic misses joined their Republican sisters, in serving after viewing the parade serving, the good-looking marchers with hot coffee and sandwiches. There were no party lines at the refreshment "hand-out". The deepest dyed daughter of an advocate of Jeffersonian doctrines smilingly and gladly

waited upon the descendants of Hamilton.

Nor were the houses along the street-line of march- niggardly of the courtesies to the visiting marchers. The Republican or Democrats along the route decorated their homes; illuminated them from cellar to garrett. Rows of tallow candles fastened on narrow pine strips gave to every window a glowing welcome, though not infrequently spread sputtering grease over carpets or firing curtains. The family foregathered on the front stoop-weather permitting - waved flags and cheered as the widewakes strutted by. There were flags everywhere. They did service for the parades of both political parties. Banner spanned the streets, picturing and naming the candidates but these scarcely mattered for one soon fathered the impression that the paramount motif of the marchers was social rather than political. They just "loved" to be admired by young women and girls who viewed them from the sidelines and smilingly served them with refreshments.

On such occasions visiting marchers came from most nearby cities and towns. The railroads brought train loads of men with torches and other celebrants came in carriages, horse-back or afoot.

Widewaking-or torch light processions - were finally prohibited in Wilmington by an ordinance of City Council, in 1880, following a riotous outbreak on marchers in the Garfield campaign. They, however, were on the wane because of the fact that they aroused too much political "bad blood" without accomplishing any definite effect on electors. The subsequent session of the State legislature enacted a law which extended the inhibition to all of Delaware.

Personal Recollections; newspaper reports; Personal interviews

State Prgm 379
Folder: Politics

LOCATION - - Wilmington File W-250
25-4

Submitted by J. Barton Cheyney,

Date April 29,1936.

Mrs. Julia Tallman

Mrs. Frank C. Tallman is the most outstanding woman in the political circles of Delaware. She has been proposed for Congress, Representative at Large from Delaware, or for a seat in the Senate, once filled by a Bayard or a Clayton,or indeed she might sit in the Governor's seat at Dover did she not prefer to be part of the ensemble instead of the star. Mrs. Tallman has served on the National, State and County Committees and her conferees regard her as the biggest and individual asset of the Grand Old Party, for she is a Republican unswerving in her loyalty to its platform promises and its principles. She is head of the local forces of her party as this is written prior to the November election (1936) and is demonstrating that women are not alone voters,but can be leaders in such movements. Mrs. Tallman is regarded highly by her contemporaries not, however, for the reason that she has a large social following or that her occasional functions for party co-workers are an oasis in the usual dreariness of political life, so much as that she is most democratic in everything except her politics. It is asserted that she could get more votes, for any office, than any other candidate on the same ticket,but what provokes the leaders is that she prefers to remain in the background. Mrs. Tallman is one Delaware woman who came and stays in the political game because she likes it.

She,however, has many other interests outside of the politics, less thrilling but perhaps more helpful to the beneficiaries of her activities, Social Welfare Work has a strong appeal for her as it did in the World War period, when she was lending aid and counsel to the cause of the Allies. She is still active in the American Red Cross.

In charities and beneficiences at home she is unfailing in helpful co-operation especially as a member of the society bent upon the ex termination of tuberculosis. The Preventorium for safeguarding children against the disease was instituted largely through the group of philanthropists of which she is an active member.The Mayor also chose her for one of the committee of citizens for the administering relief to the unemployed and Mrs. Tallman headed the New Century Club which was substantially and permanently benefitted through her provision for the enlargement of the home. Interested in the Boy's Club, Y.W.C.A. Flower Market, Christmas Shop, Mrs. Tallman is indeed a generous benefactress of both her time and substance. The Tallman Wilmington home and their summer residence,(Tallmans' Friendly Island) one of the Thousand Isle groups in the St. Lawrence are centres of frequent social functions.

Reference:- Newspaper Clippings and Personal Information.

LOCATION - - Delaware

File No.240

Submitted by J. Barton Cheyney,

Date August 17,1936.

State

Political Rallies of Old Times.

Gone is the torch, and oil cloth cap and cape of the presidential campaign of the earlier times. The great ox roasts have dwindled to a tiny ham sandwich and a cup of coffee. The cider barrel and log cabin that featured the political parades of the first Harrison have been set back with other forgotten things and the campaigns of today have lost the enthusiasm and zip of those of the middle of the last century.

These political meetings were functions of importance. The candidates were always present to meet their prospective constitutents, and the men of quality in the neighborhood came dressed at their very best. They were obliged to maintain the dignity of their party both sartorially and socially. The affected tall hats usually white in color, and displayed fancy waistcoats under their fashionaly cut coats. They sensed and appreciated their importance as a strong link in the political chain. The younger men rode on horses and wore striking uniforms and carried blasing torches which perhaps spilled kerosene from the bowl, as the torch occasionally revoled as the horse might unexpectedly rear and cavort in terror at the tooting and drumming of the band.

The speakers were introduced with much acclaim, if he happened to be a new comer in the community. They perhaps set the model for political stump propaganda by abusing or villifying the candidates of the opposing ticket-a custom that grows with years. There were never two sides to any question discussed at these meetings. There was never agreement on a single issue of a campaign. Everything

was right as advocated by the one party while nothing but wrong was the estimates of the rival partisans.

The wives and daughters largely refrained from participating in these political gatherings, for women were without votes and men esteemed their views on the issues of the day with no more interest than they would the clucking of a mother hen assembling her little brood out of harm's way.

The meetings were usually held at a public house or at some cross roads store or smithy. If the former staged the gathering the orator mounted the front porch with a table before him. Thereon were a pitcher and tin cup which always left the impression that the orator had other than pure water with which to moisten his over worked throat. He spoke loud and in making a high point would rise on tip toes and shout lustily some challenge to the opposing party members. There were lusty cheers many of which were impelled by copious drinks of hard liquor at the hotel bar. The meetings were a harvest for the innkeepers, who before the days of extensive travel depended more upon the money that came across the"mahogany" than that garnered by the dining room.

Ox roasts were frequent and always drew crowds. The carcass was strung on a large "spit" above a hot fire of hickory coals - basted and turned until the exterior was crisp and tempting. Then the masters of the knives would dissect the beef down to the last rib. Politics seemingly made the voters as hungry as bears and one ox to fifty men was a modest serving.

The roats were more frequently held in the afternoon than in the evening, but at whatever time the beef was "done", there were no lack of hungry voters, ready. The political meetings in the country came to be regarded as an autumn diversion to which the country voters were entitled, but whether the speech making swerved any elector's political faith inherited from his ancestors no man knoweth. In these later days the telephone, the newspapers and the radio have largely appropriated the aims and purposes of the old time partisan assemblages on the front porch of a country tavern. They are however, enough meetings still to keep stirred to the fighting point the animosity of voters of opposite parties.

REFERENCES: - - Personal Recollections.

4p.

State Journal 384
Newspapers

Submitted by M. Margaret Moor

Date October 12, 1936

See June 8, 1938

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS IN THE STATE (1935)

Delmar - Bi-state weekly (uses mats) ...Friday ...Democratic estab.-1932. Subscription $1.00 G.T. and E. F. Jones editors; G. T. Jones Printing Co., Publisher. Circulation estimated 800.

Dover - Delaware Republican ... Friday ... Republican ... estab.-1907 ...Subscription $1.50 ... L.P.Simmons editor, Delaware Republican Publisher. Circulation not listed.

Delaware State News (uses mats) ... Thursday ... Democratic ... estab.-1902 ... Sub. $1.50 ... James C. Wickes ... Editor and Publisher ... Circulation estimated 2900.

Index ... (uses mats) ...Thursday...Democratic ... estab.-1887 ...Sub. $1.50 ...James H. Hughes, Editor and publisher ...Circulation estimated 1,500.

State Sentinel ... (uses mats) ... Wednesday ... Independent Republican estab.-1884 ...price...$1.50 James F. Allee Jr., Editor, Capital Printing Company, Publishers. Circulation not listed.

Georgetown - Sussex Countian ... (uses mats) ...Friday ...Republican ...estab.-1886 ...Subscription $1.00 ... Publishers report 1,500 circulation, Robert C. Houston, Editor and publishers.

Harrington - Journal ... Friday ... Democratic ... 1913 estab. Sub. $1.00 ... J. Harvey Burgess, Editor and pub-

lisher. Circulation not listed.

Laurel - State Register (uses mats) ... Friday ... Democratic Estab.-1884 price $1.50 ... R. S. Brock, Editor, State Register Printing Company, Publisher. Publishers report circulation ... 1.500.

Lewes - See Rehoboth Beach... Delaware Coast News.

Middletown- Transcript ... (uses mats) ... Thursday ... Republican Estab.-1868. Subscription $1.00 ... Thomas S. Fouracre, Editor and Publisher. Circulation not listed.

Milford- Chronicle ... (uses mats) ... Friday ... Republican Estab. -1878 Subscription $1.50 ... office in Sussex County ... Milford Chronicle Publishing Co. Circulation sworn 6,574.

Newark- Delaware Ledger (uses mats) ... Friday ... Independent Estab. -1789 Subscription $1.50 ... S.H.Caufman Jr., Editor; Delaware Ledger Company Publisher. Sworn circulation 1,500 ... Free dist. ... 1,500.
Post ... (uses mats) ... Thursday ... Independent ... estab.-1910 Subscription $1.50 ... Harry H. Cleaves, Editor; Post Publishing Company. Circulation not listed.
University of Delaware Review ... (uses mats) ... issued only during the Academic year ... Wednesday ... Collegiate ... estab. -1897 ... Subscription $2.00 Students of the University of Delaware, Editors and Publishers. Circulation not listed.

Rehoboth Beach Delaware Coast News ... Friday ... Indepndent ... founded 1928 ... Sub. $1.50 ... Circulation also in Lewes ... Rowland B.Ingram, Editor and Publisher ...est.1900 circu.

Seaford- Leader ... (uses mats) ...Friday ... Independent ... Estab.-1928 ... Sub. $1.00 W. Wright Robinson, Editor and Publisher ... Circulation sworn 2,325. Controlled free dist-450.

News (uses mats) ... Friday ... Democratic ... Estab. 1889 ... Circulation sworn 1,225. W.D.Stevens, Editor and Publisher.

Smyrna Times ... (uses mats) ... Wednesday ... Independent Estab.-1854. Subscription $1.50 ... Robert D. Hoffecker, Editor and Publisher ... Circulation estimated 2,000.

Wilmington- Delaware Motorist ... (uses mats) ... Monthly ... Motoring ... Estab.-1928 ... $1.00 ... Circulation estimated 4,217 ... N. D. Rand, Editor and Publisher, 1223 Market Street.

Delaware State Medical Journal ... monthly ... (uses mats) ... Estab.-1910 Subscription $2.00 ... Circulation estimated 305 ... Medical Society of Delaware Publishers, Farnhurst, Delaware ... Delaware State Hospital.

Delmarvia Review (Eng. & Ger.) ... Monthly ... Independent ... Estab.-1880. Subscription .50¢ ... Max E. Goetz, Editor ... Delmarvia Printing and Publishing Company, Publishers.

Explosive Engineer ... Monthly ... Mining Constr. Quarry ... estab.-1923 ...$1.00 ... sworn subscription 209 ... free dist.-9,576 CCC Audit ... Theodore Marvin, Editor. Hercules Powder Company, Publisher.

Wilmington (cont'd)

Journal - Every Evening (uses mats) ... Every day except Sunday ... Independent ... Estab.-1880 ... Sub.-$6.00 ... Circulation sworn- A.B.C.Statement 40,459 ... George Carter and A. O. H. Grier, Editors; News Journal Co., Ind., Publisher ... Orange and Girard Streets. Wilmington.

Labor Herald ... Saturday ... Labor ... Estab. -1901 Sub. $1.00 ... A. R. Saylor, Editor; Labor Herald Publishing Co., Publisher. 415 Shipley St.

News ... (uses mats) ... Morning exc. Sun. Estab. -1880 Sub. - $6.00 ... Independent ... Editors ... A. W. Cummins; News Journal Co., Publishers A. B. C. statement, 8,480

Our Public School ... quarterly ... Educational ... 1928 ... Free to public school children ... Wilmington Teachers Association, Publisher.

Star ... (uses mats) ... Sunday ... Estab. 1-1881 ... Joseph H. Martin, Editor; Star Publishing Company Inc., 309 Shipley Street ... Circulation A. B. C. statement ... 8,549.

Reference N. W. Ayer & Sons.
Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals - 1935 page 136 & 137 ... Printed and published by same, Philadelphia, Pa.

From the Dover, Kent County, Office. (51)

388

File no. s670
s674.4

SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

THE WELFARE HOME

The Welfare Home at Smyrna belongs to the State, and replaces the old County Alms Houses.

In 1775 the General Assembly passed an Act authorizing the appo ntment of Commissioners to care for the poor, and giving them the power to bind out the children of the poor. In 1791 the purchase of land and the erection of a poor house in each County was authorized, one item in the Act of 1791 specified that the poor of each County should wear a badge of red cloth on the left arm with letters on it to indicate the county in which the dependent was a resident, P. N. for New Castle P. K. for Kent, and P. S. for Sussex.

It would not be fair to say that in the olden times people were cruel and unconcerned about the needy ones of the county. It is true to say t at the people have higher standards today. These Alms Houses were the expression of the best social welfare of the time. Compared with modern standards of living and ideas social welfare they were crude and often seemed inhuman.

It was not strange that state and counties should begin to be ashamed of the obsolete equipment for caring for the old and needy, and plan for some-

thing that would express the modern and finer sensibility.

The social legislation of preceeding years had partly prepared the way for an advance. The conscience of the State, the advancement made in social engineering in other states, was demanding that the state adopt modern and more refined methods for caring for those in need and without adequate resources.

For the beginning of this new era in Welfare Work much credit is to be given to Alfred I. duPont. Deeply interested in social wefare, especially in those to whom length of years had come, he could conceive of no higher and finer use for his money than the granting of pensions to such as were in need. For several years he carried on this work alone. The thought of the times, and the increasing number of dependents, clearly indicated that such an enterprise was a function of the State, and not of singèe individual of private parties. The Governor, in full sympathy with what Mr. duPont was doing, deemed it wise to appoint a special commission to study the situation and draft a law for old age assistance and also for the establishment of a State Welfare Home. The commission appointed was composed of Alfred I. duPont, John S. Rossell, and Charles L. Candee. The laws drafted by this commission were passed by the Legislature in 1931.

The same Act of the Legislature authorizing the building of a State Welfare Home, also provided for the appointment of a permanent State Old Age Welfare Commission. The Governor appointed Dr. Charles L. Candee,

Mrs. Ella C. Emery, Walter W. Hynson, and William C. Metten to compose this commission. It became their duty to administer the old age assistance funds, and upon them was also placed the responsibility of erecting and operating the Welfare Home.

Calling to their aid the best technical advice available, the Commission set before itself the task of establishing a Welfare Home that would give the very best care, medical and social, without any lavish high cost. The result is a building modern in its equipment and modern in methods of caring for those who are eligivle.

Any resident of Delaware who has no permanent place of abode, no work and no means of support is entitled to admission, provided that they are not mentally defective, insane, tubercular or criminal. Two hundred and thirty-five guests can be accommodated comfortably. When the Home was opened there were so many eligibles that it was found necessary to purchase additional beds, bringing the total number of residents, up to 342. The capacity has been further increased by placing army cots in the corridors. January 1, 1936, there were 360 residents.

In addition to caring for the aged and destitute the Home provides hospitalization for chronic cases of illness, those suffering with Arthritis, or Cancer, the blind and the crippled. Maternity cases that cannot be cared for in other hospitals or in the home are welcomed. This includes unmarried colored

girls for whom there is no other refuge in the State.

The buildings have been erected on a site just south of Smyrna, overlooking the duPont Highway, Route 13. The main building is a hospital with a complete surgical and obstetrical department, dental and treatment rooms, patient's library, and living quarters for the ambulatory white women as well as white married couples. The first floor also houses the executive offices. The second floor is occupied by the colored patients, the men at one end and the women at the other. The hospital is on the third floor and cares for the white patients confined to their beds. The fourth floor is used by employees of the Home.

The second building is a guest pavilion with accommodations for 120 white men.

The third building is the power plant. Under construction is a permanent kitchen. This building will also contain a dining room for employees. A garage is in process of construction and also a laundry.

All food is prepared in the main kitchen and served by tray or in the dining rooms on the various floors of the hospital building and on the first floor of the guest pavilion.

The interior contains nothing to suggest an institution. Walls, floors, decorations and furnishings are designed to be as homelike as possible, and to provide an atmosphere of tranquility and comfort and cheerfulness.

The tablet just inside the front door is indicative of the spirit of those responsible for the erection of the buildings, and of those in charge: "In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Matthew 25:40.

Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs

Library No.
D374.3
D37.41

Directory for 1940 and
Report of 1938 to 1940.

Corresponding Secretary:		Mrs. William T. Hughes, 2043 Linden Street, Wilmington, Del.
President	:	Mrs. L. Mulford Taylor, 1514 West 14th Street, Wilmington, Del.
Vice-President New Castle County	:	Mrs. M. Burton Meyer, 616 N. Broom Street, Wilmington, Del.
Vice-President Kent County	:	Mrs. Walter K. Barrett, Milford
Vice-President Sussex	:	Mrs. Peter Whaley, Selbyville
General Federation Director	:	Mrs. Louis A. Drexler, "Burwood", Dover
Recording Secretary	:	Mrs. J. Edwin Dutton, Jr., Cannon Street, Seaford
Treasurer	:	Mrs. George W. Collins, Magnolia
Custodian, Student Loan Fund	:	Mrs. Walton D. Mode, 1406 Gilpin Avenue, Wilmington
Auditor	:	Mrs. Eliza Polk Cockran, Middletown
Parliamentarian	:	Mrs. Floy E. Booth, 700 N. Harrison Street, "
Honorary President	:	Mrs. A. D. Warner, Sr., 1503 W. 14th Street "
Trustees	:	Mrs. G. Marshall Townsend, Milford Term expires 1940
		Mrs. James Wright, Hillcrest. " " 1941

Departments of Work and Standing Committees 1938-1940

Department of American Citizenship:		
-Chairman	:	Mrs. J. Robert West, Georgetown
Department of American Homes:		
-Chairman	:	Mrs. J. Conn Scott, Selbyville
-New Castle County	:	Mrs. Arthur H. Wilkins, 616 S. Bancroft Parkway, Wilmington.
-Kent County	:	Mrs. Joseph W. Ennis, Smyrna.
-Sussex County	:	Mrs. J. Sanford Noble, Millville
Department of Education:		
Chairman	:	Mrs. Robert T. Jones, 122 Main Street, Newark
Vice- "	:	Mrs. A. D. Warner, Sr., 1503 W. 14th Street, Wilmington
Conservation	:	Mrs. Robert B. Hopkins, Milton
Library Extension	:	Mrs. D.A.Petry, Felton

Department of Fine Arts:		
Chairman	:	Mrs. John R. Dick, Rehoboth Beach
Art	:	Mrs. Amy Gardner, Art Specialist, Adult Education, Dover.
Literature	:	Mrs. Charles S. Conwell, Magnolia
Music	:	Mrs. M. A. Tarumianz, Farnhurst
Department of International Relation		
Chairman	:	Mrs. William H. Beacom, 1310 W. 12th Street, Wilmington.
Department of Juniors	:	
Chairman	:	Mrs. J. Paul Green, 611 Concord Avenue, Wilmington.
Vice-"	:	Mrs. Dorothy Johnson, Ridge Road, Holly Oak, "
Department of Legislation, Chairman	:	Mrs. J. A. Frear, Jr., Dover
Department of Press and Publicity		
Chairman	:	Mrs. John G. Leach, 707 W. 21st Street, Wilmington.
Department of Public Welfare		
Chairman	:	Mrs. Clarence Fraim, 2401 Boulevard
Community Service	:	Mrs. J. Irvin Dayett, Cooch's Bridge
Correction	:	Mrs. Howard Wood, Claymont
Health	:	Mrs. George W. Dorsey, 401-A W. 20th Street, Wilmington
Motion Picture Committee		
Chairman	:	Mrs. Howard Morgan, Seaford
Program		
Chairman	:	Mrs. William N. Cann, Denbigh Hall, 14th & Broom St. Wilmington
Club Institutes and Rural Cooperation		
Chairman	:	Dr. M. Dalema Draper, Milford, P.O.Box 384
", New Castle Co.	:	Mrs. M. Burton Meyer, 616 N. Broom Street, Wilmington
", Kent County	:	Mrs. Walter K. Barrett, Milford
", Sussex County	:	Mrs. Peter Whaley, Selbyville
Committee on Resolution:		
Chairman	:	Mrs. Walter Powell, N. State Street, Dover
	:	Mrs. Frank C. Sparks, 614 W. 20th Street, Wilmington
	:	Mrs. George E. Walls, Georgetown

State Surveys
Politics
395

File No. 250

LOCATION - Wilmington.

Submitted by - J. Barton Cheyney.

Date May 7, 1936.

William H. Boyce.

The most potent voice in the councils of the Democratic party of Delaware for a number of years was William H. Boyce prior to his occupancy of the bench of the State Courts. He was said to combine all the elements of a political leader and indeed held one democratic office or non political post during most of his more then four decades since his admission to practice law. His father before him had the gift of acceptably filling responsible public posts such as State Treasurer and State Auditor. Born in Mill Creek hundred William Boyce, the future judge, attended the Laurel Academy and soon after graduation he was chosen as head of the public schools of that town, later was elected superintendent of public schools of Oxford. Upon being appointed Recorder of Deeds of Sussex county he put aside the "birch" for law and studied at nights and between times during his incumbency. His preceptor was Alfred P. Robinson of Georgetown.

Mr. Boyce was admitted to practice in 1887 and almost immediately found a public berth as attorney for the Sussex Levy Court from whence he was transferred after a few months to Secretary of State which post he also abandoned for the higher honor as Associate Justice of the State.

Elevation to the bench removed him from active participation in politics prior to which he served in Democratic County, State and National Convention.

Times almost innumerable since his retirement from the bench he has been solicited - urged - to run for the Upper and again the lower house of Congress. Even the plea that he could save and rehabilitate the party in Delaware failed to lure him from his "homey" Dover residence among his kindred and friends and neighbors.

James H. Boyce, his son, namesake of the grandfather was one of the most promising members of the Delaware bar. He was graduated from the Georgetown Public Schools and from Harvard in two years and completed his academic course at Oxford, England for which he was selected after examination showed him to be the best scholar, and "fittest" of all the numerous Delaware aspirants for a Rhoads Scholarship.

File No. 250

State Issues
Politics

LOCATION - Wilmington.

Submitted by - J. Barton Cheyney.
Date - June 4, 1936.

L. Heisler Ball, M. D.

The closing act of the long political career of Dr. L. Heisler Ball, while serving his second term in the United States Senate, was the introduction of a bill in Congress providing for an increase of from $7,500 to $10,000 in the pay of members of both branches of the federal legislature. The measure was passed almost unanimously and Dr. Ball won the gratitude of the statesman of both houses of Congress. He had been been passed by in the selection of a successor at that time and seemed the logical Senator to raise the salaries without fear of protests from "back home." Dr. Ball also advocated and supported the provision that United States Senators be elected by the voters instead of the state legislatures and had the unusual experience of voting in favor of that (17th) Amendment. in the House and later as a Senator in the upper house of Congress. He was a member of the former body when the amendment came up for ratification but in the intervening two days before it reached a vote in the Senate he had ended his term in the house and had been seated in the senate when that body voted ratification.

Dr. Ball perhaps was more widely known as a politician than as a physician and surgeon even though he stood

L. Heisler Ball, M. D.

high in the esteem of his professional contemporaries. He served for 27 years as head of the Republican County Committee and two years as chairman of the State Committee of his party during the long period that Delaware Republicans had to contend with Addickism. It required political generalship to finally defeat the "outlander" and his large expenditures among the political units of the state and hold Delaware in line for the G. O. P. The achievement was ascribable to Dr. Ball's political mastery of the of the game of politics and it may be said that he passed out of the limelight of political life the victim of such ingratitude as is not infrequent in politics.

Dr. Ball was descended from one of the oldest Delaware families, which acquired its 500 acre estate in Mill Creek hundred long before the coming of William Penn, who added a grant of another plot of equal acreage to the holdings. Part of the original estate was owned and occupied by members of the family until very recent years. The doctor-statesman came well equipped to medical practice. He studied under Dr. Samuel Murphy at Rugby, in Wilmington graduating in 1879 when 18, continuing his studies at Delaware College and graduating with the class of 1882. Three years later the University of Pennsylvania awarded him the degree of doctor of medicine.

His first venture in the medical field in association with Dr. Swithin C. Chandler of Brandywine Springs where the latter was well established in his profession. Soon thereafter he bought out Dr. Chandler (of the famous old Delaware Chandler

family) and made the property there his home to which he came and went during the period when he temporarily stood aside out of public life. During his Senatorial career the Senator from Delaware was a member of the Senate Naval Committee and chairman of several sub-committees. As chairman of the District of Columbia Commission, he was the administrative head of the entire district - a position of much responsibility. He was said to have been the most efficient administrator the district had ever had at its helm. At the conclusion of his Senatorial term Dr. Ball was appointed by President Coolidge on the Board of Investigators of the Veterans' Bureau which service ended his political career, for he found a partizan foe had blocked the path to further aspirations in political or public life. Returning to his country home in 1925 he resumed the practice of medicine until his death in 1933.

References:

Personal Recollections: History of Delaware - Past and Present - Dr. Wilson A. Bevan, (4 vols. pp. 163 vol. 3. 248 pp) Lewis Historical Publishing Company, New York City, 1929; Newspaper files.

File No. 101

Location - New Castle County, Delaware

Submitted by - Kenneth A. Horner

Date - December 11, 1935

St. Georges, pronounced as it reads, is a small community located on Route No. 13, fourteen miles below Wilmington and on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. Origin of name unknown, although as Dragon Creek is but a few miles north, tradition has it that the community and the creek were named after St. George and the Dragon.

The community was originally called Quinquenium (Quin-que-nium) an Indian name meaning "Wooded Duck". When it was first settled, or by whom, is unknown, it being believed that a colony of Welsh settled here in the latter part of the seventeenth century, thus making it one of the oldest communities in the State. The town was laid out in streets in 1730, but an old mill and a mill-dam were in existence long before that date. It has been said that a church was erected here in 1699, the date being obtained from a rafter in the roof of the old church.

Located on the Old King's Highway, a stopping place for the stage coaches, the town experienced quite a boom when the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal was excavated in 1829 and for years had the reputation of being a notorious settlement. Scharf says that when the St. Georges M. E. Church was erected there were eight saloons and drinking places in the town, but through the vigorous efforts of the Pastor and congregation, the last one was closed in 1885.

J. B. Pietuszka
April 3, 1941

BIOGRAPHY
Robert Coram

COPYRIGHTS IN DELAWARE, VIRGINIA, AND CONNECTICUT

1790 to 1797

22632 (Va.) McMahon, Simon Crea. 1790
1st Virginia District Copyright.
v. 8, p. 48

23132 (Va.) Asplund, John. Published July 14, 1791.
2nd Virginia District Copyright. 1791
v. 8, p. 116

23291 (Del.) Coram, Robert. Political Inquiries, to which is added a plan for the general establishment of schools throughout the United States. Author of some late pieces in the Delaware Gazette, under the signature of Brutus. 1791
Delaware District Copyright, issued to Robert Coram, Feb. 8, 1791.
v. 8, p. 139

23727 (Va.) Read, John K. Printed by John Dixon. 1791
3rd Virginia District Copyright.
v. 8, p. 198

23491 (Conn.) Law, Andrew. 1791
Connecticut District Copyright, issued to Andrew Law, Oct. 18, 1791.
v. 8, p. 169

23821 (Va.) Tatham, William. Printed by Charles Cist, Philadelphia, 1791.
4th Virginia District Copyright, issued to William Tatham, as author, Aug. 2, 1791.
v. 8, p. 212

* * *

1792
Conn. v. 8, p. 345
" v. 9, p. 70
" v. 9, p. 141

1794
Conn. v. 9, p. 268
" v. 9, p. 312
" v. 9, p. 371

1795
Conn. 28370, v. 10, p. 32
" 28607, v. 10, p. 67

1795
Va. 28823, v. 10, p. 99

Conn. 28955, v. 10, p. 119
" 29566, v. 10, p. 206

Note

30332 The Delaware Gazette, No. 579, Friday, Jan. 1 (-- No. 692, Sat. Dec. 31, 1796). Printed for Robert Coram, by Bonsal & Starr, in Market Street, Wilmington. 1796 fol. Coram died March 9, and the words "for Robert Coram" were dropped from the imprint.

* * *

1796
Conn. 30609, v. 10, p. 362
" 30640, v. 10, p. 368
" 30680, v. 10, p. 373
" 31076, v. 11, p. 54
" 31193, v. 11, p. 55

1796
Va. 31251, v. 11, p. 63

1797
Conn. 31260, v. 11, p. 65
" 31950, v. 11, p. 167

1797
Del. 32042 Dickinson, John. The Letters of Fabius, in 1788, on the Federal Constitution; and in 1797, on the Present Situation of Public Affairs. Copy-Right Secured.
From the Office of the Delaware Gazette, Wilmington, by W. C. Smyth. 1797. pp. (2), (2), (202), (1). 8 vo. (no. 2)
Delaware District Copyright, issued to William Catherwood Smyth, as Proprietor, 20 Sept. 1797. "The first nine letters, appeared separately in news-papers, and have never been published together before this present edition."
v. 11, p. 179

1797
Va. 32145 v. 11, p. 194

1797
Del. 33112 Vaughan, John. Observations On Animal Electricity. In explanation of the metallic operation of Doctor Perkins. By John Vaughan, M.P.M.S. Fellow of the Medical Society of Delaware. "Who shall decide,

when doctors disagree?" Dryden.
Wilmington: —From the office of the Delaware Gazette, by W. C. Smyth. 1797, pp. (32). 8 vo.
First Delaware District Copyright, issued to John Vaughan, as author, 21 July, 1797.
v. 11, p. 328

* * *

SOURCE:

Note —Used vols. 8, 9, 10 and 11, in research.
Call Nr. Rol5.73 qE92

Evans, Charles. American Bibliography. A Chronologized Dictionary of all Books, Pamphlets and Periodical Publications printed in the United States of America, from the Genesis of Printing in 1639 down to and including the year 1820. The Columbia Press, Chicago. 1914.

OK. JKD.

V. E. Shaw
E. T. Walls
Nov. 20, 1940

Encyclopedia File

CORAM ADVERTISES GODWIN'S POLITICAL JUSTICE

Proposals for printing, by subscription,

BY R. CORAM and J. WILSON

A Late Work, intitled,

A N I N Q U I R Y

concerning

P O L I T I C A L J U S T I C E

and its influence on general virtue and happiness

By WILLIAM GODWIN

"The character of this work is given in the Anual Register for the year 1793, as follows:

"This work belongs partly to the ethical class, and partly to that of government and jurisprudence". ... (A half column of fine print describes the contents of the two volumes in full detail.)...

"The author possesses a well informed, bold, and vigorous mind, and has delivered,without concealment, the result of his reflections, after a liberal and unrestricted enquiry. Unfettered by system, and fearless of offending the prejudices of mankind, he contends for what appears to him to be truth, with ardour which would be doing him an injustice not to ascribe to the best and most praise-worthy motives. In discussing the numerous important subjects which he has selected, he has advanced much valuable and instructive matter, which

is recommended by great ingenuity of argument, energy of diction, perspicacity and correctness of language. We do not, however, subscribe, without exception, to Mr. Godwin's opinions. Many of them differ widely from the principles which we have imbibed, which we consider to be of importance, and which we have not been led to change by his very accute and plausible reasonings. Some of his positions and projects we consider to be fanciful and extravagant. His work, however, is highly deserving the attention of philosophical politicians: and we conceive Mr. Godwin to be intitled to the thanks of the public for his endeavor to illustrate the morals and the theory of government, on grounds which appear to him to be more rational and consonant with truth, than the disquisitions of preceding writers, and more favourable to the permanent establishment of human happiness.

C O N D I T I O N S

"I. This work will be comprised in about twenty numbers, making two handsome volumes octavo.

II. Each number will contain 48 pages, stitched in blue paper; one number to be published every two weeks.

III. The price to subscribers will be three sixteenths of a dollar each number, to be paid for on delivery.

IV. Subscribers for twelve copies shall receive a thirteenth gratis.

* * The usual allowance to booksellers.

* Subscriptions received from Bonsall and Starr, printers, Wilmington".

The above is a copy, with deletions indicated, of an advertisement appearing in the Delaware Gazette for Sept. 15, 1795, and reappearing without the descriptive matter in every subsequent issue of the paper during the remainder of Coram's life-time. The number, March 11, 1796, which announces Coram's death two days earlier does not carry it, although the issue printed earlier in that same week did, indicating that Wilson and any others who may have been interested in the project abandonned it at once. Evans' edition, published in Philadelphia in 1796 should be examined to see whether the business had been turned over to him for completion.

JOHN MIFFLIN BROWN

Submitted by Anthony T. Ceci
September 21, 1938

"John Mifflin Brown (September 8th, 1817, March 16, 1893) bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was a mulatto, born at what is now called Odessa, Delaware. There he spent the first ten years of his life. He then moved to Wilmington, Delaware, where he lived with a Quaker family. These friends gave him religious instruction in his home, and sent him to a private school. He had the opportunity for further instruction under a Catholic priest, but declined it for the reason that he desired to adhere to the principles of the Methodist Church."

"He next found friends in Philadelphia where he lived in the home of Dr. Emerson and Henry Chester who continued his education. For a number of years he attended the St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, and he attended evening school and began his preparation for the ministry. He made several efforts to obtain advanced training, but had his first such opportunity when he entered the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He studied there from 1838 to 1840, and had to leave on account of poor health. After recovery, he studied further at Oberlin, but did not complete a course. Much better educated than most of his fellows, however, he began a private school in Detroit in 1844, at the same time, he was engaged in religious work for he had charge of a church in that city in the following three years.

"He next served as a pastor in Columbus from 1844 to 1847.

JOHN MIFFLIN BROWN (Cont'd)

From this position he was called to the most significant work with which he had ever been connected. He was chosen the principal of Union Seminary, organized as a result of a vote of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1844. This is often referred to as the original Wilberforce University. It was started in the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbus, but being unsuccessful it was soon moved twelve miles from the city and established on a farm of 120 acres. This was the first national educational effort of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Being in need of educated ministers, the conference established this institution on the manual labor plan, by which poor students could work at some useful occupation to earn what they have learned. Brown started the school with three students and left it with 100. Eventually, Union Seminary was merged with the actual Wilberforce University, founded by the Methodist in 1856 at Tawawa Springs, near Xenia.

"Prior to this time, however, Brown had resumed his work in the church. In 1853 he married Mary Louise Lewis, of Louisville, who bore him eleven children. He became a pastor in New Orleans and served at various other places in the south. In 1864 he was chosen editor of the Christian Recorder, the organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which still exists, as the oldest negro newspaper in the United States. Brown did not remain in this position long. During the same year he was made director of the rapidly expanding missionary work of the church which required systemtization and stimulus. He continued in this capacity for four years. In 1868 the unusual growth of the church, after the emancipation of the freedmen necessitated an advancement to the highest post in the

denomination, and he was ordained bishop. In this position he toiled successfully for twenty-five years, contributing to the urgent needs of belated people who now had their first opportunity for intellectual and spiritual uplift. To him belongs the credit for establishing Payne Institute, now Allen University at Columbia, South Carolina, and for founding Paul Quinn College at Waco, Texas.

"He died at his home in Washington, D. C."

Bibliography

Dictionary of American Biography

Vol. 3, pp. 138.

Layton Family
Yes

Ridgely Family
Clayton "
Fisher "
Smithers "
Massey "

410

:
:SWEENEY, J.
:January 3, 1938.

(Biographies that should be written in Dover)

DELAWARE BIOGRAPHIES

ACRELIUS, ISRAEL, Rev.,

ARGALL, SAMUEL, Capt.,

ASBURY, FRANCIS, Rt. Rev.,

Bancroft, William P.,

Baynard, Samuel H.,

BEEKMAN, WILLIAM, Vice-Director,

Billop, Christopher, Commander,

BINKSON (?), JOHN, revolutionary "Long Finn,"

BIRD, ROBERT MONTGOMERY,

Bjork, Eric, Rev.,

Bringhurst, Edward,

CALVERT, CECELIUS, second Baron Baltimore,

CANNON, "PATTY," Cannon's Annie Jump?

Cannon William

CARR, JOHN, Commander,

Chester, Frederick D.,

CHRISTINA, Queen of Sweden,

CLARK, CHARLES H. ("Max Adeler"),

Coke, Thomas, Rev.,

Dankers, Jasper,

Decatur, Stephen, Commodore,

De Laet, Johan, (associate patroon of Swanendael and historian of Dutch West India Company),

De Rasieres, Isaac,

DE LAW WARRE, see West, Thomas

Edmundson, William,

Elswick, Hendrick von,

Evans, John, Gov.,

Fenwick, John, Maj.,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

FOX, GEORGE,

MAY, CORNELIS JACOBSEN, Capt.,

Odhner, Klas Theodore,

OSSET, see Hosset

OXENSTIERNA, _____, Chancellor,

Pierson, Thomas, (surveyor),

PIETERSEN., EVERT, (1st schoolmaster ?),

Plockhoy, Peter, Rev.,

PLOWDEN, SIR EDMUND,

Pusey, Samuel N.,

REEVES, MARIAN C. L. ("Fadette"),

RODNEY, CAESAR A.,

Ross, George,

Skute (Schute), Swen,
Sluyter, Peter,

Sprinchorn, Carl,

Stockton,

USSELINCX, WILLEM,

VAN DYCK, GREGORY,

VERAZANNO, JEAN DE,

WEST, THOMAS, third Baron De La Warre,

Wiltbank, Hermanus Frederick,

Young (Jongh), Jacob,

Young, Thomas, Capt.,

Agriculture & Farm Life

Submitted by M.M.Moor
September 29, 1936.

4-H CLUBS

According to reports of the extension workers of the University of Delaware there were 2,253 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H club work during the fiscal year of 1935.

A report made by C. A. McCue, Director of Agricultural Extension of the University of Delaware, about 4-H club work is as follows: "An analysis of the results of this year's activities show that there were 4-H club members in 13.8 per cent of the farm homes of the state. While figures are not available to show how many farm homes had children in them of 4-H club age, it would seem that there is still room for future development of this popular extension activity. On the other hand the total enrollment of 4-H boys and girls in 1935 averaged 750 members for each of the three county agents. Without additional supervisory and specialist assistance it is doubtful if increased enrollment should or could be attempted. Completed records and quality of work is a much more satisfactory measurement of the success of 4-H club work than more members enrolled.

It is significant that the number of older boys and girls who assume leadership responsibilities continues to increase in both boys and girls who continue their enrollment beyond the fourth year of club activities. There is now a membership of 82 young men and women in The Order of the Link, which is composed of outstanding former club members. The County Chapters of this organization serve as Junior Advisory Councils for the 4-H Club Agents.

The products of 4-H club members are exhibited at 23 public gatherings during the year."

The divisions of enrollment are as follows:

Corn: Ninety-seven boys and girls enrolled - seventy-three completed records.

Irish Potatoes: Thirty-five boys produced 1,435 bushels on 14 acres.

Sweet Potatoes: Two boys enrolled in this, but due to storm conditions during the latter part of the season their yields were materially reduced and their production was at the rate of only 74 bushels to the acre.

Home Gardens: There were 348 members -- 259 boys and 89 girls. 279 returned completed reports on 22½ acres of ground.

Truck Crops: Forty-three boys enrolled in this project and grew 52 acres of truck crops mostly tomatoes for cannery purposes.

Poultry: The enrollment of 167 members with 139 records completed.

Dairy: The enrollment was 139 boys and 29 girls. The number of records completed were 147.

Swine: Only 23 completed records.

Food Selection: Ten boys and ninety-seven girls enrolled. There were 101 complete records.

Food Preservation: Out of the 204 enrollments there were 188 completions.

Clothing: Out of the 761 members 658 completed records.

Farm Management: Twenty-eight older boys took part in the farm record keeping project.

Each year an annual 4-H Club short Course is given at the University of Delaware. Last year it was attended by 129 girls and

85 boys. Each year four delegates and two leaders attend the National Camp at Washington. Funds for delegates to attend this convention were provided by State Appropriation.

Each year, also, the Kent and Sussex Fair Association conducts a 4-H department. Boys and girls compete for prizes from clubs throughout the state, which amount to approximately $1,200 in cash.

We can readily see by the figures that competition has helped the 4-H club boys and girls and that the 4-H club work has helped in stimulating an active interest in farm life.