Delaware Federal Writers Project Papers

Volume 1

Submitted by M. Margaret Moor

Date - December 1, 1936

State Drama
History: 1783-1800
Social Development

From the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser

August 8, 1799 ---

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I hereby declare, publish, and make known to the world at large, that William Spencer, of the county of Kent in the State of Maryland, Captain of Cavalry in the United States Provisional Army, is a C O W A R D, for the very good reason, that he, the said William Spencer, after challenging me, and I appointing the time and place, did not attend, nor tender any reasonable excuse for such his unjustifiable conduct.

RICHARD C. DALE, Captain
of the Republican Blues, of the 3rd Regt.
of the Delaware Militia.

Cantwell's Bridge, New Castle county,
Delaware state, August 5.

Thursday July 25, 1799

NOTICE

Will be sold four weeks from the date hereof, if not sooner redeemed, a chest of Carpenters tools and a small Trunk containing a few articles, belonging to one Killpatrick, and left at James M'Cullough's tavern, New Castle, August 1798 as a pledge for board and lodging.

June 26

JAMES M'CULLOUGH

114680

M. M. MOOR

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State Papers
History: 1783-1800
Social Development

From the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser

December 31, 1798

"TEN DOLLARS REWARD"

"Deserted from the Guard-House, in Newcastle, on the 4th inst. WILLIAM SWIFT, a marine soldier. He is an American born, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, large black eyes, and dark hair; was very much knock kneed. Had on when he went off, the marine uniform, a round blue jacket, with red facings, blue pantaloons, and a hat trimmed with yellow binding. Whoever will apprehend the said Wm. Swift, and give information of him to the subscriber, or major W. W. Burrows, commandant of the marine corps, at Philadelphia, will receive the above reward."

"DANIEL CARMICK, capt. Marines"

"Newcastle, Dec. 8" 69 *4t.

From the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser

Thursday February 14, 1799

"PUBLISHED by AUTHORITY"

"By Samuel & John Adams, at Newcastle,

In large Octavo, upon Imperial Paper,

The L A W S
of

THE STATE OF DELAWARE

From the earliest Times to the year 1798;
WITH AN APPENDIX,
Containing various Public Records, and certain
Legislative Acts, which from their Connection in some Respects

with the existing Laws, require to be preserved:
To which are Prefixed
The CONSTITUTION of the United States,
and
The CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
in two volumes,
(Comprising upwards of 1600 pages)

Price four dollars each volume.
To be had of James Booth, Esq. at Newcastle;
Nicholas Ridgeley, Esq. at Dover; and Nathaniel Mitchell, Esq.
George Town."

Submitted by M. Margaret Moor

Date - Nov. 27, 1936

State Papers
History: 1783-1800
Social Development

From the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser

Monday, April 15, 1799

"Notice"

"The Trustees of New-Ark Academy are requested to attend a semi-annual Meeting at the town of New-Ark, on Wednesday the 17th inst.-- Business of importance of the institution will be submitted to the consideration of the Board-it is therefore hoped the members will be punctual in their attendance.

HENRY LATIMER, President of

Wilmington, April 6. the Board of Trustees."

From the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser

Monday, April 1, 1799.

"For Sale"

"A valuable Tract of Land, situate in Newcastle hundred, about three miles from Newcastle, two and a half from Christiana Bridge, two from Newport, and six from Wilmington; consisting upwards of 200 acres, near one-half of which is woodland, the other equal to any in the neighbourhood, and a large quantity of meadow may be made at a small expense. -- Terms of payment will be made easy. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber living in Newport."

"ELIAKIM GARRETSEN"

"N O T I C E"

The co-partnership of JOHN PORTER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any demands, to present them for settlement, to JOHN PORTER, at Mansfield Mills.

KENSEY JOHNS,

JOHN PORTER.

NEWCASTLE, Feb.22, 1799.

From the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser

Monday, May 6, 1799

"Newark Academy"

The public are notified, that Mr. John Waugh, under the direction of the Trustees, has opened the Academy at Newark, where the learned languages are taught.

The Trustees have received the assurances of several of the inhabitants, that young gentlemen will be accomodated with boarding, washing, and lodging, at from twenty-five pounds per annum.

Henry Latimer, President of the

Wilmington, delaware - May 4. Board of Trustees."

Monday, July 8, 1799

From the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser

Date -- July 8, 1936?

"TO BE SOLD"

A two story brick house and Kitchen, with a large lot of ground thereto belonging, situate on Delaware and Pearl Streets, in the town of Newcastle, in the State of Delaware.

now occupied by the subscriber.

"The house is fifty one feet front, and about twenty feet deep; has three large rooms and an entry on the first floor, and six chambers on the second. On the lot are also erected convenient stables and carriage house, with spacious hay-lofts over them. The garden is large and will admit of very handsome improvemeht. This property was lately occupied with much success as a Tavern, is now in good order -- and its situation, in the center of the town on the most public street and near to the Court-house, gives it superior advantages for any species of business. The terms of sale will be made to accomodate the purchaser. If not sold before December next it will then be rented.

NICHOLAS VANDYKE"

NEWCASTLE, June 27, 1799

From the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser
Monday, September 2, 1799

L E V I N H A D Y

Of Saulsbury, in Somerset county, Maryland, Brigade-Major, is hereby published as a C O W A R D and P O L T R O O N, by

OUTERBRIDGE HORSEY, Capt. of the Second Troop of Horse of the third Brigade of the State of Delaware.

Georgetown, (Del.)
August 27, 1799.

Horner
July 14, 1938

State Drawer: 1
History

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Source: DuBois: Suppression of The Slave Trade. P.233-234.

"1789, Feb. 3 Delaware: Slave -Trade Prohibited.

'Wheras it is inconsistent with that spirit of general liberty which pervades the constitution of this state, that vessels which should be fitted out, or equipped, in any of the ports thereof, for the purpose of receiving and transporting the natives of Africa to places where they are held in slavery ; or that any acts should be deemed lawful, which tend to encourage or promote such iniquitous traffic among us:

& 1. "Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of Delaware, That if any owner or owners, master, agent, or factor, shall fit out, equip, man, or otherwise prepare, any ship or vessel within any port or place in this state, or shall cause any ship, or other vessel, to sail from any port or place in this state, for the purpose of carrying on a trace or traffic in slaves, to, from, or between, Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, or any places or countries whatever, or of transporting slaves to, or from, one port or place to another, in any part or parts of the world; such ship or vessel, her tackle, furniture, and apparel and other appurtances, shall be forfeited to this state.. And moreover, all and every person and persons so fitting out .. any ship or vessel .. shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Pounds;"one-half to the state, and one-half to the informer.

& 2 "And whereas it has been found by experience, that the act, intituled, An act to prevent the exportation of slaves, and for other purposes, has not produced all the good eggects expected therefrom," anyone exporting a slave to Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, or the

or the West Indies, without license, shall forfeit £ 100 for each slave exported and £ 20 for each attempt. "

State Drawer

Submitted by M. Margaret Moor
Date November 19, 1936

History: 1783-1800
Social Development

From the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser; Monday 8, 1797 .....

NOTICE

"The subscriber begs leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that she has moved to the old established Ferry-House, in the town of Newcastle, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Rowan, where she intends to keep a good supply of Liquors, and everything necessary to accomodate the Travellers. She flatters herself, from her long experience in that line of business, she will be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may please to give her custom."

MARY ANN THOMPSON."
o3 4 We

Newcastle, March 30

Date June 22, 1797

FOR SALE

" A Few Bags of Very Good

Coffee

enquire of

John Bird"

10 Owe

New Castle, April 25

THURSDAY JUNE 22, 1797

Wilmington: printed on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, by SAMUEL & JOHN ADAMS

Corner of King and High Streets.

Thursday June 29, 1797

"Samuel Owens forbids any body from trusting his wife MARY OWENS, on his account, he being determined not to pay it."

Wilmington, June 26, 1797 *29

July 27, 1797

"WAS COMMITTED"

"on the 8th of April, last, to New Castle Gaol,
A black man, calls himself HENRY, says he is free, that his last master was William Ryan, Caroline County, Maryland. His master (if any he has) is hereby notified, that if he is not claimed in six weeks from date he will be sold for payment of fees, agreeably to law."

ALEX. HARVEY, gaoler"

Newcastle, July 24, 1797. 36 4w

July 31, 1797--

"NOTICE"

"WHEREAS my wife RACHEL has sundry times threatened to take my life or cut my throat while asleep, and refused to wash my clothes or cook my vicutals, she being of so turbulent nature, that I am afraid to live any longer with her, and for these reasons I forwarn all persons trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracting from this date."

"THOMAS JEFFERIS"

July 29, 1797 37 *4W.

September 18, 1797

"Blanks, Hand-bills &c, on reasonable terms, at this office and at the Printing-Office at Newcastle; where subscriptions and Advertisements for this paper are carefully received."

WILMINGTON, OCT. 5

From the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser

"On Saturday the 30th day of September last, died at Newcastle, universally and sincerely regretted, GUNNING BEDFORD, esquire, Governor of the State of Delaware. The virtues of his character conferred honor on human nature-attractive and admired, he was equally conciliating in public, as in private life -- a friend to mankind and the genuine principles of liberty, he became an early and zealous asserter of his country's rights by acting in a distinguished military station, in the American army, during the first periods of the late revolutionary war -- afterwards having passed through various grades of civil office in this government, with the strictest honor and purest integrity, he was raised to the Supreme Executive Office of the State of Delaware, by the well-merited suffrages of a Free People -- a firm supporter of the Federal Government, yet with an undeviating attention to the interest of this State, he filled the dignifed and important station in which he was placed, with the greatest reputation to himself and honor to his country -- But alas! amidst the most flattering prospects of personal happiness and public usefulness, scarcely had half the term assigned by the Constitution for his continuance in office elapsed, before the awful moment arrived which terminated his life.--- In his private relations he was beloved and respected. His hospitality was liberal and unbounded, embracing all parties, dictated by philanthropy and an ardent desire to gratify and conciliate those around him --- And so long as the virtues of charity, of beneficence, and piety, shall be considered as ornaments of human nature, his memory will continue to be esteemed and cherished. Endeared to numerous circle of relations and friends by mildness of temper, benevolence of disposition,

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and suavity of manners----his death is an irreparable loss, and will be deeply deplored."

Thursday October 5, 1797.

Monday, January 15, 1798 -- from the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser.

"NOTICE"

"All persons having any demands against the estate of Cunning BEDFORD, late of Newcastle County, deceased, are requested to render them, legally attested, to the subscriber, for settlement; and all those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, without delay to

"JOHN STOCKTON, Adm'r"

Wilmington November 25, 1798"

SALE OF FURNITURE

On the 10th of March, will be SOLD, in the Town of Newcastle, Sundry articles of household & kitchen Furniture.

The sale to begin at 12 o'clock,---- Attendance and the conditions of sale will be made known on said day, by

John Stockton, Adm'r.

to the estate of Cunning Bedford, Esq; dec'd.

Wilmington, February 26

Monday, March 12, 1798.

Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser

From History of Delaware

Chapter XLIV

Christiana Hundred.

A large tract of land lying between Christiana and Mill Creeks, extending from the mouth of the latter nearly to where Newport now is, and north to Mill Creek, containing about one thousand two hundred acres, was granted by Governor Francis Lovelace, September 1, 1669 to Andries Andersen, Seneca Broor and Gysbert Walraven. Not long after this Andersen died, leaving his property to his widow and five children. The other two-thirds soon after passed to Arnoldus De Lagrange and others. In 1683 the whole tract was owned by De Lagrange, Walraven and Broor Sinnexsen, who had married the widow of Andersen. In April of that year this tract was divided, but they kept in common a tract of eighteen acres of mill land, on which, before 1687, they built a mill, as shown in the agreement following: "This may certifie that, according to agreement of Arnoldus De Lagrange, Broor Sinnexsen and Gysbert Walraven, there is layd out for a mill a certain tract of land, situate, lying and being on ye south side of a branch of Christiana Creek, commonly called Little Falls Creek," eighteen acres surveyed 7th of Second Month, 1684. This mill was bought of the different owners, in 1723 and 1726, by John Richardson, who had begun buying lands soon after the division in 1683. In August, 1687, he purchased the Walraven tract of one hundred and ninety-five acres, and in 1723 the Richardsons built a large stone house on it. Later, another large stone house was built on the same tract, nearer

the mill. It was erected by Richard Richardson in 1765, and is located on the Newport turnpike, about one-half mile from the present limits of the city of Wilmington. The land on which it stands was part of the "old mill tract," granted to three of the original Swedish settlers, named Broor Sinnexson, Gysbert Walraven and Arnoldus De Lagrange, in the year 1683. The whole of the mill tract, comprising about eighteen acres, together with the adjoining property on the south, was owned by John Richardson at the time of his death, in the year 1755; and he by will devised "the mill lands and mill, and the house and improvements which is thereupon," to his son, Richard Richardson, who at that time was a bachelor of thirty-five years.

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e 881 In the division of the above tract, in 1683, De Lagrange Walraven took one hundred and eighty-one acres, lying on the west side of the tract, adjoining lands of Conrad Constantine, on which Newport was later built. He also had a tract lying near the mouth of Mill Creek.

Gysbert Walraven had his home lot on the creek, containing twenty-nine acres, east of De Lagrange, now owned by the Latimers, and on which the old Walraven house still stands. He also had one hundred and ninety-five acres of land lying on Mill Creek, above Sinnexsen and south of the mill lands, which were in a neck; and also thirty acres of marsh land, at the junction of the two creeks.

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Conrad Constantine, in 1683, was in possession of a tract of land containing six hundred and thirty acres, lying on

Christiana Creek, west of the large tract of De Lagrange, Walraven and Sinnexsen. One hundred acres of it passed to Henry Parker, who, April 26, 1731, sold it to John Justis, it being on the east side of Rainbow Run. The rest of the tract remained in the hands of the Constantines until after 1740.

State Drawer, History, 17th Cen. 15

Lindestrom, Peter. Geographia Americae with An Account of the Delaware Indians, Based on Surveys and Notes made in 1654to 1656.

Chapter 5, P.175:

1654-1656.

"Concerning the Situation and Conditions of the Countries of New Sweden which are located on both sides, as well on the west as on the east side, on the river bank.

"From Christiana River to the Sandhock the soil is equally rich and fertile to the above described, an even and level land, here and there settled by Finns. It is easy to come to shore there with vessels. At the Sandhock 21 Holland colonists have erected their dwellings on the Royal Majesty's land, (marked with) the Arms of Sweden. At the Sandhock the Hollanders have also fortified and built a fortress with 4 bastians, which the Hollanders called Fort Cassimer. However, when we arrived in New Sweden, it had fallen into almost total decay.

From the Sandhock downwards to Cape Henlopen, on the west bank, the soil is very good and fertile, but unoccupied and uncultivated by either the Swedes or the savage nations."

RELATING to DELAWARE. File #230 16

State

Bright Spots and Shady Retreats in the History concerning Delaware.

(Pots)

"There is a well authenticated tradition related by the Swedish botanist, Peter Kalm, in 1748, upon the authority of Moons Keen, one of the ancient Swedes, regarding Fort Helsingborg. When work was begun upon the fort, the builders found traces of ancient occupants, in certain wells, which were bricked up to a depth of twenty feet or more under ground; there were vessels, and fragments of pottery, with broken and displaced brick also found near by, giving unmistakable evidence of the civilization of former residents. The situation of the wells and the position of the other relics was in a meadow near the river, where all the surroundings indicated the absolute antiquity of the pre-historic settlement. The Indians; who had occupied the grounds for generations, had no knowledge or tradition of people who dug wells and used bricks and pottery in a civilized manner, but assured the Swedes the relics had certainly been where they found them for more than a hundred and fifty years - ever since Columbus. Were these wells the work of Lief Erikson, and the Norwegian Christians, A.D.996 to A.D.1000? Were they dug by the men who built the round tower at Newport?"

L 37

"The histoey of our river commences at a much earlier date than is generally imagined." "There was of very early and ancient times (the beginning whereof is not known) a settlement and plantations on the Delaware, made and planted and inhabited by Christians of the Swedish nation;

N 12-13

and afterwards held and inhabited, in the year 1609, and for many years after by Christians under the dominion of t the States General of Holland;- says one of high authority." (Murray afterwards Lord Mansifield, in a Bill in Chancery by the Penns against Lord Baltimore 1735)

In 1524 Giovanni daVerrazano, on the ship "LaDauphine (in the service of Francis I of France) sailed up the coast of America from somewhere off North Caroline in search of a passage way to Cathay. He mentions nothing of Chesapeake Bay or Delaware Bay; but he entered the Hudson River and Narragansett Bay, and went as far probably as the mouth of Penobscot River from whence he sailed to Dieppe. In 1527 he was captured by a Spanish squadron and taken to Cadiz where he was hanged as a pirate.

62-68

In 1525 Estevan Gomez a Spaniard crossed the Atlantic to Labrador and coasted sothward to Florida. He took notice of Cape Cod, Narragansett Bay, the Hudson River and the Delaware River.

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Jean Allofonsce of Saintonge, in the journal of his voyage in 1542 mentions the partial destruction by violent freshets of a fort, built (about 1540) by the French, on a long low island on the west side of the Hudson River, near the southern limits of the present city of Albany.

D 69

The great Flemish geographer, Gerard Kramer, (better known by his Latinized name of Mercator) made a map at Duisburg in 1569. On this map the Hudson is shown as Riviere Grande, or the Great River by which name it was known until long after the time of Hudson. It shows a territory (including the southern part of New England and part of

D 76-77

New York State) called Norombega. "East of the river and at the head of New York Bay is a tiny picture of a village with a fort, and this village is labelled(Norombega,in smaller type than the territorial name just above it." Thus we see a town on Manhattan Island at that early date.

From documents and papers placed in the hands of the General Board of Accounts,by the Assembly of the XIX on December 15,1644,we are informed that two little forts were erected on the North and South Rivers in 1598 by Dutch men of the Greenland Company.

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These forts were for protection against the incursions of the Indians and as a shelter in the winter,not as permanent settlements.

August 28,1609 Henry Hudson anchored the "Half Moon," in eight fathoms water" in the Delaware Bay; but on account of shallow water and many sand bars,and the observance of a swift current which showed this to be a river rather than an arm of the ocean reaching to the great Verrazano Sea,he sailed north until September 3rd,when he dropped anchor between Sandy Hook and Staten Island He went up the Hudson River to a little below the present site of Albany,and sent a small boat at least as far as the present site of Troy. September 18,Hudson went ashore to visit the Indians at the invitation of an old man,the governor of the country." who was chief over forty men and seventeen women,and who occupied a house made of bark of trees,exceedingly smooth and well finished within and without. Here he found large quantities of Indian corn and beans sufficient to load three ships,besides what was still growing in the fields.

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Vol 1 age 37

August27,1610 Captain Samuel Argall of Lord Somer's
67 squadron anchored the"Discovery,"in Delaware Bay,and probably
3 named the lower point of the bay "Cape de la Warr," About this
5-26 time the people of Virginia applied this name to the bay and river
ol 3 in honor of their governor,Sir Thomas West,third son of Lord
37 de la Warr.

In 1614 Cornelius Jacobsen May visited this body of
4 water and named the cape on the southern extermity of New Jersey,
6 Cape May.

When a syndicate of Dutch merchants applied to the States General of the Netherlands in 1614, for a special license to trade on the Hudson River,they affixed to their petition a manu-
ol 1 script map enriched with explantory notes and memoranda. In
e 69 these notes it is stated that the French were the discoverers of the River and had traded there with the Mohawks long before Hudson's time.

"It happend that three fur traders agents of the New Netherland Company, having left Fort Nassau(near Albany) and made their way along Indian trails to the mouth of the Schuylkill,were kept prisoners; news of this reaching Manhattan,the "Restless," was sent from the Mauritius River,under command of Cornelius Hendricksen to ransom the adventurous captives." The
10 greater part of 1615 and part of 1616 Captain Cornelius Hendricksen was exploring the Delaware Bay and river. Hendricksen met a band of Minquas about where the city of Wilmington is now built, and redeemed from them three white men whom they had taken prisoners farther north. On August 18,1616 he laid his report of discoveries and claims for extensive trading privileges before the States General,in Holland.

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Captain Cornelius Jacobsen May and Adriaen Joriss Tienpont having been appointed directors of the expedition of the Dutch West India Company,1623," the first named of these officers proceeded to the South or Prince Hendrick's River, on the eastern bank of which, fifteen leagues from its mouth,at a spot called by the natives Techaacho, in the vicinity of the present town of Gloucester,he erected Fort Nassau. The same year the Dutch erected forts on the North and Fresh Rivers. Fort Nassau erected in 1623, was the first of the four. When in 1623, the French attempted to take possession of the Delaware,they were prevented by the Dutch settlers there'.

In 1628 Fort Nassau on the South River was left untenanted in order to strengthen Manhattan.

June 1,1629, "two persons," who came on the ship to the Delaware,bought for directors Samuel Godyn and Samuel Blommaert,from the natives,a tract of land two miles wide which extended from Cape Henlopen thirty-two miles up the bay to the mouth of the river.

The colonists of Virginia as early as 1629,extended by Nathaniel Basse an invitation to such of the people of New England as preferred a fertile soil and mild climate,to come and settle in the Valley of the Delaware.

In April 1631, the "Walvis" or Whale" anchored on the Hoornkill later corrupted into Horekill or Whorekill,now called Lewes Creek. At this time the first actual settlers(from Europe) on the soil of Delaware went ashore. They were twenty-eight in number,said to be Mennonites,and all males.

Five more colonists joined the settlement, probably from New Holland. Their settlement they named Swanvale, a small building surrounded with palisades they called Fort Oplandt. The land of Zwaanendael or Valley of the Swans was purchased by Peter Heyes and Gillis Hassett, respectively the captain and commissary of the expedition, on May 5, 1631, from the Nanticoke Indians. Hassett, who was left in charge of the colony had trouble with the natives. It was not long until the entire colony ~~had trouble with the natives~~, with the exception of one man. Theunis Willemsen, was massacred by the Indians.

On the 24th of May, 1632, just before DeVries got off, news was received at Amsterdam, having been brought by Director-General Minuit, by the way of Portsmouth, that Swaanendael had been destroyed by the Indians. When David Pietersen DeVries came to Swanvale, to learn the extent of damage done, he found the grounds bearing evidence of the massacre, bones of men and animals were strewn about. Farther up the river a squaw warned DeVries to avoid the creeks as the Indians had recently killed the crew of an English shallop, in Count Ernests' River. The Indian warriors tried to put DeVries off his guard by coming aboard and playing tunes upon reeds. Some of the Indians wore clothes of European manufacture. When DeVries left Delaware Bay he went to Virginia where he made Governor Harvey acquainted with the Dutch operations on the Delaware, and was able to identify the English crew whose murder he had heard of as one of eight men which Governor Harvey had sent the previous September into the Delaware, in a sloop, "to see if there was a river there."

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The Dutch from New Netherland, in 1633 purchased land on and around the Schuylkill, and later erected Fort Beversreede.

In 1635 a small party of English from Point Comfort Va., under the leadership of Captain George Holmes, and, as some have said, in the interest of Sir Edmund Plowden and his associates, took possession of Fort Nassau, which they found vacant. Thomas Hall, one of Holmes's men deserted at Fort Nassau, and, reaching Manhattan gave information to VanTwiller. As soon as Van Twiller heard of this, he dispatched a warship thither, which captured all the English and brought them to New Amsterdam. The question what should be done with them called for all the Doubters' powers of meditation; but Captain deVries, who had stopped in the harbor on his way to Virginia, relieved this perplexity by carrying all the prisoners to Point Comfort. There they found a second English ship just starting for Fort Nassau, but, the return of this first company, with its tale of discomfiture, put an end to the enterprise.

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In the early spring of 16 38 Peter Minuit with a party of emigrants from Sweden sailed up the Delaware River. They landed according to Peter Lindstrom's map just south of Morder's Kylen, (Mother's Creek) now corruped into Murderkill Creek. This place they called Parady's Udden, (Paradise Point) Not choosing to settle here they went up stream as far as Min-quas Kil. Entering it they went about a mile and three quarters to the rocks, where they erected a fort and settlement. The creek they named the Elbe, but soon changed it to Christina Elf. The fort they named Christina Skauts, and the settlement Christina-
m, or Christina Harbor.

March 29,1638 Peter Minuit bought this site,or as much as the Indians said,"lay within six trees," that is the six trees had been blazed by hacking with an axe to determine the boundary. Of the two ships that landed, the "Griffin,"or "Grip," was sent in advance to the Island of St. Christopher where Peter Minuit followed in the "Key of Kalmar." At St. Christopher Island, Peter Minuit went aboard the "Het Fliegende hert"("The Flying Deer.") While aboard the Flying Deer," a wind storm blew all the ships out of the harbor. The Flying Deer was never heard of again. The "Kay of Kalmar,was one of the least damaged of any of the ships there. After waiting a few days to hear from Minuit,it proceeded to Sweden. The Grip spent about ten months in the West Indies,pirateering. Her skipper was afterwards accused of appropriating the profit to his own interests. The only profit he turned over to the Company was a Negro slave brought to Christina in 1639. March 1,1648 Hans Kramer reported in a list of the people alive in New Sweden. Anthony, a Morian or Angoler,who was a purchased slave brought here on the "Grip," in 1639.

The"Key of Kalmar," Pouwell Jansen as Captain arrived at Christina,April 17,1640,with Peter Hollander Ridder,who had been appointed to the office of Governor of New Sweden; and the Rev. Reorus Totkillus as pastor. Rev.Torkillus was the first Lutheran pastor within the limits of the present United States. The Swdes had become so discouraged they had planned to go in a body to New Netherland but the above ship arrived the day before the expected departure.

(Pete)

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A group of about fifty Hollanders, who had pledged allegiance to the Swedish crown, arrived aboard the "Fredenburg," November 2, 1640. They settled three or four Swedish miles below Christina. The charter for planting this colony was obtained by Henry Hochhammer in the early part of 1641 and there is disagreement as to which side of the Delaware it was located.

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November 7, 1641, after an unusually stormy voyage, during which two emigrants and some cattle died another party of settlers arrived at Christina aboard the "Kalmar Nyckel", ("Key of Kalmar") and the "Charitas" ("Charitie").

In April, 1641, an expedition of some twenty families or sixty or more persons, sailed for the Delaware in Lamberton's bark, or hatch, under command of Robert Cogswell. Voyaging by the way of Manhattan, they were detained by Kieft, but promising allegiance to the Dutch if they settled in Dutch territories, they were allowed to go on. The New Haven people landed on Varcken's Kill, near Salem, New Jersey, and on the Schuylkill.

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Kieft, however considered that Cogswell had purposely deceived him. In May, 1642, two sloops the "Real" and "Saint Martin", with thirty men, under Jan Jensen Van Ilpendam, of Fort Nassau, were sent by Kieft's orders to break up the English settlements on the Delaware.

35

"The Indians used no salt but preserved their fish
21 and meats by drying and smoking; at the shore they boiled, strung and dried clams, which were used to season their insipid fare."

There were two kinds of sewan. The black -, the gold of the Indians - was made from the black portion of the clam shells, and called suckauhoch. It was rated at double the
21 22 value of the white, called wampum, which was made from the stem of the periwinkle (Littorinae); hence the shell heaps the Indians have left along the shore of Cape May contain mostly the white part of clam shells, broken in small pieces to secure
ea the black and valuable portions. Aside from the color of the wampum, it was criticised by the nations as to its form and finish, and the usages of aboriginal commerce required that the beads should be uniform in size and shape, and bored in the center. To test sewan, the Indians drew the strings of beads deftly across their noses; if they found them smooth, uniform, and well strung, they passed at par; the worn or imperfect were discounted or rejected. The sewan was used not only as currency, but as jewelry and material for ornamentation."

241 Governor Johan Printz arrived at Christina February 15,
315 1643, with the ships, "Fama" (Fame or Renown) and "Svanen" (Stork)
560 Printz did not remain long at Christina, but soon went to Tini-
697 cum above where Chester now stands. The Rev. John Campanius
46-48 was a member of this party. Between July and December of this year one officer, five soldiers, three freemen, and ten of the company's servants died. Rev. Torkillus died the seventh day of September, at the age of thirty eight years, and was buried

by R.v. John Campanius. He left a widow and one son. Governor Printz in his report stated these deaths to be due to hard work and the scarcity of proper food. Struck with the patience, apteness and docility of his pupils, Campanius studied their
5 9 language, and translated the Lutheran catechism into the Lenni Lenape dialect of the Algonquin tongue.

This book was printed by royal command at Stockholm, in Indian and Swedish, in 1696, in one volume, 160 pages, 12 mo; to the text a vocabulary is added, with examples, dialogues, etc. There is a copy of this Swedish-Indian Lutheran Catechism in the possession of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and one was owned by Peter S. DuPonceau, L.L.D. at one time member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

"In June, 1643, George Lamberton and John Thickpenny sailed up Christina River and cast anchor about three miles above Fort Christina, where they began trading with the Indians. Their activities, however, were of short duration, for
205 Printz had them arrested and tried before a court in the fortress. The commissary at Fort Nassau was a member of this
urt, showing that the Dutch were in full accord with the Swedes," Lamberton and Thickpenny were Englishmen from New Haven." This and the court held on January 16, 1644 were probably the first mixed commissions that ever sat on this continent."

67 New Gottenburg at Tinicum and Elfsborg or Elsinborg at the Varckenkill or Salem Creek were both built armed and garrisoned before the end of 16 43.

The "Fama" furled her sails at Christina, February
7 27, 1644. In this party were two young noblemen Per and Knut Liljehok, and the barber surgeon Hans Janeke.

In October 1646 an expedition in the ship "Gyllene
8 Hajen," (Golden Shark) arrived with a cargo of merchandise for barter with the Indians.

1 1 Abraham Verplanck, Simon Root, Jan Andriessen and
373 Pieter Harmanse in 1646, obtained a grant of land on the west side of the South River, near what is now Egg Island for the purpose of making four plantations. The company's ensign was torn down by Governor Printz and Andreas Hudde was warned against invading the territory of her Royal Majesty Queen Christina.

In his report in 1647, Governor Printz stating the
5 needs of the colony said, "above all, a good number of unmarried women for our unmarred free-men and others, besides a good many families for cultivating the land.

The "Svanen" anchored in Christina harbor, in January 1648 with one of the largest cargoes ever sent to New Sweden
34-5 In May the Rev. John Campanius returned to Sweden on the Svanen."

In London, in 1648, under the name of Beauchamp Plantgent, Sir Edmund Plowden published his "Description of "New Albion," inaccurate pamphlet, a copy of which remains in the Philadelphia Library.

In a petition of the Commonalty of New Netherland dated October 13, 1649, we note the mention of a superabundance
1 1 of Scots and Chinese. This does not mean there were a number
263 of these races in New Netherland;

but "petty traders, who swarm hither with great industry reap immense profit and exhaust the country without adding anything to its population or security. But if they skim a little fat from the pot, they can take again to their heels.

"There is sufficient documentary evidence to show that the Dutch occupied Fort Nassau until 1650 or 1651, when it was destroyed by them because it was too high up and too much out of the way."

In July 1651, Peter Stuyvesant landed two hundred men about one Dutch mile below Christina and built Fort Casimir The Dutch were now masters on the Delaware.

Joan Gallardo ferrara in April 1652 had forty-four negroes and negresses seized by a privateer who took them to New Amsterdam and sold them. He claimed the blacks were branded in manner as follows: To wit: First: Thirty two of them are marked A.R. being the name of Antonio de Rivera, and three more are marked J., being the name of Jean Loper, which marks are branded on the left breast; and then nine more are marked A., being the name of Allonso, which marks are branded on the right breast.

No word had come from Sweden for nearly six years and the population had dwindled by desertions to Maryland and Virginia and by other causes to less than a hundred persons. Some say there were but sixteen persons in New Sweden early in 1654. Governor Printz had departed in the fall of 1653. (Trinity Sunday) May 21, 1654 Johan Klaesson Rising, aboard the "Ornen,"

anchored before Fort Casimir. Divine services were conducted
on board. Sven Schute with twenty soldiers was sent ashore on the
489 22nd, to capture the fort which he did without bloodshed. The fort
54 Vol 2 was renamed Fort Trinity. The next day the three hundred
ge 3 imigrants were landed at Christina.

August 31, 1655, Stuyvesant's forces from New Netherland, consisting of seven ships and six hundred men cast anchor off Fort Trinity. Being summoned to surrender Captain Sven Schute did so on honorable terms without the firing of a gun. Terms
600 55-56 were agreed upon and signed on board the "Waag," when the clock struck two in the afternoon" September 1, 1655. The fort received its old name Fort Casimir. On September 14, Governor Rising having scarcely two rounds of ammunition surrendered Fort Christina before the Dutch batteries opened. All the Swedes who took the oath of allegiance to the Dutch were allowed to remain undisturbed in their possessions. Before this oath was administered considerable property up the river had been destroyed. This was the end of the Swedish rule on the Delaware.

227 In the spring of 1656 several parties came to the South River from New Amsterdam.

March 14,-24 1656, the "Mercurius," arrived in the Delaware with more Swedish settlers. Not being allowed to land at
35 56 Ft. Casimir, or Christina (which had become Altoona) took aboard a number of Indians and sailed up the river to Mantaes Huck, (now Marcus Hook) where they landed.

With John Paul Jacquet, Vice-Director of the South River,
56 and a Council consisting of Andraes Huddle, Elmerhuysen Klein and two sergeants, a new settlement grew up around Fort Casimir and was named New Amstel. This was the first actual town upon the river.

The "Prince Maurice," was wrecked off Fire Island, L.I.
Vol 2 March 8, 1657. Most of the passengers were transferred to the
336 "Gilded Beaver" which arrived at New Amstel April 21, with Jacob Alricks
749 and one hundred and twenty-five colonists, seventy six of whom were
857 women and children. A few days later the "Bear" and the "Flower of Gelder," arrived with the rest of the colonists, which numbered for the entire expedition at the time they left Holland, one hundred and fifty free men and boors principally inhabitants of Gulick.

1 2 Rev. Everardus Welius arrived in 1657, at New Amstel, on
go the man-of -war "Balance,". There were also divers families and
6 231-2 other free colonists.

Isiah Mesa, a Jew, is mentioned in the records concerning New Castle, as early as April 1657.

7

The latter part of 1657" two boats, with fourteen English
3-4 men ran on shore at Haverkill," (somewhere near Cape Henlopen). All
5 these were ransomed from the savages by the Dutch at New Amstel.

5 The Dutch placed buoys in the Bay in 1658. The same year the Whore Kil was annexed to New Amstel.

In 1658 several children from the Almshouse at Amsterdam
288 were sent to New Amstel. They were bound out, by Alricks for two and
299 three years. Alricks in April had taken charge of that portion of territory that had been purchased by the City of Amsterdam.

"The Gilded Mill," chiefly freighted by the City of Amsterdam to transport colonists and freemen to the South River was permitted to sail directly there without stopping at Manhattan.
247 In September 1658 the ship "Mill," arrived with 108 souls; ten or eleven died on board (due to the long voyage and scurvy) three more died soon after landing. They were in want of water. No cooking took place for several days before arrival.

On October 28,1658,William Beekman was appointed Vice-Director and Governor of Altona,in place of Jacquette.
F 300 Thus Delaware was "at this time divided into two states,with two governors."

The population of New Amstel in October 1658,amounted to more than six hundred souls,"without bread," and many of
C Vol 2 Page 375-7 F 312 them" as poor as worms," Early in the year 1659,after a number of deaths and much suffering and oppression,many of the prople fled to Virginia and Maryland.

U 254 September 17,1659,reports said two thirds of the soldiers on the South River were at the Horekil;not more than eight or ten in and near New Amstel.

Gerrit Van Sweeringen states that the city of Amsterdam sent orders to the officers at New Amstel to
Y 751 erect a fort upon Ritten(Reedy) Island,"near where they did ~~not~~ thinke the division might be; yet notwithstanding that division not to be absolutely conclusive,but provisionally."

C Vol2 Page 482 There was a smart shock of an earthquake early in 1663,felt throughout New York,New England and on up into Canada.

~~C Vol 2 Page 471~~ June 24,1663 D'Hinoyossa arrived at Amsterdam,
C Vol 2 Page ~~479~~ 471 Holland,with urgent appeals from the people,on the South River, for aid and support. The Swedes,Finns,and other colonists had one hundred and ten planatations on the River,stocked with two thousand cows and oxen,twenty horses,eighty sheep, and several thousand swine.

In a battle with the Indians around Esopus and Wilt uych(in the New Amsterdam section) the Dutch cut down and destroyed nearly two hundred acres of corn,and burnt all that had been stored in pits. This battle took place July 31,1663.

C Vol 2 Page 479

December 22,1663, the Company's territory on the South River was deeded to the city of Amsterdam. So they were sole rulers along the Delaware.

K 65

The ship " St. Jacob," Skipper Peter Luckassen, which arrived at New Amstel July 28,1663,with about sixty farm laborers and girls,had left forty-one souls with their baggage and farm utensils at the Horekil. Pieter Cornelisz Plockhoy of Zierkisee and twenty-four other men were of this party.

T 6

Sir Robert Carr,October 10,1664 took New Amstel and changed its name to New Castle. The Dutch soldiers,some of the citizens,and between sixty and seventy negroes were sold as slaves,in Virginia.

C Vol 2 Page 537

In 1669 there was an "insurrection against the English headed by Ye Long Ffinne - who gave his name as Konigsmarck and his ancestry as the noble Count Konigsmarck. He was the tallest and handsomest man in the colonies and he was the accomplice of Armegot Printz,"The Proud Lady of Tinicum. Together they made quite a rebellion,but the Long Ffinne was brought to justice and tried"at the Court House in New Castle.* It made a stir at the time but this trial must be forever famous,being the first trial by jury on the Delaware 1669."

U 469 V 5

In 1673 the Prince of Orange sent several vessels under Binckes and Evarsten to recover possession of New Netherlands. This was done with but little resistance by the English. Captain Anthony Colve was made Governor
K 68 February 10,(O.S.) 1674 the Treaty of Westminister was signed. By this all countries taken during the war were restored.

May 13,1675,the ship "Joseph and Mary," Captain Matthew Payne,bringing passengers,among whom were Hypobitus
E 417 Lefevre,John Pledger,Richard Johnson,etc., arrived at Salem,New Jersey. This is believed to be the first vessel which arrived in West Jersey.

December 25,1682 the name Whorekills,alias Deal was changed to Sussex,and the name Jones to Kent,(the two lower counties.)

"In 1756,Jacob Spicer of Cape May,New Jersey a dealer in wampum,weighed a shot-bag full of silver corn,
L 22 and the same shot-bag full of wampum,and found the latter (by weight) most valuable by ten percent."

In the journal of Richard Smith,of Burlington, N.J. we find the following entries,concerning his trip along the upper Delaware,in the year 1769. The Indians make maple sugar and have some to sell- We observed today that the Indians either through accident or design have
W 72-79 burnt large spaces in the woods;- They have a shad fishery so high up as Cushietunk,(above the Water Gap)

He spent a night with one Edward Marshall,who informed Smith that he was the man who performed the famous Walk for the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania in 1733,for which

he had not yet received any reward.

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Submitted by J. Barton Cheyney,

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Date July 15,1936.

NEW ARRIVALS FROM SWEDEN.

The paramount fete day on the Christiana was February 15, 1643 marking the arrival of two long expected ships from Sweden. The settlers had awaited for many days, the news brought to the fort by friendly Indians, that sailboats had been seen on the Delaware with their prows pointed northward. Eagle eyes scanned the waters for many hours before the craft were seen plowing their ways up the River. Everything was confusion and excitement the settlers from the more distant plantations hastened in welcoming the new comers. From their topmasts the two vessels floated the Swedish flag which brought the instant recognition and welcome from the floating gold and blue cross banner, from the flag pole on the Swedish fort on the Christiana.

Perhaps no other newcomers were so cordially welcomed hugged and kissed, as the Swan and Fama anchored at two p.m. Passengers and sailors went ashore at once while the Rev. Torkillus and his flock crowded on the bridge to receive and assure them that they were welcome. Governor Ridder and his staff assembled to pay reverent homage to Governor Johan Printz(who figures conspicuously with outstanding preeminence in the early settlement on the Delaware- the perplexities and victories of the Swedish folks. Indians lurked behind trees and with wide-eyed amazement viewed the demonstration, the significance of which was uncomprehensible and strange.

It required many hours before the colony resumed its wonted routine, for indeed, the joyousness lasted all night and next day. Lack of room sent many of the new arrivals back to their ships for the night. In the homes fires were fed longer, fir

torches and candles burned all night. ?About the firesides were related the news from home, reports of Swedish victories on fields of battle and messages from friends in the homeland were told to the families of the settlers. Such news fell on eager ears. The next morning Commander Ridder turned over the administration to Governor Printz.

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Miss Eckman
1c

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ITALICS

Italicize titles of books, magazines, newspapers, pictures, statues, plays, operas, symphonies, vessels, aircraft. Use forms, the Decline and Fall of the Roamn Empire(not The Decline); the New York Times; the Forum, etc. Personified abstractions are to be captialized, for example: The figures of Agriculture and Industry stand at the extreme right of the panel Fruits of Civilization.

QUOTATIONS

For typographical reasons quotation marks are placed thus:

"I thank you." - not "I thank you".
She asked, "Why?" - not "Why"?

But - Is it true that "all men are created free and equal"?
EXCEPTION - Colons and semicolons go outside of quotes.

Quote titles of subdivisions (e.g. parts or chapters) of publications: titles of lectures, sermons, articles, toasts, mottoes, etc. for ex:

The subject of the lecture was "Japan - Its Past, Present, and Future."

CAPITALIZATION

United States; the Nation; the Republic; the Union; National Government, the Government; but governmental

the Capitol(at Washington); the capitol (State); Capital; Capital City; National Capital

President of the United States, the President, the Executive; President of the Erie Railroad, the president

Supreme Court of the United States; the Court; District Court and all others, the court;

United States Army, the Army; United States Navy, the Navy.

United States Marine Corps, the corps; United States Naval Academy, the Academy

United States Treasury, the Treasury; Treasury Building, the buildgin

Senators (U.S.), senators (state); Democratic Party, the party; Star-Spangled Banner, the United States flag.

Federal Reserve System, the System; Patent Office, the Office; Diplomatic Service, the Service; Farm Loan Board, the Board; Bureau of Mines, the Bureau.

Smithsonian Institution, the Institution; Carnegie Institution , the inst.

Library of Congress, the Library; New York Public Library, the libray

Washington Monument, the Monument. Bunker Hill Monument, the monument.

League of Nations, the League, Business Men's League, the league

Negro, Jew - but gentile

Spell out numerals if at beginning of sentence. Spell out "twenty-first birthday," and "twentieth century"; "Forty-Second Street" in running text, but 42d St. in tabulations and condensations.

Spell out isolated enumerations less than 10; the Thirteen Colonies, not 13; the late nineties or 1890's, - not late 90's.

Four or more digets should be set off by commas, except years.

Use numerals to express quantities and measurements as:10 a.m.;
Do not abbreviate names of foreigh countries; days of the week; and "Fort," "Mount," "Point" Port, when part of a place name.

N. for north (
S. for south (but not for northern or northerly
E. for east (southern or southerly
W. for west (east or easterly
west of westerly

EXCEPTIONS - In introductory essays do not use abbreviations.

able-bodied
above-mentioned
air-minded
anti-imperial
ball-like
bull's-eye
city-State
drought-stricken
ex-governor
head-on
high-minded
hold-up
ill-advised
man-of-war
ninety-seven
north-northeast
one-half interest
President-elect
pre-war
secretary-treasurer
self-defense
T-shaped
un-American
wind-blown
whole-souled
X-ray

airship
antedate
antislavery
backlands
brickmaker
bylaw
bypass
byproduct
childlike
dooperate
fireproof
forasmuch
insofar
nevertheless
nowadays
penholder
praiseworthy
preexist
reenact
roundabout
semiofficial
tricolor
terracework
~~twenty-fold~~
twentyfold
windstorm

air navigation
back stretch
bed timber
Commander in Chief
foot mark
foreigh speaking
heavy laden
major general
none the less
one half-(but one-half interest)
post trader
rock shaft
salmon red
second in command
third rate
top side
two thirds (but two-thirds majority)
Vice President (but vice-presidency)
under way
under side
Under Secretary (but under-secretaryship*
well deserving

Use hyphen to avoid doubling a vowel. - or tripling a consonant;

Guide to

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In compiling a State bibliography it is important that publications should be accurately and consistently listed. A State bibliography will include references to publications which can be recommended for collateral reading. This will not necessarily include all references to publications which have been cited as source material in the preparation of manuscripts.

USE OF ASTERISKS

It is possible that a supplementary volume of national bibliography will be published. State Directors, therefore, will reserve all lists of publications, both as appendixes of State volumes and for the future reference of the Washington office. It is advisable for State Directors to indicate the relative importance of publications as follows:

*** Should be included in American Guide.

** Should be appended to State volume.

* Should be included in a future national bibliography.

(The national bibliography will be all-inclusive. The bibliography of the American Guide will include a selection of items from State volumes.)

USE OF FILE NUMBERS AND TOPICAL HEADINGS

Publications should be listed in alphabetical order under filing and topical headings as given in Instruction #2. For example:

S-100 General Description

S-110 Geography

S-160 Natural Resources

and so forth

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For Books:

Give author's name; first his or her surname, then his or her given name or names (as printed on title page). Give full title of book, place of publication, name of publisher, year of publication, number of pages, number of volumes (if more than one). Illustrations, tables, diagrams, charts, maps, and so forth should be reported. If no publishing date is given, put "n.d." If the book is cited as source material, indentify the edition used. If the book is listed for collateral reading, give the year of the latest edition. The following example indicated the general form to be used:

> *** Gillette, Halbert Powers. Earthwok and Its Cost; a Handbook of Earth Excavation. Chicago, Gillette Publishing Company, 1931. 1346 p. 2 v. illus., tables, diagrs, charts.

Brief annotations on books are desirable, especially in cases where a book's title gives little or no idea of its contents. For example:

> ** Hall, Margaret Hunter. The Aristocratic Journey. New York, London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1931. 400 p. Outspoken letters of Mrs. Basil Hall written during a fourteen-month sojourn in America, 1827-28.

For Magazine Articles:

Give author's name in full, title of article, name of magazine, volume, page, month, and year. For example:

> **Butler, Ovid. Conservation of Wild Life. American Magazine. 41: 534-38. Sept. 1935.

For Newspapers:

Give the same information as in connection with magazine articles, adding day of month.

For Government Publications:

Give department, bureau, name and number of series, title, author, where published, date, and number of pages. For example:

> *** U.S.Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Bull. 4. Grand Canyon, by William P. Blake. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office. 1911. 45 p.

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For Yearbooks:

Give name of yearbook, place of publication, publisher, and date. If an organization is responsible for publication, name the organization. For example:

*** The World Almanac ... New York, World Telegram, 1935.

*** American Art Annual ... Washington, D. C. Am. Fed. of Arts, 1935.

ABBREVIATIONS

In using abbreviations follow instructions given in U. S. Government Printing Office Style Manual.

NOTE THAT WHILE ITALICS ARE TO BE USED FOR TITLES IN THE BODY OF THE TEXT, THEY DO NOT OCCUR IN THE GENERAL INDEX.

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Copy of WILMINGTON DELAWARE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN, Thursday morning, October 15th, 1874.

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One (1) spoon.

One (1) package hair dye.

of W He

W.H. Conner
Nov. 7, 1938

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Cities and Towns - Wilmington

October the 3rd, 1750

Journey to Wilmington, Delaware. In the morning I set out for Wilmington, which was formerly called Christina by the Swedes and is thirty English miles to the southwest of Philadelphia. Three miles south of this city I crossed the river Schuylkill in a ferry, beyond which the country appears almost a continual chain of mountains and valleys. The mountains have an easy slope on all sides and the valleys are commonly traversed by brooks with crystal water. The greater part of the country is covered with several kinds of deciduous trees; for I scarcely saw a single tree of the evergreen variety except a few red cedars. The trees of the forest were tall but branchless below, so that it left a free view to the eye, and no underwood obstructed the passage between them. It would have been easy in some places to have gone under the branches with a carriage for a quarter of a mile, the trees standing at great distances from each other, and the ground being very level. In some spots little glades opened which were either meadows, pastures or grain fields; of the latter some were cultivated and others not. In a few places several houses were built close to one another, but for the most part they were single. In some parts of the fields the wheat had already been sown, in the English manner without trenches but with shallow furrows pretty close together. I sometimes saw the country people very busy sowing their rye. Near every farmhouse was a little field

with corn. The inhabitants hereabouts were commonly either Englishmen or Swedes.

All day long I saw a continual variety of trees; walnut trees of different sorts which were full of nuts; chestnut trees quite covered with fine chestnuts; mulberries, sassafras, liquidamber, tulip trees and many others. **********

October the 4th

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At some distance from Wilmington I passed a bridge over a little river which flows north into the Delaware. The rider here pays twopence toll for himself and his horse.

Towards noon I arrived at Wilmington.

Wilmington is a little town about thirty English miles southwest of Philadelphia. It was founded in the year 1733. Part of it stands upon the grounds belonging to the Swedish church which annually receives certain rents, out of which they pay the minister's salary, and employ the rest for other uses. The houses are built of stone and look very pretty; yet they are not built close together, but large open places are left between them. The Quakers have a meetinghouse in this town. The Swedish church, which I intend to mention later, is half a mile east of the town. The parsonage is in the city. A little river called Christina-kill passes by the town and then empties into the Delaware. The river is said to be sufficiently deep so that the greatest vessel may come right up to the town, for at its mouth or juncture with the Delaware it is shallowest, and yet its depth even there when the water is lowest is from two to two and a half fathoms. But as you go higher its

depth increases to three, three and a half, and even four fathoms. The largest ships therefore may safely and with their full cargoes come to and from the town with the tide. From Wilmington you have a fine view of a great part of the river Delaware and the ships sailing on it. On both sides of the river Christina-kill, almost from the place where the redoubt is built to its juncture with the Delaware, are low meadows which yield a great quantity of hay. The town carries on a considerable trade, and would have been larger if Philadelphia and Newcastle, which are towns of a more ancient date, were not so near on both sides of it.

The redoubt upon the river Christina-kill was erected this summer when it was known that the French and Spanish privateers intended to sail up the river and to attempt a landing. It stands, according to the late Rev. Mr. Tranberg,[1] on the same spot where the Swedes had built theirs. It is remarkable that on working in the ground this summer to make this redoubt, an old Swedish silver coin of Queen Christina's reign, not quite so big as a shilling,[2] was found among some other things at the depth of a yard. Mr. Tranberg afterwards presented me with it. On one side were the arms of the house of Vasa with the inscription: CHRISTINA. D. G. DE. RE. SVE., that is, Christina, by the grace of God, elected Queen of Sweden; and near this the year of our Lord 1633. On the reverse

1 Rev. Petrus Tranberg had arrived in America, 1726, to take charge of the Swedish Church at Raccoon and Penn's Neck. He had moved to Christina, now Wilmington, Delaware, in 1742, and died in 1748.

2 The Swedish, rundstycke, indicates a copper coin a little smaller than our quarter.

were these words: MONETA NOVA REGNI SVEC., or, a new coin of the kingdom of Sweden. At the same time a number of old iron tools, such as axes, shovels, and the like, were discovered. The redoubt that is now erected consists of bulwarks of planks with a rampart on the outside. Near it is the powder magazine in a vault built of bricks. At the erection of this little fortification it was remarkable that the Quakers whose tenets reject even defensive war, were as busy as the other people in building it. For the fear of being every moment suddenly attacked by privateers conquered all other thoughts. Many of them scrupled to put their own hands to the work, but promoted it by supplies of money and by getting ready everything which was necessary.

December the 11th

This morning I made a little excursion to Penn's Neck, and across the Delaware to Wilmington. The country round Penn's Neck had the same qualities as that about other places in this part of New Jersey. The ground consists chiefly of sand, covered with a thin stratum of black soil. It is not very hilly and in most places is covered with open woods of hardwood trees, especially oak. Now and then you see a single farm, and a little cultivated field around it. Here and there are little marshes or swamps, and sometimes a sluggish brook.

Trees. The woods of these parts consist of all sorts of trees, but chiefly of oak and hickory. They have certainly never been cut down, and have always grown without hindrance. It might therefore be expected that there are trees of an uncommonly great age to be found in them. But it happens otherwise, and there are very few

trees three hundred years old. Most of them are only two hundred years and this convinced me that trees have the same quality as animals, and die after they have arrived at a certain age. We find great forests here, but when the trees in them have stood a hundred and fifty or a hundred and eighty years, they are either rotting within, or losing their crown. Sometimes their wood becomes quite soft, or their roots are not longer able to draw in sufficient nourishment. Therefore when storms blow, the trees are broken off either just at the root or further up. Several trees are likewise torn out by their roots in the powerful winds. The storms thus cause great devastations in these forests. Everywhere you see trees felled by the winds, after they are too much weakened by one or the other of the above-mentioned causes. Fire, too, breaks out often in the woods and burns the trees half way through or more at the root, so that they are easily broken off by the wind.

Windfalls. On travelling through these woods, I purposely tried to find out, by the position of the trees which had fallen down, which winds are the strongest hereabouts. But I could not conclude anything with certainty, for the trees fell on all sides and lay towards all the points of the compass. I therefore judged, that any wind which blows from that side where the roots of the tree are weakest and shortest, and where it can make the least resistance, must root it up and hurl it down. In this manner the old trees die continually, and are succeeded by a younger generation. Those which are thrown down lie on the ground and putrify, sooner or later, and by that means increase the black soil (humus), into which the leaves are likewise finally changed. The leaves drop abundantly in autumn, are blown about by the winds for some time, but are finally heaped up, and lie on both sides of the trees, which have fallen down. It

requires several years before a tree is entirely reduced to dust. When the winds tear up a tree by the roots, a quantity of loose soil commonly comes up with and sticks to them for a time, but at last it drops off and forms a little hillock, which is afterwards augmented by the leaves. In this way many holes and mounds are formed.

Some trees are more inclined to decay than others. The tupelo tree (Nyssa), the tulip tree (Liriodendron), and the sweet gum tree (Liquidambar), I learned became rotten in a short time. The hickory did not take much time, and the black oak fell to pieces sooner than the white oak; but this was owing to circumstances. If the bark remained on the wood, it was for the greatest part rotten and entirely eaten by worms within the space of six, eight, or ten years, so that nothing was to be found but a reddish brown dust. But if the bark was taken off, the oaks would often lie twenty years before they were completely rotten. The suddenness of a tree's growth, the large pores, and the frequent changes of heat and humidity in summer, cause it to rot sooner. To this must be added, that all sorts of insects make holes into the trunks of the fallen trees, and by that means the moisture and the air get into the tree, which must of course forward putrefaction. Most of the trees here are deciduous. Many of them begin to rot while they are yet standing and blooming. This forms the hollow trees, in which many animals make their nests and have their places of refuge.

The breadth of the Delaware directly opposite Wilmington is reckoned two and a half English miles, yet to look at it it did not seem to be so great. Here the depth of the river, in the middle, is said to be from four to six fathoms.

December the 12th

The joiners say that among the trees of this country they use chiefly the black walnut, the wild cherry, and the curled maple. Of the black walnut (Juglans nigra) there is yet a sufficient quantity, but careless people are trying to destroy it, and some peasants even use it as fuel. The wood of the wild cherry tree (Prunus Virginiana) is very good, and looks exceedingly well; it has a yellow color, and the older the furniture is, which is made of it, the better it looks. But it is already scarce, for people cut it everywhere without replanting. The curled maple (Acer rubrum) is a species of the common red maple, and likewise very difficult to obtain. You may cut down many trees without finding the wood which you want. The wood of the sweet gum tree (Liquidambar) is also used in joiner's work, such as tables and other furniture. But it must not be brought near the fire, because it warps. The pines and the white cedars (Cupressus thyoides) are likewise made use of by the joiners for different sorts of work.

The millers said that the axle-trees of the mill wheels were made of white oak, and that they lasted for three or four years, but that pine did not keep so well. The cogs of the mill wheel and the pullies were made of the white walnut because it was said to be the hardest which could be found here. The wood of mulberry trees was of all others reckoned the most excellent for pegs and plugs in ships and boats.

At night I crossed the Delaware, from Wilmington to the New Jersey side.

Pote.

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October The 3rd

Journey to Wilmington, Delaware. In the morning I set out for Wilmington, which was formerly called Christina by the Swedes and is thirty English miles to the southwest of Philadelphia. Three miles south of this city I crossed the river Schuylkill in a ferry, beyond which the country appears almost a continual chain of mountains and valleys. The mountains have an easy slope on all sides and the valleys are commonly traversed by brooks with crystal water. The greater part of the country is covered with several kinds of deciduous trees; for I scarcely saw a single tree of the evergreen variety except a few red cedars. The trees of the forest were tall but brancheless below, so that it left a free view to the eye, and no underwood obstructed the passage between them. It would have been easy in some places to have gone under the branches with a carriage for a quarter of a mile, the trees standing at great distances from each other, and the ground being very level. In some spots little glades opened which were either meadows, pastures or grain fields; of the latter some were cultivated and others not. In a few places several houses were built close to one another, but for the most part they were single. In some parts of the fields the wheat had already been sown, in the English manner without trenches but with shallow furrows pretty close together. I sometimes saw the country people very busy sowing their rye. Near every farm house was a little field of corn. The inhabitants hereabouts were commonly either Englishmen or Swedes.

All day long I saw a continual variety of trees; walnut trees of different sorts which were full of nuts; chesnut trees quite covered with fine chestnuts; mulberries, sassafras, liquidamber, tulip trees and many others.

Grapevines. Several species of vines grow wild hereabouts. They run up to the summits of the trees, their clusters of grapes and their leaves covering the stems. I even saw some young oaks five or six fathoms high whose tops were crowned with grape vines. The ground is like that so common hereabouts, which I have already described, viz. a clay mixed with a great quantity of sand and covered with a rich soil or vegetable earth. The vines were principally seen on trees which stand single near grain fields or at the borders of wooded areas where the meadows, pastures and fields begin, and likewise along fences, where they cling with their tendrils round the trees that stand there. The lower parts of the plant were now full of grapes that hung below the leaves, were almost ripe, and had a pleasant sourish taste. The country people gather them in great quantities and sell them in town. They are eaten without further preparation, and are commonly offered to guests when they come to pay a visit.

The soil does not seem to be deep in this section, for the upper black stratum is hardly two inches. This I had occasion to see, both in the places where the ground is dug up and in such where the water during heavy showers of rain has made cuts, which are pretty numerous here. The upper soil has a dark color and the next a pale hue like bricks. I have observed everywhere in America that the depth of the upper soil does not by far agree with the computation of some people, though we can almost be sure that in

some places it has never been stirred since the Deluge.[1] More about this later.

Weeds. The Datura stramonium, or thorn apple, grows in great quantities near all the villages. Its height is different according to the soil it is in. For in a rich earth it grows eight or ten feet high, but in a hard and poor ground it will seldom come up to six inches. The Datura, together with the Phytolacca, or American nightshade, grows here in those places near the gardens, houses and roads which in Sweden are covered with nettles and goosefoot. These European plants are very scarce in America. But the Datura and Phytolacca are the worst weeds here, nobody knowing any particular use for them.

Turnip fields are sometimes to be seen.

In the middle of the highroad I perceived a dead black snake, which was four feet six inches long and an inch and a half in thickness. It belonged to the viper group.[1]

Late at night a great halo appeared round the moon. The people said that it prognosticated either a storm or rain, or both together. The smaller the ring is, or the nearer it comes to the moon, the sooner this weather sets in. But this time neither of these changes happened, and the ring had indicated a coldness in the air.

Chermes on the alder(Chermes alni) were today found in great abundance on the branches of that tree, which for that reason looked almost white and at a distance appeared as if it were covered with mould.

1. Though a scientist, Kalm believed implicitly in the literal account of the Deluge as related in the Bible.

1. This is apparently a mistake. Black snakes are not poisonous and cannot therefore belong to the vipers in the usual present sense of that term, although "viper" is sometimes applied loosely to any snake supposedly venomous. The Swedish original huggorm, implies a poisonous reptile, though not one necessarily or even commonly fatal to man.

October The 4th

Description of Country. I continued my journey early in the morning, and the country had the same appearance wherever I went. It was a continual chain of rather high hills with an easy ascent on all sides and of valleys between them. The soil consisted of a brick-colored mould, mixed with clay and a few pebbles. I rode now through woods of several sorts of trees and now over pieces of land which had been cleared of the wood and which at present were grain fields, meadows and pastures. The farmhouses stood single, sometimes near the roads, and sometimes at a little distance from them, so that the space between the road the houses was taken up with small cultivated tracts and meadows. Some of the houses were built of stone, two stories high, and covered with shingles of white cedar. But most of them were wooden and the crevices stopped up with clay instead of moss, which we make use of for that purpose. No dampers were to be found in the chimneys and the people did not even know what I meant by them. The ovens were commonly built at some distance from the houses, and were either under a roof or without any covering against the weather. The fields bore partly buckwheat, which was cut, partly corn, and partly wheat, which had been but lately sown; but sometimes they lay fallow. The grape vines climed to the top of several trees and hung down on both sides. Other trees again were surrounded by the ivy(Hedera quinquefolia L.) which with the same flexibility ascended to a great height. The Smilax laurifolia always joined with the ivy, and together with it twisted itself round the trees. The leaves of the ivy were at this time commonly reddish, but those of the vine were still quite green. The trees which were surrounded with ivy leaves looked at a distance like those which are covered with hops in our country(and on seeing the combination from afar, one might expect

to find wild hops climbing upon them). Walnut and chestnut trees were common near the fences, in woods and on hills, and at present were loaded with their fruit. The persimmon was likewise plentiful near the roads and in the forests. It had a great quantity of fruit, but it was not yet fit for eating, since the frost had not softened it. At some distance from Wilmington I passed a bridge over a little river which flows north into the Delaware. The rider here pays two-pence toll for himself and his horse.

Towards noon I arrived at Wilmington.

Wilmington is a little town of about thirty English miles southwest of Philadelphia. It was founded in the year 1733. Part of it stands upon the grounds belonging to the Swedish Church which annually receives certain rents, out of which they pay the minister's salary, and employ the rest for other uses. The houses are built of stone and look very pretty; yet they are not built close together, but large open places are left between them. The Quakers have a meet-inghouse in this town. The Swedish church, which I intend to mention later, is a half a mile east of the town. The parsonage is in the city. A little river called Christina-kill passes by the town and then empties into the Delaware. The river is said to be sufficiently deep so that the greatest vessel may come right up to the town, for at its mouth or juncture with the Delaware it is shallowest, and yet its depth even there when the water is lowest is from two to two and a half fathoms. But as you go higher its depth increases to three, three and a half, and even four fathoms. The largest ships therefore may safely and with their full cargoes come to and from the town with the tide. From Wilmington you have a fine view of a great part of the river Delaware and the ships sailing on it. On both sides of the

river Christina-kill, almost from the place where the redoubt is built to its juncture with the Delaware, are low meadows, which yield a great quantity of hay. The town carries on a considerable trade, and would have been larger if Philadelphia and Newcastle, which are towns of a more ancient date, were not so near on both sides of it.

The redoubt upon the river Christina-kill was erected this summer when it was known that the French and Spanish privateers intended to sail up the river and to attempt a landing. It stands, according to the late Rev. Mr. Tranberg,[1] on the same spot where the Swedes had built theirs. It is remarkable that on working in the ground this summer to make this redoubt, an old Swedish silver coin of Queen Christina's reign, not quite so big as a shilling,[2] was found among some other things at the depth of a yard. Mr. Tranberg afterwards presented me with it. On one side were the arms of the house of Vasa with the inscription: CHRISTINA. D.G. DE. RE. SVE., that is Christina, by the grace of God, elected Queen of Sweden; and near this the year of our Lord 1633. On the reverse were these words: MONETA NOVA REGNI SVEC., or a new coin of the kingdom of Sweden. At the same time a number of old iron tools, such as axes, shovels, and the like, were discovered. The redoubt that is now erected consists of bulwarks of planks with a rampart on the outside. Near it is the powder magazine in a vault built of bricks. At the erection of this little fortification it was remarkable that the

1. Rev. Petrus Tranberg had arrived in America, 1726, to take charge of the Swedish Church at Raccoon and Penn's Neck. He had moved to Christina, now Wilmington, Delaware, in 1742, and died in 1748.

2. The Swedish rundstycke, indicates a copper coin a little smaller than our quarter.

Quakers whose tenets reject even defensive war, were as busy as the other people in building it. For the fear of being every moment suddenly attacked by the privateers conquered all other thoughts. Many of them scrupled to put their own hands to the work, but promoted it by supplies of money and by getting ready everything which was necessary.

October The 5th

It was my design to cross the Delaware and to get into New Jersey with a view to get acquainted with the country; but as there was no ferry to bring my horse over I set out on my return to Philadelphia. I went partly along the highway and partly deviated on one or the other side of it in order to make more exact observations of the land and of its natural history.

J. J. Donohoe
March 10, 1940

HILLCREST

Hillcrest (180 alt., 232 pop.) is situated east of the Philadelphia Turnpike, about three-quarters of a mile from the northeast city limits of Wilmington. Except on the northeast, where Penny Hill Terrace and Lenderman Terrace form the boundary, Hillcrest is surrounded by Gordon Heights. With the passage of years, the latter, older and larger than Hillcrest, has assumed an ascendancy over its neighboring suburb, until no fixed line of demarcation is discernible between the two.

On February 11, 1688, Lawsey Ollason was granted a patent by William Penn, confirming a patent granted by Francis Lovelace on May 16, 1670, for

> "one hundred sixty acres and a half acre of land, part of the said Eight hundred twenty seven acres and a half acre of land, belonging to or called Virtridige Hook in the County of Newcastle upon Delaware.."

One of Ollason's descendants, Jacob Lawson (alias Tussey) sold the property to John Allmond on Nov. 19, 1794. John Weldin, a grandson of the latter, inherited the tract upon the death of Barbara Reed (Allmond's widow) in 1805. The land was farmed by members of the Weldin family until 1902. Between this year and 1904, Sue MacNair, by virtue of several conveyances from the Weldin heirs, acquired the plot.

The development of Hillcrest as a residential community dates from 1905. In that year, Sue and Earnest MacNair, operating as the Suburban Land Company, had the plot surveyed and sub-divided. In 1909, the Hillcrest Realty Company, controlled by the MacNairs, succeeded the Suburban Land Company. In the ensuing years, the community has developed naturally, eschewing spectacular expansion for a gradual, logical growth.

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There are 58 individual living units in Hillcrest. Each of these is housed in a single-family, detached dwelling, set on spacious lots, at the rear of which the private garages are placed. Living quarters are commodious; 38 of the houses have two or two-and-one-half-stories and contain from seven to ten rooms. Wood is the favored building material, and this type of construction is employed in 60 percent of the houses. No particular mode of architecture dominates, but most of the dwellings follow the "square-plan," in which ease of construction rather than style or functional design is the determining factor. The houses are kept in good repair; lawns and hedges are carefully groomed. There has been little recent construction in Hillcrest, and since there are only a few vacant lots, none is anticipated.

Although the restrictions promulgated by the developers, limiting the use of the land in Hillcrest to private dwellings have expired, they served their purpose. There are no business establishments of any sort within the confines of the suburb.

Water, gas, and electricity are furnished from the Wilmington supply. Sanitary sewers, installed by the Levy Court of New Castle County, take care of waste disposal. Well-placed, easily legible street markers, and adequate lighting are provided at all intersections. In accordance with the rules of the Wilmington Postoffice, from which door to door mail delivery is made twice daily, all residences are plainly numbered.

Police protection is furnished by the uniformed forces of the State and County. At Lore and Blue Rock Avenues in Gordon Heights, the office of a State Magistrate is located. Fire protection is supplied by the rural volunteer fire companies, the nearest of which,

the Brandywine Hundred Fire Company, has its headquarters in Bellefonte. Strategically placed fire hydrants, having adequate pressure, are prime factors in minimizing the fire hazard and fire insurance rates.

All streets in Hillcrest are hard surfaced. With the exception of Chestnut Avenue, which is paved with concrete, macadam is the material used. Chestnut, Hillcrest, and Woodside Avenues have concrete curbing and gutters; on these streets, storm sewers are provided. On Lore and Springhill Avenues, open roadside ditches are used to drain off excess surface water. In these ditches, stagnant pools form, providing breeding places for mosquitoes and detracting from the appearance of the community. The only continuous sidewalks are found on Springhill and Woodside Avenues; narrow, and laid on one side of the street, they are quite inadequate. Hillcrest and Lore Avenues are boulevard streets; stop signs are erected on intersecting streets. A speed limit of 25 miles per hour is enforced in the suburban bounds.

The children of Hillcrest receive their elementary education in the Mount Pleasant Junior High School, located in the neighboring town at Bellefonte. Senior high school students attend the Claymont High School or, by special permission of the State Board of Education, the Pierre S. du Pont High School in Wilmington.

Calvary Episcopal Church at Lore and Woodside Avenues is the only church in Hillcrest. It was organized in 1855 as a mission of the Church of the Ascension, Claymont. Until 1863, services were conducted in the Newark Union Church at Carrcroft. Because of many changes and removals, the building was abandoned and the present structure was erected in 1909. Most of the stone used in the construction was taken from the old structure. The present building

is a modified Gothic structure, one-story in height, with a diminutive belfry and stained glass memorial windows. In 1935, the congregation became a Chapel of the Cathedral Church of St. John in Wilmington. The first full-time pastor was appointed in February, 1940.

The absence of retail stores and business establishments in Hillcrest does not seriously incommode the residents. Trackless coaches, operated on a regular schedule on Hillcrest Avenue, furnish speedy, one-fare transportation to the shopping and business centers of Wilmington, where those wants not supplied by the stores of Gordon Heights and Bellefonte, may be found. The recreational, educational and religious opportunities of the city are, likewise, made available.

The community life of the residents is closely bound up with that of the residents of Gordon Heights and neighboring suburbs. They may be members of the Blue Rock Century Club, the Brandywine Hundred Fire Company, the church organizations of Hillcrest Methodist and Calvary Episcopal Churches, the Mount Pleasant Parent Teachers Association, or the like. The younger residents are active in the Blue Rock Junior Club and the Girl and Boy Scout Troops.

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James B. Cheyney
March 29, 1940

The Great White Ribbon Light That Failed

The middle decades of the Nineteenth Century disturbed the mental tranquility of temperance addicts. The Methodists, ever on the side of the Drys, both individually and as a religious organization, busied themselves with the furtherance of the cause by circulating petitions favoring local option in every corner of the State. When the General Assembly met in 1847, it was called on to witness the Reverend Vaughn Collins and J. H. Cooper bringing petitions with 30,000 signers to the capitol at Dover in wheelbarrows. The fact that the "beloved" Mr. Collins was in the shafts of the petition-burdened barrow while his associate lent additional man power to the vehicle and landed it in the legislative chambers made it a sensationally dramatic appeal for a curb on the liquor traffic. In those days, and perhaps later, no wise Delaware legislative body would turn its back upon the demands of the numerically potent Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Seventies were also notable by reason of the super-sensational dramatic campaign inaugurated in Wilmington (1877) to checkmate the determination of the whiskey trade to hand out licenses for taverns, hotels or restaurants in Delaware, as they were sought by anyone who had the necessary cash and the desire to dispense alcoholic liquors. That campaign, which opened activity in Wilmington, expanded to state-wide proportions and won greater interest than any other reform movement in the three hundred years of Delaware's battles between the Wets and Drys.

The campaign against licenses "for the asking and paying" was possibly necessitated by the desperation of the whiskey

distillers to open every possible source of income for their business. The public was restless under the domination of the unrestrained Wets and after an innumerable series of meetings, a temperance campaign on a huge scale was inaugurated in 1877 under the leadership of George W. Wells, local preacher and exhorter, with forty-five adherents signing the survey for such a movement. Rev. J. B. Mann, one of the prominent drys of that day, declared in a public meeting where had assembled a score or more of reformers, "that whiskey sellers were public enemies - worse than thieves." The Rev. Ira Crouch, supposedly on the side of temperance, was invited to address the meetings but declined with the excuse that it had been so long since he had tasted liquors that he felt himself to have been disqualified to speak on his effects. This explanation was but a mere drop of cold water of the tons that had been utilized to dampen the ardor of the dramatic warfare on rum.

The fact that the movement attracted the outstanding citizens of that period is attested by the list of officials and leaders assembled at the opening grand rally at the Grand Opera House. They included J. H. Adams (Presiding), Leader F. Riddle, Rev. F. B. Duval, Edward Moore, Rev. Richard B. Cook, George G. Lobdell, W. J. Stephenson, Rev. H. D. Davis, George C. Simpson, Rev. J. H. Nixon, John White, Isaac Crouch, Albert N. Sargeant, J. K. Babcock, Miss Margaret Chandler, Miss Elizabeth Coates, and Miss Anne Semple. The latter was one of the real commanders in the total abstinence cause. The clergymen represented almost all the Protestant denominations in Wilmington, while others were representative industrialists of that period with some of the less prominent in civics or business, but foremost workers in the cause of temperance.

The meeting sanctioned the engagement of George M. Dutcher as leader, organizer and chief spokesman. He had won some attention "Down East" as pleader - an orator indeed of unusual force and ability - who proclaimed that he had fought off the drinking habit that had almost wrecked his future. Dutcher was an uncanny individual reduced to a skeleton with long sorrowful visage, lengthened by "imperial" whiskers that reached his slim waist line. His quick wit and repartee brought him recognition as the proper leader of the Dry crusade.

After the first meeting, the Drys had concluded that they had selected a Messiah who would lead them out of the alcoholic morass. Indeed the announcement of the selection of Dutcher as leader aroused great enthusiasm such as was manifested by the Rev. C. M. Pegg, who with Nelson Lee, volunteered to scrub the filth out of Town Hall and white wash its dingy walls ready for the assaults on John Barleycorn. They performed the tasks and when Dutcher made his first appearance Monday evening, April 16, 1877, the chamber was packed and he was joyfully received. The audience soon acknowledged the choice of Dutcher to have been almost inspired by the Father, and the movement got off to a flying start.

The response to the appeals of the speaker was immediate and filled the largest auditoriums and churches in the city. It soon became necessary to provide more room for the crowds and canvas tents were set up in three or four sections; in these services were held almost every night. The meetings were the talk of the citizens at every gathering and even those who had held liquor to be good for their happiness, united with the sweeping tornado of temperance. It is recalled that Moral Suasion

was the basis of most of the then active personages, but Total Abstinence later became the premier plank in the platform.

The campaign gained much additional momentum through the organization of many citizens who were known to have loved the cup too well, but had had the courage and will power to rise above the temptation and eschew alcoholic stimulation.

As others than habitual drunkards joined and led this element of the theatric campaign, it does not imply that all new disciples of the cause named here were over indulgent. The officers were: James Hargest, President; Isaac Starr and Samuel Simmons, Secretaries; Edmund B. Frazer, Secretary; Henry L. Mc Intire, Marshal; John Kennedy, Aide. The visiting committee included: Mrs. Hannah Chandler, Mrs. John P. Moore, Mrs. A. M. Beatty, David Lemon, H. B. Davis, and Henry B. Mc Intire.

The first meetings at which the Reformers testified was reputed to have crowded to suffocation the Grand Opera House, according to Dr. W. T. Tulls there were 1,700 in the audience. Dutcher made an appeal for money to maintain the campaign and set the minimum amount at $500, but the large gathering turned in less than $100.

The "good work" expanded far beyond the City of Wilmington. The Suasionists held meetings to packed houses in the towns of the county and State, and where there were no temperance societies they organized, officered and joined the campaign. Churches opened their doors to the reformers who conducted meetings to packed pews. It was estimated that thirty or fifty percent of the entire population of Wilmington attended the meetings each week.

Dutcher was riding high and fast. The temperance people built and furnished him a home at Eighth and Franklin Streets and even prepared the first evening

meal. It stood for a value exceeding $5,000 and in a few weeks Dutcher's leadership netted him upwards of $500 in cash. To add interest to the cause, the Temperance leaders brought John B. Gough, the leading orator of Temperance, to Wilmington and his lecture stimulated additional interest in the campaign. They also heard Francis I. Willard who was regarded as the heart and soul of the Total Abstemsion in this country. Her talk further powered the Delaware campaign against the demon rum. There was national concern among the Drys that Delaware's legislature would enact laws to sell liquor licenses over the counter, as a merchant would dispose of shoes. So the country watched the campaign, following every detail. Matters were moving along without much open-resistence and the proposed bill was not submitted to the Legislature.

(Insert) The enthusiasm of the masses had reached its zenith and was declining when there came rumors reflecting on Dutcher. These originated in Middletown and succeeded the earlier dissension that arose between the leaders as to the propriety of permitting dancing at the Fourth of July picnic in the grove of James Riddle, who also espoused the Dry Cause. It is recorded that dancing lost out over the opposition of some followers of John Wesley, but at that point the campaign seemed to have met a receding tide.

This was further strengthened by The Reverend Isaac M. Halderman, who had invited the reformers to hold services in his church (Delaware Avenue Baptist). After some of the repenters had testified in the church to the effect that it only required will power to thwart the curse of drinking, the pastor declared that it was God, and not man, to whom we must look for such redemption from sinful habits. The congregation was amazed at

Insert on Page 5.

Indeed no previous battle against liquor was so elaborately staged and maintained - even though, as intimated, when the collection plates were passed at large meetings they came back so lightly burdened as to indicate that the masses were not financially interested. The contributions, except from some of the prominent leaders and employers of labor, were almost nil.

As the winter of ~~1887~~ 1878 approached the Teetotlers leased what was known as Old Theatre, or Temple Hall, and dedicated it to the cause while the Moral Suasionists opened headquarters on Shipley Street. Holly Tree Inn was taken over by a few Dry citizens and utilized as a retreat or reformatory for those who were suffering directly or indirectly from the demon of strong drink. It was maintained through the munificence of Henry Mc Comb, Samuel Harlan, E. Tatnall Warner, and George W. Stone. Dr. Howard Ogle contributed his services in medically caring for the "guests."

Still more impressive was the opening of the Old Foundry at Tenth and Orange Streets and erecting within its four walls one of the big canvass tents that had been utilized for gatherings during the summer. The effort to make it comfortable for winter weather was in the main confined to two huge stoves which were kept at fever heat day and night for many weeks.

The Temperance Alliance held its meetings at the Y. M. C. A. Building, 836 Market Street, and brought to the fore in the fight William Y. Warner (President), Washington Jones, William Bush, Gregg Chandler, Charles Baird, Benjamin Johnson, Alfred Stevenson, J. J. Mc Cullough, V. P. George, J. V. Lloyd, D. W. Harkness,

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Zacharia Pickles, Edward Mc Kaig, Julius Dodd, Edward T. Taylor, Charles Moore, Francis H. Hoffecker, Revs. Lafayette Marks, R. B. Cook, B. C. Latrobe, H. D. Davis, T. B. Eastwood, and Thomas Mc Corkle, John White, J. S. Wheeler, Albert P. Thatcher, George Simpson, John Meyers, A. Sargeant.

The rally reached its apex in July 1877 in the meeting that packed the Grand Opera House and which was addressed by Alfred A. Townsend of Baltimore, Mrs. Annie Witmeyer of Philadelphia, The Revs. R. B. Cook, Lafayette Marks, George Bristor, and J. W. Stevenson.

The dramatic rally was seemingly effective only eight months and indeed caused more bickering among the Protestant Church leaders than any similar campaign. The first shot was fired in the warfare in April 1877 and the debunked leader made his exit with his woman companion in July 1878. But the high powered melodrama lost its punch by the end of the first year, but dragged along for another six months more amid the contentions of the leaders and collapsed when the spot light was turned on Dutcher.

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the views of the host and within a week Mr. Halderman had announced his resignation as pastor which was later withdrawn, but his words directed rather unfavorable comment from orthodox Christians.

After an absence of several days (which had occured frequently in the past) Dutcher returned "from a visit and 'mission' to New England" accompanied by a woman whom he introduced as his assistant and who was to appear with him at meetings. She was given an opportunity to speak for a few minutes from the platform, and while she proved her ability as a dry orator, personally she was objectionable to the assemblage. She and Dutcher found the tide was against them and proposed to lecture on temperance and charge twenty-five cents admission, but the hall remained empty.

Mrs. Dutcher at that time declared her husband had abandoned her and his children and in July 1878, he vanished with his assistant. It may be worth recording that investigation disclosed Dutcher to have passed those "absent periods" at the humble alley home of Mrs. Watson and usually he was in an advanced stage of intoxication. The daughters of "Wilful Widow Watson," as she was referred to while in Wilmington, told the investigators that the mother was without a single virtue to commend her to reputable people.

The departure of Dutcher brought the 1877-1878 campaign to a close before the meeting of the legislature, which perhaps was not willing to venture to be deaf to the protests of the best citizens and church members of Wilmington and sell licenses without restraint or control to all who would join the army of rum sellers. It was declared that during the campaign the sale

of liquors dropped $800 a week in the forty licensed hotels and saloons.

Dutcher's oratory appealed to the crowds and perhaps sounded better than it reads. He prefaced his talk with recognition of God rather than will power as the only way to break the bondage of rum. Dropping to lower levels, he declares it's better to be sober than drunk, and better still to let whiskey alone than to be a moderate drinker.

His arguments seemed to lose much of their punch when he cited that if you are a temperate man you will have good clothes; if you are drunkard you will not ... I am certain that whatever clothes I have is because I do not drink rum ... I am glad to see you (the gathering) all clothed in their right minds ... Those quotations perhaps illustrate the "fervor" of the speaker.

The meetings were not without humor. One of the early meetings was amusing when "Doc" Jester took the floor. He was a street vendor, a master fakir, but unable to withstand the lure of the alcoholic cup. He declared that he had imbibed alcohol in every State of the Union and had gone the range from $1.25 for a drink of brandy to "rot gut" two drinks for a nickel, but could not explain why he drank or why he got drunk. He had found drinking to excess was like watching a sleight-of-hand magician doing his tricks; you saw them done but didn't know how they were done. He supposed that getting drunk had the same purpose for him as it had for a buyer of lumber, who explained to his protesting wife that the drink made the trees twice as large and he thought that he was getting a bigger bargain when tight. The crowd roared at the buffoonery and the managers of the meeting guarded the gatherings against a repitition of such ridicule.

Wm. H. Forbes
June 3, 1941

EARLY SHOPPING DAYS

A large part of the early shopping was done on lower Market and adjacent streets, with visits to occasional stores above Sixth. On West Second Street were some of the early dry goods and wall paper stores. At the N.W. corner of Tatnall Street was the grocery store of E. L. Rice, father of the late Judge Herbert L. Rice. On the S.W. corner at this intersection was one of the last of those old taverns which in the early days were a familiar part of the city's life. Two of these were on West Fourth Street, between Market and Orange Streets. Popular with the farmers when they came to town, they made provision for man and beast. In the yard of the tavern on West Second Street was a watering trough, and many drove in to water their horses. At 201 West Second Street was the dry goods store of Eugene Wyatt, father of Frederick W. Wyatt, the concertmeister. This section also contained some of the early wallpaper stores. When the paperhanger would come to work in the home it meant, for all, a house dismantled; it was, however, of interest to watch him as he deftly put the sheet of paper on the wall with a long handled brush.

Lower King Street was the site of many of the early millinery stores where the ladies bought their hats, trimmed with artificial flowers, fruit, or maybe feathers. Further up King Street near Third was the notion store of Edgar B. Riley, who dealt largely in buttons and laces with which the women's dresses were trimmed. In

the 300 block was Alsentzer's wine shop, with the large kegs lined around the room, and bearing no resemblance to a saloon. Here one might sip his wine, or carry it home for future use.

At 302 Market Street was the shoe store of Henry Pike. That was the day when high boots were going out of style, and our elders changed to a "congress gaiter," a shoe with web elestic down the side to make for ease in getting them on and off. The younger men wore button or laced shoes. All the men's shoes were made of calf, kangaroo, or cordovan leather. The women's and children's shoes, as well as the men's, were of the high type, the former being made of what was known in the trade as "brush kid," a product of goat leather. The men's shoes when made of a superior leather took a high gloss, for which Mason and Bixby polish, applied with a small dauber, was used and stroked to a luster with a brush. The women's shoes were polished with a liquid, applied with a swab on a long wire fastened in the cork. No home was without its shoe-shining box and its accessories.

William B. Sharp's store, at the S.E. Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, was another one where the ladies bought their dress goods and trimmings. Ready-made dresses had not reached today's status, and women generally made their own clothes, or hired a dressmaker. The upper floors of this store were given over largely to a line of carpets and linoleums. What was popularly known as "oil cloth" was largely used in the kitchen to cover tables and shelves. Harold B. Smith, who later took over the Sharp business, under the firm name of Smith-Zollinger Company, had been associated with the early firm for years.

Many of theearly jewelry stores were in that neighborhood, and the names of Ayers, Smythe, and Rudolph are recalled. In those days, the men's watches were thick and cumbersome, and mostly of the hunting case type, wound with a key inserted under the back lid. The ladies watches were smaller, and generally hung on the side of the waist, fastened with a brooch or pin. The jewelry store of J. Clayton Massey at 404 King Street has been at that location for over fifty years, and is today conducted by one of that name. About fifty-five years ago, a man went there supposedly to buy a ring, and when the clerk's attention was drawn to something else, the man grabbed a tray of rings and ran. A confederate outside slipped a bar through the handle of the door, which prevented pursuit. The man was caught in a yard on Poplar Street, between Fifth and Sixth. Rings were strewn along the way. Some of these jewelry stores carried an extensive line of parlor lamps. The lamps used in the kitchen were plain without a shade, but those for the parlor were more decorative.

The J. K. Adams toy store at 504 Market Street was the mecca for the children, where they would revel in the assortment of toys, such as hobby horses, express wagons, tops of different kinds, and the supply of mechanical toys, which were wound with a key, as electricity was not available in most of the homes. A large tin top came at that time, for home use, which, when wound up by wrapping a cord around the upper stem, would give off a humming sound.

If candy was desired,the Simmons Brothers at No. 7 West Fourth Street, in their old-fashioned store, with its small bulk windows, with folding shutters to draw to at night, carried a fine line of

bar nut candies, featuring the different types of nuts. The assortment of chocolate-covered candies was limited, and one had to be satisfied with caramels, peanut brittle, sour balls, gum drops, and the striped candy canes. For several years at Christmas time the John P. Allmond grocery store, at Eighth and Market Streets, would lay in a supply of the old-fashioned cream chocolates, which were not as sickening sweet as are those of today.

Nathan Lieberman, whose clothing store was on the N.W. corner of Market at Fifth Street, was one of the first and most prominent Jewish merchants of the city. Next door on Market Street was Mrs. Rossiter, who fell heir to this gent's furnishing business upon the death of her husband. Mrs. Rossiter was about the first and only one in that day who supplied custom-made shirts. The stores of this type, which are today a riot of color, were in the early years rather staid. The men's shirts ran largely to white linen, with stiff bosom, and unattached barrel cuffs and separate collars, both carrying a high gloss. There were some celluloid collars worn; these were washable, but the danger of their catching fire prevented their wide use. There were some men's shirts with black or blue figures, but not the wide range of shades and designs found today. Men and boys wore heavier underwear, with long legs and did not change to something lighter in weight until the weather turned warm. There was no thought of wearing summer wear all winter. The different weights of balbriggan and camel's hair underwear were the most popular.

There were a number of cigar stores along Market Street, each with its "Senate," where weighty subjects of the day were discussed.

On Summer evenings, the customers would take their chairs out in the street and rest their feet on the curbstone, there to watch the promenaders up and down the street. The proprietors would have a staff of cigar makers, their product finding a ready sale in the saloons, as well as over their own counters. Outside the store was the Indian pompey, signifying the business within, effigies which have disappeared along with many of the old-time cigar stores. An effort was made some time ago to obtain one for the Historical Museum in the old City Hall, but the only one traced was being used as a scarecrow on a farm.

As the factory and store employees worked longer hours, so did those in barber shops, generally until eight or nine o'clock during the week, and as late as midnight on Saturdays. Safety razors were not in evidence, not to mention the newer electric type, and those who were not familiar with the straight blade were dependent on the barber. Most of the regular customers would have their own cups, some of them highly decorated, along with private brush and soap. The striped pole outside told of a day when the barber did something more than shave and cut hair. He was somewhat of a surgeon, and cupped and leeched, as well as made switches for the ladies' heads, when their own hair did not conform to the prevailing styles.

Because of the advance in medical science, cupping and leeching has about disappeared in treatment of the ill. The suction cups were applied to the weakened portion of the body to draw the blood to that section. The live leeches were applied to the head or body

to draw some of the excess blood from the afflicted parts. These methods are old in medical practice, and the latter was used in the last illness of George Washington.

When the writer went to work in 1891, a relative took him to a store at Second and Market Streets, and bought him a suit for $3.00, which contained a fair amount of shoddy. A few years later he bought a suit further uptown for $8.00. Around 1908 he patronized one of the best local tailors, and was able to get a suit of good cloth, and excellent workmanship for $35.00. The World War (1914-1918) saw an advance in all lines of merchandise. The lowest price of tailored suits was around $65.00, and ready-made clothing kept pace with the tailored. At the opening of the present war (1939) the price of tailored clothing of the same perfection of cloth and making had hardly reached the pre-war level.

To thumb through the copies of the daily papers of that period and read the advertisements of the merchants is a partial history of the business methods of those days. Among the ads of the out-of-town merchants was that of John Wanamaker, offering bargains in different lines at his store in Philadelphia, known as the Grand Depot. Coxe and Allen, brickmakers at Front and duPont Streets, offer bricks in all styles, and affix their home addresses, for the convenience of customers, in the days when telephones were scarce.

The edition of the Every Evening of October 6, 1878, records the opening of the Crosby and Hill store at 220-222 Market Street. A band outside the store could be heard for some distance, and was partly responsible for the crowd, which extended on Market Street

from Second to Fourth, waiting for the doors to open at 7:45. The paper states that the street had a holiday appearance, and the opening was the greatest event of its kind in Wilmington.

John Cuningham
December 28, 1939

History
Wilmington

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON ROWAN

Extract from Helen's Tower. Harold Nicolson. Pages 131-135. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. 1938.

"I have already recounted the blood-stained story which had for centuries connected and antagonised the Hamiltons and the Blackwoods. In the years that had passed between 1677 and 1862 the fortunes of the Blackwoods had marvellously prospered, whereas those of the Hamiltons had in comparison declined. It remained for Archibald Hamilton, my great-great-grandfather, to imperil all that was left to the Hamiltons of the Clanbrassil heritage.

He was not, I suppose, a very cautious man. At Cambridge he threw his tutor into the Cam and was rusticated for changing the signposts on the Newmarket Road. He wasted not only his own inheritance but also a large fortune which he derived from his maternal grandfather, William Rowan. He fell under the influence of Marat Tone, joined the United Irishmen, was betrayed by a Government spy of the name of Cockayne, was thrown into Dublin Newgate and condemned to be hanged. He then managed to bribe the under-gaoler, to reach his own house in Dominick Street, to leave that house again by the back window, and to find a boat ready to ship him to France. A reward of £2,000 was offered for his apprehension, but the sailors refused to betray him. He thereafter reached Paris, had a most amicable conversation with Robespierre, and was given apartments in the Palais Royal at the cost of the Comité du Salut Public. The fall of Robespierre put him again in a dangerous position and he escaped from Paris by rowing himself down the Seine in a Thames wherry-boat, which he had purchased at the sale of the Duc d'Orléans effects. From Havre he sailed to America and eventually reached Philadelphia, from where he moved to Wilmington, Delaware.

Up to this point my feelings for my rebel ancestor are warm indeed. What I regret is that he was not strong enough thereafter to conquer the pangs of home-sickness or the utter boredom which Wilmington inspired. He began to abjure his former revolutionary feelings, to urge his wife to petition the English Government on his behalf and to write what I regret to say can only be described as wheedling letters to such former friends as Lord Clare, the Beresfords and the Duke of Bedford. Ten years after his condemnation the sentence of outlawry was reversed and he returned to Killyleagh under a promise of good behaviour. Even this promise he failed to keep. He was one of the first persons to whom Shelley addressed himself during that memorable visit to Dublin, in 1812, and he became a warm supporter of Catholic emancipation and a subscriber to the Catholic Association. This brought upon him an attack in Parliament when he was dubbed "an attainted traitor" by Sir Robert Peel and "a convicted traitor" by Mr. Dawson, the Member for Kerry. Although in his seventy-fourth year, he challenged Mr. Drawson to a duel but remained satisfied with an explanation.

He died in Leinster Street, Dublin, on November 1, 1834, "in charity with all mankind, and wishing Ireland and the whole world happiness and free institutions."

I never found among my maternal relations anyone who was at that date willing to share my delight in Archibald Hamilton Rowan. They had read his autobiography but did not find it as entertaining as I did myself. They objected to the fact that he added the surname Rowan to the name of Hamilton, a suffix which, in the next generation, was immediately reversed. They regretted that he should have flirted so blatantly with the scarlet woman of Rome, whereas his plots against the Government of Mr. Pitt, his conspiracies with the Paris Jocabins, filled them with acute distaste. And even I admit that in many ways he was a weak, volatile and a most vainglorious man.

His son, Gawn Rowan Hamilton, was a more reputable figure. As Commodore in the Cambrian during the Greek War of Independence he did much to mitigate the barbarities of that conflict and he exercised a moderating influence upon the Greeks and Turks alike. "He was," records Finlay, "the first public advocate of the Greek cause among Englishmen in an influential position and he deserves to be ranked among the greatest benefactors of Greece." To this day his portrait hangs in the Greek National Museum, and there is a street in Athens called after his name.

His eldest son, Archibald Rowan Hamilton, died at Killyleagh in 1860 at the early age of forty-two, leaving a widow, four sons and three daughters. The youngest daughter (she was a fortnight old at the time) was my mother. The eldest, who was seventeen when her father died, became the wife of Lord Dufferin.

They had known each other since her childhood, for he and her father were not only kinsmen but intimate friends. It was to her father that on coming of age he presented the Killyleagh Gate House in return for that annual tribute of a rose and spur. And after her father died he would come frequently to Killyleagh, would advise her mother regarding the management of the estate, and would walk with her under the battlements among the nectarines and the heavy French pears, noting her shy dignity and the timid distinction of her lovely face.

In the autumn of 1862 they were married by Dr. Hincks (the celebrated Egyptologist) in the drawing-room at Killyleagh Castle. They then entered a barouche complete with postilions and outriders and drove the twelve miles to Clandeboye amid the plaudits of the peasantry. They had each of them, for the purposes of the reception at Clandeboye, retained their wedding garments, and Lord Dufferin looked magnificent with the ribbon of St. Patrick across his waistcoat and the star of the same order glittering on his breast. On entering the gallery at Clandeboye a noble sight met their eyes. The room was lined with the school children of the district suitably arrayed in white. Flowers were strewn at their feet as they entered and one of the smallest children advanced to recite an ode of welcome. That little girl, now Mrs. Reid of Craufordsburn Inn is, I am glad to say, still alive. She can repeat frommemory the verses which she declaimed on that occasion.

He had prepared for his bride a boudoir in the style of

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the French Renaissance and a dressing-room enlivened with copies of the more decorous among the Pompeii frescoes. She was nineteen years of age."

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NOTE: See Page 282 et seq. for genealogy of Hamilton family.

OK JC

V. E. Shaw
Dec. 7, 1938

Education: Private Schools ///

Extracts from Delaware Gazette and Watchman

XII,
79
ol.3
27,

Wilmington Classical Institute repeats advertisement quoted earlier.

Young Ladies Boarding School at
Newark, Del.

1,1835

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first of May, at which time a new and commodious building will have been completed for the accommodation of an increased number of pupils.

The remarkable healthfulness of Newark, and its peculiar adaption to the purposes of education, need no comment. The former has become proverbial, and the unexampled prosperity, of its flourishing college and private schools, sufficiently attest the latter. The subscriber pledges himself that neither pains nor expense shall be spared in sustaining the reputation of the seminary over which he presides, and in rendering it worthy of a continuance of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received.

Samuel Bell.
Principal

,1835
1.5.
ondensed

Goodwane's
Celebrated System of
Finished Mercantile
Writing

Which combines elegance, freedom and rapidity with beauty of execution, though industriously depreciated by ungenerous rivals, whose merits, it appears cannot be seen but by extinguishing the light they execrate.

****

Select Classical and Mathematical
School in Newark, Del.

,1835

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will open on the 28th inst. a Select Classical and Mathematical School, where the same courses of instruction will be pursued that were so successfully practiced, and is (sic) highly approved of far more than 22 years, whilst he held the Rectorship of Newark Academy. - No pains will be spared that may conduce to the health, comfort, and improvement of the pupils generally, whether as boarders in his family, or in the village or vicinity. To preserve the morals of the pupils - to aid them in forming correct habits - to promote their advancement in literature, and to excite in them a zeal to excel in every useful and ornamental acquirement, shall occupy his time and attention, and that of every instructor employed in his seminary.

Terms - Board, tuition, washing, mending, fuel and lights per year $140, payable in advance - day schollars, $20 per year, six months in advance - communications addressed to the Principal concerning the school will meet with prompt attention.

A. K. Russel, A. M.
Principal.

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6
t.11,1835
-col.5

Private Schools
A Card
Mr. J. H. Potter
Teacher of Penmanship

From Boston, Massachusetts, would announce to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity that encouraged by the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon him, he will continue to receive pupils until the 25th day of September, at Mrs. Polk's, No. 91, Shipley street.

****

9,1835
col.3

Night School
At R. Belknap's School Room
on Quaker Hill commences on Monday
evening, Oct. 26.

Lectures on Zoology
by
H. McMurtrie, M. D. etc.
A Card.

arized
.E.S.

Announces a course in comparative zoology, with exceptionally fine apparatus.

"Many of the illustrations (of which there are several hundred, all transparent paintings) were executed by Signor Monachesi of Rome, and are 6 feet by 4. The series extends from Man to the Infusoria, and consists of correct and spirited figures in colour of the most noted Monkeys, Quadrupeds, Birds, Insects, Reptiles, Insects, etc., etc. Every thing which might prevent the attendance of the ladies has been sedulously avoided."

The course will consist of from 12 to 16 lectures, at the City Hall, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 P.M. - Tickets for the entire course $1. Introductory lecture free.

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Wm. H. Forbes
July 15, 1940

Cities and Towns
Wilmington

THE RODNEY SQUARE NEIGHBORHOOD IN EARLY DAYS

This locality presents a strong contrast today to what it did in early years. On the site of the first unit of the Du Pont Building, at the corner of Tenth and Market Streets, stood what was known as the Harkness Building, a man of that name conducting a private school there on the top floors, later on moving to Ninth and King Streets. On the first floor, on the corner, Philip H. Wood had a drug store for some years. On the southwest corner of Tenth and Market Streets, where the Ford Building now stands, was the Salfner Building, where a man of that name, conducted a flour and feed store. On the third floor, Miss Mary Mahaffy, aunt of the Mahaffy boys, had a "pay school" as they were then termed. Before being there, she was located on the second floor of the Historical Building in the graveyard, now located on the Brandywine. Several generations of girls and boys passed through her hands.

The Friendship engine house was located on Tenth Street, opposite Shipley Street, where a unit of the Du Pont Building now stands. On the southeast corner, on part of the Library site, stood what was known as the Church building, occupied for some time, by a Superintendent of the Maryland Division. On the north side of Market Street, from Tenth to Eleventh, was the early home of the Y.M.C.A. in what was known as the Ebbitt house, an old hostelry, Chas. C. Kurtz's real estate office, McDaniel and Merrihew's bicycle store, with a cellar

full of old wheels, taken in exchange for new ones, Dr. Moreland, the shoe dealer and one of the first chiropodists in the city. Just below near the corner of Eleventh Street were the law offices of Levi Bird and Andrew Sanborn. The former was a character, having swanky turnouts, with a coachman. Possibly at public meetings, they would yell at him, "Levi, pull down your vest," the result, no doubt, of some peculiarity of his.

On the southwest corner of Eleventh and Market Streets was one of the first locations of the Reynolds Candy Company. The McComb property took up the whole block between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, from King to Market. On the southeast corner of Eleventh and King Streets was the George Read Riddle home, with a yard full of fruit trees. Near by on King Street was the Lawyers Club, forerunner of the Wilmington Club, the little First Baptist Church, the dental works, and further along, the Hilles homes.

Crowning them all, on the site of Rodney Square, was the Court House, built of green stone, with steps leading up to the building, on two sides, and ramps on the other two. The ramps and sidewalks were favorite places for roller skating when that sport was the craze, as this was one of the most extensive cement walks in the city at that time.

Ref: Personal recollections.

Wilmington, Delaware,

and its Vicinity

Extract from Niles' Weekly Register, Oct. 7, 1815.

The writers of this account of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware, and its vicinity, have for several years thought of publishing something of the nature of the present essay; but were prevented from attending to it by their accustomed occupation, which are adverse to literary pursuits--They, therefore, make no pretensions to any thing but plain narration: and even what they now publish would probably never have existed, but that they were stimulated by the perusal of similar accounts of New-Haven and Pittsburg--and, with the hope that the like influence may induce individuals in all the different towns of the United States, to bring forward materials from whence the future geographer or historian, may select for more valuable and permanent works. They have only to add, that what is done has been done with care, as relates to the matter--the style was a secondary consideration--believing in the propriety of the sentiment, that the "first qualification of a historian is truth."

The state of Delaware, lying on the west side of the Delaware river, is 100 miles long, the medium breadth 24 miles, and contains (according to Carey) 1,200,000 acres. The population by the census of 1810, was 72,674 persons. Three counties, New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, comprise the whole state. New-Castle, the upper or most northern county, is divided into nine hundreds, and at the aforesaid enumeration, contained 24,429 persons. Christiana, the most populous of these hundreds, had, at the same time, 5,776 inhabitants. It is in this hundred that Wilmington is situated, N. lat. 39, 43, 18, long. 1, 27, 31, with a population of 4,416 persons, exclusive of the adjoining village on the N. E. side of Brandywine creek, which consists of 50

houses and 300 inhabitants, making in the whole about 750 houses and 4,716 persons.

Wilmington lies 2 miles west of the Delaware river, where it is between 2 and 3 miles in breadth. On the south west it is bounded by the Christina river, and on the N. E. by Brandywine creek, separated at this point a measured mile. Brandywine is 40 miles long, and throughout its whole course is a fine stream and well adapted to water works; as the descent, in 25 miles of its course, is known to amount to 300 feet. Christiana, though a larger water opposite the town, is but 20 miles long,* and for one half of its course has a fine tide water; the remaining 10 miles has considerable fall, on which are erected various water works. Both these streams have large and valuable branches, particularly the Christiana, into which White Clay and Red Clay creeks, and their various tributary streams, empty.

Christiana is navigable to Wilmington for ships drawing 14 feet water; to Newport there is 9 feet, and to Christiana bridge, at the head of the navigation, nine miles (by land) from Wilmington, 6 feet. The Brandywine admits of 8 feet water to the mills, where the navigation terminates. The main post-road from the eastern to the southern states crosses the Brandywine on a hanging bridge of 148 feet chord, passes through Wilmington, bends off to the W. and S. W. ranges the the northern bank of the Christiana, and continues southwardly. A branch of it crosses Christiana on a bridge of 600 feet long; and is continued through the peninsula between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. The last mentioned bridge is built on piles, and has a draw of 30 feet in width, to admit vessels to the towns above. Besides the roads mentioned, three stoned turnpikes leave Wilmington in a west, north west and north direction, and pass into Pennsylvania. By the Christiana is the nearest and most practicable route to the waters of

* Presumed in a direct line.

the Chesapeake Bay, and it is the stream by which the canal long since contemplated is to connect whem with the Delaware.

The site of the town of Wilmington is a gently swelling hill, that rises on the south west from the Christiana, on the north east from the Brandywine, and south east from the junction of those two streams, to 109 feet. On the south west side of this hill the town is principally erected; on the north east is the village of Brandywine, on both sides of the river. The two towns contain about 750 houses, principally brick; 9 places of religious worship, a town house and an academy, in which the learned languages are taught: 21 schools in which at this time are 650 scholars.

At a medium distance of 2 miles from the centre of Wilmington a range of high lands, commencing on the bank of the Delaware east from the town, sweeps round to the south west point, and presents many beautiful, if not elegant prospects; through this range the Skilpot, the Brandywine, Mill creek and Christiana break and change the character of the scenery. Different country residences, at different elevations, from 150 to 250 feet above the tide water, are scattered over those hills, and add beauty to the neighborhood of the town, while they command an extensive and variegated view of those high lands, the interval between them and Wilmington, the town, the courses and junction of the rivers before mentioned, the flat lands through which they pass, the broad expanse of the Delaware and the shores of New Jersey clothed with wood, presenting a horizon as level almost as the ocean, for miles in length.

The first house in Wilmington was erected about a century since. Its charter is dated in 1739. The government of the borough is vested in two burgesses and a council of 13 members.

Having described the town and its immediate vicinity, we shall attempt an account of the country within the circuit of a few miles,

noticing the various improvements of which we can obtain correct information.

And first, on the Brandywine, in the immediate vicinity of the town, are 14 mills for grinding grain, of 2 pair stones each, and capable of manufacturing 500,000 bushels per annum; two blacksmiths' shops; one tilt hammer; one considerable establishment for making cotton and woollen machinery; two carding machines; 16 coopers' shops; and about 90 houses of brick, stone or frame, 40 of which are within the borough of Wilmington. N. E. from Wilmington, and two miles from the centre of the town, the Skilpot crosses the post road--on this stream there are two mills for grinding grain--Proceeding south west, we come to the Brandywine; ascending it from the improvements before mentioned, in half a mile, we meet with a cotton mill of 700 spindles; half a mile further is a paper mill of two vats, and opposite to it is a snuff mill; one fourth of a mile further is a woollen manufactory; beyond this about half a mile, is a large establishment for making cotton and woolen machinery; and at about the same distance above, a cotton mill of 1500 spindles,* and a machine shop; opposite to these is a large building intended for a cotton mill. Advancing still up the stream, we arrive at a large cotton mill intended for several thousand spindles;✓ half a mile higher is a large establishment for making

* Between these two points the Brandywine has a fall of 40 feet in about one mile, almost unoccupied, and which is capable, if improved with judgment, of driving 20,000 cotton spindles; or other machinery, requiring equivalent power.

✓ Opposite to this building is the foundation of a large woollen manufactory erected by a father for his amiable and agreeable son, who had spent three years in France to acquire a knowledge of the woollen business: but now uncertain are human hopes! a few months after his arrival consigned him to the silent grave, and with him the fond hopes of his parents, and the expectation that his information would become serviceable to his country.

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gunpowder; and further on, about the same distance, is another for a like purpose; opposite to this last, is a large woolen cloth manufactory. Still going on about a mile, we arrive at a cotton mill of 600 spindles; a grist mill, barley mill and saw mill on the west side, and on the east side a woollen manufactory.

To all these improvements appropriate building for the accommodation of the owners and workmen are annexed, several of them in a handsome taste (or style) rendering a walk on the banks peculiarly agreeable to a person disposed to be pleased with a rudely variegated country, progressing in improvement under the hand of industry and intelligence. Of all these improvements, those belonging to the Duponts are most worthy attention; as here a village has grown up within a few years, in consequence of great exertions and the expenditures of much wealth.

As the Brandywine has a fall of upwards of 100 feet in the four and a half miles above where the post road (before mentioned) crosses it, some years since a proposition was made for opening a canal to the top of the hill upon which Wilmington stands. Had this been effected, there would have been fall and power sufficient to have driven 50 mills, each of 1,000 spindles, within the bounds of the borough. But though $30,000 would probably have completed this work, it was not executed, nor can we expect it will be, as the improvements below the intended junction forbid it.

Although the works on the Brandywine already mentioned, include 36 waterwheels, there is power of water and fall sufficient remaining for nearly an equal number within five miles of Wilmington.*

* When we speak of the power of the Brandywine to drive water-works, we mean the average of the whole season. A few years have occurred in the last twenty-five, when the supply of water for two months has been much under this average; but for two thirds of every year the force of this stream is at least double what we have calculated from

On the west side of Brandywine, near Dupont's manufactory, a small stream cones in, that drives a cotton mill of 600 spindles, leaving a fall unoccupied of equal power. Continuing to progress southwestwardly, at one and an half miles from Wilmington, we meet with Mill creek--this stream drives a saw and grist mill. The next in order, 6 miles on the post road, is Red Clay creek, discharging its waters into White Clay creek (each so called from the color of the clay found on their banks) a branch of Christiana. Redclay is a lively stream, passing through a hilly country, abounding in springs and falls of water, and gives power to many establishments for various purposes, viz. 7 mills for grinding grain, 6 saw mills, 2 cotton mills, 1 slitting mill, 1 snuff mill, and 1 woollen manufactory.-- Burrows' Run, a branch of this creek, drives several saw mills and one grist mill.

Stanton is a small village 6 miles from Wilmington, on the S.W. post road, situate between White and Redclay creeks. Mill creek, a branch of White Clay, passes through this village, and drives one woollen and two cotton manufactories, two grist mills, an oil and saw mill. White Clay creek succeeds, a powerful stream, crossing the post road 7 miles from Wilmington, and within the county of New Castle; and drives 8 mills for grinding grain, 1 cotton manufactory, 1 paper mill, 2 saw mills and 1 glazing mill.

The village of Christiana, 9 miles from Wilmington, at the head of the tide water of Christiana river, succeeds. This is an important place as a depot for goods transporting east or south, as it offers the shortest land carriage between the bays of Delaware and Chesapeake, of 11 miles only. Christiana river drives 7 mills for grinding grain, and 2 saw mills.

Completing our semi-circle we arrive at New Castle, on the banks of the Delaware, 6 miles from Wilmington. This town contains about 1000

inhabitants; the houses mostly brick, and here the courts for the county are held. The site of the town is a handsome bank of the Delaware, where it is about 3 miles broad; below, the river spreads, bends to the eastward, and is in view for 20 miles. Like Christiana, New Castle is an important place of depot and transport between the east and south. One steam-boat and two packets ply between this town and Philadelphia.

The country over which we have now travelled in our circuit round Wilmington, is generally high, healthy and well peopled. But, except the embanked lands, little of it will be estimated above 2d or 3d quality soil originally, and much of it has once been, and some still is, poor. Industry and intelligence, however, obliges the "charlish soil" to yield tolerable crops of grain and grass, more especially within the borough where the system of manuring has rendered the earth fertile.

It is generally believed (at least by the inhabitants) that Wilmington is a healthy situation; and the fact of their having been found within the borough, (in 1794) 152 persons of and above 60 years of age, when probably the whole population did not exceed 3000 persons, seems to corroborate the opinion. In the note annexed some interesting matter will be found under this head.*

* Wilmington is situated in Christiana hundred, the population of which in 1810, was as follows:

	10 & under	10 to 16:	16 to 26:	26 to 45:	above 45:	total:
Males	898	397	551	603	397	2,846
Females	838	441	651	597	403	2,930
	1736	838	1202	1200	800	5,776

The children under ten years of age in this statement, are at the rate of 30 per cent of the whole population, or almost one third of the whole; the persons over 45 years are at the rate of 14 per ct. of the whole. Taking the population of Wilmington at 4,416 persons, the number of children of 10 years of age and under, are 1327; added one half of those of 10 and under 16, and we have 1658 children--about two-fifths of whom are schooled, two-fifths are probably two young for that kind of education, and one-fifth not school regularly. Three persons now reside in Wilmington, members of the same family, whose ages amount to 240 years.

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The number of children at school ≠ in this town and at Brandywine, in the year last past (1814) were as follows: 168 girls, in five schools for that sex only; 131 boys in four schools for males; 317 children in eleven schools for the two sexes; and 34 children of color in one school--making a total of 650 children.

The different religious sects in Wilmington live in harmony, knowing that they are not accountable to man for their opinions, and that worship is entirely free. All occasion of difference is taken away, and the Presbyterian and Methodist, the Episcopalian and Quaker, the Baptist and the Catholic, associate together without envy and without fear. Their places of worship are as follows:

Methodist, white 1--colored 2	3
Presbyterians	2
Baptists	2
Friends or Quakers	1
Episcopalians	1
Total	9

The following societies for civil purposes exist in Wilmington:

A library company, books about 1000 volumes; a humane society for the recovery of persons apparently dead by drowning;a female society for the relief and employment of poor women; a female society for the distribution of soap and clothing; three fire companies, with fire engines, ladders, &c.; one school society for assisting colored and other poor children in their education.

The banking establishments in Wilmington are--

The Bank of Delaware, capital	$110,000
The Wilmington and Brandywine Bank, capital	120,000
And a branch of the Farmers' Bank of the state of Delaware, capital	unknown

≠ The price of tuition varies in our schools with the abilities, reputation and patronage of the tutors; from 10-32$ per annum is paid for education alone. In our boarding schools, where there are usually 60 girls, the price of tuition is 156$ per annum. There are a considerable number of children schooled in Wilmington by charity.

Wilmington is well supplied with every article necessary to comfort, whether foreign or domestic. We have two markets weekly, and the ready communication with Philadelphia and Baltimore, supply all the luxury demands.

The prices at present (5th month, May 1815) in our markets, for food, is about as follows:

	per lb.
Flour, superfine, $4½ per cwt.	cents 4
Indian corn, 70 a 75 cts. per bushel	1 1-3
Beef	8 a 12
Veal	6 a 8
Mutton	6 a 8
Pork	8 a 12
Butter 15 a 25, cheese 12 a 20 cts.	
Potatoes 50 a 75 cts. per bush.	

The various mechanical business carried on in Wilmington and at Brandywine are indicated by the following statement of their different establishments: millwrights, 20 hands; coopers, 22 shops; blacksmiths, 8 shops; machine makers for cotton and woollen, 5 shops; millers (when business is active) 28 to 35 hands; shoemakers, 19 masters; taylors, 9 masters; carpenters, 6 do.; carriage makers, 3 shops; wheelwrights, 3 shops; cabinet makers, 6 shops; rope-yards 2; ship-carpenters, 2 yards; saddlers, 3 shops; breweries 2; druggists 4; turners, 2 shops; tanneries, 6; curriers, 4; skinner, 1; printing offices*, 3; book-binders, 5 shops; tinners, 4 shops;--coppersmiths, 1 shop;--hatters, 6 shops;--board-yards, 3; potteries 2; air furnace, 1; watchmakers, 4 shops; silver-smiths 3; pump-makers 1; brass-founder,1; gunsmith, 1; stocking-weaver, 1; weavers, 6; tallow-chandlers, 3; tobacconists,3--Many of the houses in the principal streets of Wilmington are made use of as stores, in which the following articles of American manufactures were to be had last year, as the writer knows by personal inquiry, and it is presumed the quantity and variety has rather increased than diminished, as he was assured that almost every week brought forward some new article.

* Two of the printers each publish a semi-weekly paper.

Andirons of brass and iron, shovels and tongs, brass and iron tops; bed-screws and wood screws of all descriptions; plane bitts and planes of all kinds; screw augurs, axes and hatchets; tutania ladles and spoons, and iron ladles; box coffee mills; bellows, brass and iron pipes; waggon boxes and hollow ware of all kinds; shovels and spades; mill, cross cut and frame saws; girth and straining webbing; spikes, nails, tacks and sprigs of all descriptions; whitened and brass knobs and coach makers ware generally, plated and plain; shoe knives, stirrups and bridle bitts, plated and plain; window glass of all kinds; white and red lead; lithrage, spirits turpentine; linseed oil; Spanish brown and yellow ochre, ground and dry; painting brushes and other brushes generally; trace chains and other chains: shoe-maker's hammers; carpenters rules; brass candlesticks; patent lamps; straw knives and window bolts; glass paper; drawing knives; iron squares; frying pans; currying combs; horn combs and whet stones; lamp black; stone jugs; iron and steel shovels (called Devonshire shovels) and ditching shovels; nail and spike gimblets; grid irons, griddles and roasting pans; weights of all kinds; house, horse and sheep bells; sad irons; masons trowels and stoves of all kinds; some American files, and may be had in plenty, but their quality not sufficiently ascertained. Although the variety here enumerated is very considerable, new articles are coming forward daily, and it is probable will not be long until we can add locks of all kinds; butt and HL hinges and some other important articles that are yet wanting. Window glass is now made in large quantities by various glass works, bottles and vials of American manufacture are common; flint glass of a beautiful quality and in considerable quantities, is made in Pittsburg and brought to the Atlantic states; oils, of mint, sassafras, worm and penyroyal and castor; nitrous and sulphuric acid; all mercurial preparations; rectified spirits; pearl and potash; saffron; gold leaf; magnesia; salt nitre; spice and tincture bottles;

sugar of lead; glauber salts; soda; vol. spirits; hartshorn; tartar emetic; teeth brushes; syringes; teeth drawing instruments, &c. of American produce and manufacture, are to be found in our druggists' shops.

By the census of 1810, the county of New Castle contained 24,449 inhabitants. The poor of this county are provided for in a house within the borrough of Wilmington, built of stone 120 feet long, 40 feet broad and three stories high; in a healthy and beautiful situation.

The number of paup rs for the last 7 years, has averaged 85, and the cost of their maintenance was 4,285$ per annum; or 50¢ a year for each pauper.*

* This is something less than 3½ persons to each 1,000 inhabitants. It would have been satisfactory to the writers if they could have conveniently obtained the documents necessary to exhibit a statement of the general taxes of the state for seven years, but as that could not be done without more exertion than it was convenient for them to make, they have been obliged to content themselves with the official accounts for 1810 and 1811, which exhibit as follows:

	State tax:	county tax:	poor tax:	road tax:
1810	12,324,67	18,603.50	11,468.92	11,748.59
1811	14,543.91	28,967.78	12,335.52	16,318.85

Total $126,302.74

Which is at the rate of 173 3/4 cents to each individual in the state; population at 72,674 persons.

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For several years past there has been a progressive rise in the price of eatables purchased in our markets. When the war took place, it seemed reasonable to conclude that, as a large proportion of the flour, grain, beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c. &c. which had usually been exported, would be retained in the country, the prices of all those articles would decline, and, indeed, fall very low. On the contrary, the farmers who have attended our markets steadily, have never seen a time when beef, pork, veal, poultry, butter, eggs, cheese, &c. commanded as high prices. It then appears, that the cause is to be looked for in some circumstances not connected with the war, and nothing appears more obviously the occasion of this progressive rise and high prices, than 1st, the great increase within a few years of nominal money (bank notes); and 2dly, the introduction of sheep so generally into that portion of country that would otherwise have supplied beef and other meats. From the best account the writer could obtain, there were, in the year 1814, in the hands of 21 farmers in the vicinity of Wilmington, 4,300 sheep, viz. 746 merinos, 2,317 of mixed breeds, and 1, 239 common. If we take into view all the farmers in a circle of twelve miles round this town, who attend our markets, it is a reasonable supposition that there are at least 6000 sheep within that circle of country, from which the food of the inhabitants of Wilmington is usually drawn; and, perhaps, it will not be unreasonable to suppose, that there are that number beyond those in that space 10 years ago. Now, 6,000 sheep will consume as much food as 1,000 oxen; equivalent to more than half a million of pounds of beef; and, as few of those sheep have been brought into our market, it is presumed, the necessity of a supply of beef has occasioned an increased demand for other kinds of meat--hence a rise of the price in beef from its scarcity, and of pork, veal, mutton, poultry, &c. from the increased consumption.

Another cause may, also, with great propriety, be added--the increased number of laborers and workmen; first, to erect the building for the different manufactories that have grown up within 10 years; and, secondly, the manufacturers themselves, all of whom were to be fed from the circle of country upon which the town depended. This state of things will probably experience a change from the progressive advancement of agriculture, and the natural high prices to draw in a larger extent of country to participate in those prices. But in the article of fire wood, a great advance has taken place in the last 30 years, and we may expect a continued rise until coal shall be more generally used, or much more economy employed in the consumption of fuel; for, as the number of the inhabitants of our towns increase and manufactures that require fuel are introduced, the woods of the neighborhood diminish and the expense of transportation is increased.

Less than thirty years since, oak fire wood was more readily procured at from 175 to 200 cents per cord than it now is at 600; which exhibits the necessity of increasing economy in the use of it, and the introduction of coal or turf; of which latter article it is said great quantities may be had in New Jersey nearly opposite to the town. Our coal must come from Virginia, unless discovered within carting distance, of which there is a feeble hope entertained, grounded on reports that specimens have been discovered in various places within 10 to 15 miles.

With respect to the general health of Wilmington and its vicinity, it is expected to introduce some statements and observations which, it is presumed, will be found interesting, and the writer would be gratified had he the means of entering into comparisons with other towns of the United States, as regards health and longevity.-- One general remark may be made as regards length of life in America, on which great prejudice, or great error and misinformation appears to

to exist--the result, perhaps of the closet speculations of some European system builders:

An European traveller examining into our population, may be surprised, perhaps, to find so few old persons, compared with the countries he has visited; and hence, he may be led to conclude that animal life is deteriorated in the "new world," "recently emerged from the ocean." But he ought also to reflect how small was the root a century since from which such a weight of years could arise. For if in 1753, (but 62 years since) the population of all the British colonies in America, amounted to but 600,000 individuals, what good reason could he expect that we should now possess an equivalent proportion of ancient persons for 8 millions of inhabitants that countries in Europe do, whose population has been full, and varied little for two centuries? If we carry our views back full 100 years, we shall, perhaps, find that what is now the United States, did not, at that period, contain more than 300,000 individuals. It is true, that a great number of persons have emigrated to this from foreign countries since that time; but if we admit these emigrants to amount to ten thousand a year, for a century, still it would be improper from these sources to expect as full a proportion of length of life as may with propriety be looked for in countries whose lands have been long cleared, their institutions perfected, and their population full.

Supplementary Notes
Recapitulation of the water-works noticed.

Mills for grinding grain, of 2 pair stones each	44
Cotton mills calculated for 19,000 spindles	13
Woollen manufactories	6
Saw mills 15--paper mills 2--snuff mills 2--	19
Machine shops (for making cotton and woollen machinery) with a wheel, each driven by water	4
Gunpowder mills 2--wheels	6
Pearl barley mill	1
Rolling and slitting mill	1
Fulling mill (besides those attached to woollen manufactories)	1
Wool carding mills for domestic purposes	2
Oil Mill	1
Glazing and pressing mill	1
Total.	99

The most distant of the above mentioned establishments from Wilmington does not exceed 9 miles. Their worth, independent of capital employed in the various process, may be safely estimated at $500,000.

(The editor's thinks this valuation greatly short of what it should be.)

On the subject of the rapid growth and extension of the cotton and woollen business in the United States, we may mention, that a few weeks since persons from various neighborhoods around Wilmington, met at the house of the writer of this note, and, conversing on this matter, they could, from their own personal knowledge, name thirty manufactories for either wool or cotton, within twenty miles. Many of them are small, it is true; but if the business is supported, will be extended.

Intelligent persons have doubted the propriety of introducing large manufacturing establishments into the United States, on account of their moral and physical effects upon the persons employed in them. Leaving this question for abler writers, we shall here only notice the advantages that might arise, in a pecuniary point of view, from bringing into complete operation the whole number of cotton and woollen manufactories we have mentioned. It is well known, that in this country, (generally, it is presumed) children) children, from their birth until they are of an age to go into apprenticeships (say 14 or 16) render little service to their parents: this is more especially the case in towns. But it is this description of persons who are required in cotton and woollen works, and their wages vary from $1 25 to $2 50 cents per week.

Taking $2 as the average weekly allowance for each person, and reckoning on 19,000 cotton spindles at 20 children to each 1000, will give us, for 45 weeks of the year,	$34,200

And for 6 woollen mills, by the same rule, for 120 children,	10,800
One hundred children setting cards, at ten cents per day, for 300 days, is	3,000
	48,000

which is a large sum for a small district of country, obtained from a class of citizens who have generally yielded little or nothing to the community.

To obivate, in some degree, the disadvantages that a long continuance of children in manufactories is likely to produce , from a want of education and a knowledge of those domestic arts and comforts that seem almost essential to future welfare; besides the liability they are subjected to of a contamination of their morals,--we take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of an interference of legislative authority to oblige the owners of manufacturing establishments to provide a certain portion of literary education for the children they employ, and that no apprenticeship, to the cotton spinning merely, shall exceed four years. To compensate the manufacturer for the expense that would necessarily arise from such a provision, his mill-property might be exempted from taxation, and his workmen from military service.

It is not a little surprising to what importance a business that a few, very few years since, was unknown in this place, has grown up--we mean the machine-making business for woollen and cotton. In the year 1814, the five shops in Wilmington and at Brandywine employed 64 hands--four other shops within a few miles of the town kept 44 hands in employment. The wages of these persons cannot be estimated at less than thirty thousand dollars per annum.

A card making establishment on improved principles was brought into operation in Wilmington in 1814, that employed more than 100 persons,

men, women and children.

The streets of Wilmington run parallel and at right angles with each other, their direction nearly N. E. and S. W. and N. W. and S. E.

There still remains within the borough a place of worship erected by the Swedes, who were the first settlers on the Delaware; the date of its erection, as appears by iron figures attached to the wall, is 1698.

Mails for the eastern and southern states close every day in Wilmington; one for the peninsula, between the Delaware and Chesapeake, three times a week, and for other places at other times. Two and sometimes more stages, pass through the town to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore every day; one comes from and returns into the peninsula thrice a week; one to and from New Castle every day, and four leave the town, six times in the week, for Philadelphia. Three packets belong to the town that trade to Philadelphia, and a steam-boat is running in part of a line of steam-boats and stages from Baltimore, through Elkton, Christiana Bridge and Wilmington, to Philadelphia.

The main post and turnpike road from Philadelphia, westward, crosses the Brandywine, about 25 miles above Wilmington; from that point there is 300 feet of fall to the tide water; this being but about one half the length of the stream and several valuable branches entering into the main river--From what is already known, it is presumed that not less than 150 water works for various purposes are erected on them.

Wilmington receives a principal part of its water for drinking and culinary purposes by means of pipes from two springs; one within the town and one without the borough. The water is good.

A view from the town-house of Wilmington presents a rich and variegated scene; from east to south of the eye ranges over the flat

lands and meanderings of the Christiana, Brandywine and Skilpot; the Delaware, enlivened by vessels, and the sombre woods of New Jersey; in every other point the scene is enriched by a perpetual succession of hills and vallies, clumps or bodies of wood, orchards, farmhouses, gentlemen's seats of different character and materials, and at very different elevations.

Though the neighborhood of Wilmington abounds in high lands, in some parts hilly and broken, we have few mineral substances to notice.

The rocks over which our rivers fall at the head of the tide, we believe to be of the hornblende species, of various character; decomposed felt spar, graphic granite and mica, are occasionally met with. But the most valuable material of the mineral kingdom known to abound in this neighborhood, is a very fine clay, much in demand for glass works; and for that purpose is transported every year to New Jersey, the eastern states, and Pittsburg and its neighborhood, in considerable quantities. The principal bed of this material is in the river Delaware, near New Castle, under tide water. But valuable clays abound on the Christiana, White and Red Clay creek and Brandywine; and which may, at no distant period, furnish a principal ingredient in important manufactures of American porcelain.

The owners of the Brandywine mills have nine sloops of from 40 to 60 tons burthen, that are employed in the business of the mills.

The first mill below the post road on the Brandywine was erected about the year 1759.

The exports from the district of Delaware have for many years been inconsiderable. Heavy losses sustained by our merchants during the wars of the French revolution, and the vicinity of Philadelphia, where commercial business can be carried on with greater facility, may be assigned as the causes why the trade to foreign countries is at so low an ebb.

The exports of this district (and nearly the whole from Wilmington) for the year 1811, was--

Domestic articles	$76,945
Foreign do	11,678
Total	88,623

The tonnage of the district for the year 1810, was 8,192.

Source of Information:

Niles' Weekly Register, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1815. Wilmington, Delaware and its Vicinity. Vol. 9, pp 92-97.

James B. Cheyney
June 4, 1940

WILMINGTON WET UNTIL WARTIME

Those precautious and earnest in their desire to properly solve the liquor problem failed to afford the desired uplift and in the effort to check the "evil," the legislature provided for a local option election in 1907 when Kent and Sussex reversed themselves and voted dry, while New Castle and Wilmington were not in favor of yielding up their wet rights.

That was the closest that had been reached in the successful effort to curb the liquor sales and consumption in the lower counties. Hotels, saloons and all drinking places put up their shutters, not to again reopen until 1933, the longest dry period that Delawareans had enjoyed, or the reverse according to individual views.

It may not be inferred that local option had entirely stopped the flow of liquors down state for the speakeasies, bootleggers and moonshiners distilled and surreptitiously sold alcoholic liquors as possibly they have always done and will continue to do so long as there are thirsts to appease. That remains to be seen however.

At the same election both the county of New Castle and the city of Wilmington rejected the opportunity for drought and continued to dispense whiskey, gin and all other beverages over the bars. It was always claimed by political drys that Wilmington was saved from sliding into the total abolition column by colonizing the city with non-residents and paying them to vote for the integrity of rum.

In 1919 New Castle read the dry handwriting on the wall and voted to close all the hotels and saloons in the rural section. The World War had cast a dry shadow across the United States, with the entrance of the Nation as participants in the efforts to make the world safe for democracy. The states were ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and Prohibition surely was just around the corner.

Wilmington was experiencing a fore-taste of it when by proclamation the sale of liquors was banned in this city (by President Wilson) and elsewhere in order to not interfere or delay the manufacture or shipment of munitions to our allies abroad. The inhibition dried up all sources of liquor except for medicinal purposes. Indeed the Temperance cause never seemed so bright and promising but bootlegging largely nullified the laurels that perched on the banner of "Total Abstainers."

Wm. H. Conner
Nov. 17, 1938

Education

Extract from The Delaware Gazette - May 13, 1797

A Singing School

The subscriber returns his unfeigned expressions of gratitude to the inhabitants of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and hopes from his attention, to merit a continuance. He informs them, that he expects to commence a New Quarter, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 3o'clock, P. M. at the former place of attendance, where all who wish to be taught, will have the greatest attention paid to them, in the power of their humble servant

Azariah Fobes

May 17

J. F. Pote
Nov. 6, 1940

Education in Delaware
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SCHOOL HELD IN NEW CASTLE COURT HOUSE

"It is agreed by the Court that the North West wing of the Court House may be used for a School-House. In Consideration whereof Richard McWilliam Esqr. promiseth to pay into the Treasury of this County the sum of Six pounds P Annum for the same for the use of the Public. - And the Court do agree that the said Richard McWilliam shall have the South East Wing of the Court House for a Public Office at any Time he shall think proper to enter into the same And that the same may be occupied as a School-house this present Year (if the said Richard McWilliam shall direct, or chuse the same shall be so used) without and Consideration therefore."

November 1770.

From Sessions Docket, 1769-1775. Page 94.

T. C. Horsey
Dec. 1, 1938

Manners and Customs

THE FESTIVE SWEDE AND HIS FESTIVITIES

No description of festive occasions would be complete without giving a detailed account of the food or drink which the celebrants could and usually did consume. The Swedes, though not extravagant, loved the loaded banquet table and the brimming bowl. Their pastors, while temperate men, were connoisseurs of food and drink. Acrelius in his History of New Sweden devotes two chapters to food and beverages. In reference to the meals, this early Swedish epicure says:

"The meals are cleanly, and do not consist of a great variety of food. Ham, beef, tongue, roast beef, fowls, with cabbage set round about, make one meal. Roast mutton or veal, with potatoes or turnips, form another. Another, still is formed by pasty of chickens, or partridges, or lamb. Beef-steak, veal-cutlets, mutton-chops, or turkey, goose or fowls, with potatoes set around, with stewed green pease, or Turkish beans, or some other beans, are another meal. Pies of apples, peaches, cherries, or cranberries, etc., form another course. When cheese and butter are added, one has an ordinary meal."

At Swedish banquets, a wide assortment of beverages was usually served. Their wines, which they used as appetizers and with the appropriate courses, included French wines, Frontegnac, claret, Port a Port, port, Fayal, sherry, and Madeira. Wines were also made from the domesticated fruits, and included cherry, currant, and grape. Brandies and rums were popular and bore such names as cider royal, mulled cider, rum brandy, raw dram, egg dram, cherry bounce, and Sampson. The latter concoction was warmed cider with rum in it. Imported potions included Jamaica rum, Barbados rum, and spirits from Antigua, Montserrat, and Nevis. In describing festivities at harvest time in New Sweden, J. Thomas Scharf in his History

of Delaware comments:

The heaviest consumption (of rum) is in harvest-time, when the laborers most frequently take a sup, and then immediately a drink of water, from which the body performs its work more easily and perspires better than when rye whiskey or malt liquors are used."

The above information is also found in Acrelius' History of New Sweden together with such complete accounts of the qualities, ingredients, and effects of various drinks that a bartender might almost use it for a manual. Among the interesting recipes is one for the manufacture of small beer from molasses which states:

"When the water is warmed, the molasses is poured in with a little malt or wheat-bran, and is well shaken together. Afterwards a lay of hops and yeast is added, and then it is put in a keg, where it ferments, and the next day is clear and ready for use. It is more wholesome, pleasanter to the taste, and milder to the stomach than any small beer of malt."

Despite the prevalence of alcoholic liquors, intoxication was of infrequent occurrence among the Swedes. Those who indulged too freely were severely penalized for their mistakes. The earliest laws which governed their conduct had contained regulations against drunkenness, gambling, and other falls from grace. Thus Amandus Johnson says in his Swedish Settlements on the Delaware in relating Samuel Blommaert's instructions to Peter Minuit on the occasion of the first Swedish voyage in 1638:

"In case the sailors or soldiers lost any of their property by unforeseen causes, it should be restored to them; stealing would be severely punished; no fighting between the sailors was allowed and all drunkenness was prohibited, breakers of this rule being put into irons for three days; playing at dice and other games of chance were also forbidden."

J. Thomas Scharf comments rather extensively on the penalties inflicted on malefactors. He says, in his History of of Delaware:

"If a man came drunk to church he was fined forty shillings and made to do public penance. The penalty for 'making sport of God's word or sacraments' was five ponds fine and penance. For

untimely singing, five shillings fine. If one refused to submit to this kind of discipline he was excluded from the society and his body could not be buried in the churchyard. ********** Among the new regulations of Pastor Hesselius was one to prevent people from driving across the churchyard, another forbidding them to sing as if they were calling their cows. People with harsh voices were ordered to stand mute or 'sing softly.'"

Dancing was enjoyed by people of all ages. The Swedes occasionally had friendly verbal clashes with the Quakers about this form of amusement. Eric Bjorck, Swedish pastor of the late seventeenth century, sometimes discussed dancing and religious matters with the Quakers. Acrelius says in reference to this:

"Sometimes he discussed their doctrines with the Quakers, and refuted their ideas in regard to dancing; representing that a lifeless piece of wood in a viol, or other musical instrument, can awaken sounds which promote the praise and glory of God; that the Scriptures approve of the dance in Eccl. 3,4; Ps. 149, 3: 150,4. All this was approved and strengthened by the Bishop."

Most of the Swedish customs which prevailed in the Old World were transplanted to New Sweden by the immigrants. The religious order of service used by the colonists was a duplication of that used in their fatherland. Johan Printz, Governor of New Sweden, wrote in 1644 that "the services with its ceremonies are conducted as in old Sweden" in "good old Sweddish language." Amandus Johnson in his Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, after giving the above quotation from Printz describes Christmas in New Sweden as follows:

"If a New England settler had visited the homesteads of the Swedes and Finns at Christmas, 1654, he would have seen much that was new to him. The floors of the dwellings were covered with straw, in some cases with finely cut spruce-branches; outside of some doors was a large cross made out of straw; a cross might also be seen on barrels and other vessels, painted there before the Christmas holidays, all for the purpose of driving away the evil spirits. The teeth of the cattle were often rubbed with salt and they were given extra feed on Christmas Eve; nor were the birds neglected, sheaves of rye or wheat being placed on poles for them to eat; steel was also placed in the barn and on the barn-door, that evil spirits should not enter. There was happiness everywhere. Long preparations had been made, special bread had been baked, special beer had been brewed and the best that the house could afford was brought forth. Candles were lit, especially two large ones made for Christmas Eve and the clothes and silver of the house (if there was any), were brought in for the candles to shine on----it produced good luck. Everybody was greeted with 'Happy Christmas,' and the old northern

custom of giving presents was not forgotten. 'Jul-grot,' ' a kind of Christmas pudding' or 'Christmas-porridge,' with buttter and milk, was the principal course of the evening meal; the Jule-skoal or Christ-skoal was drunk and a festive, somewhat solemn atmosphere pervaded the whole. Early on Christmas morning, about five o'clock, the settlers assembled in the church on Tinicum Island, listened to two services, which lasted four hours or longer and then returned to their homes. The day was spent in quietness. The next day called the Second-Day Christmas was passed in going to church and visiting the neighbors. These visits were probably enlivened by the telling of old stories and personal experiences. The stories of ghosts, of giants, of dwarfs and of evil spirits, circulated in the home districts of the colonists, were of course transplanted to the Delaware region and related here to the rising generation, while the Dutch folk-tales added to the general store."

When the Swedes first arrived, they did not use Christmas trees as Yuletide decorations for their homes. They did, however, hang greens and conifer boughs and burned more and larger candles at that holiday season. In his History of Delaware, J. Thomas Scharf states:

"Matins were held at Christmas, Easter and Pentecost; garlanded lights and side lights of pine wood for Christmas services, and bridal pairs came to the services in the church with crowns and garlands, their hair dressed after the old-time Swedish custom."

Among the festivals, none was gayer than Midsummer's Day celebrated on the longest day of the year. According to Pennock Pusey, in his book, Ebba Borjeson, young men in old Sweden chose brides on this day and took an inventory of the year's fortunes. Records in Old Swedes Church mention the observance of this holiday by the Swedish colonists but no authenticated information as to the program of events or traditional customs of the day is extant.

A peculiarity of Swedish dining routine was that guests entered and left the dining room in the same order. After the meal was over, each visitor shook her hand and thanked her for her hospitality. She in turn acknowledged their thanks in all cordiality.

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Horsey, T.C.
Dec. 1, 1938

Manners & Customs:
Festive Swede & ..

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O.K
T.C.H

Insurrection of the "Long Finn".

" In 1669 there had been an insurrection against the English headed by Ye Long Ffinne, who gave his name as Koningsmarck and his ancestry as the noble Count Koningsmarck. He was the tallest and handsomest man in the colonies and he was the accomplice of Armegot Printz, "The Proud Lady of Tinnecum". Together they made quite a rebellion, but the Long Ffinne was brought to justice and tried here in the Court House.

" It made a stir at the time but his trial must be forever famous, being the first trial by jury on the Delaware-1669. Tried and convicted of "riotus, routous and unlawful conduct", he was sentenced to be publickly and severly whipt, branded in the face with the letter R and sent a slave to the Barbadoes or some remote Plantacion. It is related that his arms were fastened to the pillars of the Court House and the courtroom was filled with fumes of burning flesh from the branding." (Scharf's History.)

Stories of Old New Castle. Compiled by Anne R. Janvier. 37p. Page 5.

He is called in history "The Long Finn".

Rotter

"Long Finn" Insurrection.

" In August, 1669, some disturbance arose on the Delaware in consequence of the conduct of a Swede called "the long Finn", who gave himself out as the sone of General Count Konigsmark, made seditious speeches and tried to incite some sort of a rebellion. He is thought to have had the countenance, if not the active support, of Printz's daughter, Armgart Pappegoja. He was arrested, put in irons, tried, convicted and sentenced to be publicly whipped, branded on the face and breast and sent to the Barbadoes to be sold, all of which was done as set forth. "

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Delaware. Philadelphia. L.J.Richards and Company, 1888. 1358p. 2v. page 68.

Horsey, T.C.
November 8, 1938

Folklore
Manners and Customs

Swedish Relations with the Indians

It so happened that in the spring of 1638 a party of Swedes came sailing into Delaware Bay and on up into the Christina to the Rocks where they landed and claimed the territory in the name of their sovereign, Queen Christina of Sweden. They found themselves located among the peace-loving Lenapes, a tribe of Indians whose agricultural practices were copied by these Swedish pioneers. Amandus Johnson, author of Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, says in that work:

> "The settlers adopted many practices from the Indians. Their corn, especially, often proved a valuable article for the sustenance of the people and they learned how to cultivate and use it." (1)

Traffic with the Indians was conducted on the basis of friendly barter with both sides finding arrangements completely satisfactory. When the Swedes purchased land from the Delawares (Lenapes), they gave them many useful articles in return such as kettles, axes, hoes, knives, and corn meal in addition to trinkets like mirrors, beads, and coral. In return for the Swedes' commodities the Indians ,quoting Johnson's work:

> "supplied the settlers with large quantities of maize, fish and venison, but their beaver and sewant (3) trade was small." (2)

Seventy-five miles from the Swedes to the north and west lived the fierce Minquas. Despite their dislike of the white race and warfare with the English these Indians maintained amicable commercial relations with the Swedish colonists. In reference to their commerce Johnson relates:

(1) Swedish Settlements on the Delaware Volume I, p. 193
(2) Swedish Settlements on the Delaware Vol. 1, p. 188.
(3) wampum

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"the Minquas ********* were daily with the Swedes, bargaining with them. The way to their country was bad, stony, full of sharp granite rocks, among morasses, hilly and at some places by streams, so that the Swedes had to walk and march in water, so that it went up to their armpits ******** they were to go there, which generally happened once or twice a year with frieze, kettles, axes *******." (4)

Peter Kalm, who traveled in North America from 1747 to 1751, has this to say about early Swedish relations with the Indians:

"All the old Swedes told me with one voice that in former times the Indians had on several occasions banded together to kill the Swedish colonists, but through God's providence some old Indian man or woman had always secretly run to the Swedes and warned them about what their fellow-Indians had in mind. Sometimes the Swedes wanted to pay these secret messengers, but they would not accept anything, and hastily returned to their people. The Swedes then collected, and when the natives saw them prepared, they dared not attack, and a new peace treaty was drawn up between the two parties. The Indians always liked the Swedes better than the English, and the English better than the Dutch, whom they still hate a good deal." (5)

Israel Acrelius, Swedish pastor and author of A History Of New Sweden Or The Settlements On The River Delaware, gives space in that book to the instructions of the Swedish crown to Johan Printz, governor of New Sweden in the year 1647. These orders deal with treatment of the Indians as follows:

"The wild nations (Lenapes), bordering upon all other sides, the Governor shall understand how to treat with all humanity and respect, that no violence or wrong be done to them by Her Royal Majesty or her subjects aforesaid; but he shall rather, at every opportunity, exert himself, that the same wild people may gradually be instructed in the truths and worship of the Christian religion, and in other ways brought to civilization and good government, and in this manner properly guided. Especially shall he seek to gain their confidence, and impress upon their minds that neither he, the Governor, nor his people and subordinates are come into those parts to do them wrong or injury, but much more for

(4) Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, Vol. I. p. 191.
(5) Peter Kalm's Travels into North America, revised by Adolph B. Benson (1937), page 714.

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the purpose of furnishing them with such things as they may need for the ordinary wants of life, and so also for such things as are found among them which they themselves cannot make for their own use, or buy or exchange. Therefore shall the Governor also see thereto that the people of Her Royal Majesty, or of the Company who are engaged in trading in those parts, allow the wild people to obtain such things as they need at a price somewhat more moderate than they are getting them of the Hollanders at Fort Nassau, or the adjacent English, so that said wild people may be withdrawn from them, and be so much the more won to our people." (6)

(6) History of New Sweden or The Settlements on the River Delaware by Israel Acrelius. Translated by William M. Reynolds, p. 35.

O.K

T.C.H

Washington and Lafayette Were Wilmington Visitors

Nation's First Citizen and First Friend in City for Two Weeks Before Battle of the Brandywine and On Several Later and Happier Occasions

The observance of Washington's birthday recalls to Wilmington its intimate ties with the first President, and with his great and good friend, the Marquis de Lafayette. These men, the nation's first citizen and its first friend, were frequent visitors to Wilmington of the past, and their memories are revered by Wilmington of the present.

Closest and most notable link the city can claim is in connection with the Battle of Brandywine, on Sept. 11, 1777.

For two weeks preceding that unfortunate engagement, Washington made his headquarters in an old house on what was then Quaker Hill. The house still stands at 303 West Street, although it bears little resemblance to the colonial mansion it was in Washington's day. A member of Washington's staff was the newly commissioned Major General Lafayette.

During those two weeks the Continental army was encamped along White Clay Creek and Red Clay Creek in the vicinity of Stanton and Kiamensi, awaiting the British force under Lord Howe which was known to be landing at the Head-of-Elk, preparatory to an attack on Philadelphia, then the seat of the Continental Congress.

Lafayette Wounded

The British army began on Sept. 8 to move northward from Cooch's Bridge in a flanking maneuver to pass through Newark and into Pennsylvania to the right of Washington's lines. Early on the morning of Sept. 9, Washington ordered his men to strike their tents, and the Continentals marched up the Brandywine from Wilmington, meeting the enemy at Chadds Ford on Sept. 11.

Lafayette, wounded in the battle, is believed to have been attended by a Wilmington woman, Belle McCloskey, who wore until her death a bullet suspended from her neck which she claimed to have been taken from Lafayette's leg.

Forty-three years later, when Lafayette visited Wilmington on his "grand tour" of the United States he is said to have called on this old woman to thank her for her services.

Lafayette in 1781 was dispatched to the South with 1200 men. He brought his boats from Trenton down the Delaware, up the Christiana Creek to Christiana Bridge and thence by land to Head-of-Elk.

Washington came no more to Wilmington during the war, but passed through the city frequently in the years that followed. His laconic journal is studded with the names of Wilmington, Christiana, and New Castle. Spots that knew him especially well were "The Sign of the Ship," a hotel that stood at Third and Market Streets; and the home of Jacob Tatnall at 1803 Market Street.

City Honors Washington

One of Washington's outstanding visits here was on Dec. 16, 1783, when the entire population turned out to do honor to the military man who had just laid down his sword and was returning to his beloved Mt. Vernon. His trip to New York in 1789 to take the oath of President occasioned another gala greeting from Wilmingtonians.

When the war ended, Lafayette returned to his native France, and was a prominent figure in the early part of the Revolution in that country a few years later. It was not until his return to the United States in 1824 that he came again to Wilmington.

At that time he made two visits to the city the first in October, 1824, the second in June, 1825. Both were events of tremendous note to Wilmington of that time.

The ageing Marquis was greeted almost hysterically everywhere he went, and Wilmington's welcome was as elaborate as any. The population lined the streets for a gala parade. There were floral tributes and arch after arch across the line of march. There was speechmaking and ceremony, ending with a banquet in the Town Hall, served by General James Wolfe, proprieter of the Lafayette Hotel at Third and Market Streets.

The following summer Lafayette, a loyal and enthusiastic Mason, returned to the city to accept membership in the Grand Lodge of Delaware, an event which occasioned more celebration.

Lafayette Lodge Formed

Shortly before Lafayette's admission to the Grand Lodge, a group of Masons formed Lafayette Lodge No. 14 in his honor. The general, his son and his secretary later signed the warrant of Lafayette Lodge.

Washington and Lafayette were guests at notable Delaware weddings, 40 years apart, but strangely enough weddings in which the brides were from the same family.

It was on April 24, 1784 that Washington "stood upon the hearthstone" in what is now the Amstel House Museum in New Castle and "kissed the pretty girls as was his wont." The occasion was the marriage of Miss Anne Van Dyke to Kensey Johns, later chancellor.

Lafayette in 1824 was a most welcome guest at another wedding in New Castle, when Miss Dorcas Montgomery Van Dyke became the bride of Charles I. duPont, whose father, Victor M. duPont, was an intimate friend of the general, having been his aide in France.

Constant reminders of these historic associations are the portrait of Lafayette in the Wilmington City Council chamber, and the old wooden statue of Washington in the Old Town Hall, presented to the Historical Society of Delaware, by the late Senator Coleman duPont, who discovered it at the entrance of a New York tobacco store.

Journal E.S. Feb. 27 1931

Wm. H. Forbes
June 30, 1941

INTRODUCTION

The generation of today, careless or not knowing, feels that everything has been the same through the years. Yet habits and customs have changed in every phase of our lives, and an "oldtimer" coming today would find it hard to adjust himself to our modern way of life. The advent of the automobile has changed the aspect of our streets, not only in amount of traffic, but in the form of the various types of vehicles. Likewise, the widening of the streets and narrowing of the sidewalks to meet the demand for space for motor vehicles has at the same time robbed the city of many of the shade trees, so essential in a summer climate such as ours. And with the disappearance of the horse have also gone many of the businesses associated with them.

In the field of amusement, the moving pictures have largely pre-empted the place held by the speaking stage, with its varied assortment of entertainment. In years past, road shows and stock companies were more prevalent, and our people would be regaled with a week of the Boston Ideals or Corse Payton in repertoire, along with the stars of that day, supported by good casts. These attractions, as well as the magicians, and minstrel shows, kept the Grand Opera House a center of interest throughout the winter months. During the summer, the amusement parks were well patronized, offering the customer a ride on the scenic railway or merry-go-round, a boat ride on the lake or a trip through a maze, as well as a short vaudeville show in the open air theater. As there was very little opportunity for many to get out in the

country, the trip to these parks was an added feature.

Not only the layout of the home, but the habits and customs that ruled there, have given way to more cultural tastes, especially as regards the family table. Many of our elders of that day were farm-bred, folks who flocked to the city with the increase in industrial employment, and bringing with them habits and customs developed in their original environment, that were to be changed by a new generation. Our elders were a God-fearing people, and the church and home their chief interest. Inured to hardships and an economic existence, they brought to the city splendid traits upon which to build the future generations.

Family life lacked the various outside attractions of today. The family in the evening was generally to be found around the table lamp, each with special interests—Father with the evening paper, Mother plying the needles, and the children engaged with their home work or games. Should company come, they would be entertained with conversation, selections on the piano or organ by one of the younger group, or a game of cards. As a last resort, especially if they were new friends, the family album might be brought out, even then the old types of people and dress affording a certain amount of amusement. Today, the dinner dishes are no more than cleared away than the family is off to the movies, or for a ride in the family car.

For a city the size of Wilmington fifty years ago, its various industries took first rank, and the car and shipbuilding plants, as well as those for the manufacture of different types of machionery, carried the name and fame of the city into far places.

The Quaker element predominated largely in these industries, and their conservative outlook laid a firm foundation upon which such concerns were built. Many of these old firms, either because of the death of the leaders, or the changing methods of doing business, are no longer factors in the present life of the community, and their places have been taken by new firms.

Of those who peopled the city fifty years ago, the whites were largely of English, Irish, or German stock, the other nationals, such as the Poles, Italians, and Jews, not making their appearance in numbers until the first of the twentieth century. Each race seemed to find its favored niche, the English and Irish in industrial employment, and the latter race particularly in politics, while the Germans catered to the "inner man," with breweries, corner saloons, and bake shops.

The old-time Negroes were a happy-go-lucky race, living from day to day, with very little education, but a soul full of music. They were often envied by the poorer whites who had the worries of a large family and the problem of money. There was no clamoring then for equality with the whites, as they were content to serve that they might enjoy some of the necessities of life.

Many of the sports, such as baseball, basketball, and bowling, were in their primitive state, but bicycling and horse-racing were favored sports. Many business and professional men throughout the city owned fast horses, which they would hire an experienced horseman to drive in the races. Every means was employed to make the use of the bicycle as widespread as possible, and with the limited means of public transportation, they developed into

a necessity in the transaction of business.

The fashions of the men and women of that day looked stiff and formal. While men were not given the latitude in dress, especially in the warmer months, enjoyed by the men of today, their dress gave them a dignity often at the expense of comfort. The same might be said of the women. Their voluminous skirts and tight basques, along with the corsets, left them little chance for an active life. This, coupled with the conventions with which they were bound, called from the men those gallantries and graces which they later on largely sacrificed for the new-found freedom. The women of that period were only slightly removed from those who lived in what some writer has called "an atmosphere of elegant anonymity."

That period also gave birth to the dress reformers, who agitated for a more comfortable mode of dress, and set the example themselves. Like the pioneer suffrage movement, it met strong opposition from the more conservative women, who desired to hold fast to the traditions of the past. The freedom which came to them through the reform in dress, and the acquiring of the ballot, lost for them much of that early feminine allure.

The city government has expanded to meet the growing needs of the city. The Municipal Judge sitting on the high rostrum, with the curved railings at the stairs on the side, coupled with the "Oyez! Oyez!" of the court crier, gave the sessions of the court a colonial atmosphere. When the old City Hall failed to meet the needs of the growing city, different departments were moved to adjoining buildings—the Street and Sewer Department to the building on the S.W. corner of Sixth and King, the City

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Treasurer to a building on Sixth Street, between Market and King, and the police lockerroom to a building on the present site of the Arcadia Theater. With the removal of the city departments to the new building at Tenth and King Streets, in 1916, an agitation began to preserve the older building as a symbol of the past.

The early public school buildings were of a stereotyped design, having short halls and a yard for exercise. They were so placed throughout the city that no student had to travel far to reach his school. Those modern features, such as manual training, guidance teachers and orchestras were lacking, and the Friday afternoon literary exercises were the only respite from the daily grind.

One wonders whether fifty years from now a story can be written of the present days that will show the interesting changes that have marked the last fifty.

J. B. Pietuszka
Victor Miller
Sept. 19, 1940

PICTURE OF WILMINGTON IN 1795

(From The United States Gazeteer)

"WILMINGTON, a port of entry, and post-town of the state of Delaware, and the most considerable and flourishing town in that state. It is situated in New Castle County, 2 miles W. of Delaware river, between Christiana, and Brandywine creeks; the former of which admits vessels drawing 11 feet water. The creeks are here about one mile apart and uniting below the town, empty into the Delaware, at which place they are upwards of 300 yards wide. The town stands on the N. side of Christiana creek, upon the S. W. side of a hill, that rises 107 feet above the tide, on the N. E. side of the same hill, on Brandywine creek, there are 13 mills, & about 40 neat handsome dwellings. The town is regularly laid out, on a plan similar to Philadelphia, and contains upwards of 600 houses, mostly of brick. The houses for public worship are six, viz. two for Presbyterians, one for Swedish Episcopalians, one for Quakers, one for Baptists, and one for Methodists. The other public buildings are, two market-houses, a poor-house, which stands on the W. side of the town, and is 120 feet by 40, and three stories high; and a large stone edifice, which was built designedly for an academy. It generally had from 40 to 50 scholars,

who were taught the dead languages, arithmetic, and the mathematics. The course of education was much interrupred during the late war, and the funds partly ruined by the depreciation of continental paper money. But by a late act of Congress, the institution is to be indemnified. Notwithstanding, the house has been lately purchased for the purpose of establishing a cotton manufactory, which is in considerable forwardness. A bolting cloth manufactory, and a distillery are the only manufactories established here, if we except those carried on by mechanics individually. This town carries on a very considerable trade with Philadelphia, and a brisk trade with foreign countries. It is said that Philadelphia receives every year on an average, from Christiana and the other navigable creeks of Delaware, 265,000 barrels of flour, 300,000 bushels of wheat, 170,000 bushels of Indian corn, besides barley, oats, flaxseed, paper, slit, iron, snuff, salted provisions, &c. But this is not to be understood as the produce of the state of Delaware, for I apprehend it will be found, upon enquiry, that the largest proportion of the wheat and flour which passes through the Christiana to Philadelphia, is the produce of Chester, Lancaster, York, Dauphin, and Cumberland counties, in Pennsylvania. It is said that upwards of 500,000 dollars worth of flour are manufactured on the Christiana, within two or three miles of the navigation. The exports to foreign countries in the year, ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 233,461 dollars.

About the year 1735, the first houses were built here, and the town, a few years afterwards was incorporated, and is governed by two burgesses, six assistants, and two constables; all of whom are elected annually.

"The mills on Brandywine, as we have mentioned already, are thirteen; these are, no doubt, the most valuable collection of mills in the United States, or perhaps in any other country. Twelve of them are merchant mills, and one a saw mill. They are scarcely half a mile from Wilmington. There are about 300,000 bushels of wheat and corn ground here annually; but it is supposed that if they were constantly supplied with grain, they would grind 400,000. They give employment to about 200 persons, viz. 40 to attend the mills, from 50 to 70 coopers, to make casks for the flour, beside those employed in manning 12 sloops, which are employed in the transportation of wheat and flour, and the rest in various other occupations connected with the mills.

"The navigation is so convenient that a sloop carrying 1,000 bushels, will lay along side of any of the mills to load, or unload; besides, some of them will admit vessels of 2,000 bushels burthen. The vessels are unloaded with singular expedition, owing to the machines introduced by the ingenious Mr. Oliver Evans, who has lately published a valuable Work, entitled the Young Mill-wright's Guide. There have been frequent instances of 1,000 bushels being carried to the height of four stories,

in four hours. By means of Mr. Evans' machinery, the wheat will be received on the shallop's deck, thence carried to the upper loft of the mill, and a large quantity of the same returned in flour, on the floor, ready for packing, without the assistance of manual labour, but in a very small degree. It is about 40 years since the first mill was built here. A stone bridge has been erected over the creek, at this place from which the mills, the dwellings, and the vessels loading and unloading, present an agreeable appearance. It is 28 miles S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 42, N. Lon. o, 24, W."

Quoted from - The United States Gazetteer, containing an authentic description of the several states, 1795, by Joseph Scott, pp. (alphabetically arranged) W I L.
Printed by Land R. Bailey, Philadelphia.

State Traveler
17th Cen. 160
Lenni

LOCALITY - - State of Delaware.

File No.840

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay,

Date May 15,1936.

Folk Lore and Folk Ways

When the pioneer navigators of the Old World touched the shores of the New, a vast mysterious barbarian race, the aborigines of the Western Continent, emerged gradually from blank obscurity into the clear light of knowledge, and began to figure upon the pages of history.

Actual knowledge of these people begins with the coming of Henry Hudson. Of the origin or derivation of the race there is absolutely no data, only an illimitable field for wild conjecture Concerning the affairs of the Delaware Indians, they afford only fanciful and vague traditions, some of them corroborated as to essentials by evidence from other sources.

The Delaware's traditionary account of the migration of their people from the far west to the east furnishes external evidence which in the main is believed as true. The Lenape claimed great antiquity and superiority over other aboriginal nations. Indeed the name Lenni-Lenape signifies "the original people" or "men of men".

A sketch of the myths and traditions of the Lenni-Lenapes would be incomplete without a few words upon its greatest and noblest character, the most illustrious and revered chief in the whole history of the nation, - Tamanend or Tammany who once lived somewhere in the territory now constituting the State of Delaware. Comparatively little is known of him. He lives principally in tradition, and his name has been perpetuated by frequent application to civic societies among the people who supplanted his race. He was a

seventeeth century Indian, and is supposed to have died about its close. In 1683 he, with a lesser chief, affixed their hieroglyphical signatures to a deed conveying to William Penn a tract of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

The social organization of the Indians was based on the tribal formation. A sachem ruled over each tribe, the office being hereditary upon the mother's side."When a king or sachem died it was not," says Campanius,"his children who succeeded him, but his brothers by the same mother, or his sisters or their daughters male children,for no female could succeed to the government." It was customary when any act of importance was to be entered upon, as the sale of land or making of war or peace, for the sachem to summon a council consisting of the wise men and also of the common people. In making a treaty of peace or friendship, they were accustomed to give to those with whom they were making it a pipe to smoke, which act being performed, the treaty was regarded as concluded and sacredly sealed. Their punishments usually consisted of fines. "A murderer" says Campanius" may be forgiven on giving a feast or something else of the same kind; but if a woman be killed, the penalty is doubled, because a woman can bring forth children and a man cannot." Nearly all authorities seem to agree with the Swedish chronicler that murder was very uncommon among the Indians, until "the white man come, when, under the influence of intoxication from the liquor they sold them, several were committed by the Indians.

The weapons of the Indians were stone hatchets,the bow and arrow and the war club, and these primitive articles served them in the chase and in their battles with each other until they obtained guns and powder and lead, knives and iron tomahawks. the Delawares, Susquehanns, Nanticokes and some other

tribes from the Dutch and Swedes and English and the Iroquois of New York from the French.

The huts of the Lenape and other Indians of the region which we are considering could not have been very comfortable in winter. Parkman draws a vivid picture of a lodge on a winter night, alternately in glow and gloom from the flickering flame of resinous woods that sent fitful flashes through the dingy canopy of smoke, a bronzed group encircling the fire, cooking, eating, gambling, quarreling or amusing themselves with idle chaff; grill? grizzly old warriors, scarred with the marks of repeated battles; shriveled squaws, hideous with toil and hardship endured for half a century; young warriors with a record to make, vain, boastful, obstreperous; giddy girls, gay with paint, ochre, wampum, and braid; "restless children pell-mell with restless dogs.

Of foods the Indians had besides their game and fish, fresh and dried, melons, squashes and pumpkins, beans, peas, and berries, of which they dried many for winter use, and several roots and plants of which they ate largely, and they all raised corn, the Indians along the Lower Delaware, and in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia especially paying considerable attention to its cultivation. They ground it in the hollow places of rocks either naturally or artificially formed, mixed the coarse cracked kernels with flour, and baked the paste in cakes upon the ashes.

The dress and adornment of the Indian according to the always trustworthy Thompson, exhibited many peculiarities:

They all painted or daubed their face with red. The men suffered only a tuft of hair to grow on the crown of their head; the rest, whether on their heads or faces, they prevented from

growing by constantly plucking it out by the roots,so that they always appeared as if they were bald and beardless. Many were in the practice of marking their faces, arms and breast by pricking the skin with thorns and rubbing the parts with a fine powder made of coal(charcoal) which penetrating the punctures,left an indelible stain or mark. It was and still continues to be a common practice among the men to slit their ears,putting something into the hole to prevent its closing, and then by hanging weights to the lower part to stretch it out, so that it hangs down the cheek like a large ring.

REFERENCE: - - (1) AUTHOR: Scharf Thomas J.

(2) History of Delaware,pp 8-9 14,15,16,17.

(3) Location - Philadelphia

Publisher - Richards, L.J. & Co.

Year 1888

No.of Volumes - One pp 643

copy - State Museum "Hist - Swedes"

FOLK LORE AND FOLK WAYS (SWEDISH COLONY)
1638-55

With the advent of the period of Swedish colonization 1638-55 an entirely different system of folk lore became apparent. The population of New Sweden, that is to say, its permanent population, exclusive of such temporary visitors as officials and clergymen, was almost without exception of the peasant class. They were crude, rude, strong, hardy toilers of the soil, physically well fitted to withstand the hardships of the voyage and to endure the toil of subduing a wilderness and creating for themselves a comfortable environment. Penn describes

those who were here when he came, as " a plain strong-industrious people...proper and strong of body,so that they have fine children and every house full----I see few young men more sober and industrious."

As they increased in substance the settlers were able to house themselves more comfortably. There were other buildings, such as barns, stables, and warehouses,all built of logs,and there were bath-houses,bathing their bodies being a habit that made thwm a peculiar people among their European contemporaries. Moreover, the method of their ablutions called for a display of hardihood,not to say, heroism.

Their bath-houses were small windowless cabins with fire places, in which very hot fires induced a temperature of 150 degrees. Fahrenheit. Water poured on heated stones filled the air with steam. In this general atmosphere it was customary for family groups with invited friends to remain stark naked for half a hour- really conscientious performers made it a full hour- beating their bare flesh the while of with besoms of twigs. Then emerging lobster red in an outside temperature near zero, if it were winter, they rolled themselves in snow, or in summer plunged into a cold stream.

The household utensils,plates, cups, spoons, bowls and that sort of thing were mostly of wood,but iron and tin pots, cups of tin and horn, some crockery ware and iron knives were imported. Forks for eating were unknown.

For lighting at night tallow candles were used, also splints of resinous pine about three feet long were stuck into crevices between the logs or into "iron stock holders," and

ignited. Such a splint would burn for several minutes and yield about equal amounts of smoke and flame.

Their dress was chiefly of coarse woolen cloth, their shirts of linen, their stockings of felt, wool or linen according to the season and the purse of the wearer. Their shoes were of coarse leather with wooden soles or entirely of wood, like the French sabots. Leather shoes were often home-made, a sort of cross between a shoe and a moccasin. Leather, either tanned or cured in Indian fashion was easier to procure and more durable to wear then woolen cloth, so coats made of leather, buckskin or other skins, and elk skin breeches were later commonly worn.

Coming ~~Commonly~~ from a country where manufacturing was in its infancy, the settlers were used to relying on their own hands and heads to supply their needs. They were, therefore, generally skilled in all kinds of manual arts. The men made their own wooden plows and harrows, rakes and hayforks, their furniture and kitchen equipment, and indeed, practically every implement used on the farm and in the house. The women wove, knitted and sewed and did every sort of household chore. They were a self-reliant self-sufficient lot of people.

Ignorant, very largely entirely illiterate, they had no mental need that the society of their own kind could not supply. The amenities of life in more sophisticated communities they did not know and therefore did not desire. When their physical needs were satisfied they were content. To work on their farms six days and to spend most of the seventh listening to sermons and singing hymns, that rounded out the simple programme of a satisfying week.

REFERENCE:- - Author (1) Ward, Christopher L.

Title (2) Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware 1609-64

Location (3) Philadelphia

Publisher University of Pennsylvania Press 1930

No. of Volumes (4) One pp 207-11

Despite the overthrow of the Swedish authority in 1655, by the Dutch, who in turn were dispossessed by the English in 1664, very little change was made in the manners and customs of the population. With the advent of the English authority, a larger immigration of people and ideas was made manifest. The newcomers imbued with a higher cultural level of social organization speedily exerted a powerful influence, also aided as it was by the arrival of William Penn in 1682, who as the proprietary of what is now the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware introduced a more highly centralized form of civil administration in keeping with the basic principles of Anglo-Saxon procedure.

These factors aided materially in developing the life of the community in a very material manner, such as, the formation of new centers of population, improved methods of production and distribution which in turn called for better modes of communication that had hitherto been common under both the Swedish and Dutch regimes.

With the founding of Wilmington by Thomas Willing in 1732, and its incorporation as a borough in 1739, an entirely different form of social organization had been effected, resulting in an entirely different form of folk lore and folk ways.

In the early part of the century, some very odd performances could be seen on the streets in Wilmington on Christmas - eve and during Christmas week. Parties of "mummers", went round

from house to house, reciting rhymes explanatory of their fantastical disguises and demanding "dole". The custom which came from England prevailed in the early part of the present century (th 19th) as is remebered by the old inhabitants. These "mummers," however did not find favor with all the people, in fact, Christmas itself was not generally observed. The Quakers did not incline to the commemoration of holidays, nor did the more rigid of the Protestant sects, especially the Presbyterians. To the Episcopalians, the Catholics, and the Germans of the Reformed or Lutheran Churches it was a day for family reunions and social gatherings as well as religious festival.

REFERENCE: - (1) Author, Scharf Thomas J.
(2) Title, History of Delaware, pp 175
(3) Location - Philadelphia
Publisher - Richards L.J.& Co.
Year - 1888
(4) No.of Vol. - one pp 643

The Germans introduced the Christmas-tree with toys,trinkets, figures of angels and numerous little lighted tapers - a pretty custom with which many American families have since become familiar.

We have pointed out the metropolis of Delaware as being a distinctly Northern city, planted in the distinct South. Among other things, the complication has led to some singularities in its settlement. As a community regulated by the most liberal traditions of Penn, but placed under the legal conditions of a slave State, it has held a position perfectly anomalous. No other spot could be indicated where the contrasts of North and South came

to so sharp an edge; and there are few where a skilled pen could set down so many curiosities of folk lore and confusions of race. The Dutch, the Swedes and the English Quakers formed the substraction, upon which were poured the emigres of the French Revolution and the fugitives from Santa Domingo. The latter sometimes brought slaves who had continued faithful and who retained their serfdom under the laws of Delaware. The French bonnes stood on washing benches in the Brandywine, and taught the amazed Quaker wives that laundry-work could be done in cold water. The names of grand old French families prefaced by the propriatarial forms of le and du became mixed by marriage with such Swedish names as Svensson and such Dutch names as Staelkappe(the first Staelkappe was a ship's cook nicknamed from his oily and glossy bonnet. As for the refugees from Santa Domingo, they absolutely invaded Wilmington, so that the price of butter and eggs was just doubled in 1791 and house rents rose in proportion. They found themselves with rapture where the hills were rosy with peach-blossoms and where every summer was simply an extract from Paradise.

We cannot linger, as we fain would do over the quaint and amusing Paris en Amerique which reigned here for a period following the events of 1793. At Sixth and French Streets livered a marchioness in a cot, which she adorned with the manners of Versailles, the temper of the Faubourg St-Germain and the pride of Lucifer. The Marquise de Source was maintained by her son, who made pretty boxes of gourds, and afterwards

boats, in one of which he was subsequently wrecked on the Delaware before the young marquis was of age to claim his title. In a farm house whose rooms he lined with painted canvas lived Colonel de Tousard. On Long Hook Farm resided, in honor and comfort Major Pierre Jacquette, son of a Huge-not refugee who married a Swedish girl and became a Methodist after one of Whitefied's orations, as for the son, he served in thirty-two pitched battles during our Revolution. Good Joseph Isambric, the blacksmith used to tell in provincial French the story of his service in Egypt with Bonaparte, while his wife blew the bellows. Le Docteur Bayard, a rich physicim, cured his compatriots for nothing and Doctor Capelle, one of Louis the Sixteenth's army-surgeons set their poor homesick old bones for them when necessary. Monsieur Bergerac, after-ward professor in St. Mary's College, Baltimore was a teacher, another preceptor, M. Michel Martel, an emigre of 1780 was proficient in fifteen languages, five of which he had imparted to the lovely and talented Theodosia Burr.

Another French teacher, by the by was not of Gallic race, but that of Albion le perfide: this was none other than William Cobbett with his reputation all before him, known only to the Wilmington millers for the French lessons he gave their daugh-ters and the French grammar he had published. He lived on "Quaker Hill" from 1794 to 1798. He then went to Philadelphia, and began to publish Peter Porcupine's Gazette, "I mean to shoot my quills," said Cobbit, "wherever I can catch game" With the sinews of Wilmington money he soon made his way back to England, became a philospher, and sat in the House of Commons.

Another British exile was Archibald Hamilton Rowan, an Irish patriot, and one of the "United Irishmen" of 1797. Escaping from a Dublin jail in woman's clothes, he found his way to Wilmington after adventures like those of Boucicault's heroes; lived for several years in garrets and cottages, carrying fascination and laughter eherever he went among his staid neighbors; and after some years flew back to Ireland, glorious as a phoenix, resuming the habits proper to his income of thirty thousand pounds a year.

A familiar figure on the wharves of Wilmington was the gigantic one of Captain Paul Cuffee, looking like a character in a masquerade. Captain Cuffee who was a negro owened several vessels, and he conducted one of his ships habitually. It is possible that from some visit of his arose the legend that Blackbeard, the terrible pirate, who always hid his booty on the margin of streams, had used the Brandywine for this purpose. At any rate, some clairvoyants, in their dreams, saw in 1812, the glittering pots of Blackbeard's gold lying beneath the rocks of Harvey's waste land next to Vincent Gilpin's mill. They paid forty thousand dollars for a small tract, and searched and found nothing, but Job Harvey hugged his purchase money.

Reference:- (1) Author - - Not Given,

(2) Title - - Wilmington and its Industries
Harkness Magazine
Vol.1 pp 365-67

(3) Location - Wilmington

Publisher - Harkness Magazine 224
Market St. Wilmington, Del.

Year - 1872- 1874

No.of Vol. One pp 1142

Stray hints of the simple manners of these primitive times, and of the honesty, ingenuousness and quaint religious,faith of the people crop out now and then in the accounts which Acrelius gives of the churches and his predecessors in their pulpits. When the "upper settlers" and "lower settlers" quarreled about the place for their new church, and Wicaco carried the day, the lower settlers were placated with a flat boat, maintained at the expense of the congregation,to ferry them over the Schuylkill. When the Christina Church was restored there was a great feast and a general revival of interest in the ancient Swedish ways. Matins were held at Christmas, Easter and Pentecost; garlanded lights and side lights of pine wood for Christmas services, and bridal pairs came to the services in the church with crowns and garlands,their hair dressed after the old-time Swedish custom. Among the new regulations of Pastor Hesselins was one to prevent people from driving across the churchyard, another forbidding them to sing as if they were calling their cows. People with harsh voices were ordered to stand mute or "sing softly" The Christina Church owned town lots in Wilmington, and used to hire out its "pall cloth" for five shillings each funeral. The charge for burying a grown person was twelve shillings, children half price.

The first Swede settlers imitated the Indians by dressing in skins and wearing moccasins. The women's jackets and petticoats and the bed clothes were of the same materials. The furs were by and by superseded by leather breeches and jerkins, while the women spun, wove or knit their own woolen wear, as well as the linen for

summer. The women, old and married, wore hoods in winter, linen caps, for summer but the unmarried girls went uncovered except in the hot sun, dressing their abundant yellow hair in long, broad plaits.

The proof of the industry of the early Swedes is to be sought in their works. They were a scattered, ignorant race, with no capital, few tools and no occupations but those of husbandry and hunting. They were only a thousand strong when Penn came over, yet they had extended their settlements over a tract nearly two hundred miles long and seven or eight miles deep, building three churches and five or six block houses and forts, clearing up forests and draining swamps to convert them into meadow land. They had discovered and worked the iron deposits of Maryland in two or three places. They had built about a hundred houses, fenced in much of their land and made all their own clothes, importing nothing but the merest trifles, besides arms and ammunition, hymn books and catechisms. They had built grist mills and saw mills, having at least four of the latter in operation before Penn's arrival[2]

Footnote (2) - Bishop, "History of Manufactures." I.110

Reference - (1) Author - Scharf, J.Thomas

(2) Title - History of Delaware.
Vol.1, pp 158-159

(3) Location - Wilmington, Delaware.
Publisher - Richards L.J.& Co.
Philadelphia, 1888

(4) No.of Vol. - Vol I. pp 943

The first few years of the eighteenth century did not bring much change in the mode of life or the costume of the Delawareans, but they brought much improvement in their dwellings. In Wilmington and other large towns of Delaware many new houses were built of brick, and some two or three stories high. Some of these houses had a balcony, usually a front porch, a feature of vast importance in house-building, for it became customary in the large towns for the ladies of the family in pleasant weather to sit on the porch, after the labor of the day was over, and spend the evening in social converse. If we are to believe the old chronicles, love making was a very tame affair in those days. Young ladies received company with their mammas, and the bashful lover, in the presence of the old folks, has to resort to tender glances and softly whispered vows. Marriages were ordered promulgated by affixing the intentions of the parties on the court-house and meeting house doors, and when the act was solemnized, they were required by law to have at least twelve subscribing witnesses, The wedding entertainments must have been more of a nuisance than a pleasure, either for the parents or the young couple. They were inspired by a conception of unbounded hospitality, very common at that time. Even the Quakers accepted them with good grace until the evil consequences of free drinking on those occasions compelled them to counsel more moderation.

In winter company was received in the sitting room, which might be styled the living room, for the many purposes it served. They dined in it and sometimes slept in it. The fur-

niture and general arrangement of the room was of the simplest kind; settees with stiff high backs,one or two large tables of pine or of maple, a high deep chest of drawers containing the wearing apparel of the family and a corner cupboard in which the plate and china were displayed, constituted a very satisfactory set of parlor furniture in the early part of the eighteenth century - sofas and side boards were not then in use, nor were carpets. The floor was sanded, the walls whitewashed, and the wide mantel of the open fireplace was of wood. The windows admitted light through small panes of glass set in leaden frames. A few small pictures painted on glass and a looking glass with a small carved border adorned the walls. Plated ware was unknown and those who could not afford the "Real article," were content to use pewter plates and dishes. Not a few ate from wooden trenchers. Lamps were scarcely known. Dipped candles in brass candlesticks gave sufficient light at night. Carpets introduced in 1750, did not come speedily into general use as they were expensive articles and not very common in English households. Paper hangings and paper-mache work was manufactured in Philadelphia in 1769, and it is likely that between 1750 and 1760 there were a number of houses in Delaware where wall-paper had taken the place of the primitive whitewash.

The amusements of the people were for many years of simplest and most innocent kind. Riding, swimming and skating afforded pleasant outdoor sport. Before the Revolution such barbarous amusements as cock-fighting,bull baiting,boxing matches, and bear baiting were frequently indulged in, especially cock-fighting, in which men of the highest respectability found pleasure.

Bowls, ten pins, quoit throwing, bullets or long bowls, the Shuffle board. Among the other entertainments were concerts, fire works, dancing and traveling shows. Dancing was freely indulged in, although not countenanced by the Friends. Dancing masters visited Wilmington and the larger towns occasionally, giving the gay people an opportunity to learn the latest fashionable dance.

For some years after the Revolution, in fact as late as the war of 1812, the old English festival of May-day was kept by certain classes of people.

Although spring flowers are not suggestive of fish, May-day was the special holiday of the fish-hucksters and shad fisherman. They met in the inns and taverns where they indulged in much jollification and dancing, while Maying parties, composed principally of young men and women, left the borough in the early morning to spend the day in the fields and woods. May poles were erected in front of the taverns, around which there was much dancing.

Two other anniversaries dear to every American heart, was celebrated with fitting enthusiasm in the early days of the Republic - Washington's Birthday and the Fourth of July.

In olden times, such a thing as the modern hotel, like the Clayton house with its luxurious appointments were unknown. The modest inn accommodated "man and beast," and the jolly landlord welcomed the wearied traveler - and fleeced him too, when the occasion offered. The tavern, though it accommodated guests with bed and board, had more the character of a drinking house. The inn was rural in its origin; the tavern originated in

the city. The ordinary was an eating, house something between the restaurant and the boarding house of our day. The coffee-houses, so called, which dispensed intoxicating drinks, as well as coffee made their appearance later; they were but taverns in an aristocratic disguise.

The names and figures of certain animals were to be found on many signs. They seemed to have been specially adopted by inn-keepers in America as well as in England. The "white horse and the "black horse," "black and "white bears;" lions, red and white, and blue bulls and bull's heads were very common. But there were other subjects of a more local or national interest, and a still greater number presenting quaint devices, the whimsical creations of the sign painter, and generally accompanied by some suggestive doggerel rhymes. The sign-painter of olden time was often an artist of no small merit.

Stores in Wilmington were quite numerous and the goods offered for sale in great variety. The old European practice of over-hanging signs, bearing some device symbolic of the owner's trade, or often some fanciful name having not the slightest connection with it, always prevailed in the colonies.

The shade trees that embellished the principal streets of Wilmington in those days were the buttonwood and the willow. The Lombardy poplar was introduced from Europe in 1786-87, by Wm. Hamilton. While the grounds of some of the largest mansions in Delaware could boast of rare flowers and shrubbery, the gardens in Wilmington - almost every house had its garden - were bright only with the simple, old-time favorites so neglected in these

days of horticultural wonders,- the lilac, the rose, the snow-ball, the lily, the pink and tulip. Every house generally had its well. Public pumps were not numerous for some years. There were no public clocks to be consulted on the streets; but sun-dials were affixed to the walls of many houses for general convenience, as few people carried watches then. They were generally of silver, of very large size and were worn outside. A French- fashion which prevailed only among a few, was the wearing of two watches, one on each side with a steel or silver chain, from which dangled a bunch of watch keys,seals, and bright colored tropical seeds set like precious stones. Jewelry, of which the ladies made a brilliant display, was but little worn by men.

Very few Delawareans kept a carriage in the olden time and even hired vehicles were scarce; traveling was done principally on horseback. In going to church or to fairs,the custom was, as it existed in Europe at that time for man and woman to ride the same horse, the woman sitting on a pillion behind the man. It was a long time before chaises or any sort of pleasure vehicles came into use. The wagons made to carry heavy loads of produce and merchandise, were great cumbersome things with enormouse wheels, which went creaking along at such a pace as precluded all thoughts of an enjoyable ride. The general dress of the time was coarse cloth and deer skins for the men, linseys and worsted for the women, were of every day use; the "Sunday go to meeting" clothes were carefully preserved in the huge chest of drawers that contained the family apparel. There was little difference between the dress of the Quakers and that of the remainder of the people.

The former's adoption at a later date of a more formal costume of sober color was an effort to resist the extravagances of fashion, which had penetrated into the far distant colony, making its belles and beaus a distorted counterfeit of the beruffled and gilded couriers of Queen Anne's or George I's times.

The simplicity of apparel was the rule the costly style being the exception. Very ordinary material was still used among Delawareans, and articles of clothing were considered so valuable as to be, in many instances, special objects of bequest. Henry Furms, who died in 1701, bequeathed to one of his daughters his leather waist coat, his black hat and cap. To another daughter he left his blue waist coat, leather breeches, and muslin neck-cloth; and to another daughter a new drugget coat.

The wigs held their own until after the return of Braddock's army. The hair was then allowed to grow, and was either plaited or chibbed behind, or it was grown in a black silk bag, adorned with a large black rose. From this it dwindled to the queer little "pigtail," which not many years past could be seen bobbling up and down on the high coat collars of some old gentleman of the last generation. There were few hired servants in those days; menial labor was done by black slaves, and German, English and Irish Redemptioners. Slavery was not repugnant to our forefather's notions of justice, it was even admitted by the Quakers.

The ship "Gideon" arrived at New Amsterdam, from Africa with 290 slaves on board about August 1663, one fourth of which belonged to New Amstel. The Delaware portion were hastily run in gangs through New Jersey, overland to South River, by Alricks and

narrowly escaped capture by the English. Vincent says "this was the first introduction of slaves into Delaware, from Africa, by direct importation, of which we have any record, "Slaves were,however, on the South River from its earliest settlement.

But the slaves of Delaware and Pennsylvania were happy harsh treatment was not countenanced by public opinion. Servants were regarded as forming an integral part of the family, and proper attention paid to their comfort.

Peter Kalm, the Swedish traveler, who came to Delaware and Pennsylvania in 1748, seems to have thoroughly investigated the question of servants. He says that there were two classes of white servants; the first were quite free to serve by the year. They could ~~not~~ even leave their masters before the expiration of the twelve months; but in that case they were in danger of losing their wages. A man servant, having some abilities,got between sixteen and twenty pounds in Pennsylvania currency. These servants had to buy their own clothes, the second class consisted of such persons as came annually from Germany, England and other countries for the purpose of settling in the colony. Some were flying from oppression, others from religious persecution,but most of them were too poor to pay the six or eight pounds sterling required for their passage. Very old people made arrangements to sell their children, in order to secure their own passage. Some of the Germans, although having the means to pay their way, preferred to suffer themselves to be sold, with a view that during their servitude they might

gain some knowledge of the language of the country. The average price of these servants was fourteen pounds for four yeats servitude. The master was bound to feed and clothe his servant, and to present him with a new suit of clothes at the end of his term of servitude.

The purchase of black servants involved too great an outlay of capital to be as general as that of white servants, and they were not held in large numbers by any one master.

The practice of importing "indented servants," continued in force down to the Revolution, and although we find in the newspapers of the time (1768-69), communications attacking and defending the enslaving of negroes, there seems to have been no objection to reducing white men to temporary slavery. Such advertisements as the following were not uncommon, "Just imported in the Brigantine - - - from Bristol, a parcel of healthy men and women, indentured servants, among which are Blacksmiths, Cuttlers, House-Carpenters, painters and glazers, bakers, turners, husbandsmen and laborers". This was no longer the scum of the streets and jails of London shipped to America by the authorities as a safe means of riddance and for "the better peopling of his majestys' colonies." Here we have honest artisans selling themselves voluntarily into servitude in order to get to the new-land of promise. These poor fellows could be transferred by one master to another, and sold like common goods or chattels until the term of their indentures had expired.

Reference:-(1) Author:- Scharf, J.Thomas.
(2) Title :- History of Delaware,
Vol.one, pp 173,174,175,176,177,178,180,181.
(3) Location - Philadelphia
Publisher - L.J.Richards & Co.
Year - 1888
(4) No.of pages in work - 643

Wilmington was still a mere hamlet when in 1735 William Shipley, an educated and wealthy Quaker of Philadelphia settled in the place. His presence was so stimulating that the hamlet grew in four years into a village of 600 inhabitants. Next year it was chartered by the Penns under its present name. The burgesses met for years at taverns, but later a Town Hall was built on archesecover one end of the Second Street market house. Wilmington outgrew that Town Hall and its successor, which still stands.

Eighteenth Century Wilmington had its fairs, to which town folk and county folk came in their best to dance to the music of the fiddle, flute, bagpipe and trombone. Such fairs were common all over the Peninsula. Quaker influence, or some other of like austerity, brought about abolition of the fairs by Act of Legislature in 1785 as nurseries of vice and a scandal to virtue. Along with the Quaker severity and seemly order there went a touch of old fashioned British belligerence, for bullies fought bare to the waist in the market place, and hired ruffians hacked down the posts of William Shipley's market house. Farmers were soon driving many miles over vile roads to sell their produce in the King Street open-air market, and the town authorities had to pass a severe law against folk who profiteered by the obvious means of buying up the day's load of many farmers' wagons and advancing prices.:

Reference:- (1)- - Author - Vallandigham, Edward Noble
(2) - -Title - Delaware and the Eastern Shore, Vol pp.158,159,160.
(3) - -Location- Philadelphia and London.
Publisher - Lippincott,J.B.Company,
Year - 1922

The granting of the charter as a borough by Governor Penn was deferred until November 16,1739, and when allowed to it contained an additional provision that the householders should decide by vote where to hold their markets and fairs, and on December 10,1739, they elected that the Saturday market and Spring Fair should be kept at the market place in High Street, and the Wednesday market and Fall Fair at the market place on Second Street. The name then became Wilmington in place of Willingtown. By the charter the burgesses were clothed with the functions of justices of the peace, and there is good reason to believe that the disorderliness of the lower element of the town had made it very necessary that a vigorous police power should be exercised. Hence the new government of Wilmington had scarcely been installed before they discovered that one of their most pressing needs was a prison. On March 31,1740 the burgesses bought from William Shipley a piece of ground, on which they erected a "cage" or prison, the stocks and the whipping post. It stood on the west side of Market Street a few doors above Third. In the borough records the prison is designated as "the cage," though it was generally known as "the smoke house," Well authenticated tradition says there was no fire place in it. In very cold weather a dish full of burning coals was used to heat the rooms. These may have emitted smoke, and from that cause the name probably originated. In 1798, fifty eight years after its erection, it was torn down, and the cells in the basement of the town hall, built that year, were used as a place of imprisonment.

In 1739, the population was only 610, but at the opening of the Revolution and in 1775 it had increased to 1172 whites

and 57 colored. There was no other computation until 1790 when the town comprised 2,335 inhabitants.

REFERENCE: - (1) Author - - Scharf, J. Thomas.
(2) Title - - History of Delaware
Vol.2, pp 636-637

(3) Location - Philadelphia, Pa.
Publisher - Richards L.J.& Co.
Year - 1888
(4) No.of Vol.- Two, pp 947

A hundred and twenty years ago, Walnut St, Washington then called Pasture Street, Eleventh or Elizabeth Street, and the Christiana River formed a parallelogram enclosing all the other streets, lanes and alleys of the little borough of Wilmington. Its two thousand inhabitants dwelt chiefly south of Fourth street, and pursured a variety of useful and peaceable callings. They ground the flour. They butchered and baked and made candlesticks. They hewed the wood and drew its water. They day's work done, they could walk abroad and feast their eyes on the lower market houses on Second Street, or the upper market house on High Steeet, or the Academy standing in the grove of trees on Market St., below Ninth, or upon the "cage" which stood on Market Street above Third. These, with the exception of a half a dozen churches, and the Quaker meeting house on West street were its only public buildings, and Benjamin Ferris, the historian, writes that the "cage" a brick building twelve feet square, flanked by the stocks and whipping post, was the most distinguished public building in Wilmington at that time. Having solaced their souls with the architectural beauties revealed by this short excursion, they could return to their homes to rest before beginning another day of their several useful and peaceful tasks.

If this "pent up Utica" afforded insufficient space to satisfy the wanderlust of any restless soul among them, he might choose to seek the high adventure of a journey to Philadelphia across the bridge, through Brandywine village, and so on for five or six hours, or one of ten hours according to the weather, and the condition of the road. To go to Baltimore by land was a journey of great moment, the stage that left Philadelphia, for that place on February 5, 1796, took five days to get there.

REFERENCE: Newspaper article by Christopher L. Ward, continued in the Wilmington Morning News Delaware issue of Wednesday, April 15, 1914.

Source of REFERENCE: Public Library, Reference Room, Wilmington Social Life and Customs. Some Glimpses of the City's early life.

File No. M.N.4-15-1914

In 1791 the insurrection of the negroes in SanDomingo drove hundreds of the French families from the island to the United States, quite a number of the emigres settling in Wilmington. The population was further augmented in 1793 by refugees fleeing from the yellow fever plague in Philadelphia, who sought new homes in Wilmington. So large was their number that all the residences in the town were overcrowded and high rents were paid for the poorest kind of accommodations. The Christiana, from the old ferry to the upper wharf, was so crowded with ships of all kinds that there was scarcely room left for the passage of a boat. In 1795-96 the pestilence was again manifested in Philadelphia and when it attacked that city in the most malignant form in 1798 some of the refugees brought it to Wilmington, which had previously escaped the contagion.

The consequences were terrible. First developed in the low land on the river bank, the fever spread to the higher localities and out into the village of Brandywine. The mortality rate was enormous and during all that year there was a partial paralysis of trade and industry. Nevertheless the city hall was completed in 1798 and the growing commerce of the port was fairly maintained.

The records of Willingtown and Wilmington as preserved by tradition and print, are replete with interesting incidents of the people who made the city. There was a good deal of wealth in the old community, and its owners were much given to investing it in fine houses and costly furniture.

The 22nd of February,1800 was a warm pleasant day. It was the sixty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Washington, who died on the 14th of December preceding. The members of the Society of the Cincinnati, in Delaware, had arranged for a funeral procession in his honor,through the streets of Wilmington, on that day. Gunning Bedford was master of ceremonies, assisted by Major Cass of the regular army, who commanded a detachment then quartered in the town. The procession was formed in front of the town hall, with a military band, followed by the soldiers of the regular army, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Masons; then came nine young ladies to represent the Muses,sixteen ladies to represent the sixteen states,which then composed the Union. Virginia led the Southern and Delaware the Northern States Each lady held in her hand a sprig of laurel. Next came the members of the State Legislature,members of the bar, and ministers of the gospel, followed by a large number of citizens.

When the ceremonies were closed the sixteen ladies deposited the sprigs of laurel on the bier, which stood in front of the old academy, with the following words:-Sacred to the memory of Washington, I deposit this laurel as an emblem of his nevery dying fame.

One of the early celebrations of the 4th of July was held in 1794, at Cook Spring,where a thousand or more persons sat down to a bounteous dinner prepared by the industrious house-wives of the town and its vicinity. Many patriotic ~~toats~~ toasts were drunk,followed by the singing of national airs by the vast multitude, and the delivery of an oration suited to the occasion. Many of the 4th of July celebrations after the Revolution were held in the Academy woods, then situated on the side of Market Street above Eighth.

There was a very numerous assemblage of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity at Cool Spring, near Wilmington,belonging to C.A.Rodney,July 4th 1803. On that "auspicious occasion" Doctor James Tilton was chosen president,Captain Patrick O'Flinn, Major Peter Jacquette,Dr. A. Alexander,Andrew Reynolds,George Clark, Capt. James Campbell,vice-presidents. One hundred and fifty persons sat down to a table prepared by David Brinton at his tavern. Turtle soup from a sea turtle weighing one hundred pounds,cold rounds of beef and ham were served at one dollar for each man. Numerous toasts were responded to and the day was spent in general rejoicing.

Michael Wolf was quite a character in Wilmington, He was born in 1736, and for more than half a century sold cakes through the streets. He died in 1825.

The "Willows" on Brandywine Walk, North Market St. was the home of Miss Vining, the famous beauty, in her later years. Miss Vining was renowned for her personal charms, intelligence and wealth. During the Revolutionary period her society was much courted by officers of both armies, and those of France particularly praised her in their letters home to such an extent that Marie Antoinette expressed to Mr. Jefferson a desire to "see Miss Vining at the Tuileries." Miss Vining was subsequently very greatly reduced in circumstances and lived in seclusion until her death in 1821, aged sixty three years. She was buried in the Old Swedes' churchyard, and her grave is not designated.

Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, stopped in Wilmington February 4, 1814, on his way from Philadelphia to Baltimore. He traveled in a "private four-in-hand," and took dinner at the Indian King Inn, south-east corner of Fourth and Market, then kept by David Brinton.

Isaac Kendall was well known to the boys who went swimming in the Brandywine, about 1820. He was called at this time, "Old Isaac," and lived many years later to teach the boys how to swim, and that, too without charge. He lived in a little cabin near the old barley-mill along the Brandywine, and was most happy when a dozen or more youths of the town were his visitors and companions. They pasted the walls of his home with pictures, which delighted him.

Betty's Hollow was well known to the school boys of 1840. "Old Betty," lived alone in a half tumbled down frame house in this hollow, across which was a path leading to the skating place on the Brandywine by the site of the barley mill. She kept chickens

and ducks in great numbers, and they are her companions. She had no use for boys. They believed her to be a witch. The depression surrounding her cabin became known as "Betty's Hollow" and the boys changed the path so as to run south of her abode. She lived to old age and made a little money by telling fortunes.

REFERENCE: - - (1) Author - - Scharf J.Thomas.

(2) Title - - History of Delaware.
Vol.2 pp 639,649,654,653 666.

(3) Location - Philadelphia,Pa.

Publisher- Richards L.J.& Co.

Year - 1888

(4) No.of Vol. Vol.2 pp 947.

It has been only a few years since the old town bellman was a dignitary of considerable importance as he walked along the stony streets ringing his bell, its measured rhythmical clang-te clang, clang- te clang, keeping time with the tap of his club foot on the cobble stones. At the street corners he would stop, while passers-by would halt, the windows of neighboring houses be thrown up, and the business of life arrested for a moment to listen to him, while he would speak in loud measured voice his announcement. For instance; " Will be held - at the Town Hall - this evening - at eight o'clock - a meeting - for the advancement of the temperance movement - all the ladies and gentlemen - of the town - are respectfully invited to attend." Clang - to - clang, clang - te- clang, clang - te- clang.

Another well known voice was that of an old negro peddler of lime, who used to drive around in an open wagon dragged by a horse as old and decript looking as its master; and as he passed along the hilly streets, under the shade of the maples, he used to sing in his high pitched quavering voice,

Oh John, oh John, wha hev yew ben?
Oh, I'm so glad fo't' see yew again,
Oh John, oh John wha hev yew ben?
Oh, I'm so glad fo' t' see yew again
Any lime- lime

There is little about the Wilmington of the present day that is different from other towns where the Quaker element predominates, but one hundred years ago it was the oddest, the quaintest, the coziest, the homeliest old town one could find in the country side.

Nothing of the Swedish life remains now but an old church, built long before good Dame Shipley ever dreamed of the "hill between two valleys," while Philadelphia town was in its tenderest infancy

and while Governor Rising's fort at Christianaham was a favorite playground for the children of that town, between which and the crumbling fort the church was built. The building was formally consecrated on Trinity Sunday, in the month of May, 1699, hence its name Trinity Church. The building was begun in 1698, and the papers of contract; still extant, are curious, not only in phraseology, but as showing in the receipt the price of skilled labor at the time.

"These indentures were drawn up and concluded by and betwixt Hance Pietterson, Jan Stalcop, and Charles Springher, of ye County of New Castle & Christeen Creek, of ye one parte, and Joseph Yard, Mason and Brick layer of Philadelphia Towne, of ye other party, witnesseth as followeth. It is agreed, and I, Joseph Yard, do obledge and engage myself and my heirs(that is with ye help of God) to laye all ye stones and brick work of a church, wh, is to been built in and upon ye churchyard at Christeen" etc.

A year later follows the receipt, a portion of which is as follows; "I, Joseph Yard, Mason and Bricklayer received of ye Reverend Minister Ericus Biork eighty and six pounds in silluer money, and for my mortar Laborer ye Neger five pounds four shill. and 6 pense". The church which it cost ninety-one pounds to built, and which took one year to complete, has lasted for nearly ywo hundred in as perfect condition as when first erected. Some of the Swedes who were too poor to contribute ready money assisted in the erection of the church, and tradition speaks of the women carrying mortar in their aprons to assist the men. Some additions were made to the building in 1762, but it stands now essentially

the original church. Over one of the porticoes the word, "Immanuel" was built in the wall with iron letters, and in the west end, over the large door, letters of the same character form the inscription;

1698
SI DE PRO NOBIS QUIS CONTRA NOS
SUB IMP REG. D.G. REX

WILL. III

PROPR.WILL. PENN. VICEGUB. WILL
MAGNIF. REG. SUBC. NUNC. GLOR. MEMOR

CAROL XI
NUNC. ABLEG
E.T.B.
W.S.
P.I.

"If God be with us who can be against us?" Under the reign of William III by the grace of God King William Penn Proprietary. William (Monkham, Vice-Governor. In memory of the great King Charles XI of glorious memory. Delegated minister E.T.Biorck. Willy Silsby Hayhurst, subscriber.

In the old times the church stood outside the borders of the town of Wilmington, in an open meadow that sloped gently down to the banks of the Christiana River. It was then a favorite place of resort for the towns-people.

A chronicler has carefully embalmed an account of those bucolic days, when the swallows built under the rafters, and swept in breezy flight from end to end of the church over the heads of the congregation, while the Rev. Dr. Girelius montoned his lengthy sermon, under seven heads, "We were sure" says the narrator, to meet a large number of the neighbors' cows hastening towards the church at the ringing of the bell. This practice had been kept up from time immemorial.

Speaking of the church in the old days, the narrative continues; " A brief statement of the mode of conveyance may not prove uninteresting. Many crossed the Delaware River from Jersey in boats; others from the Christiana and the Neck landed on the Rocks,(where the Swedes first landed) canoes and bateaux were used, though very unsafe. In winter rough sleighs, sleds on runners and jumpers were common, as the snows were deep and lasting. Some went on horseback, with one behind, plunging though the snow. There was no fire in the church, even while they were listening to a long sermon, and there was but one service a week. These religiously disposed people highly valued the privilege of hearing the gospel preached, and they never allowed the weather to be a hindrance.

Old Joel Zane, a "respectable Friend," lived near the Christiana River, at a spot now occupied by a railroad depot. He predicted that things would always remain just as when he lived." And so be it," said Joel, and called the place "Amen's Corner," for he did not like the idea of change, and as Amen Corner it was known for many a year.

The annual fairs, the event of the year, second in importance not even to the king's birthday, were held here. They are thus described by the historian already quoted:

"Ferris, Benjamin,History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware.

At these fairs there was always a large assemblage, a joyous mingling of lookers-on and performers. The musical instruments were the violin, bugle, flute, fife, bagpipe and banjo. There was dancing too, and many a sober one took

a peep at the Swedish lads and lasses dancing hipsey-saw. Fair days were merry days, and moonlight nights were chosen. About the year 1765 the country people were supplied with spring and fall goods at these fairs, held in the town and attended by young and old. Some went to buy, others for fun and frolic. On a fine day young men came by hundreds, with a lass alongside. Their shirt sleeves were nicely plaited and crimped as high as the elbow, above which they were tied with a colored tape or ribbon, called sleeve strings. Their coats were tied behind the saddle. They wore their solid shoes for dancing, and two pairs of stockings, "the inside ones white, and the outer ones blue yarn, the top rolled neatly below the breeches." knee band to show the white, and guard them from the dirt of the horses' feet. Boots were not worn at the time; a man booted and coverdd with an umbrella would have been exposed to scoffs. At those fairs stalls were erected in the streets. From the upper market down, dry goods of every variety were displayed, and everything good in season was there, feasting, not being the least part of the attraction. There were plenty of customers who saved money to make purchases at the fairs.

Speaking of the advent of that useful article the umbrella, mentioned above, the chronicler goes on to say: "The first green silk umbrella seen was brought by Captain Bennett from Lisbon for his wife; the second by John Ferris for his wife Lydia, by the same captain; and the third by my father from the West Indies. I remember being so ashamed of it that I only held it for a few minutes over my

Continued in v. 28, p. 225

head while walking by his side one day in the year 1770. Somewhere about the year 1787 or 1789 my mother received from a friend in the West Indies a present of two umbrellas, one a large green silk one for herself, and a smaller sized red one for me. My schoolmates came to see it, and it was hoisted with the greatest care, and exhibited to many who had never seen the like. It was a topic of conversation among the young, and this elegant present was viewed as an emblem of pride.

In the last century Wilmington was eminently a commercial town. Its preeminence in this respect has since passed away, and it is now a manufacturing centre of the first importance. But in those days many of the prominent citizens were boat owners and their docks and their warehouses stood along the Christiana within easy distance of their houses. In those days there was an odd custom in practice called chairing the captain, if his treatment on the voyage had gained their good feeling, and if he would submit to the lofty honor. Two long poles were fastened under an arm-chair, where he was seated; four stout men took each an end of the pole on his shoulder. bearing the chair, and paraded the streets, men, women and children following in a long procession, cheering and shouting, "Hurrah! hurrah for Captain -"

REFERENCES: (1) Author - Pyle, Howard,
(2) Title - Old Time Life in a Quaker Town contained in Harpers New Magazine 1880-1881, V62 pp 178-190
(3) Location: New York City
Publisher: Harper Publishing Co.
Year 1880-1881
(4) No. of Vol. 62

~~Special Features~~
Government
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WILMINGTON WATER SUPPLY

1c Field
2a Helen H. Pyle

Submitted by Reese Hammond
Rewritten - Muriel Hull
Rewritten - Reese Hammond.

Jan. 22 '37
Later rev. - Feb. 2, 1937

The present water system of Wilmington is the culmination of years of effort to secure an adequate supply of pure water.

The need for a more adequate water supply was first reported in a resolution introduced in Borough Council December 31, 1796 which read, as follows:

> "Resolved, that Messrs, Isaac Henderson and William Poole be a committee to enquire of the inhabitants of the Borough who own pumps which stand on the streets whether they be willing to give them to the corporation who will take care to have them kept in order."

This committee performed its assignment and reported the names of those citizens who had consented to give up their pumps. In many instances, the owners refused to turn their water supply over to the committee. The steady increase in population, added to the water complications, and the scarcity of this necessity in various parts of the Borough resulted in a search by the Council to discover other means of augmenting the supply. At a subsequent meeting, the Council appointed a committee to investigate the propriety and expense of obtaining water from a spring on the hill at High Street, now Fourth Street, near Tatnall.

In April, 1800, this committee reported that the utilization of the flow of this spring would be useful and easy and that a loan of $400 would make possible the prosecution of the project. The committee also proposed that the water should be piped into Market street for the sole disposal of the corporation.

Unexpected opposition to the expenditure of such a sum developed and resulted in the failure of the project. In 1803 the shortage became so serious that a company was formed for the purpose of supplying the people with spring water. This organization was incorporated in 1804 as the Wilmington Spring Water Company with the power to levy a tax on those they supplied.

The limited facilities of the company prevented it from serving the whole Borough in the beginning and only a small section of the area south of Fourth street received water. In 1805, the water corporation made more extensive arrangements by purchasing the rights to use the supply from several springs in the vicinity of Kennett Heights. The combined water rights of the Wilmington Spring Water Company gave the Borough a skeleton service that was far from adequate. The demand often exceeded the supply from the springs and it became necessary to stop the flow at certain points in order that other sections might be served.

This inconvenience, coupled with the increase in population, resulted in the purchase of the facilities of the water company in 1810 by the Council for $10,000. This was the first step toward municipal ownership of water in the city and the State. In order to provide the needed water, new pumps and cisterns were installed upon designated streets, and reservoirs to conserve the water were constructed at the springs. From these, water was piped through wooden pipes held together by iron hoops to the streets on which cisterns were located.

Water service in the northern section of the Borough had long been a need which was somewhat relieved by the construction of the reservoirs. Shortly after the advent of the wooden pipes, John Bringhurst was authorized by the Legislature to bring water into his kitchen, probably the first kitchen hydrant in the history of the Borough service.

In spite of these efforts water shortage was still a problem. Various reasons were ascribed for this and in 1819 another committee was appointed to investigate and make recommendations for improvements. After lengthy discussions the committee finally decided that Lombardy poplars and willow trees were growing too near to the fountains and springs and their proximity was a contributing cause to the trouble since they drew water for growth. The Borough Council accepted the report and ordered that all of the trees growing within fifty feet of a fountain or spring be cut down. The owners in many instances objected to this ruling and the controversy became so large that it was an issue at the following election. The objectors were defeated at the polls and although they sought redress the court sustained the Council.

The trees were cut down but without relieving the situation. In 1820 another committee was appointed; this time to consider the feasibility of drawing water from the Brandywine Creek. The conclusions of this committee were favorable, but action was delayed until 1826, when a committee reported that the Brandywine afforded the only adequate solution for the problem and should be utilized.

The Borough then purchased the water rights along the Brandywine and, in 1827, began the construction of a pumping station at what

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is now Sixteenth and King streets to draw water from the steam and force it to the reservoir under construction at Market and King between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Through some miscalculation, the huge water wheel failed to turn at the secret opening of the pumping station, and rumors of failure spread through the crowd. In view of bitter criticisms which had been voiced at the use of the Brandywine as a source of water supply, the sponsors of the project waited with dismay until the wheel began to slowly turn, pumping the water up a rise of 99 feet into the reservoir located at what is now Rodney Square.

The continued growth of the city created a demand for additional reservoirs and in 1863 the first of two Rodney street reservoirs at Eight, Ninth, Rodney and Clayton streets was built. This was used until 1908 when it was abandoned and used as a playground. It was rebuilt and put into service in 1918 as a storage basin for high service south of the Brandywine. The next addition to the water department was the Cool Spring reservoir which was erected in 1873 with a capacity of 40,000,000 gallons of water. Again, in 1908 the storage system was augmented by the construction of the Porter Reservoir situated outside the city limits for service to the higher western section of the City. The Porter Reservoir has a capacity of 34,000,000 gallons.

Fearing future pollution and desiring a more adequate supply the Board of Water Commissioners in 1929 purchased 480 acres of land twelve miles west of the City, known as the Old Mill Tract, from T. Coleman du Pont and others at a cost of $. Two hundred acres of this formed a natural bowl and a dam was erected across one extremity, resulting in the Old Mill Reservoir with a capacity of two billion gallons of water. The name has since been

Desiring a more adequate supply of water to augment the dry weather flow of the Brandywine, the Board of Water Commissioners in January 1930 entered into an agreement with the Wilmington Trust Company who acted as trustee for T. Coleman duPont and other property owners to purchase 479.448 acres of land approximately twelve miles west of the city, known as the Old Mill tract. The city paid to Mr. duPont the sum of $236,000 for the land and other owners received $202,305.

Two hundred acres of this land formed a natural bowl and a dam was erected across one extremity at a cost of $1,124,732.10 forming a reservoir with a capacity of two billion gallons of water. Known first as the Old Mill Reservoir the name was later changed to the Edgar Hoopes Memorial Reservoir in honor of the late Edgar Hoopes, Jr. The cost of pipe lines, pumping station, clearing the land, and relocating roads, added another million and a half dollars, making the total project cost approximately $3,000,000. Water for impounding at the reservoir comes from numerous small streams that flow into the valley. This addition to the system provided a supply of pure water for present consumption, guards against any inadequacy that might result from an extended period of drought and postpones for many years problems that might arise due to extensive development of the city of Wilmington.

Rockford Tower, a steel tank forty feet in diameter and sixty feet high to the overflow, with a capacity of 500,000 gallons gives excellent service to the higher section of the western part of the city.

The purification and pumping apparatus used in preparation of water for Wilmington's citizenry is the most modern obtainable. Purification is divided into a separate procedure for low and high pressure

service. The first step of both services is the retention of water taken from the Brandywine at the foot of Rodney Street and run through numerous basins located near Sixteenth and King streets where it is treated with a coagulent(alum) to remove mud or solids. In the low pressure service it is again tested after passing through slowsand filters into a clear well which holds filtered water. From this point it runs through a chlorinating bath back to the huge steam turbine pumps where it is forced into city water mains. The excess flows into the various reservoirs by gravity.

The Board of Water Commissioners is composed of three persons charged with furnishing the best and most economical water supply possible to the city. Through their efforts the City is prepared to meet any emergency which might tend to decrease its requirements.

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Pamphlet * Water Supply of Wilmington-1935-Board of Water Commissioners.

* Sunday Star - 9/24/1933
* City Treasurer's Report - 1936
* National Board of Fire Underwriters - Report on Wilmington,Delaware - 1930 - 85 Johns Street, N.Y.C.
* Vertical File - Wilmington Library.
* Newspaper Clippings - News Journal - Project files.

LOCATION - - ~~Delaware~~ statewide

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File No. S 240

Submitted by J. Barton Cheyney,

Date July 27,1936.

State
Swedish folklore

Rum as Early Aid at Harvest

The Swedish farmers of Delaware were the first citizens of the New World to give their hired harvest hand rum and other strong liquors while gathering the hay and wheat crops. The custom spread to Maryland and Pennsylvania and subsequently to the rest of the colonies. While terms of employment did not stipulate that rum or whiskey should be supplied to harvest helpers the workers insisted that without such wholesome refreshments they would not let out their services. There, however, were no strikes for practically every farmer of the Eighteenth Century supplied the men wielding grain cradles and pitch forks with generous potations of of alcoholic liquors. Possibly the Quakers were inclined to balk at the "wet condition" of hiring (in later years) but there was no ban on drink among the farmers and other workers on the Christiana in early days. Those who did not provide the liquor would have been obliged to do their own harvesting, or let the crops remain in the field. It is recalled that each hired helper was invited to drink a glass(tumber) of liquor five times a day, and they did it. They contended that the stimulation eased their "heated tasks," "sweated them out," thoroughly, consequently it was not difficult to convince them that rum was necessary to efficiency in the harvest fields.

Carrying out the same theory they wore shirts of heavy red flannel and pants of similar weight, and topped the ensemble with a woolen hat. They insisted that the woolen garments kept the heat from their body and possibly they were right in their contentions for heat

or sunstroke were rare in those times. They too violated later day precautions against eating. Modern dieticians would have been shocked by watching the farm helpers at dinner or supper or to have learned that they ate five times a day, - in addition to drinking liquors at many intervals. They would have been doubly amazed to have known that fat pork boiled with vegetables with the oozing grease tried out of the white side-meat and lots of it was the favorite dish of hard workers in hot weather. "Old Mudlark," they called their favorite fat pork, declaring that it stuck best to the ribs of men performing hard work in the excessive heat. The farm helpers drank quarts and quarts of cold water in addition to the rum and their day began at sunrise and did not end until after the long summer twilight got under way. Many of them proved that from a sanitary viewpoint their schedule of eat, drink, and garments was correct as numbers of hired men lived until the four score mark and many others even longer. Rare were their complaints of indigestion or other ills from overindulging the appetite.

William Penn, who commended the thrift and frugality of the Swedish settlers, on the Christiana, must have been amazed at their capacity to store food at harvest or other times. While the dishes on the tables were not numerous it was the amount of edibles the Swedes consumed that demonstrated their love of food and their appetites. For breakfast they took cold milk, or bread and rice porridge, butter, cheese, puddings and meats.

The suppers were repetitions of breakfasts, while the dinners afforded opportunities for the "hollowest," of the settlers to fill up to the chin.

While fish were so abundant in the streams all about, they were shunned as food and soup was not held in general favor.

The Swedes ate super-heartily in Summer and Winter, a national characteristic- and there are records which assert that they had a strong leaning towards the cup that cheers and stimulates either as a social factor, or as an accelerator in the harvest field.

REFERENCE: Personal information gathered by reading in preparation of similar articles for the press.

State Drawer: Healey 204 Local

J. Barton Cheyney, Local Customs.

March 15,1937.

Prices Put On Delaware Wolf Scalps.

Wolves were the only beasts of prey when the early settlers first came to the shores of the Delaware Bay and the banks of the Christiana. Officials under the reign of George III found the varmints so destructive to live stock - calves, sheep, ~~and~~ pigs, and poultry that they were commanded to offer generous rewards for the killing of the maraudering animals. Farmers were promised a cash bounty when the captors or slayers of wolves presented their pelts to the officials as evidence of the slaughter. Either the monetary offer was not big enough or the farmers were more profitably employed at other vocations, for the drive against the beasts failed and later in the winter of 1677-8 the inhabitants were ordered to erect wolf pits along water ways. Neglect of this last order would have cost the owners of infested lands fines of 75 guilders. The wolves, however, were eventually trapped and killed, but it required the lapse of many years before these foes of live stock had been overtaken by the law or had fled to other parts.

The crows, blackbirds likewise flew about in huge flocks with a price on their heads. They were accused of robbing fields of newly planted crops and later of attacking corn fields, and stripping them of their ripening grain. It was also alleged that the blackbirds destroyed the eggs and the young of other birds that were of greater value for the table. But the state was never able to apply an offensive that gained the sought for total extinction of the species.

There were vague reports that bison were numerous in the territory between the two bays and historians record that an aged down-State Delaware (freeman) known as "Drummer Gray" used- as late as

1840 point out the spot where the last small group of what had been remembered as a considerable sized herd. They, too,like the Indians and the bears and deer the wild turkeys, wild pigeons, were forced to give awsy before the march of time.

Reference;- Newspaper Clippings.

Wilmington Drawer
History Colonial Early
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LOCATION - - Statewide

Submitted by Sara McCarthy, File S-613

Date July 9,1936.

FORT CHRISTINA.

Commissary Hudde, the Dutch commander at Fort Nassau in a report to the Director General at New Amsterdam has given a description of the local situation of the Fort of its state as a place of defence, as seen on the 1st of November 1645. This document is extremely valuable both for its antiquity and the amount of information---it contains. It gives more facts in relation to Fort Christiana at this period, than can be derived from all other sources. "Further up the river," says he, "On the west shore, on a creek, called the Minquas land, is another fort named Christina, this fort lies about half a mile(two and a quarter English miles) in the creek and is nearly encircled by a marsh except on the north west side, where it can be approached by land, at its South west it touches the kill; but though it is actually in pretty good order yet it might be stronger. This fort has no permanent garrison, but otherwise it is well provided, and is the principal place of trade, in which the commissary holds his residence. And here is a magazine of all sorts of goods." The Forts of the colonists at that time accommodated the people in a variety of ways, they were not only places of defences, round which emigrants erected their dwellings, the fort contained the great Colonial storehouses or magazines, and was the sole mart or place for the exchange and sale of merchandise.

That it served all these purposes we have ample evidence. But Collins in his notes on Rudman, shows that it served another important purpose. He says, "The first colonists lived near together about Christiana Creek and had their public worship in the fort there."

This was the first place dedicated to divine worship in the Christian name on the banks of Delaware, and the only one until Governor Printz erected at Church at Tinicum in 1646. This we can, look back through the long vista of two hundred years and behold that little area, about one hundred yards square near the point of rocks; and see the native Minquas some in their canoe paddling down the Christeen, others on land marching single file, ~~with~~ with their packs of beaver and otter, and deer skin, and their tobbacco and maize, and venison down to the fort, to exchange them for the cloth and blankets, the tools and the trinkets of European production. There we see the wondering Indian regardful of all around him, but, according to Indian customs suppressing every nation of suprose or wonder; and there the trafficking Swede spreading out his goods, and his toys and his blankets to tempt him to barter. There we can view the matronly squaw with her pappoose on her back fixed in a basket woven for that purpose and oramented with porcupine quill and other finery.

REFERENCE: Benjamin Ferris, " Original Settlement on the Delaware." PP.45

History - 17th Cen. Colonial 208

C. K. Browning

June 4, 1937

From J. Thomas Scharf's "History of Delaware."

1657 Jacob Alrichs assumed command of New Amstel, (now New Castle) as Vice Director, about May 1st, 1657.

The "New Amstel", a galliot, was sent to Fort Orange, (now Albany, N.Y.) returning to New Amstel November 7th, the same year, laden with brick in addition to two hundred and fifty boards. About 8,000 of the bricks were given to the Commandant of Fort Altena to use in building the fort.

1658 On September 5, 1658, Vice Director Alrichs records: "I have given most of the brick out to the inhabitants to make chimneys, also 8,000 for the building or masonry in Fort Altena."

1659 The following spring (1659) Cornelis Herperts De Jager established a brick kiln near New Amstel, in which four men were employed.

This is the first record of brick being burned in this state, so far as records show. Doubtless some brick were brought from European countries previous to this, being utilized as ballast in ships.

P.858 Scharf.

Jacob Alricks and Nephew Peter Alricks.

Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware. No.XXII.

Dutch West India Co.

Organized and chartered by the States General in I607 for purpose of extending its commerce into the new world. Did nothing until I623.

P.5- Paid part of its debt by deeding over some of its possessions to the city of Amsterdam, present site of New Castle and land from Christiana to Bombay Hook and landward as far as theboundaries of Minquaskill. Settlers from Amsterdam, Holland to Manhatten, great privation, then to New Amstel(now New Castle) with I25 settlers and Director Aldricks - I657 April 25, he received the keys of the Fort.Casimer.

Government of the settlers by Alrick, acting under conditions offered by city of Amsterdam.

P.IO-By Oct. I658 there were about 600 in the colony - houses few - fortifications and all the buildings connected therwith in a ruinous condition. Alarge store with a loft for a dwelling, an store-house, a barrack onehundred and ninety feet in length just outside the fort for the married soldiers with their wives and children, a guard-house inside the fort, a bath-house in the fort square, the commissary's dwelling for the distribution of rations and a burger watch-house were immediately constructed and repairs made on the director's , clergyman's and smith's house.

Each colonist and tradesman received the free conveyance of a lot in the square, thirty by about one hundred and eighty feet, in fee, and by AugustI6, I659, one hundred and ten houses had been built.

P.II- Everet Pieterson, who came with the colony as schoolmaster was teaching 25 children -letter from him Aug.IO, I657.

Everardus Welius, clergyman sent to the colony in Aug.I657.

Agriculture- Those inclined were directed to look up land for themselves, their selections were them measured and marked, and a

and a written record sent to the home government. "three good farmers" First year - general sickness and fever held up the building and start- the grain; the second year so unseasonable that hardly enough grain for people and cattle could be saved.Sickness again-nearly 100 perishing. The province was not producing anything in the way of food for the people. Up to May,1659, some 500 had been sent by the city of Amsterdam to the colony as additional emigrants, without bringing along any food. Aldricks appeals to the New York Director and the Home government for provisions, building materials, tools, implements,money, etc, had been slowly and inadequately answered.Jealousies and dissensions had broken out among those in authority. Several colonists deserted and removed to the English colonies of Maryland and Virginia, leaving hardly 30 males remaining. The government of Maryland laid claim to the lands occupied by the colony.Two-thirds of the soldiers were at the Horekill, not more than 8 or 10 at New Amstel and very few free people. Harassed, suspected, decried, unsupported by those upon whom he had a right to rely,at home and in America,Alricks succumbed at last to the great mental and physical strin under which he labored.He died Dec.30, 1659. His remains at some time were buried in the yard of the old Draeyers Church, near Odessa, Delaware, and his grave marked with stones which have since disappeared.He was a business man, well educated, and his letters are full of wise and practical suggestions whereby the colony might be benefitted- had he been properly supported, the history of the colony on the South River might have been differently written. The Town Council and the city officers were all summoned by his successorD'Hiniyossa and asked to attest that Alricks had governed badly -they refused- were summoned a second, third fourth time,and then were removed from office. P.15.

Peter Alricks

P.19- Edward A. Price who writes this article was the person employed by the State of New York to translate such of the Holland documents as referred to the early settlements of the Dutch in this country and so looked into a great many official papers.

Peter Alrickcame to this country as early as 1656, in the service of the Dutch West India Co.- as commissary at New Amstel probably a year or more earlier than his Uncle. 1660-1667 constantly in public service- one of the most prominent figures in the early settlement on the Delaware.

P.20- Conceived the idea of opening trade with the Indians in tobacco and furs. Obtained from D'Hiniyossa 1662, exclusive privilege of trading on both sides of the Del. River Bompier Hook to Cape Henlopen.

P.22- Appointed Superintendant of the trade by the Amsterdam burgomasters who sent him blankets etc. to use in trade with the Indians for the sskins and tobacco.

P.23- His land acquisitions.

P.26- Amsterdam entered into partnership with the West India Co. to engage in slave traffic.300 slaves from Africa, ¼ for New Amstel.

Sept.9, 1664New Amsterdam surrendered to English, who then proceeded to Delaware River to reduce the Dutchthere. Colony surrendered with guarentee of protection in possession and ownership of property. The director, D'Hiniyossa, Alricks, and the sherriff however tried to hold the fort-had to

P27-

surrender-English plundered the whole town -all soldiers and many citizens sold as slaves to Virginia where white slavery or forced service existed.

P.28- English then to Horekill and plundered there the settlement of unoffending Mennonites. New Amstel changed to New Castle. Alricks'name on New York directory of inhabitants in 1664.

P29- Governor Nichols inNov.11, 1665 granted him leave to trade with the Indians in and about the Hoarkill in Del.Bay.

P.30- 1667 reclaimed his confiscated land lying along the Delaware and ~~side~~ side of Christina Creek.

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Paper of the Historical Society of Delaware, no.22

P.36- He was appointed Bayliff and principal civil magistrate at New Castle; also one of the councillors of the colony by the Gov.Lovelace (at New York)

P.37. As bayliff of New Castle the Governor directed him to examine all tickets and passes in order to stop the frequent passing through Delaware of runaway servants coming and going to Maryland and Virginia. Also had duties in regard to the public taxes. I673 appointed Commander on South River.

P.38- Delaware again returned to control of Dutch in I673.

P.39- Took the oath of Allegiance and was required to administer the oath to all the inhabitants of Delaware River from Cape Henlopen to head of same on both banks.

P.4I- I674 Feb.I9, all the Dutch possessions at New York and on the Delaware passed into the possession of the English.

P.42- I676-three courts -New Castle,Upland(Chester), and Horekill

P.43- Sept.I677 Governor Andros appointed him one of the seven justices of the peace in New Castle.P

P.44- Billop,commander in Delaware-river and bay-I677,was complained of to the governor -removed-Alricks made commander and also collector of customs.-held up to the arrival of Penn.

P.45- Dutch had not built churches on the Delaware, but after erection of Crane Hook Church, I666, near New Castle had worshipped there at the Swedes service not unlike their own.

P.46- Church of England in New Castle established- somewhat similar to the Dutch Reformed. I678 New Castle court referred the settling and regulating of church affairs to Mr.Mol and Mr.Alricks.

P.48- When Penn landed at New Castle -50 houses at the time-Alricks was one of the six appointed justices of the peace for New Castle and I2 miles North and West. Held its first meeting Nov.2,I682, with Penn present.

Oct 2, I685 the Indians made a deed to William Penn for "all lands from Quing Quinguscalled Duck Creek unto Upland called Chester Creek, all along by the west side of the Delaware River, and So between the said Creeks Backward as far as a man can ride in 2 days, with a horse," the consideration being"gunns, 40 tomahawks, powder, lead, Juice harps, beeds, molassis, tobacco, beer, etc." It was executed at New Castle and the name of "Pieter Alricks" appears as the first witness.

P.56- He probably died in I697. Left four sons. Some of his descendants spell their name Alrich, a few Aldrick.

State Museum: 214

Peter Hollender Ridder

History; 17th cen.

Location: Delaware November 22, 1937

Subject : Biography; Peter Hollender Ridder

"Peter Hollender Ridder, of German or Dutch origin, was born about 1607. He entered Swedish service about 1635 and was appointed commander of New Sweden in 1639 to succeed Minuit. He arrived at Fort Christina with the second expedition on April 17, 1640, and remained here until 1643, when he returned to Sweden after the coming of Printz. For further facts about him see Johnson, Swedish Settlements, I, 120ff, 197ff; II, 691-92."[1]

[1] Amandus Johnson, The Instructions for Johan Printz, Governor of New Sweden (Philadelphia, 1930), p. 111n.

Collated with source—JE per js.

State Prison. 215

Samuel Godyn

History; 17th cen.

Location: Delaware November 22, 1937.

Subject : Samuel Godyn; biographical notes.

"Godins Baija. Samuel Godyn, the founder of the Swanendael Colony on the Horn (Hoere) Kill. The Bay in the Delaware (at the Swanendael) westward from Cape Henlopen was named in his honor. See Johnson, Swedish Settlements, I, 170-171."[1]

"Samuel Godjn, Patroon of Swaandael, sold out to the West India Company, July, 1634."[2]

"The VanRenssalaer Bowier papers say:—

"'During the two years when the late Mr. Godijn and his people were trading to Swanendael, the Company received from the South River, through their servants, a no less quantity of skins than in former or later years, but he obtained his furs in addition to these by bartering with other tribes.

"'This caused so much jealousy that the Company sent a Commis there, trading close by the people of Godijn, deprived him in one year of over 500 skins in Swanendael alone.'"[2]

1 Amandus Johnson, The Instructions for Johan Printz, Governor of New Sweden (Philadelphia, 1930), p. 68n.

2 C. H. B. Turner, Some Records of Sussex County, Delaware (Philadelphia, 1909), p. 1.

2 Ibid. p. 2.

Collated with sources—JE per js.

History: 17th cen 216

Location: LEWES, Delaware. November 22, 1937.

Subject : Swanendael as seen by Doctor Amandus Johnson.

When, in 1632, Charles I, of Great Britain, gave to Cecilius Calvert, second Baron of Baltimore, the signed Charter of Maryland, including the territory now embraced by Delaware, the preamble thereof described the chartered land as being hactenus inculta ("not yet cultivated and planted");[1] though in some parts thereof inhabited by a certaine barbarous people.[2] Part of the chartered land, namely Swanendael, had been planted and cultivated by the Dutch in the year before the charter was issued, hence the expression hactenus inculta became a technicality which through long and bitter boundary disputes preserved the territorial integrity of Delaware.

In view of this relation between Swanendael and Delaware, it seems rather surprising to see the following footnote by Doctor Amandus Johnson in a publication introduced by the President of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, John Frederick Lewis, who calls Doctor Johnson "the greatest living authority upon the historical relations between Sweden and America":[3]

> "It has been stated that the beginnings of the State of Delaware must be traced to the settlement at Swanendael in 1631, but this settlement was wiped out after an existence of but a few months and it had no effect whatever on later history. The Swedish settlement at Christina, present Wilmington, was the first permanent settlement within the limits of the State of Delaware, and since March, 1638, white men have continued to live and multiply in this State. The settlement at Swanendael bears somewhat the same relation to the settlement at Christina as the journey of Leif Ericsson bears to the voyage of Columbus; the one was an interesting episode, the other was a journey of historic consequence. See Johnson, Swedish Settlements, I, 170ff."[4]

1 Clayton Colman Hall, Narratives of Early Maryland (New York, 1910), p. 313.
2 Ibid. p. 101 ff.
3 Johnson, The Instructions for Johan Printz, Governor of New Sweden (Philadelphia, 1930), p. xi. 4 Ibid. p. 19n.
Collated with sources—JE per js.

History: Early Colonial 217

Reese Hammond,

May 6, 1937 Biography

CASPARUS HERMAN (? - 1697)

Casparus Herman was the second child of Augustine Herman and Janneken Verlett Herman and is believed to have been born at New Amsterdam, where he was baptized July 2, 1656.

Little of the public life of Casparus Herman is known. He served his community in the Maryland Legislature in 1694 having recently succeeded to control of the vast Herman domains on South river. During the latter part of the same year he entered into a contract with the General Assembly for the erection of a parish church, school-house and State-house at Annapolis.

He was thrice married; first to Susannah Huyberts; secondly, in New York, August 23, 1682, to Anna Reyniers, and thirdly in Cecil County to Catherine Williams, August 31, 1696. Casparus Herman died in 1697, leaving three daughters, Susanna, Augustina, and Catherine, and a son, Ephraim Augustine.

-----30-----

References:- Johnston, George, History of Cecil County, Maryland, Elkton, Published by the author, 1881.

Hazard, Samuel, Annals of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Hazard and Mitchell, 1850.

History 218
Colonial, early

Reese Hammond, Biography

May 12,1937.

Augustine Herman (Born ? - 1686)

Augustine Hermans, or Heermans, also Herman and Harman, was of Bohemian birth but came from Holland to New Amsterdam about 1647, in which year he was appointed one of the Nine Men, a body of citizens who assisted the government by counsel and advice. He came to this country as clerk to John and Charles Gabry.

At the behest of Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam, Augustine Herman and Resolved Waldron went to Maryland to deal with Lord Baltimore concerning the proprietorship of the land "which lyeth under the 40th degree of North Latitude." Herman and his shrewd co-worker found that only lands never before inhabited by Christians had been granted to Baltimore, and this implication so weakened the claim of Baltimore that the Dutch claim of ownership was more strongly established. Herman and Waldron predicated their argument on the settlement of this area by a group of Dutchmen in 1631 at Lewes--before the charter to Baltimore was written.

In prosecution of the duties involved in settling this dispute Herman, a surveyor and draughtsmen, drew maps of Maryland and Virginia. Lord Baltimore rewarded him by a charter to found Cecil Town and County, and Herman brought his family to Maryland. On June 19, 1662, he was granted further patents for 'a tract of land called Bohemia Manor,' and one known as 'Little Bohemia,' situated at the junction of Elk and Bohemia Rivers at the head of Chesapeake Bay; to which was added in 1671 'St. Augustine's Manor,' including the territory east of the former, between St. George's and Appoquinimink Creeks, to the shores of the Delaware.

Because of certain encroachments and attempts to invalidate Herman's title to Augustine Manor it was necessary for him to get a confirmatory license from Captain John Carr, Deputy Governor of Delaware under New York on December 16, 1672, at New Castle. He immediately placed his sons Ephraim George and Casparus on Augustine Manor in effort to preserve his claim.

A short time after the settlement of his sons in Delaware a road was built from Herman's plantation to their residence near New Castle. This was probably the first road on the Manor. The west part of this road was on or near the track of the present road leading from St. Augustine (Md.) to Bohemia Bridge. For many years after Herman's death this road was called the old man's path. Its construction was a work of no small magnitude for it is thought to have been about twenty-two miles in length. This road was also known as Herman's cart-road.

Herman was married to Janneken Verlett of Utrecht, at New Amsterdam in 1650. From this union five children were born: Ephraim George, Casparus, Anna Margaretta, Judith and Francina. The second marriage of Herman, spoken of in Dankers and Sluyter's Journal cannot be authenticated. Herman died in 1686, leaving an immense estate that was for a number of years the cause for much legal bickering.

Bibliography:-

Johnson, George, History of Cecil County, Maryland, Elkton, Published by author, 1881.

Hazard, Samuel, Annals of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Hazard and Mitchell, 1850.

Keen, Gregory B., LL.D. The Descendants of Joran Kyn of New Sweden, Philadelphia, The Swedish Colonial Society, 1913.

Reese Hammond, Biography

May 19,1937.

Sir Edmund Andros (12/6/1637-2/1714)

Sir Edmund Andros, the son of Amice and Elizabeth (Stone) Andros, was born December 6, 1637, at Guernsey, a member of a family attached to the feudal aristocracy of that island.

Of his training before he appeared in Colonial service, little is known, but it is felt that he received the tutelage of several learned persons hired by his father.

Edmund Andros made his first Colonial appearance as a major in the regiment of infantry sent to the West Indies under the command of Sir Tobias Bridge in 1666 to protect the islands from the Dutch. Through the influence of the Earl of Craven, a relative of his wife, he was made landgrave in Carolina in 1672 under the Fundamental Constitutions. He received four baronies, an estate of 48,000 acres of land, but appears to have manifested little interest in this enterprise.

Andros is best known in American history as a Colonial governor, having served first as the Duke of York's appointee in New York, then as royal governor of the consolidated northern colonies, and finally as governor of Virginia. His military training and experience made him a valuable official at the time when the defense of the colonies was one of England's chief concerns, but the background of his life never permitted him to understand the social colonial conditions.

After the restoration of the Duke of York's holdings by the Dutch in 1674, Andros was appointed governor of the province and captain of a company of 100 foot soldiers. He handled well such

problems as boundary disputes, and post war political and racial adjustments---but failed to satisfy the Duke with his financial reports. Consequently a special commission was sent by the Duke to investigate the final administration of the province. A decidedly favorable report exonerating Andros was made to the Duke.

Although he was not sent back to the Province as governor, he received many favors of distinction at the court. He was knighted about 1681, made gentleman of the privy chamber to the king in 1683 and in 1685 was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Princess of Denmark's regiment of horse under the command of the Earl of Scarsdale.

The effort of James the Second to consolidate the northern Colonies into one royal province was successful and the need for a man to govern with sufficient military experience to build up a strong defense against the French was sorely needed. Sir Edmund Andros had recently led a successful horse expedition against the rebels in Monmouth's rebellion and was chosen for the governorship of the new royal province. He arrived at Boston in 1686 and took over the reins from Joseph Dudley, who had been put temporarily in charge of the new province.

Andros was at most a militarist and was poorly fitted for handling such a domain of so many different types of folk. In spite of the co-operation he enjoyed at first, he managed to alienate all those who were in harmony with his policies. Loss of their support made possible the success of a movement against the province.

Under the leadership of Cotton Mather and Increase Mather, a plot was hatched at Boston seeking reforms of government, and on the landing of William of Orange in England, the conspirators arouse and seized all the provincial officers, including Andros. The prisoners, after a long delay, were sent to England for a hearing, but were finally acquitted.

Even Sir Edmund's favor with the crown was not damaged by his failure in New England, for in 1692 he was sent to Virginia as governor, a post which he filled with no little success. In 1697 Andros resigned his post and returned to England. In 1704 he was made lieutenant-governor of the island of Guernsey, an appointment which caused much dissension on the island, for Andros had been named bailiff of the island on the death of his father in 1674. In 1706 Andros retired from the office and moved to London.

Available documents disclose nothing of Andros' matrimonial life. To his personal friends he was a person of great charm although his aristocratic background prevented him from understanding the humble person. There is no evidence of him ever turning the influences of his office toward personal profit. In spite of his failure to understand democratic principles of government he was one of the ablest English colonial governors of the seventeenth century. Andros died in London in February 1714.

References:

Dictionary of American Biography, Allen Johnson,
Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1928,
Vol I: 300

History: Colonial
223

Pote
12-21-37

O'Callaghan, E. B. Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York. Vol. 2. Page 764.

One of those whom we have now chosen is the Honorable Director himself, and the other is the store-keeper of the Company, Jan Huyghen, his brother-in-law, persons of very good character, as far as I have been able to learn; having both been formerly in office in the church, the one as Deacon and the other as Elder in the Dutch and French churches, respectively, at Wesel.

From Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society, Volume 1
Journal of a Voyage to New York, in 1679-80 Brooklyn, N.Y. Published by the Society, 1867. P.117.

1679 Sept. 28th Thursday. We remained at home today. I performed some little errands. Monsieur La Grange[1] called upon us, dressed up like a great fop, as he was. My comrade did not fail to speak to him seriously on the subject. He requested us to go with him immediately to his house, as I at length did. His house was not far from our lodgings on the front of the city. He had a small shop, as most all the people here have, who gain their living by trade, namely in tobacco and liquors, thread and pins and other knick-knacks. His wife welcomed me, and instantly requested that we would come to their house and stay there as long as we were here, for which I thanked them. They had lost a child by smallpox, and they had been sick with the same disease. He said he intended to go to the South River within three weeks, and hearing we were inclined to travel, he desired our company, being willing to take us everywhere and to give us every information. I thanked him, but gave him no assurances, telling him we would see what the Lord would will of us.

[1] LaGrange seems to have been one of the persons to whom the travelers brought letter.

P.133

Oct.5th Thursday ;- We remained at home this morning, my comrade having been a little indisposed the preceding day and night, and betook ourselves to writing. At noon we visited Mns de La Grange, who was busily employed in his little shop packing and marking a parcel of ribbons which he was going to send to the Barbadoes, because as he said, he could not dispose of them here to advantage, that is, with sufficient profit. We let him first finish his work, and after that he took us to his counting room, where his wife was. We did not fail

to converse kindly with him and his wife in relation to those matters in which we believed they were sinning,

tives of Early Pennsylvania
New Jersey and Delaware, 1630-1707.
d by Albert Cook Myers with maps and a
mile Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.
P.101-102.

In a like manner I have also in my former writings spoken about the English knight, Sir Edmund Plowden how he last year wished to go from Heckemak in Virginia to Kikathans with a bark and his people, about sixteen persons, and when they came into the Virginian bay the skipper, who had conspired beforehand with the knight's people to destroy him, took his course, not towards Kikathanss but to Cape Henry. When they had passed this place and had come close to an island in the big ocean called Smeed's Island, they counselled together how they should kill him and they found it advisable not to kill him, with their own hands but to put him on the said island without clothes and guns, where there were no people nor any other animals but where only wolves and bears lived, which they also did, but two young pages of the nobility, whom the knight had brought up and who did not know of this conspiracy when they saw the misfortune of their master, threw themselves out of the bark into the sea and swam ashore and remained with their master. On the fourth day after that an English sloop sailed near by Smeed's Island, so that these young pages could call to it. This sloop took the knight (who was half dead and black as earth) on board and brought him to Haakemak where he recovered again. But the people belonging to the knight, and the bark, came to our Fort Elfsborgh on May 6, 1643, and asked for ships to Old England. Then I asked for their passport and whence they came, and since I immediately observed that they were not right in their designs I took them

with me (with their own consent, however) to Christina in order to buy flour and other provisions from them, and I examined them until a servant maid (who had been employed as washerwoman by the knight) confessed and betrayed them. Then I caused all the goods they had on hand to be inventoried in their presence, and I kept the people prisoners until the same English sloop which had saved the knight arrived here with the knight's letter, written not only to me but to all the governors and commanders of the whole coast from Florida northwards. Then I delivered the people unto him, bark and goods all together, according to the inventory, and he paid me my expenses, which amounted to 425 rix-dollars. The principal men among these traitors the knight has caused to be shot, but he himself is yet in Virginia and (as he represents) is expecting ships and people out of Ireland and England. He gives free commission to all sloops and barks which come from there to trade here in the river with the savages, but I have not allowed any one to pass by and will not do it, until I receive a command and order from Her Royal Majesty, my Most Gracious Queen.

LOCALITY - ~~Wilmington~~ Wolf File

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay

Date - December 16, 1935.

Dutch Rule - The seat of government was placed at Fort Casimir whose name was changed to New Amstel in 1656 - Fort Christina was renamed Altena - Jacob Alrich appointed Director at New Amstel - In 1658, the country was now divided into court jurisdictions and the Swedes given a sort of self government at Tinicum Island - July 20 (30) 1658, William Beekman appointed commissary and vice director at Fort Altena - In the spring of 1658, the Swedes were required to take the oath of allegiance, but objecting they were allowed to adopt a non partisan position Jacob Alrich died in 1659 and is succeeded by Alexander de Hinoyossa as provisory director.

Dutch Rule 1655-1664 - The colony was generally peaceful - Little known of the religious history of the Swedes and Finns during this period - Customs and manners remained the same as before - In 1663 the entire Delaware district was transferred to the city of Amsterdam and D Hinoyossa was made commander - Many new plantations were begun by the Swedes and Finns and land grants were made and confirmed by the Dutch. - The domestic animals had increased and the settlement acquired a certain stability and form - On September 3d 1664 New Amsterdam was taken by the English - On the same day Sir Robert Carrs arrived at the Delaware and on October 1st (11) the articles of capitulation were signed.

Error

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Reference - Swedish Settlements on the Delaware by Amandus Johnson

LOCALITY - ~~Wilmington~~ Wal-Tile

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay

Date - December 16, 1935.

English Rule 1664 - 1673 - In 1664 the name of New Amstel was changed to New Castle - In May 1667, Nicholls was superseded by Sir Francis Lovelace as Governor of the Dutch settlements on the North and South Rivers. - In May 1672 the town of New Castle was erected into a corporation - When Penn came over from England reaching New Castle October 27th 1682. - He found that the Swede colonists were about one thousand in number their settlement was extended over a tract nearly two hundred miles long and about eight or nine miles in breadth. - Having built three churches and five or six block houses and forts, clearing up forests and draining swamps - They had discovered and worked the iron deposits of Maryland in two or three places. - They had built about a hundred houses - They had fenced in much of their land and made all their own clothes importing nothing but the merest trifles.

They had built great mills and saw mills having four of the latter at the time of Penn's arrival - According to Ferris, the frame house in which Governor Lovelace entertained George Fox in 1672 was made entirely of hewn timbers, the mortar and cement being made of oyster shell lime - In 1680 two years before Penn, Thomas Olive had finished his water mill at Rancocas Creek - Joost Andriansen and Co. built a great mill in 1662 -

LOCALITY - Wilmington

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay

Date - December 16, 1935.

Pa.

English Rule - The Dutch introduced brick making on the Delaware - The court house at Upland in which it is said, Penn's first Assembly was held, was of brick. - The Swedes not only made tea out of the sassafras, but brandy and beer from the persimmon. - The Dutch had several breweries in the settlement in 1662 - Coffee was high and scarce, the price being prohibitive - Penn's books show that it cost eighteen shillings and sixpence per pound in New York - Tea cost twenty two to fifty shillings, currency a pound - Penn established a brew house at Pennsburg which was successful - The Swedes who owned the land had large herds of cattle, forty and sixty head in a herd.

? Del. or Pa.?

The Dutch discovered and worked iron in the Kittatinny Mountains, - Charles Pickering found the copper with which he debased the Spanish seals, and the Massachusetts pine tree shillings on his land in Chester County. - There was probably 3500 white people in the province and territories - A few wigwams and not over twenty houses within what is now Philadelphia County. — Pa.

Pa. the Dutch did not work iron. (?)

Pa.

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Reference - History of Delaware. J. T. Scharf pp. 159 Vol. 1

LOCALITY - ~~Wilmington~~ Newfile

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay

Date - December 16, 1935.

Social Life - In 1682, there were small towns at Horekills, New Castle, Christina, Upland, Burlington, and Trenton, and a Swedish hamlet or two at Tinicum and near Wicaco.

-Before the end of Penn's first year eighty houses had been built in the new city of Philadelphia and various industries inaugurated - When Penn left in 1684, his government was fully established, his chief town laid out, his province divided into six counties and twenty two townships, also a fair and a paying trade with the Indians.

- The population exceeded 7000 human beings of which, 2500 resided in Philadelphia. - When Penn returned in 1699, the population exceeded 20,000 , and Philadelphia had nearly 5000 people - The population of both Philadelphia and the province was of the most diverse character both religious and secular - The Swedes had no roads merely bridle paths or carriage by water. - It was in 1686 that the people of Philadelphia began to move for better highways - In 1692 the first control of roads was given to the townships which lasted until the adoption of a general road law - The general type of houses is as follows - About thirty foot long and eighteen foot broad divided into two rooms - Cost about 15 pounds, 10s, - These houses had dirt floors, clapboard floors for garret. No provision was made for doors, windows, or chimneys - Of the latter each house had one built outside the gable - A large fireplace with a

LOCALITY - Wilmington

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay

Date - December 16, 1935.

Social Life ----- stone hearth was fitted - Tables were made of hewn lumber, and blocks, stools, and benches served as seats. - Rude wooden bedsteads or berths were contrived along the walls - And a few bearskins in addition to the bedclothes brought over by every emigrant sufficed. The other furniture would comprise chiefly kitchen utensils; pork fat, whale or sturgeon oil, and pine knots or "light woods" served for artificial lighting. - Iron articles were most costly and hardest to get - Edward Jones, at Merion, writes in August 1682, for nails, six pennies and eight pennies, for mill iron, an iron kettle for his wife, and shoes all of which he says is dear. "Iron is about two and thirty or forty shillings a hundred, steel about 1s 5d per pound."

- A better class of houses than these clapboard with dirt floors was soon built. - But the settlers began to burn bricks and construct houses of them, often with a timber frame work, in the old Tudor style - This sort of building went on rapidly as soon as limestone was quarried and burnt.

- The better class of houses were more elaborately furnished - Most of the early settlers imported their furniture from Europe - As yet not much mahogany or rosewood was used, but mostly solid oak and walnut - There were great chests of drawers, massive buffets, solid tables, with flaps and wings, straight back oak chairs, well

Draft file

LOCALITY - Wilmington

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay

Date - December 16, 1935.

Social Life ---- carved leathern seated chairs, studded with brass nails, and tall Dutch clocks. - Much of the table furniture was pewter or common delft ware, brass and copper served in the kitchen where tin is used now - Wood was the only fuel, and the very large fireplaces had great iron dogs in them to hold the large back logs. - Cranes and hooks suspended in these fireplaces, held pots for the boiling, and the roasting was done on spits or upon "jacks" which dogs had to turn.

- Bread was baked in an oven usually outside the house, and the minor baking in "Dutch ovens" set upon and covered with red hot coals. - The Quakers did not use stoves until Benjamin Franklin induced them to use the Franklin stove - The Swedes scarcely had chimneys, much less stoves, but the German settlers imported the great porcelain stoves - All well to do families had good store of linen, bedclothes, blankets etc. - The washing was not often done, and the chests of drawers were filled with homespun. - Especially was this the case with the German settlers, who scarcely washed up the house and personal wear more than once a quarter - In the houses the down stair floors were sanded - There were no carpets as yet, not even home made ones - Food was plentiful and the people worked hard and did not stint themselves.

- The peoples habits were simple - They were all industrious, and the laws and sentiment of the influential

LOCALITY - Wilmington

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay

Date - December 16, 1935.

Social Life ----- classes frowned upon display and extravagance. - The disorderly element broke bounds but they were soon checked - Wages were comparatively high, labor was respectable and respected. - In 1689 there were sent to the West Indies, ten vessels freighted with colonial produce. - The same year fourteen cargoes of tobacco were exported. - In 1698 the river front of Philadelphia abounded with the conveniences and facilities for an extensive commerce, and for building and repairing vessels as well as loading and unloading them - Ship carpenters earned five and six shillings per day - The timber of the Susquehanna and Delaware were sometimes sent across the ocean - "Baron Renfrew" states of one measuring five thousand tons.

- The rivers teemed with fish as Richard Townshend stated in 1682 "the first year colonists almost lived on fish" - The Delaware and the Schuykill and adjacent ponds were the resort of myriads of wild fowl, from swan and geese, to reed birds. - It was the custom then, and remained so until long after the beginning of the 19th century, for every house to be provisioned as if for a siege. - The gardens yielded plentifully of all the common vegetables - The Indians supplied the colonists with their first peas, beans, and squashes, taught them how to boil mush, to pound hominy, to roast the tender ears of corn - Much pastry was used, many sweetmeats and pickles. - The dress of the people in the early days was simple, plain but not formal

LOCALITY - Wilmington

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay

Date - December 16, 1935.

Social Life ----- All wore wigs and gentlemen wore the small sword.

- The first Quaker meeting house in Philadelphia was built of brick in 1700 - In 1699 a noticeably distructive outbreak of pleurisy occured at Upland and New Castle. - Smallpox was a constant visitor especially among the Indians. - The first lawyer was admitted to practice on November 7th 1676 - The first few years of the eighteenth century, saw very little change in the manners and customs of the people of Delaware. - In Wilmington and other large towns of Delaware, many new brick buildings were built, some of them two or three stories. - Marriages were ordered promulgated by affixing the intentions of the parties on the court-house and meeting house doors. Solemnization of the marriage was required by law to have at least twelve subscribing witnesses - Wedding celebrations were conducted on a very lavish scale.

- Mills were established rapidly under the proprietary government. - Penn had two on the Schuykill - Richard Townshend had one at Chester, and one on Church Creek in 1683. - The Society of Free Traders had a saw-mill and a glass house in Philadelphia in 1683. - The saw-mills could not meet the demand for lumber, and in 1698 hand sawyers were paid six and seven shillings per hundred - Shingles in 1698 sold for ten shillings per thousand; Hemlock "cullings"

LOCALITY - Wilmington

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay

Date-December 16, 1935.

Social Life ----- ten shillings per hundred; timber six shillings per ton - Printz's great mill on the Karakung was soon duplicated after the proprietary government took possession. - The Frankford company had established several in 1686. - The Swede's Church at Wicaco, still standing, was built of brick in 1700.

- The wealthy used china cups and saucers, delft ware from England, and massive silver waiters, bowls, and tankards. - Plated ware was unknown, and those who could not afford genuine silver ware, used pewter plates and dishes - Many used wooden trenchers - Lamps were scarcely known, dipped candles in brass candlesticks were mostly used - Carpets were first used in 1750 - Paper "for the lining of rooms" was advertised by Charles Hargraves in 1745 - It is likely that there were quite a few houses in Delaware wall papered by 1750-60 - Entertainments were frequently given marked by a large amount of conviviality. - The amusements of the people were for many years of the simplest and most innocent kind - Before the Revolution cock fighting, bull baiting, boxing matches and bear baiting were frequently indulged in - Billiards were much in vogue, though frequently denounced as gambling - Bowls, tenpins, quoit throwing, bullets or "long bowls" the shuffle board attracted many to the inns and public gardens - Among the other entertainments were concerts, fire works, dancing and traveling shows. - Dancing was freely indulged in, though

LOCALITY - Wilmington

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay

Date - December 18th 1935.

Social Life ----- frowned upon by the Friends. - Dancing-masters visited Wilmington, and the larger towns occasionally - Much attention was paid to music, principally of a sacred character - Invitations to parties and balls were printed or written on the backs of playing cards - Parties of mummers in Wilmington at the Christmas period went from house to house reciting rhymes - The custom which came from England, but did not find favor with all the people. - The majority of the different religious sects, it was a day for family reunions and social gatherings, as well as a religious festival - The Germans first introduced the Christmas tree - For some years after the Revolution, the old English festival of May Day was kept by certain sections of the people - Two other anniversaries, Washington's Birthday, and the Fourth of July were enthusiastically celebrated - The inn which was of rural origin accomodated "man and beast" while the tavern of city origin had more the character of a drinking house - The ordinary was an eating house something between a restaurant and a boarding house - Stores in Wilmington were quite plentiful with a great variety of goods Every house generally, had its well - Public pumps were not numerous for some years - There were no public clocks on the streets, but sun dials were affixed to the walls of houses for public convenience - Few people carried watches - Jewelry, of which the female sex made a display, was little worn by men. - Very few Delawareans

LOCALITY - Wilmington

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay

Date - December 18, 1935.

Social Life ----- kept a carriage as traveling was principally on horseback - In going to church or fairs, the woman rode behind the man on a pillion - There were few hired servants in those days, menial labor was done by black slaves and German, English and Irish redemptioners. - Servants were regarded as forming an integral part of the family - The practice of importing"indented servants" continued in force down to the revolution - The average price of these servants was fourteen pounds for four years service - In the newspapers of that time (1768-9) attacks and defense of black slavery appeared, but no objection of reducing white men to slavery - Many voluntarily sold themselves into slavery - They could be transferred by one master to another, and sold like goods, or chattels, until their indentures had expired - Duels so frequent in England, were of rare occurrence in Delaware - In 1771 wits in the gazettes ridiculed the people who used umbrellas - The doctors and ministers at last carried the umbrellas through the streets at midday and finally silenced the opposition - The practice of wearing wigs held their own until after the return of Braddock's army - The hair was then allowed to grow, and was either plaited or clubbed behind or it was grown in a black silk bag, adorned with a large black rose - From this it dwindled down to the queer little "pigtail."

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Reference - J. T. Scharf, Vol. 1. pp. 170.

Hesloing: English Deed 239

October 13, 1664.

"Sir Robert Carr to Colonel Nicolls.

"Honble Sir. New Amstel

"After a long and troublesom passage, p'longed by ye ignorance of ye pylates and sholeness of water, we arrived the last day of September att Bellawarr, passing be ye fort wthout takeing notice each of the others, the better to sattisfie the Sweede, who, notwithstanding the Dutches pswasions to ye contrary, were scone our frinds. Afterwards I held a parley wth ye Dutch Burgurs and Governor; the Burgurs & townesmen after almost three dayes parley, consented to my demands; but ye Governor and soldiery altogether refused my pposicons. Whereuppon I landed my soldiers on Sonday morning following & commanded ye shipps to fall downe before ye Fort wthin muskett shott, wth directions to fire two broade-sides apeace uppon ye Fort, then my soldiers to fall on. Which done, the soldiers neaver stoping untill they stormed ye fort, and soe consequently to plundering; the seamen, noe less given to that sporte, were quickly wthin, & have gotten good store of booty; soe that in such a noise and confusion noe worde of command could be heard for sometyme; but for as many goods as I could perserve, I still keepe intire. The losse on our part was none; the Dutch had tenn wounded and 3 killed. The fort is not tenable although 14 gunns, and wthout a greate charge wch unevitably must be expended, here wilbee noe staying, we not being able to keepe itt.

Therefore what I have or can gett shalbee layed out upon ye strengthning of the Fort. w^th^in these 2 dayes Ensigne Stock fell sick soe that I could not send him to you to perticulerise all things, but on his recovery I will send him to you. If Providence had not soe ruled that wee had not came in as we did, we had been necessitated to acquitt ye place in lesse then a moneth, there being nothing to bee had, but what must be purchased from other places wth traide of good accompt, of wch for ye p^r^sent wee have to sattisfie our wants I have already sent into Merryland some Negars wch did belong to ye late Governo^r^ att his plantation above, for beefe, pork, corne and salt, & for some other small conveniences, wch this place affordeth not. The cause of my not sending all this type to gyve notice of our success was the falling of ye Indians from theire former civillity, they abuesing messengers that travell by land, since our arrivall here, though noe wayes incensed by us, but exaspirated by some Dutch and there own inclinacons, that 80 of them came from ye other side, where they inhabitt, and soe strong they are there that noe christian yett dare venter to plant on that side; wch belonges to ye Duke of Yorke. They stayed here 3 nights; wee used them civilly, they ptending they here came to settle, but since are returned w^th^out doeing any hurte. Wee beg yor endeavou^rs^ to assist uss in ye reconciliacon of ye Indians called Synekees at ye Fort Ferrania*, and ye Huskachanoes * here, they comeing and doeing vyolence both th heathen and Christian, and leave these

Indians to be blamed for itt: in soe much that w^th^in lesse than 6 weeks severall murthers have bin comitted and done by those people upon ye Dutch and Swedes here. Lett mee begg ye favor of your to send Mr. Allison and Thompson, the one for ye reedifying of ye Fort, ye other to fix our armes, there being not any but what is broake or unfixed. Ye^r Honc^r shall have a further accompt by ye next, untill wch tyme and ever after I remayne

" Ye^r faithfull and obliged Servt

"Robert Carr.

"Dellawarr Fort)
"Octob^r ye 13th 1664)

"Coll. Nicolls."

* - Fort Aurania, Albany. -Ed.

* - Susquehannoes? - Ed.

Reference: Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York; V. 3 - - see references of preceding letters.

LOCATION - - Wilmington

Submitted by K. A. Horner,

Date September 2,1936.

Reference S-230.

A Voice from the Past

In the years 1679-80 two missionaries of the Labadist faith, a religious sect that sprang up in Eastern Europe about ten years before, visited the new colonies in America for the purpose of selecting a suitable place for the establishment of a colony in which they could worship according to their consciences. The names of the missionaries were Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter. They came from Wieward in Friesland, a province of Holland, better known as the birthplace of Peter Stuyvesant.

In a Journal which they wrote of their adventures in the new land they make the following statement in reference to the reasons why the Swedes came to America and settled on the South or Delaware River. The statement is of more than passing interest because it is the opinion of the people of that time, namely 1679-80:

(Page 240)

"As the Hollanders were the first discoverers of this river, they were also the first residents, settling themselves down in small numbers at the Hoorekil, and thereabouts, and at Santhoeck, though the most people and the capital of the country were at the Manhatans, under the rule and authority of the West India Company. The Indians killed many of them, because they did not live well with them, especially with their women, from which circumstance this kil derives its name. Others fled to the Manhatans, but afterwards returned, and have since continued

in possession of the river, although in small numbers and with little strength. Meanwhile, some Swedish soldiers, who had been in the service of the West India Company, went to Sweden, and there made known the fact that the country was so large that the Hollanders could not possess it all, especially the river called the South River, lying next to Virginia, their old friends, and that it was only necessary to go there with a small number of people to take possession of it, as no one in that country was powerful enough to prevent it. They accordingly ordered a levy to be made of men, half of them under the name of soldiers, and half of boors, and sent them under a certain commander to settle on the west side of the river, well knowing where the best and healthiest climate was, namely, up the river, and being thus near their friends, the English. Whether these good friends, here or in Europe, have not assisted them in this matter, is not known.

They thus established themselves there, the Hollanders either being not strong enough ot too negligent to prevent them, whilst the West India Company began gradually to fail, and did not hinder them, The Swedes, therefore, remained, having constructed small fortresses here and there, where they had settled and had Swedish governors."

ariel B. Hull
evised-January 22, 1938

LORD DE LA WARR - SIR THOMAS WEST

Lord De La Warr, was born Sir Thomas West, July 9, 1577, and died, June 7, 1618. He was the son of Thomas West, 11th Baron De La Warr, and of Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Knollys. The exact place of his birth is not definitely established, but historians agree that it was probably at Wherwell, Hampshire, England, since that is where he was baptized.

He matriculated at Queens College, Oxford, but took no degree. He afterward traveled in Italy, returning to England in 1596, where he married Cecelia, the daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley. He was elected to Parliament for Lymington in 1597. In 1599 he went to Ireland with his cousin, Lord Essex and on July 12th, he was knighted by the Earl. This was rather an unfortunate honor for he was implicated in the Essex rebellion and in February, 1600, was imprisoned in Wood Street and fined one thousand marks.

His father died March 24, 1601, and he succeeded to the title. Although some historians claim that he was Lord De La Warr only by courtesy as he was a third son and ineligible for the peerage, he was however, named a member of the Privy Council and given the degree of M.A. of Oxford, August 30, 1605.

When the Virginia Company of London received its second charter, Lord De La Warr was named a grantee. In 1609 he became a member of the Council of the Company, a large expedition to Virginia was planned, and February 28, 1609 he was given the post of Governor and Captain-General for life. Sir Thomas Gates was appointed Lieut.-General, and Sir George Somers, Admiral. This expedition set sail from England in June, 1609, with eight ships, a pinnace, and 500 colonists. Lord De La Warr did not accompany them.

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This fleet ran into a hurricane at Bermuda, their ships were wrecked, and Sir Thomas Gates and Admiral Somers were forced to remain there until they had been able to build two pinnaces. Their arrival at Virginia was delayed a year.

Lord De La Warr set sail from Cowes for Virginia, April 1, 1610, with three ships and 150 colonists. It is claimed that he followed the old route by way of Terceira and Gratiosa. He reached land early in June and in his letter of July 7, 1610, he expressly writes of the first land sighted: "- at which time we made land to the southward of our harbor in the Chesiopick Bay."

This has been accepted by Brodhead and other historians as definite proof that De La Warr did not visit the vicinity of Delaware Bay and River on his way to Virginia in June 1610.

Gates, Somers and their belated expedition with its survivors reached James-Town May 23, 1610. According to his letters, Capt. John Smith had left 400 persons in the colony six months before this date. These had "thru vice and starvation dwindled to 60." Lord De La Warr remained overnight in the Chesapeake Bay and in the morning he landed at Cape Henry and set up a cross. He then sailed to Point Comfort where he first learned of the straightened condition of the colony and of their intention to leave at once for England. He sent a boat to delay their departure and on June 10, he reached his destination.

The colonists who had been ready to leave, disembarked and De La Warr commenced the work of regeneration. That the situation was desperate can be deduced from the fact that only three days elapsed before:

> "In counsell, therefore, the thirteenth of June, it pleased Sir George Summers Knight, Admirall, to propose a Voyage, which for the better reliefe, and good of the Colony, he would performe into the Bermudas, from whence he would fetch six months provision of Flesh and Fish, and some live Hogges

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to store our Colony againe, and had a Commission given given unto him the fifteenth of June, 1610, who, in his owne Bermuda Pinnace, the Patience, consorted with Captaine Samuell Argoll in the Discovery, (whom the Lord Governour and Captaine Generall made of the Counsell before his departure) the nineteenth of June, fell with the tyde from before our Towne, and the twenty two left the Bay, or Cape Henry a sterne."

Sir Thomas Gates was dispatched to England for aid. Argall, in the vicinity of Cape Cod, because of fog and high winds, became separated from his Admiral and finally set sail to return to Virginia. It was on this return trip that he took soundings and on the 28th of July, found himself in "a fair Bay, and a Cape" which he named for the Lord De La Warr. This is the first mention of Cape La Warr.

Following the departure of his emissaries for aid, Lord De La Warr became seriously ill and before they could return or a newly appointed deputy could reach the colony, he was forced to leave Virginia. He appointed Capt. George Percy, deputy Governor and left March 28, 1611. After reaching London, he made the following statement of the reasons for his unexpected return to the Lords and others in the counsell of Virginia. His state follows:

"Being now by accident returned from my Charge at Virginia, contrary either to my owne desire or other mens expectations, who spare not to censure mee, in point of dutie, and to discourse and question the reason. though they apprehend not the true cause of my return, I am forced (out of willingnesse to satisfie every man) to deliver unto your Lordships and the rest of this Assembly, briefly (but truly) in what state I have lived, ever since my arrivall in the Colonie; what hath been the just cause of my sudden departure thence; and in what termes I have left the same; The rather because I perceive, that since my comming into England, such a coldness and irresolution is bred in many of the Adventurers, that some of them seeke to withdraw those payments, which they have subscribed towards the Charge of the Plantation, and by which that Action must be supported and mayntained, making this my returne, the colour of their needlesse backwardnesse and unjust protraction. Which, that you may the better understand, I must inform your Lordships, that presently after my arrivall in James Towne, I was welcomed by a hot and violent Ague, which held me a time till by the advice of my Physition, Doctour Lawrence Bohun (by blood letting) I was recovered as in my first letters by Sir Thomas Gates, I have informed you. That Disease had not long left me, till

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(within three weekes after I had gotten a little strength) I began to be distempered with other grievous sicknesses, which successively and severrlly assailedmee; for besides a relapse into the former Disease, which with much more violence held me more than a moneth, and brought me to great weaknesse, the Flux surprised mee, and kept mee many dayes; then the Crampe assaulted my weake bodie, with strong paines; and afterward the Gout (with which I had heretofore been sometime troubled) afflicted me in such sort, that making my bodie through weaknesse unable to stirre, or to use any manner of exercise, drew upon me the Disease called the Scurvy; which though in others is a sicknesse of slothfulnesse, yet was in me an effect of weaknesse, which never left mee, till I was upon the point to leave the World.

"These severall Maladies and Calamaties, I am the more desirous to particularse unto your Lordshippes (although they were too notorious to the whole Colonie) lest any man should misdeeme that under the generall name and common excuse of sicknesse, I went about to cloke either sloth, or any other base apprehension, unworthy the high and Honorable Charge, which you had entrusted to my Fidelitie.

"In these extremities I resolved to consult my friends, Who finding nature spent in mee, and my bodie almost consumed, my paines likewise daily increasing, gave me advise to prefer a hopefull recovery before an assured ruine, which must necessarily have ensued, had I lived but twenty days longer in Virginia; wanting at that instant both food and Physicke, fit to remedy such extraordinary Diseases, and restore that strength so desperately decayed."

Lord De La Warr's statement goes on to describe the consultation with his friends and physicians. He continues:

Whereupon.....I resolved by general consent and perswasion, to ship myselfe for Nevis, an Island in the West Indies, famous for wholesome bathes there to try what helpe the Heavenly Providence would affourd mee, byt the benefit of the hot Bath; but God, who guideth all things, according to his good will and pleasure, so provided, that after as had sayled an hundred Leagues, we met with Southerly windes which forced mee to change my purpose (my Bodie being altogether unable to endure the tediousness of a long voyage) and so steere my course for the Westerne Ilands, which I no sooner recovered, than I found helped for my health, and my sicknesse asswaged, by meanes of fresh Diet, and especially of Oranges and Lemons, an undoubted remedy and medicine for that Disease, which lastly and so long had afflicted mee; which ease as soone as I had found, I resolved (although my bodie remayned still feeble and weake) to returne back to my charge in Virginia againe, but I was advised not to hazard my selfe before I had perfectly recovered my strength, which by counsell I was perswaded to seeke in the naturall Ayre of my Countrey, and so I came for England."

De La Warr arrived in England June 3, 1611. His own word picture

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of his physical condition precludes any possibility of any interest in, or ability to do any exploring on this trip, yet the writer, J. Franklin Jameson, in his Dictionary of United States History, makes the following statement:

> "Delawarr, Thomas West, Lord, 1577-1618. 'A man of noble and philanthropic character, was appointed Governor of Virginia in 1609, and administered the colony with success until 1611. In that year he entered the River that bears his name."

After his arrival at home, De La Warr published "The Relation of the Right Honourable, the Lord De La Warr, Lord Governour and Captain Generall of the Colonie planted in Virginia (London, 1611) and did all in his power to secure interest and support for the colony.

The date of the death of De La Warr has been agreed upon as June 7, 1618, but there has been considerable difference of opinion concerning the place. In Walpole's "Royal and Noble Authors" the author claims that his death occurred at Wherwell, Hauts, England. However, according to Purchas, De La Warr again set sail for Virginia, March 16, 1617. At St. Michaels a large banquet was given and after their departure from that port, thirty members of the expedition became ill and died, among whom was the Lord De La Warr., and it was not until the 14th of October that the news of his death reached England.

To substantiate the claim of De La Warr's death at sea on his attempted return to Virginia, Purchas says;

> *****The Company furnished and set forth in Aprill a Ship of two hundred people. The Lord De-La-Warr went therein and at the Iland of Saint Michael was honourably feasted. Departed from thense they were long troubled with contrary windes, in which time many fell sicke, thirtie died, one of which was that Honourable Lord of noble memory. The rest refreshed themselves on that Coast of New England with Fish, Fowle, Wood and Water,

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and after sixteene weekes spent at a sea, arrived in Virginia."

In 1633, Sir John Harvey told De Vries that: "Lord Delaware touched at this Bay (Delaware) in his passage to Virginia" having been "driven there by foul weather," but had found it unnavigable by reason of its being "full of shoals." Harvey, however did not mention any dates. On the other hand, William Strachey "an eye witness," Argall himself, and the testimony of Del La Warr's own letters and narratives, have led Brodhead and other historians to the conclusion that Lord De La Warr never saw the River and Bay which bear his name.

Lady De La Warr and five daughters survived him. The family is still prominent in England. There is still an Earl De La Warr, and the Honorable Sackville-Sackville West, former Ambassador to the United States, is a descendant. Besides Delaware State and its principal River, West Point was named for the first Virginia Governor.

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Horner, H. A.
February 1, 1938

EARLY POPULATION - DELAWARE

The first expedition that arrived on the shores pf the Christina, brought, in addition to Governor Peter Minuit, twenty-four or twenty-five soldiers, Mans Millson Kling, their commander, Hendrick Huygen, commissioner, and an adventurer, Gregorious Van Dyck. Minuit left the new colony shortly after the erection of Fort Christina leaving a total number of 27 or 28 Europeans on the Delaware. The number of immigrants coming on the second expedition is unknown. However, it brought a new preacher, the Rev. Riorus Torkillus, Peter Hollander Ridder, a new governor, and Joost Van Langdonk, factor, and it is supposed that a number of immigrants came with them.

The third expedition brought twenty families from Holland, about fifty souls in all, and succeeding expeditions brought additional men, women and children. However, many died from disease and others returned to Sweden, so that in 1644 a list of male inhabitants shows a total of 105 in the colony. In 1648 another list shows 83 males, and in 1653, Governor Printz, in a letter stated that there were about 200 souls, including women and children in New Sweden. Upon the arrival of the Orn in 1654, the population increased to 270 persons. Many had died, others had moved away, and it is recorded that the number of people had dwindled to 70 prior to the arrival of the vessel. Rising's Journal, in 1655, shows 220 male inhabitants. Population figures from this time on are meagre. A quit-rent list of 1671 shows 130 taxables. In 1677 there were 443 tithables, with 307 of them living on the West Shore of the

Delaware under jurisdiction of the Court of New Castle.

Following the capture of the colony by the Dutch, many of the immigrants returned to Europe, others went to nearby places, and all who remained were supposed to sign an oath of allegiance to Holland. Only nineteen signed the document, but as Swedes and Finns occupied plantations on both sides of the Dekaware from Duck Creek, near Dover, Delaware, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, it may be assumed that the population at the time numbered several hundred.

Jacob Alrich, vice-direvtor at New Anstel, writing to the Commissioners of the Colonies, stated that the community (New Amstel* contained sixty men capable of bearing arms. In the same year Evert Pieterson, stated that there were at New Amstel "20 families, mostly Swedes; not more than five or six families belong to our nation (Dutch.")

After the English had taken possession of the colony a census was ordered and John Brigs certified to Sir Edmund Andros the population residing in the various communities, as follows:

> Cedar Creek, 10 families, consisting of 27 persons.
> St. Jones and Duck Creek, 26 families, 72 persons
> Other settlements, 165 families, making a total number of families, 201. (NYCD. XII, p647).

This early census taker neglected to number the persons in the families other than at Cedar, St. Jones and Duck Creek. These averaged 2.77 persons per family, which extended to the families of other districts would make the population 557 persons.

In 1657 all persons between the ages of 16 and 60 were made liable to taxation and a list the following year gave the number of taxables as 243.

William Penn held court at New Castle on February 21, 1683, and on that date 117 persons took an oath of allegiance. From 1683 to 1687 lists of taxables were compiled as follows:

	1683-4	1684-5	1685-6	1686-7
Town of New Castle	108	104	73	79
N. Christina Creek	65	79	54	76
N. Duck Creek	47	42	40	43
George's Creek and Appoquenemy	49	44	55	57
Totals	219	269	247	289

It is difficult to estimate the number of persons per family. In 1692 a list of Swedish families residing in New Sweden was published by Companius. The list contained the names of 189 families and the number in each. It totaled 942 persons, an average of five persons per family. Using the same average, the total population in 1687 would have been 1445.

Thousands of immigrants followed Penn into the new country. Fertile Delaware farmlands attracted many but an actual census was not taken until 1790. The Rev. Thomas Crawford, missionary at Dover, stated that he had baptized between 220 and 230. In 1741 the Rev. Arthur Usher gave the number of adults in his church at Dover as382. In 1742, he stated that upon the "justest calculations I can make, I find there are 1005 families in the county Kent."

Richard Penn, in 1734, estimated the total population of the three Lower Counties as 70,000, but in 1778 the population eas estimated as 30,000; 35,000 in 1783; 37,000 in 1785; 50,000 in 1786. These figures may be nearly accurate as the census figures of 1790 show a total population of 59,096.

A list of taxables in Kent County in 1774 ahowed 1,827. The census figure, 9,872 in 1782. Taxables in Sussex County numbered 2,926 in 1774; and census figures for 1782- 12,660.

Population estimates of New Castle County in the early eighteenth century vary considerably. Estimates in 1705 and 1728 were 2,500.

Burnably in his Travels gave the number of houses as 100 in 1760; Scharf lists 1,997 taxables in New Castle County in 1787; 2,787 taxables in Sussex County, and 2,022 taxables in Kent in 1785. The same writer lists the population of Wilmington as 710 in 1739. Acrelius states that there were 260 houses in 1758; Scharf gave a population of 1,172 white and 57 colored in the town in 1775, and Webster's N. Y. Directory for 1788 shows 400 houses in the town in 1785. Census figures for 1790 showed the population of Wilmington as 2,335.

Early Population

1638 - 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. Dov. XII and Pvt. Letters, in Johnson, Swedish Settlemenrs II, 716-22. 368 persons. Powell, 60.

1657

1663

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, 252-54.

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 taxables. Ibid, 119

1686-7 289 taxables. Ibid. 167

1687 314 taxables. Scharf, 154.
Some estimate and sources on number of inhabitants between 1687 and 1734.

1734 7,000 inhabitants in the three Lower Counties, Petition of R. Penn, in Acts of Privy Council, Unbound paper, 234-439.

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

1783 35,000 total pop. See Thirteen Colonies; Gen. 1783

1785 37,000 population, Webster, in N. Y. Directory for 1788, 91.

1786 50,000 population, See Thirteen Colonies: Gen. 1785

1787 37,000 " " " " Gen. 1787

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

New Castle County.

1787 1997 taxables. List in Scharf's, 639, 651, 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, II, 313.

1774 1642 taxables
1782 census, 9,872
1784 1,827 taxables
1785 2,022 taxables

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

Lists in Scharf: 1086, 1095, 1118, 1124 1145, 1175.

Sussex County

1775 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. 1210, 1250, 1258, 1271, 1279, 1287, 1296, 1317, 1336, 1341.

Christiana Bridge

1759 70 or 80 houses, Acrelius, Pa. Ha. 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.

Dover cont.

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

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

Horekil (Lewes)

1671 47 souls. List in NYCD. XII, 522

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

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.
Alrichs brought nearly 200 settlers and that many came on two expeditions afterward.
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, 501.

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

1664

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

1705 2,500 population. Hawkins, Hist. Notices, 118, also Humphreys SPG 163. (Probably means the three counties)

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

1758- 240 houses. Acrelius, XI, 158

1760 100 houses. Burnably, Travels, 57.

1776

1785- 5,000 to 6.000 houses. Mandrillon. Le Spectateur americain, 264. (This could not have been for New Castle alone.)

Newport

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

Wilmington

1739 610 inhabitants. Schar, 639

1758 260 houses. Acrelius, XI, 144

1775 1,178 white, 57 colored, Scharf, 639

1785 600 houses. Webster, In N.Y. Y. Directory for 1786, 22.

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

POPULATION IN 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	26,780
1820	22282	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	102271-	22794		125,015	63,515	29,804	31,696
1880	120163	26442		146,608	77,716	32,874	36,008
1890	140068	28386		168,493	97,182	32,664	38,647
1900	153977	30697		184,735	109,697	32,762	42,276
1910	171102	21181		202,322	123,188	32,721	46,312
1920	192695	30335		223,003	148,239	31,025	43,741
1930	205,694	32602		238,380	161,032	31,841	45,507

Above list in Powell's History of Delaware.

Has been checked with Census Figures.

Julia Stewart

January 3, 1940

DELAWARE POETS

The number of major Delaware poets has been limited. A great amount of Delaware poetry was written by minor poets who were engaged in some money-making profession and enjoyed poetry writing as a sideline or a hobby. The topic has usually been the local coloring of Delaware or descriptions of historical spots or happenings. Historical Delaware has been enriched many times by a lavish flow of expressive words from the pen of a man or woman whose name may or may not be remembered but for a poem or poems which may have been written. The supply of poetical suggestion has never run dry in Delaware. From single poem to a paper bound volume, the poems are varied and innumerable as to subject or type.

Although the works of Delaware poets have not been world famous, they have contributed much to the preservation of Delaware background. The major poets have given several single volumes of poetry which have been a credit to the State. The most important of these were written by Dr. John Lofland who was truly all his nickname implies--"The Milford Bard." He wrote a number of articles pertaining to the people or the surroundings of the places written about. He also wrote numerous tales of scenes along the Brandywine. Because of his being an opium addict his writings were sometimes neglected and quite

often he was unable to write. He was known for his popular scientific lectures and orations of various types. Even though he was sometimes very poorly paid his efforts were never in vain.

George Alfred Townsend must also be classified as a leading Delaware poet. He was a carpenter who turned to ministry. Most of his work was affected by the local coloring and history of Delaware. He wrote Tales of the Chesapeake. This volume contains "The Ticking Stone," a story of the White Clay Creek Country, and "The Big Idiot," which is a story of the Dutch in old New Castle. Several other volumes were written by Townsend, among them Campaigns of a Non-Combatant.

Many notable poems were written by some of the minor poets. Among these Margaret T. Canby, and her Flowers From The Battlefield. E. M. Chandler, who wrote "The Brandywine," was born in 1807 and died in 1834. Caleb Harlan was also a noted minor poet, contributing "Delaware's Tribute to Columbus."

Among the list of the minor poets can be mentioned: Francine Pyle Robinson, Mary Ella Michener Hoopes, Amanda Pyle Michener, Annie E. Michener, Emily P. Bissell, George P. Hynson, Arthur Peterson, William Penn Shockley, Elizabeth Margaret Chandler, Rev. William Beckett, Eben N. Baldwin, Alden R. Benson, Margaret Appleby, Robert Burton Rodney, C. L. Ward, Nathaniel B. Smithers, and Jerome B. Bell.

The poetry of Delaware in most cases has not been among the famed. Still, the state is a small one and the few poets deserve much credit.

January 14, 1940

Guy K. Browning
El. Thompson-Walls

Encyclopedia
History

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CURRENT FILE

October 25, 1938

INDIAN CHIEF'S DEED TO PETER BAYARD

Bee it knowne unto all men by these presents that I Mechaecksitt Chiefe Sachama of Cohansink sole Indian owner and proprietor of that tract Land Commally called by the Christians Bampies hook and the Indians Newsink for & in Consideration of one Gunn four hand fulls of Powder Three Matscoats one Acher of Liquor & Kittle before the Ensigning & Delivery hereof to mee in hand Paid and delivered by Peter Bayard of New Yorke wherewith I acknowledge AND Confess myself to bee fully satisfied Contented AND Paid and therefore doe hereby Acquit Exonorate and fully Dicharge the said Peter Bayard for the same HAVE GIVEN GRANTED BARGAINED SOLD ASSIGNED TRANSPORTED and MADE over by these presents doo fully clearly and absolutely give Grant Bargaine Sell Assign Transport & Make over unto him the said Peter Bayard his heirs and Assignes all that tract of Land Called Bompeis hook AF$^{sd.}$ lying and being on the WEST side of Delawar River and at the mouth thereof Beginning at a Great Pond and a little Creeke Issuing out of the said Pond being the uppermost bounds of these Land & streching down along the said River to small Ducke Creeke Including and Comprehending all the Lands woods underwoods Marshes Creekes & Waters between the said uppermost Pond and Creeke Ducke Creeke Afsd. To HAVE AND HOLD the said tract of Land Marshes & Premises with all & Singular the Appurtenances as also all the Right Title and Interest of him the 2 d. Machacksitt his heirs & Assigns therein unto the said Peter Bayard his heirs & Assigns unto the soale and Proper use & behoofs of him the said Peter Bayard and his heirs and assigns forever IN Witness whereof he the sd. Machacksitt hath here unto sett his Hand and Seale at New Castle in Delaware this 4th of May 1679.

Encyclopedia 262
History
Guy K. Browning
El. Thompson-Walls

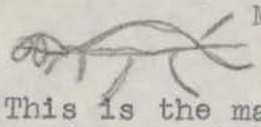
Signed Sealed & Delivered in the presence of us. Was Subscribed

I. Haes as Interpereter

John Adams

H. Williams Naringle.

The signing or Marking.
Mechacksitt



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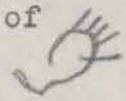
Mechacksitt.



the sone of

EPH. Herman Cer.

This above is a true copy of the original Deed Recorded & Examd & made.

EPH. Herman.

OK. E. T. Walls 10/26/38.
OK GK Browning 10/26/38

Source of Information:

Book A. Vol. 1, P. 62, 63.
Deeds Record Office, New Castle County, Wilmington, Del.

Wm. H. Conner.
November 21,1938

History

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CURRENT FILE

Treaty Between John Jay & G. B.
John Jay - Effigy burned

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, August 15, 1795.
Resume of a meeting reported in the Gazette.

In this issue is the report of a Town Meeting to consider the treaty concluded by John Jay between the United States and Britain. The citizens met first at the upper Market House, where Dr. James Tilton was chosen Chairman. Then the meeting adjourned to the Presbyterian meeting-house, near the Academy, which was so crowded that many had to remain outside. There were said to be present upwards of 500 people. Robert Coram was chosen secretary.

Caesar Rodney spoke first, and moved a resolution to the effect that it was the constitutional right of freemen to assemble peaceably and express their opinions of public measures. The Jay Treaty was then ordered read.

John Dickinson was called upon to speak, but he said it was the place of the younger men to discuss the subject.

Caesar Rodney then talked at length, opposing the treaty. Dickinson at the conclusion of Rodney's speech spoke over two hours.

The question--Does the Treaty meet with the approbation of this meeting?-- was unanimously decided in the negative.

Jacob Broom moved a committee of 9 be appointed to draw up a memorial to be sent to the President of the United States, expressing disapprobation of the Treaty.

The Committee consisted of John Dickinson, James Tilton, Caesar Rodney, Jacob Broom, Archibald Alexander, John James, Joseph Warner, Isaac Starr, Sen. Coram?

The citizens then adjourned to meet at the same place at 5 P.M. on Saturday, August 8.

History 264
Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Sat. August 15,1795

At that meeting, John Dickinson read the report. It was ratified and sent to President Washington. A copy of the report is printed in full, as is the reply of President Washington, which was the same as the letter he sent to the Selectmen of Boston.

****

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Aug. 15, 1795

Christiana Bridge, Aug.8, 1795.

"A Respectable number of the friends to Liberty and the Rights of Man, met at this place, in order to shew their determined disapprobation of the late Treaty, and the conduct of the Senators from this State, which they did in the following manner:

The Effigies of John Jay, John Vining and Henry Latimer, were seated in a cart, their backs foremost, with their names, and last words fixed in their mouths, in the attitude of speaking to each other:

It's true, I am infamous Jay,
Who for Gold, my Country did betray.

You said, the Gold you would divide,
Now we all three, like traitors ride.

It's true, we all have traitors been,
I with the Gold, I'd never seen.

In this position, they were paraded down the Main Street, and across the bridge, followed by a great number of spectators; then returned, and proceeded to the hill above the meeting house, where a gallows and fire were prepared to receive them. They soon disappeared in the smoak and flames of the latter, which may all the enemies and traitors to these United States if not in a material fire may then be annihilated in the fire, flames, and Zeal of Liberty. The business of the day was conducted and concluded with the greatest Harmony.

Long live the
Reppublic.

Note. To preface this description was the following:

Messrs. Brynberg and Andrews:
Please to give the following a place in the Delaware Gazette.

J. F. Pote
C. W. Young
W. H. Conner
Jan. 10, 1941

Fact Book
Chap. VII

STATE BIRD

After having served as a nickname for citizens of Delaware for over a century and a half, the Blue Hen Chicken was adopted as the official State Bird of Delaware on April 4, 1939, by the General Assembly. Its origin is narrated under State Name and Nicknames. In the 1840's a newspaper called The Blue Hen's Chicken, was published by Francis Vincent, later a historian. During the Civil War, a company of Kent County militia adopted the name of "Blue Hen's Chickens." A model of a Blue Hen's Chicken surmounted the flagpole of the Delaware State Building at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and a pair of Blue Hen's Chickens was presented to the Battleship Delaware, when it was put in commission in 1910. When the State Flag was adopted, it was stipulated that the Governor's flag should be carried on a pole surmounted by "a model of a Blue Hen's fighting cock."

J. F. Pote
J. W. Young
January 6, 1941

LEGAL HOLIDAYS

(On all holidays in this list except those preceded by a star, public offices and schools are closed, and no liquor is sold; on holidays designated by a star, public offices are closed but schools hold sessions with appropriate exercises, and stores are usually open)

New Year's Day	January 1
Lincoln's Birthday	February 12
Washington's Birthday	February 22
Good Friday	Last Friday of Lent
Memorial Day	May 30
Fourth of July	July 4
Labor Day	First Monday of September
Columbus Day	October 12
General Election (biennial)	First Tuesday after the first Monday in November
*Armistice Day	November 11
Thanksgiving Day	"When proclaimed"
Christmas	December 25

Saturday afternoons throughout the year, known as Bank Half Holidays, have been written into the State law establishing days of observance. The law also provides that a fine ranging from $10 to $100 may be imposed upon the head of any educational institution who holds school sessions on the day of biennial elections.

Wm. H. Conner
November 21, 1938

History

267

CURRENT FILE

In The Delaware Gazette-Extra- of Wednesday, June 26, 1797 there is published several columns of an expostulatory letter to George Washington, of Mount Vernon, on his continuing to be a proprietor of slaves, by

Edward Rushton

from a pamphlet published in Liverpool in 1797.

****

History

In The Delaware Gazette, May 13, 1797, was printed the following note:

Wilmington

"On Thursday evening last, arrived here, Thomas Jefferson, Vice President of the United States; the following morning he proceeded on his way to the seat of Government."

J. F. Pote
January 16, 1939

History

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CURRENT FILE

List of American Prizes (Ships) - War of 1812.

Niles' Weekly Register, Vol. 3, Pages	Vol. 4, Pages	Vol. 5, Pages
10,	31,	46,
30,	53,	63,
48,	72,	79,
60,	86,	104,
94,	120,	119,
109,	134,	136,
127,	151,	152,
143,	184,	175,
159,	197,	187,
173,	213,	208,
192,	228,	219,
207,	247,	256,
224,	264,	269.
239,	296,	
256,	311,	
270,	340,	
288,	356,	
302,	392.	
319,		
334,		
346,		
366,		
383,		
414.		

Vol. 5, Pages	Vol. 6, Pages	Vol. 7, Pages
303,	71,	15,
336,	150,	118,
367,	215, (see #940),	290.
414.	281,	
	372.	

Vol. 8, Pages

106-113.

J.F.P. 1/18/39

W. H. Conner
January 9, 1939

HISTORY

Extracts from Delaware State Journal (Statesman and Blue Hen's Chicken), Wilmington, Friday, May 29, 1857.

THE STEAM FRIGATE MINNESOTA.--A great number of persons visited this steamer at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, and on board and about the Navy Yard quite a lively scene was presented. The hundreds of visitors found something to admire in the Minnesota at whatever point they would direct their attention.

.....

In addition to the pivot guns, the Minnesota will carry 26 nine inch guns, and 14 eight inch, most of which will be taken on board at the Gosport Navy Yard, where the vessel will touch previous to sailing for China with Minister Reed on board.

.....

At the stern, on this deck, are the apartments of Capt. DuPont, those generally occupied by the Commander having been given up to Mr. Reed.

.....

The following is a list of the officers:

Captain, Samuel F. Dupont; First Lieutenant, Wm. B. Renshaw; second do., etc., etc.

* * * * * * - * * * * * *

THE remains of Dr. JAMES TILTON will be re-interred in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, on THURSDAY, June 4th, 1857, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

The Physicians of the State, and citizens generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

H. F. ASKEW,

W. H. Conner
January 9, 1939

HISTORY
James Tilton

JAS. W. THOMSON,)
) Committee
R. R. PORTER,)

atc

Wm. H. Conner
March 9, 1942

History
New Castle

BRITISH PEACE COMMISSION OF 1778
STAYED AT NEW CASTLE

The British Peace Commission of 1778, consisting of the Earl of Carlisle, William Eden, afterwards Baron Auckland, and George Johnstone, arrived at New Castle on the man-of-war Trident, 64 guns, a few days prior to June 6, 1778. The Trident had arrived at Henlopen on June 1. Some time between the 1st and the 6th, they halted at New Castle, probably the 3rd or 4th. On the 4th, they had sent ahead to Howe in Philadelphia to announce their arrival. On the 6th, they received at New Castle a note in reply from Howe. He was sending an armed sloop to take them to Philadelphia. Apparently all the time the Trident was at New Castle they did not disembark at the town. Of their trip from New Castle up the river to Philadelphia in the sloop, Carlisle wrote that they were troubled because the British did not control the river banks. He wrote further:

"The enemy were suffered to act in the most offensive manner under the guns of our ships of war. No boat was permitted by the inhabitants of either side to approach the shore. No fresh provisions were furnished to the sick. And we as we passed .... were insulted by a party of riflemen who fired several shots at us, which, though striking at too great a distance to occasion the least alarm, yet manifested the malevolence as well as rashness of their intentions."[8]

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The commissioners had a long conference with Lord Howe on the 7th. General Howe had already sailed from Philadelphia, and Sir Henry Clinton, succeeding him as commander, took his place on the commission. Conciliatory bills passed by Parliament had been sent by Lord Howe to the President of Congress, Henry Laurens. Laurens answered, letter received by the commissioners on June 9th. They answered the same day. Congress heard the letter read on the 13th, that is, part of it, a motion being made "not to proceed farther, because of the offensive language." Answer was made by Congress on the 17th---they were disposed to peace only if independence was acknowledged or the British fleets and armies were gone.

The commissioners had to leave Philadelphia before the reply from Congress. They returned on June 16th to the Trident, still lying at New Castle. "The Trident left the Delaware on the 28th and reached New York two days later."

It would thus appear that the commissioners spent a considerable portion of the month of June 1778 aboard the man-of-war Trident, which lay all of this time off New Castle. They were at New Castle for several days before the 7th, and they were there from the 16th to the 28th.

***

"Thomas Robinson, a refugee from Delaware, $628.32." This was relief money given to Loyalists in distress.

273

History
New Castle

Page 91, Secret History of the American Revolution, Carl Van Doren, 1941.

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"There were refugees in Philadelphia (in 1778) from New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland." Page 92, ibid.

Information for above taken fron Secret History of the American Revolution, by Carl Van Doren, 534 pp., The Viking Press, 1941.

J. J. Donohoe
December 29, 1939

Old Swedes Glebe

On May 18, 1703, the record of a transaction between "Anne Stalcop, widow, of Christiana Creek in the County of New Castle in the territories of Pennsylvania and Charles Springer, yeoman, Churchwarden or Trustee for the care and management of the Swedes Church at Christina" was filed.

This indenture witnesses that Anne Stalcop

> "for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and sixty pounds current silver money of Pennsylvania paid by the said Charles Springer-- and likewise in pursuance of a certain agreement* in writing made between John Stalcop, dec'd, her late husband, and the sd. Charles Springer and other churchwardens, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand six hundred ninety and nine -- doth grant, bargain, confirm, sell and release all that certain plantation and tract of land situate, lying and being on the north side of Christina Creek-
>
> beginning at a corner marked Spanish oak; standing near the head of a small branch or Rivulet which divided this from Christian Stalcop's land thence by a line of marked trees which divides this from the Widow Stalcop's land north thirty seven degrees westerly four hundred and sixty perches to a corner marked White Oak, thence by a line of marked trees south fifty-five degrees westerly seventy four perches to a corner stake thence by a line of marked trees which divides this from Samuel Peterson's land south thirty seven degrees easterly four hundred and forty-four perches to a corner stake thence by a line through the middle of the street which divides this from Samuel Peterson's land south thirty four degrees thirty minutes westerly fifty six perches to a corner hawthorne bush standing by Christina Creek side thence down by the side of the creek south forty nine degrees easterly twenty eight perches to the mouth of a small branch or rivulet which divides this from the land of Christian Stalcop, thence up the side of the said rivulet

north forty five degrees easterly one hundred and twenty perches to the first mentioned Spanish oak, containing two hundred and eight acres of land or thereabouts. As also another tract or parcel of land lying back in the woods, beginning at a corner marked White Oak, being a corner tree of Andrew Stalcop's land and from thence of a line north eighteen degrees easterly ninety perches to a corner marked white oak, then by a line north fourteen degrees easterly seventeen perches to a corner post standing about fourteen foot distants of a corner marked hickory and on the northeast side thereof and also near a branch of Rattle Snake Creek, thence by a line dividing this from the Widow Stalcop's land north fifty five degrees westerly three hundred and seventy perches to a corner post standing in a line of Benjamin Stidham's land, by a line dividing this from the said Stidham's Land south fifty degrees westerly one hundred and eleven perches to a corner marked poplar standing by a swamp, thence by a line south forty two degrees easterly fourteen perches to a corner white oak, thence by a line dividing this from land of Andrew Stalcop south fifty five degrees easterly four hundred and six perches to the first mentioned white oak, containing and laid out for two Hundred and seventy two acres, for which last-mentioned tract of land John Stalcop, in his lifetime, did give in exchange unto the Churchwardens of the said church, as aforesaid. Another tract or parcel of land, situate in the Said County of the like quantity of acres and of like value of the last herein mentioned and also half of the Hooke Meadow, situate and lying between the Ferry Point and the Rivulet which divides Christian Stalcop's land and the tract first mentioned herein."

These lands were to be used

"for the benefit and advantages of such minister as shall preach the Word of God there and be approved by the Churchwarden or Churchwardens of the said church for the time being and the Congregation and members of the sd. church or the Major part thereof to inhabit and dwell upon."

It was provided, however, that

"always and nevertheless it is the true intent and meaning of these presents and of the Parties to the same that the Churchwarden on Churchwardens of the sd. Church together and with approbation of the minister thereof shall full power and Absolute

authority and are hereby impowered and authorized to grant, bargain, sell, convey, exchange or dispose of the said tracts of lands and premises with appurtenances and every and any part thereof to and for the benefit, use and advantage of the sd. church."

* The agreement referred to was made between John Stalcop and

"the Reverend Minister Ericus Biorch, Minister of Christeen Congregation, Mr. W. Rollin Stogey, Brewer Senneke, Jacobus V^n^. D^e^ Ver and Charles Springer, churchwardens of the aforesaid congregation."

The land involved in this agreement is described as

"a certain tract or plantation lying and situate upon Christeen Creek commonly called the Old Land, which had been formerly in the possession of Charles Bickering, and which contains about 500 acres."

Stalcop states:

"I, John Stalcop, for a valuable consideration, that is one hundred and sixty pounds of silver money paid in hand and forty pounds silver money to be paid the first of January, next, doth freely sell this aforesaid plantation for church land for a minister to live upon and dispose of what they think fit."

References

Recorder of Deeds Office: Deeds Record G, vol. 1, pp. 576, 579.

ORIGIN OF THE NICKNAME "BLUE HEN'S CHICKENS"

Ware. Passing English of the Victorian Era, London -

Blue Hen's Chick (Devonshire).

A clever soul, e.g., 'You're a blue hen's chick hatched behind the door' - said satirically.

***

Hyamson. A Dictionary of English Phrases. London, N.Y., 1922.

Blue Hen, The: Delaware. The name was derived from the 'Game Cock Regt.' raised in Delaware, which distinguished itself in the War of Independence. One of its officers, Capt. Caldwell, a game-cock fancier, held the view that a true game-cock must be the offspring of a blue hen.

Hence the appellation.

***

Brewer. The Reader's Handbook. Lippincott Co., Phila., 1888.

P. 117:

Blue Hen, a nickname for the state of Delaware, United States. The term arose thus: Captain Caldwell, an officer of the 1st Delaware Regiment in the American War for Independence was very fond of game-cocks, but maintained that no cock was truly game unless its mother was a "blue hen." As he was exceedingly popular, his regiment was called "The Blue Hens," and the term was afterwards transferred to the state and its inhabitants.

Your mother was a blue hen, no doubt; a reproof to a braggart, especially one who boasts of his ancestry.

***

Farmer. A Dictionary of Slang and Colloquial English.

Blue Hen's Chickens.

The inhabitants of Delaware

The nickname arose thus: Captain Caldwell, an officer of the first Delaware regiment in the American War of Independence, was noted for his love of cock-fighting. Being personally popular, and his regiment becoming famous for their valour, they were soon known as game-cocks; and as Caldwell maintained that no cock was truly game unless its mother was a blue hen, his regiment and subsequently Delawareans generally, became known as blue hen's chickens, and Delaware as the Blue Hen State for that reason. A boaster is also often brought to book by the sarcasm your mother was a blue hen no doubt.

***

Reddall. Fact Fancy & Fable. Chi. McCling, 1889.

Blue-hen State. Delaware. This name arose from the fact that cock-fighting was at one time very popular in the State. One of the devotees of this sport, a Captain Caldwell, used to say that no bird could be really game unless hatched by a blue hen.

***

Wheeler. A .... Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction.
H. M. & Co. 1894.

Blue Hen. A cant or popular name for the State of Delaware. This sobriquet is said to have had its origin in a certain

Captain Caldwell's fondness for the amusement of cock-fighting. Caldwell was for a time an officer of the First Delaware Regiment in the war of the Revolution, and was greatly distinguished for his daring and undaunted spirit. He was exceedingly popular in the regiment, and its high state of discipline was generally conceded to be due to his exertions; so that when officers were sent on recruiting service to enlist new men in order to fill vacancies caused by death or otherwise, it was a saying, that they had gone home for more of Caldwell's game-cocks; but, as Caldwell insisted that no cock could be truly game unless the mother was a blue hen, the expression "Blue Hen's chickens" was substituted for "game cocks."

Delaware State Journal, July, 1860.

ORHC.

. Pote
. Young

OUR DELAWARE

This became the official song of the State on April 7, 1925 ; its adoption was sponsored by The author was George B. Hynson (18 --1),

The composer was Will M. S. Brown (18 -1),

Text on p. 281.

Our Delaware
Words by Geo. B. Hynson
Music " Will M. S. Brown.
Pub. by Brown & Edwards music Co.,
Wilmington
Adopted 4/7/1925.

The words of the song are as follows:

Oh, the hills of dear New Castle,
  And the smiling vales between,
When the corn is all in tassel,
  And the meadow lands are green;
Where the cattle crop the clover
  And its breath is in the air,
While the sun is shining over
  Our beloved Delaware.

    Oh, our Delaware,
    Our beloved Delaware;
    Oh, the sun is shining over
    Our beloved Delaware!

Where the wheat-fields break and billow
  In the peaceful land of Kent;
Where the toiler seeks his pillow
  With the blessings of content;
Where the bloom that tints the peaches
  Cheeks of merry maidens share,
And the woodland chorus preaches
  A rejoicing Delaware.

    Oh, our Delaware,
    Our beloved Delaware;
    All the woodland chorus preaches
    A rejoicing Delaware!

Dear old Sussex, visions longer
  Of the holly and the pine,
Of Henlopen's jeweled finger
  Flashing out across the brine!
Of the gardens and the hedges
  And the welcome waiting there
For the loyal son that pledges
  Faith to good old Delaware.

    Oh, our Delaware,
    Our beloved Delaware;
    Every loyal son still pledges
    Faith to good old Delaware!

<u>Our Delaware</u>, copyrighted in 1906, was published by Brown and Edwards Music Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

C.N.Y
1/20/41

Wm. H. Conner
March 2, 1939

282

The Title of Penn's Heirs

Extract from The History of An Old Philadelphia Land Title by John Frederick Lewis. Page 15 to 19.

William Penn, at the accession of William and Mary in 1688, was deprived ~~him~~ of his government ~~and~~ wh. was reannexed the Province to the jurisdiction of New York.

Notwithstanding all the charges against Penn, his friends became active, and upon 20 August 1694, the Crown, by formal Royal Letters Patent, reinstated Penn's government and reasserted the validity of his title. (Minutes of the Provincial Council of Penna. Vol. 1, 472.)

By this time Penn's resources had become crippled. He had often misplaced his confidence and was probably a poor manager. In 1708, he and his son William Penn, Jr., his heir apparent, mortgaged almost his whole estate in Pennsylvania and the three Lower Counties, to Henry Gouldney, Joshua Gee, Sylvanus Grove, John Woods, Thomas Callowhill, Thomas Oade, Jeffery Pennell and Thomas Cuppage, to secure the payment of £6600, within two years with interest, and granted these mortgagees power to sell in default of payment. Penn died at the age of 74, 30 July 1718, and by his will, which was not dated, but which was republished 27 May 1712, devised the Government of the Province, to his friends: the Earls of Oxford, Mortimer, and Poulett, to dispose of it to the Queen or any other person to best advantage they could. He devised all his land in Pennsylvania or elsewhere in America to trustees, to sell sufficient thereof to pay his debts, and then

to convey to the three children of his son William Penn and to his daughter, Mrs. Letitia Aubrey, 10,000 acres each, and finally to convey the residue of his interest in the Province, to the children of Hannah Callowhill, his second wife, in such proportion as she might direct. (General Title of the Penn Family to Pa. (1900) 8, 10, by Cadwalader -- Rawle.)

The Title of Penn's Heirs

After Penn's death, questions arose as to whether the devisees under his will of the Government of the Provinces took as against his heir-at-law; whether he had not already carried out the trust by a contract with the Queen to sell the Government of Pennsylvania; and whether the effect of this contract was not a legal conversion, upon equitable principles, so that his interest therein became the property of his widow. The trustees were afraid to act, except by order of the Court. Suit was thereupon entered, and the Court of Exchequer decreed, 4 July 1727, establishing Penn's will as against the heir-at-law.

Hannah Penn, 18 November 1718 had made disposition of the Province, in accordance with Penn's will, and afterwards, 7 January 1725, had made a new appointment. After her death her surviving children by deed dated 5 July 1727, agreed that half of the Province should be conveyed to John Penn in fee simple, and the other half to Thomas and Richard Penn in fee simple as tenants in common.

The mortgage debt of £6600 having been repaid in full, Joshua Gee and John Woods, the surviving mortgagees, in whom the legal title to the Province had become vested by right of

survivorship, released their interest by Lease and Release, January 13 and 14, 1729.

In 1731, the descendants of Penn by his first wife, Gulielma, released their claims, excepting their own private holdings.

In 1735, Samuel Preston and John Logan, the surviving trustees under Penn's will, likewise released to John, Thomas, and Richard Penn.

In 1743, John, Earl Poulett, son of Earl Poulett, survivor of the devisees of the Government of the Province, surrendered the Government to John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, so that the entire title, both to the soil, and the Government became vested finally in John, Thomas, and Richard.

The three sons had entered into articles of agreement, in 1732, that each, upon his death, would devise his share to his eldest son, in tail-male, with remainder to other sons in like manner.

John Penn died in 1746, unmarried. He devised his share to his brother Thomas for life, with remainder to the first and other sons of Thomas.

Richard Penn died in 1771, and devised his share to his son John for life, with remainder to John's first and other sons in tail-male.

Thomas Penn died in 1775, having limited his share by the provisions of his marriage settlement, to himself for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively in tail-male.

The Declaration of Independence and the Revolutionary War ended the political supremacy of the Proprietaries, and it was manifestly contrary to the policy of any Commonwealth, to allow

the ownership of the soil to remain in a single family. The Assembly took up the matter in 1779, and submitted certain questions to Chief Justice McKean, who answered that in his opinion, the Penn title was absolute and free from trusts for the benefit of the settlers. A Committee of the House was therefore appointed, who took an opposite view, and, while admitting the validity of the Proprietary title, held that it should be considered as a public trust for the benefit of those who had settled in Pennsylvania, and concluded that Penn had no right to reserve quit-rents which were badges of slavery. They recommended that the title to the soil be vested in the Commonwealth and the quit-rents be abolished. Upon 27 November 1779, the Assembly adopted the views of its Committee and passed an Act vesting the estate of the Proprietaries in the Commonwealth and abolishing the quit-rents.

This Act is the basic title of all subsequent conveyances. It sets forth that the Charter was granted Penn, to enlarge the bounds of human society, and for the benefit of the settlers in the Province, and that the claims made by his descendants were inconsistent with the safety, liberty and happiness of that society. By a sweeping exercise of the right of eminent domain, the Act vested the soil of Pennsylvania in the Commonwealth, and committed its disposal to the Legislature, excepting the estates which the Proprietaries possessed in their private capacity. All Quit-rents reserved by the Proprietaries were abolished. The books and papers of the old Land Office were transferred to the officers of the new Government, and an appropriation of £130,000 Sterling was made to the Proprietaries out of regard for the memory of the Founder and for the welfare of his family.

The invalidity of this Act is apparent upon its face. It has been questioned by the ablest lawyers of Pennsylvania, but whatever doubt might have existed as to its legality was finally settled by the fact that the Penn family accepted the appropriation and is now forever barred from questioning the title of the Commonwealth.

cg

James B. Cheyney
April 25, 1940

PETTY BUSINESS VOICES SILENCED

The racuous cries of "Old Iron," "Knives or Scissors to Grind!", "Old Rags and Bones!", have faded out these recent years and the trades have taken on a new form without the earlier distracting boisterousness. The methods of their business have been modernized or the trades themselves have been abandoned. The long depression following the disastrous near panic of ~~November~~ 1929, however, awakened some of the previously hushed cries, for the bread and butter problem turned a few of these merchants or industrialists back to the former vocations.

Possibly the old umbrella man is nearest total eclipse. He was an unkempt individual who patrolled the streets of the city in stormy seasons calling, in almost despairing tones, "Any umbrellas to mend?" About his shoulders was strapped a bundle of handles and ribs of umbrellas, which with a pair of ancient pliers, constituted his material, mechanical equipment. Umbrellas with fractured ribs or broken handles were regarded as worth the cost of "renewals" in early days when the bones from whales were utilized to maintain the spread. Often, too, the family umbrella was much esteemed and was mounted on a staff of some fine wood or topped with an ivory handle. Not much faith was placed in the stability of those strolling mechanics and their greatest trade was in stormy times.

With the coming of less expensive and more durable rain shields the vocation of the menders faded until it has literally gone into discard. In recent years the mender's voice has been seldom heard unless perhaps when hunger pressed he took up his old kit and tried to reawaken his dead business. At best his

traffic was insignificant and it was a rare, lucky day that he could take in more than fifty cents, not more than enough then to pay for worn shoe leather. The "umbrellas to mend" mechanic may be said to have passed from the modern picture.

The knife grinder was the most exalted of any of the group. Originally he carried his emery wheel, mounted on a square tower-like frame which was strapped on his back and geared to a bell so that with every revolution the ringing sound, plus his far carrying call, would apprise housewives of his approach. Those needing his services would appear at their doors and wait and watch him at work - the grinding required but a few minutes. They were doubtless fearful lest the whirling, fast cutting wheel would destroy the temper of their ~~knives of~~ fine steel. It sent fountains of brilliant sparks from the blades which indicated that their fears were being realized.

A matter of family pride required that the carving knife be kept sharp to enable the head of the table to dissect a turkey or wild duck with praiseworthy skill just as casual as if it was just another daily task. Guests usually kept a critical eye on the carving of their hosts and his skill or lack of dexterity was not infrequently the subject of subsequent comment.

The knife grinder of the later days transported his wheel in an ancient wagon drawn by a discouraged looking horse that seemed glad of the rest periods while the wheel was in action. Much of the business eventually went to shops set apart for such grinding, but the few remaining grinders come now in gasoline powered cars in which is installed a small machine shop. They have their routes and customers, as does the milk man, but it

must be said that knife grinding is drifting from the street curb to shops devoted to that and similar lines of trade.

The rag collector still hangs on, but his shout of "Rags! Rags, any old Rags?" has been softened and his presence in the street is no longer annoying. He has discarded the great yawning bag and hook that he formerly carried and has substituted a two-wheeled cart which he pushes about the streets while making his "collections." He pays about three-quarters of a cent per pound for first class waste which is purchased by one of the three or four licensed dealers in such commodities who dispose of them to manufacturers who process them anew and they reappear on store counters in various forms.

Possibly old iron has advanced to the big brackets of petty business. There is always a demand for it, especially in times when there is a war cloud in the skies. Used wrought iron has an especial value in the manufacture of munitions of war. The house-to-house collector sells his scrap iron to one of the three or four licensed dealers in such commodities and it is claimed that their percentage of profit exceeds that of almost all other such "enterprises." The thrifty lad of Wilmington households who formerly gathered the scrap iron casually and carried to his home cache ~~any that he might contact elsewhere,~~ to sell on the eve of a circus coming to town, perhaps would get double the prices paid for old iron half of a century ago.

Old bones have gone wholly into the discard. Whereas they once brought more cash into the coffers of the juveniles of a family than any of the other forms of salvage, they are now burned in the city's incinerator. They have no further uses that formerly gave them a commercial value. They have been

entirely outmoded by chemistry in the manufacture of fertilizers for farm lands.

The more modern of scavengers precede the garbage and waste collectors and before the cans of household scrap are turned into the big trucks they have been carefully searched and every object with a scintilla of value removed for resale. Old papers, tin cans, and bottles are the chief objects of the search and recovery. Bottles are sold to a dealer, who if unable to dispose of them to their original owners, are required by law to break them up. He then may dispose of the fragments to glass manufacturers. The material is like scrap iron, preferable to the new for a useful comeback.

The scavengers who formerly collected canine puer (or excrement) have likewise vanished from the pictures of the other days. Puer was utilized by manufacturers of morocco leather in imparting a certain quality to the skins that was desired and then not otherwise obtainable. Boys, who sought easy profit, were willing to engage in the lowly occupation and gypsys also shared the business with the hobo-like wanderers of the city who patrolled the streets systematically in quest of canine puer.

It was eagerly bought at the local morroco tanneries for from twenty-five to thirty-five cents per bucket until chemicals came to the rescue of leather makers and practically demonstrated a laboratory combination known to the trade as "chrome" (which made half a score of great fortunes in morocco). This put the boys, gypsys and all puer collectors out of business. Consequently the men with heavy canvas bags or buckets and tongue-like devices have long ago gone into perpetual discard.

An elderly informant recalls how carefully he, as a lad, watched the weighing of his iron scrap and bones. The old time dealers were under suspicion that their scales were fixed in their own favor. The claim was perhaps unfounded, but it remains to be reiterated that the dealers and collectors of the articles mentioned were not entirely above turning an "honest" penny through false weights. Possibly that was a custom.

Personal recollections.

Wm. H. Conner
January 4, 1939

HISTORY

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PULASKI AND PORT PENN

Extract from An Address Embracing the Early History of Delaware and the Settlement of its Boundaries and of the Drawyers Congregation, with all the churches since organized on its original Territory, by Rev. George Foot, Phila. 1842. 68 p.

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"This congregation also furnished its portion of talent and effort in securing our Independence.

"Col. Henry Foster had a commission in the army. His wife was Rachel Vandyke. He was a contributor to the building of this house. He resided in Port Penn, in the house now occupied by William Cleaver, Senr., which is said to have been built by Count Pulaski."

Caesar Rodney in "Person."

Thomas, brother of Caesar Rodney, gave his fellow Delawareans the only "portrait" extant of the distinguished signer and Revolutionary patriot in a letter to a kinsman after the death of his brother, and it disputes the accuracy of the pen picture of the signer as seen by John Adams, who described him as a man of rather fragile form, with a head no larger than an apple.

The brother wrote of Caesar Rodney:

> "He was tall, about five feet ten inches in height; his person very elegant and genteel; his manner graceful, easy and polite; he had a good fund of humor, and the greatest talent in the world of making his wit agreeable - however sparkling and severe. He was a great statesman, a faultless public official; just in all his dealings; easy to his family; beneficent to his relatives and kind to his servants, and lived in a generous, social style."

This is perhaps accurate, even though it does not record that Mr. Rodney's head was abnormally small. In quite recent times an alleged "artist" declared that he had a portrait of the Signer from sketches made without Rodney's assent. A local historian purchased the painting, but the artist was tried in the Maryland courts and convicted of palming off a figure painted on a small canvas which he later admitted was neither Mr. Rodney nor a well-executed painting. The discussion over the incident, however, served to exhaust every effort and research that might lead to a portrait of Delaware's distinguished son.

A letter (dated Philadelphia, June 7th 1768) from Caesar Rodney to his brother was the first intimation that the bothersome sore spot on his nose was a cancerous growth. After detailing that one of his chariot horses was taken ill after reaching New Castle from Dover - en route to Philadelphia- and that he had made arrangements for its care and treatment, he hurried on to Philadelphia.

In this letter he expressed his horror that his suspicions were confirmed, and designated the treatment as a dreadful undertaking,

further emphasizing his fear by writing: "It is doubtful if you ever see me in Kent soon - if at all."

> "I got to Philadelphia on Saturday and on Monday applied to doctors concerning the sore on my nose, who all, upon examination, pronounced it cancer, and said that it will be necessary for me to go through a small course of treatment and then to extract it by caustic or cutting it out, all of which to me is a dreadful undertaking and will require so much time that it is impossible for me to determine when you may expect to see me in Kent again - if ever as no doubt it will be attended with danter .."

> "I have a great many friends and advisers; some advice one thing; some another. Some advise me to seek the direction of one man, some another; some to go immediately to England .."

Mr. Rodney, however, who was too busy to go abroad for treatment, remained in this country and was long under the ministrations of noted Philadelphia physicians.

Turning his pen away from his affliction, Mr. Rodney hoped his brother "will not neglect to take the greatest care of the business I left in your charge .. I have no time to say anything more at present" he wrote and added, "but to request you to remember me to Sally and Billy and to give my compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Vining, the Doctor and Mrs. Ridgely, to Sally Ridgely and Sally Carroll, Betsy Fisher and all enquiring friends.

A week later Mr. Rodney had been apprised by the doctors that his case endangered his life, and expressed his fear that there was no chance for his recovery. He wrote, evidently in trepedation:

> "My case is dangerous and what may be the event God only knows. I still live in hopes and still retain my usual flow of spirits."

Mr. Rodney had been fighting for his life against the then regarded incurable affliction eight years before, on July 1-4, 1776, he made his historic ride on horseback to his seat in the Continental Congress in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and by voting made unanimous the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the ayes of thirteen colonies. His cancerous affliction must have developed to the point of extreme suffering, which, added to the intense heat of midsummer

and a heavy storm, made the ride and its patriotic objective the very outstanding achievemnet of American statesmen of the Revolutionary period. Caesar Rodney's Ride with its suffering and exhaustion and its high purpose needs but a Longfellow or T. Buchanan Read to give it place and prominence among the great deeds accredited to the foremost patriots of the formative days of our State and the stormy Revolutionary days.

Caesar Rodney continued his services to the State and colonies eight years longer, his fatal malady being impeded as much as medical science was able to hinder its progress until 1784, when the end came and he found his sufferings stilled by death. He was born in 1728 and was in the prime of his late middle life. His last official act was as Speaker of the Legislative Council when he signed the message of that body in April 1783, he was too ill personally to be at the meeting. His death occurred a few months later, June 26, 1784. More than half his fifty-seven years of life here was devoted to public service - state or national.

Sources: Every Evening, October 30, 1889.
Harper's Encyclopaedia of United States History.

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Ellen Samworth
March 21, 1939

Extracts from "Letters To and From Caesar Rodney" (1756-1785), Edited by Dr. George H. Ryden.

Caesar Rodney, More than a Rider for Liberty.

Popular tradition as often fails to recognize important facts as it overestimates colorful items of historic importance. The signing of the Constitution on December 7, 1787, made Delaware the "First State," of which fact all Delawareans are justly proud, but this act was fraught with no danger. Passing a resolution on June 15, 1776 completing the secession of the "Three Lower Counties from Pennsylvania,"and on the same day giving its delegates to Congress new instructions "to join with delegates from other States to vote for independence, to form a national government, and to conclude treaties with foreign states," made rebels of Delawareans and called for courage in a time of grave danger, putting the leaders in danger as Franklin said of "hanging separately unless they all hung together," yet the people of Delaware were ever ready to "stand in the right with two or three."

Delaware had courageous and intelligent leaders and a people, loving independence, willing to follow. Among her leaders no one is more outstanding than Caesar Rodney whose fame in general opinion may rest on his mad ride to Philadelphia to break the deadlock in the Delaware delegation in the Continental Congress by signing his name and making way for almost unanimous passage of the Declaration of Independence. This ride is visualized today by a reckless rider on a plunging horse in enduring bronze which graces the head of Rodney Square in Wilmington. How many of his fellow Delawareans know how many years of his manhood were devoted to the welfare of his State?

Caesar Rodney was speaker of the last Delaware colonial assembly and took a leading part in bringing complete separation between the government of the Three Lower Counties and Pennsylvania and also complete separation between this one of the Thirteen Colonies and the Government of Great Britain.

How many of us know that he was the most active officer of the Delaware militia at the time that General Washington had his headquarters in Wilmington and that he made the utmost efforts to prevent the British from making a victorious march across our State? He was the President of this State after 1778 and was largely responsible for keeping Delaware loyal to the cause of freedom. He was a member of the Stamp Act Congress in 1765, of the first Continental Congress in 1774, the second Continental Congress of 1775, where his work was far more trying and of equal value though not so spectacular as his famous ride.

From a faithful son staying at home to help his widowed mother run a large farm for the support of the family he was called to be high sheriff of his county for two years, register of wills, deputy recorder, and later recorder of deeds, clerk of the orphan's court, clerk of the peace, third Justice of the Supreme Court for the Three Lower Counties, second Justice of the Court, Co-trustee with John Vining of the Kent County Loan Office from 1769 probably until his death. All these local offices he filled with such fidelity as to establish the confidence of his fellow citizens in his intregrity and devotion to duty.

The House of Assembly of the colonial government consisted of eighteen delegates, six from each of the three counties. It met in New Castle every October from 1704 until 1776. In 1758 Caesar Rodney, then a man of thirty years of age, was a delegate from Kent County

and until 1775 he was a delegate fourteen times. He was elected Speaker four times. In 1769, then speaker, he strove unsuccessfully to secure a law to prohibit the importation of slaves into Delaware. He was the speaker in 1775 when the Assembly adjourned sine die to be succeeded by the State Legislature, constituted in accordance with the first state constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention in September 1776.

Caesar Rodney, [his given name, Caesar, being a family surname not the Caesar of Rome], was a man of such personal character as recommended him for every high office within the gift of the State. His military service began in 1756 on the outbreak of the French and Indian War when he joined Col. John Vining's regiment of Kent County militia and was made captain of a company but saw no active service. He held military positions until he was elected president of the State in 1778. He took an active part in the Revolution. He was one of the three delegates to the First Continental Congress and was reelected in March 1775, in October 1775, in December 1777, and in February 1783 when because of ill-health he never sat in that session.

He was loved for character not for beauty of person. In his diary for September 3, year? Saturday, Mr. John Adams refers to him as follows, "Caesar Rodney is the oddest looking man in the world. He is tall, thin, and slender as a reed, pale; his face is not bigger than a large apple, yet there is sense and fire, spirit, wit, and humor in his countenance. He made himself very merry with Ruggles and his pretended scruples and timidities in the last congress."

Let us go back to the purpose of Major-General Rodney's famous ride. Richard Henry Lee on June 7, 1776 had submitted a resolution for independence to the Continental Congress in session in Philadelphia.

The House of Assembly at New Castle of which Rodney was Speaker or President was in session at this time and gave new instructions to the delegates in Congress permitting them to "join with the other colonies in forming such further compacts --- and adopting such other measures as shall be judged necessary for promoting the liberty, safety, and interests of America, reserving to the people of this colony the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police (is it policy) of the same. The second part of the instructions repeated the order of the previous year, namely that the delegates should maintain the right of the colony to an equal voice in congress with any other province or government on this continent, as the inhabitants have their all at stake as well as others." This resolution which was passed by a unanimous vote, virtually impowered the three delegates to give their assent to Richard Henry Lee's resolution and to the later "Declaration of Independence."

In the light of the resolutions passed by the House of Assembly of Delaware the Three Lower Counties were no longer subjects of the British King and all officials were to consider themselves as officers of the Three Lower Counties, now the Delaware State. For these reasons the Delaware delegates were empowered to vote for Richard Henry Lee's resolution and to sign the Declaration of Independence.

The Assembly of the Three Lower Counties adjourned on June 22 and the Speaker, Major-General Rodney, left for Sussex County where a Tory uprising was threatened. Lee's resolution was on the calendar at the State-house in Philadelphia and Rodney knew that it would be called up, but, in the light of the resolutions passed in the House of Assembly at New Castle, he expected the other two delegates would cast Delaware's

vote in favor of Lee's Resolution and as a militia general he was anxious to investigate the reported Tory movement in his own State. News of this Tory movement even appeared later in a London newspaper to the heartening of the British government. He had been to Lewes and other parts of Sussex County and had returned to his home near Dover.

Lee's Resolution was taken off the table early on July and discussed in committee of the whole house. Nine states were in favor of it with Pennsylvania and South Carolina against it, New York neutral and Delaware not voting because, while McKean followed the voice of the Delaware Assembly and gave an affirmative vote, Read voted negatively and the Delaware vote for Independence was lost. McKean sent a messenger to Delaware to find Caesar Rodney and urge his presence in Philadelphia. He received McKean's message at his home near Dover, took horse immediately and riding all night, reached Philadelphia in time to join McKean in Delaware's vote for independence on the afternoon of July 2, 1776. Thus Delaware was kept in the list of states voting for the independence of the United States of America. Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, and James Wilson, outvoted Humphreys and Willing for Pennsylvania and during the night, while Rodney was riding for independence, the South Carolina delegates decided to disregard their State's instruction and vote for the resolution. The result was that on July 2, 1776, twelve states voted in favor of independence and immediately on the passage of Lee's resolution, Congress began the consideration of Thomas Jefferson's draft of a Declaration of Independence which should announce to the world the Act of Separation, explaining the reasons and forming a piece of propaganda for circulation to gain adherents to the cause both at home and abroad, especially in France.

On July 15, New York voted for Independence making the Act unanimous and as Benjamin Franklin expressed it "All hanging together" so as not to "hang separately."

Caesar Rodney remained in Philadelphia during all the discussion of Independence and of course voted for and signed that immortal paper. During the period of debate he wrote to his brother Thomas one of the few letters written by any member of Congress on that memorable Fourth of July when the Declaration was signed. This letter may be found on page 94 of an interesting volume of letters to and from Caesar Rodney and edited by Dr. George Herbert Ryden, the State Archivist of Delaware.

In this letter to his brother Rodney refers to summoning the members of the Delaware Assembly to meet at New Castle on July 22 for the purpose of winding up the business of the Colonial Assembly and arranging for a Constitutional Convention to form a State government entirely independent of Pennsylvania. Rodney went to New Castle and presided at this last session from July 22 till July 28. Then the Colonial Assembly adjourned forever after providing for the election on August 19 of delegates to the Constitutional to meet in New Castle on August 27.

It can thus be seen how great a service Rodney rendered to the State of Delaware. He presided at the death and burial of the Three Lower Counties on the Delaware and took an active part in the birth of the Delaware State. He wanted to be a delegate from his own county (Kent) but he was to learn that politicians are not always patriots. The conservatives in Kent County were opposed to him and while he was busy in Philadelphia helping to guide the affairs of the new nation he had no opportunity to build political fences in Delaware. His brother Thomas tried to secure his election as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention but did not succeed. Caesar Rodney was a

man who never neglected any duty imposed upon him and his duty lay in Philadelphia with the patriots directing and nuturing the infant Republic. When the Delaware Convention adjourned and the campaign was on to elect the legislature of the Delaware State the Kent County conservatives again prevented his election and in 1777 when the new legislature elected delegates to Congress only one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, George Read, was chosen. Patriots had provided places for politicians, and though Rodney refers in his letters to ungrateful people he was still eager to serve his country, and, being relieved from political duties, he had more time to devote to military affairs.

He was of great assistance to General Washington during his darkest days. We find him recruiting the militia of Kent County and sending southern recruits to Washington as they came in response to his call for aid from the States and during all of his exhausting work he was subject to frequent attacks of asthma and tortured by a cancer that was eating his nose. He was a sick and suffering man yet tireless in his patriotic service.

He was made a Brigadier-General and placed in charge of Trenton and after danger at that post was past he asked to be relieved. His request was granted on one condition, that he would hold himself in readiness to respond should Washington need his aid again.

Much more of Caesar Rodney's service to his native State and to his country can be written but Dr. Ryden has edited the Letters to and from Caesar Rodney which have been published and which give a full and interesting insight into his unselfish life.

After more than a century of neglect due in part to the stress of establishing a stable government in the State which Rodney served, in

part to a lack of appreciation of historic values, and in part to the need of a lapse of time necessary to gain a true perspective by which to measure the worth of men and of events, the life and service of Caesar Rodney is being given its true measure of appreciation.

Consecrated ground now holds his remains, marble marks his resting place. In 1889 a monument was unveiled by Governor B. T. Briggs and consecrated by an oration from one of Delaware's greatest sons honoring his memory. The civic center of the State's Metropolis bears his name, Rodney Square, and on July 4, 1923, a bronze statue showing him riding his rampant horse was unveiled at the head of the civic Square. His State honors itself by his statue in the Hall of Fame of the nation's capital and the enduring spirit that remains is expressed in the words of Emerson as suggested as a fitting inscription for Caesar Rodney's monument.

"Spirit that made these heroes dare
To die - and leave their children free,
Bid time and nature gently spare
The shaft we raise to them and thee."

This paper quoted and written from facts in Letters To and From Caesar Rodney (1756-1784), edited by George Herbert Ryden, Ph. D. University of Penna. Press, Philadelphia, Penna., 1933, 482 p.

Ellen Samworth

J. F. Pote
Aug. 5, 1940

BETSY ROSS MARRIED DELAWARE MAN

"Betsy Ross (Jan. 1, 1752-Jan. 30, 1836). On November 4, 1773, Betsy, the eighth of the seventeen children of Samuel and Rebecca (James) Griscom, eloped to Gloucester, N. J., with John Ross, son of the Rev. Aeneas Ross, of New Castle, Del., and was there married to him. The next May she was disowned by the Society of Friends for marrying out of meeting.

"Ross opened an upholsterer's shop on Arch Street, on the site of what is now No. 239, and the young couple lived on the premises. On Jan. 27, 1776, Ross, then a soldier in the militia, was killed by an explosion of gunpowder on a wharf that he was patrolling. The well-known story of her making the first stars-and-stripes at the behest of Washington, Robert Morris, and George Ross, is based on a family tradition that was first made public by her grandson, William Canby, in a paper that he was permitted to read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in March 1870. That making flags was a part of her business is attested by the minutes of the Pennsylvania State Navy Board, which, on May 29, 1777, ordered the payment to her of £14/12/2 for 'making ships' colours, etc. (Pennsylvania Archives, 2 ser., vol. II, 1874, p. 164), but other documentary evidence has not been found. The stars-and-stripes was adopted as the national flag June 14, 1777, by a resolution of the Continental Congress (Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-89, vol. VIII, 1907, p. 464).

"On June 15, 1777, at Old Swedes' Church, Wicaco, she married Capt. Joseph Ashburn, by whom she had two daughters. The

brigantine Patsy, of which he was first mate, was captured at sea by the British. Ashburn died Mar. 3, 1782, in the Old Mill Prison, Plymouth, England. Word of his death was brought to his widow by his fellow prisoner, John Claypool, who had been a life-long friend of them both. Betsy and he were married May 8, 1783. They had five daughters. Claypool died Aug. 3, 1817."

Note: The Rev. Aeneas Ross, father of John Ross, was a son of the Rev. George Ross, for many years rector of Immanuel Church, New Castle. He was also a brother of George Ross, Jr., Signer of the Declaration of Independence for Pennsylvania.

Bibliography

Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. 16, page 174.

DELAWARE FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT

Notes by J. Sweeney
February 6, 1939

D. Griffith,

Map of the State of Maryland Laid down from an actual Survey of all the principal Waters, public Roads, and Divisions of the Counties therein; describing the Cities, Towns, Villages, Houses of Worship and Other Public Buildings; Furnaces, Forges, Mills, and other remarkable Places; and of the Federal Territory; as also a Sketch of the State of Delaware; shewing the probable Connexion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. By Denis Griffith, 1794. (Published in Philadelphia, by J. Vallance, 1795.)

This map has been published (in reduced form) by the U. S. Constitutional Sesquicentennial Commission with the additional title of "Maryland at the time of the ratification of the Constitution, from 1780 and 1794"; and it is one of a series of eighteen maps depicting the thirteen original States, etc., all of which may be purchased from the Director of the U. S. Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C. (10¢ each?) U. of D. Library has a copy. WDL 2/28/44

The Sketch of the State of Delaware shows roads: Wilmington to New Castle — Christiana and Elk T.; New Castle to Red Lion to head of St. Georges Creek thence straight down paralleling the State line to Middle T. and to Nox T.; Christiana Bridge via Red Lion and St. Georges to join other road at head of Duck Creek, thence one road down State via Salsbury, Dover (hereabout it branches, but again becomes one road about half way between "Motherkill C." and Mispillion River), Lewes T., Indian R., and Dagsbury.

No roads from the Delaware west to St. Johns T., Shanklands (on Gravelly Creek), Douglas's (on Deep Creek), or Lightfoot (on Deep Creek of Nanticoke River). A seemingly unsettled strip from Nox T. down to Cypress Swamp. ("Jones's Creek")

Collated by J. S.

J. F. Pote

March 2, 1939

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HISTORY

Survey Near Charles Springer's Land

From New Castle Surveys. Page 300

"Joseph Hedges haveing formerly obtained two Warrants from the Commiss^{r} of Property, but both for Survey of 100 Acres of Land upon the South side of Red Clay Creeke one bearing date the 8th of ye 9th 1702 ye other the 24th of ye 9th 1702 which was then about Surveyd and returned into the Gene^{ll} Surveyors Office, but that Survey interfereing w^{t} Charles Springers Land I have certifie into the Generall Surveyors Office at Philadelphia that I have this 17th of March 171 3/4 Set to rights the afores^{d} 100 acres off Land Begining at a corner Hickery by Red Clay Creeke and runing up the s^{d} Creeke by ye Seve^{ll} courses thereof N 15 Deg E 26 p^{ch} E 10 p^{ch} NE 100 perch N 36 W 22 p^{ch} N 35 E 26 p^{ch} N 22 W 71 pearch N 52 Degrees West 28 pearch to a new corner white oake standing by the afores^{d} Creeke and from thence by a New line off marked Trees South 40 Degrees West 170 p^{ch} to a corner marked white oake standing by a small Run and from thence by an old Line of marked Trees south 38 Degrees East 110 pearches to the first mentioned corner Hickery and place of Begining containing within these bounds 112 Acres and 122 pearches Surveyd the Day and Year above written."

Geo. Dakeyne Survey^{r}.

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

atc

J. F. Pote
March 17, 1939

Thomas Spry's Land

Extract from Thomas Spry, Lawyer and Physician, Lewis, John Frederick, Philadelphia. 1932. 126pages.

"It is not difficult to identify Spry's plantation in terms of the modern surveys at New Castle. A deed, 6 August 1695, from John White of Philadelphia, to "John Lewden, of Christina Creek, New Castle County, weaver," for 435 acres, called "Fishing Place" on the Southeast side of the southern most main branch of Christina Creek, gives one of the running lines "to a Spanish oak at the head of Spry's run." (Ibid. B 1:177.)" - - - - (see Conrad 2:541)

* * * * * * *

The deed from White to Lewden follows:

Land sold by James White to John Lewden

Know all men by these presents that James White son and heir of John White late of the town of Philadelphia deceased for a valuable consideration to him in hand paid by John Lewden of Christina Creek in the County of New Castle weaver the receipt whereof hee doth hereby acknowledge Hath given granted bargained sold enfeoffed and by these presents confirmed unto the said John Lewden in his actuall possession a certain tract and plantation containing four hundred thirty Five acres of Land called the Fishing place scituate on the South East Side of the southermost main branch of Christina Creek beginning at a corner Spanish oak by the Creek at the mouth of Eilly's run & extending South East by a line of trees one hundred thirty perches to a corner red oak then South East by East by a line of marked

trees 188 perches to a corner white oak then South West by West 92 perches to a corner red oak then West 186 perches to a corner Spanish oak then west and by South by a line of trees 76 perches to a corner black oak then West 66 perches to a Spanish oak at the head of Spryes run and down the run to a Swamp oak at the mouth of it, then over the said brook it takes in sixteen acres of Marsh for Hay, lying on the North side of the said Creek and down the Creek to the place of beginning to have and to hold the said plantation houseing and improvements with the apurtenances and dependencies to the said John Lewden & his heires to the use and behoffe of him his heirs and assigns for Ever And the said James White & his heires the premisses and every part thereof to the said John Lewden and his heires against the said James White and his heires and all other persons whatsoever shall and will warrant and for ever desend by these presents In witness whereof hee hath hereunto sett his hand and seal at New Castle the sixth day of August 1695. James White

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

Mary Parson
Alice White
John Donaldson
Cornel Empson

Acknowledged in open Court held at New Castle the sixth day of August 1695 As witnesse my hand and seal of the County.

F. Pote
W. Young
uary 3, 1941

STATE FLOWER

The Peach Blossom has been the official floral emblem of Delaware since May 9, 1895, when it was adopted by the General Assembly. A number of Delawareans had prior to that time favored the Golden Rod as the floral insignia, but the vote of the schoolchildren of the State was for the Peach Blossom. Up to the early years of this century, Delaware was known far and wide as the "Peach State," because of the bountiful crops shipped from its many orchards. In time, other States surpassed Delaware in this respect, after the "peach yellows" and other diseases had wiped out the orchards. The Delaware apple has supplanted the peach. The fruit is still raised in quantity, and during the spring visitors from other States drive through Delaware to enjoy the display of pink blossoms. If proper timing is made, the pink and white apple blossoms may also be viewed with the peach flowers.

. F. Pote
. W. Young
an. 3, 1941

Fact Book
Chapter VII

STATE TREE

American Holly, known botanically as Ilex opaca Aiton, was designated as the official State Tree by an act of the General Assembly on May 1, 1939. Often called Christmas holly, its abundant growth in lower Delaware, particularly in the vicinity of Ellendale, has furnished work to many persons prior to the holiday season. The branches are gathered during the day and made into wreaths and other designs at night. The Delaware holly industry has yielded as high as $300,000 annually. Although it sometimes attains a height of one hundred feet and a trunk diameter of four feet, Delaware holly rarely exceed sixty feet in height and a trunk diameter of twenty inches.

STATE NAME AND NICKNAMES

DELAWARE (Del--a--wâr,) often slurred into Del--a--wur by its natives, was officially adopted as the name of the State in the Constitution of 1776, when it was declared to be THE DELAWARE STATE. The name was first applied to a cape at the entrance to Delaware Bay--Cape la Warre (now Cape Henlopen) -- by Captain Samuel Argall, in 1610, in honor of Sir Thomas West, Lord de la Warre, but was later extended to the Bay and River, and to the Indians who lived on their shores. Lord de la Warre never saw the Bay, River, or State which bear his name. In course of time, the area which now comprises the State was referred to as the Territories-on-the-Delaware, and then, as the Three Lower Counties-on-the-Delaware. When Independence was secured, the more cumbersome title was dropped, and it became THE DELAWARE STATE. The present official title of STATE OF DELAWARE was adopted in the second State Constitution (1792).

Three nicknames have been used to identify Delaware. They are The First State, the Blue Hen State, and the Diamond State. All are in use at the present time, and are employed indiscriminately.

The First State is a nickname symbolic of the fact that Delaware was the first of the Thirteen Original Colonies to ratify the Constitution of the United States (December 7, 1787). This act gives Delaware representatives precedence at parades and official functions, and traditionally awards her the first star, next to the staff, in the blue field of the Stars and Stripes.

The use of Blue Hen State as a nickname for the State, and Blue Hen's Chickens as a nickname for its citizens originated in the Revolutionary War. The story is that members of Captain Jonathan Caldwell's company of Colonel John Haslet's Delaware Regiment took with them to camp some Kent County gamecocks, said to be of the brood of a famous blue hen. These gamecocks showed great prowess and fighting spirit, and the same qualities developed among the soldiers of this and later regiments, including the famous Delaware Line. Delaware soldiers were soon nicknamed Blue Hen's Chickens and Blue Hen's Chicks, and the State itself was dubbed The Blue Hen State.

The nickname, The Diamond State, came into popular use in the latter half of the 19th Century. Thomas Jefferson once referred to Delaware as "a jewel among the States," but the first use of "diamond" appears to have originated with a Delaware poet, John Lofland, the Milford Bard, who wrote, in 1847, that "Delaware is like a diamond, diminutive, but having within it inherent value."

History

Wm. H. Conner
Dec. 1, 1938

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, July 1, 1797:

Notice

All persons holding Land comprised in the Patent formerly granted by Francis Lovelace, Esq, to Tynean Stidleave, and more particularly those immediately concerned in the Ejectments lately brought by Matthew Crips, are requested to meet at Jesse Harris' tavern, on Seventh Day, the 8th of next mo. at 3 o'clock, P. M. in order to consider and determine some matters of importance, which will then and there be laid before them.

6th mo. 30, 1797.

(See Judge Rodney's article on Settling Penn's Claims.)

J. B. Pietuszka
Victor Miller
March 22, 1940

History

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STUYVESANT'S PROPOSAL FOR THE RETURN OF FORT CHRISTINA

Governor Stuyvesant proposed to return Fort Christina to the Swedes half an hour after its surrender, and after the Swedish soldiers had marched out of the fort. This aroused the suspicion of Governor Rising and other Swedish officials; the Swedes hesitated in accepting the proposal.

The incident is described as follows:

> "In the year 1655, the 15th of September, Peter Stuyvesant, with his officers and entire council came to me, Johan Rising, in Fort Christina ... and presented an unexpected proposition, namely, if I would let our people go again with the flag and occupy the fort and places all the way from Christina Kill (Wilmington, up the Delaware) and let the Hollanders occupy what there was below (Christina Kill) and assure him that the Swedes would never complain about it, but live together (with the Dutch) in good friendship - the country being large enough for both - and we should make an offensive and defensive league."

Minutes of the Council for considering Stuyvesant's proposition, September 16, 1655.

There were arguments against returning Fort Christina to *the Swedes. Gregorius Van Dyck, the Dutch Vice-Director, stated* that:

> "In consideration of the above mentioned reasons, /and/ of the condition of the country /I/ agree with the rest. The surrender was on favorable terms (Stuyvesant now tries to entice us to go into /the fort/ again), our superiors will have injury and disgrace through it, it is therefore best to stand by the capitulation."

Report of the Proceedings of the Council, September 16, 1655.

The reasons of not accepting Stuyvesant's offer are summarized by Rising as follows:

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(1) They had no authority to make an offensive and defensive league with him without the knowledge of their superiors, furthermore it would not be advisable as the Indians had attacked New Netherland while the savages were friendly to the Swedes. (2) They could not guarantee that no trouble would arise from the hostility, attacks and affronts he had made against the colony. (3) It was not to their honor to reoccupy the fort. (4) All pretensions to damages would be waived. (5) They could not subsist in the colony since the provisions were gone, most of the cattle butchered and plantations ruined and their credit with the English destroyed.

Rising's Journal

Source: The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, 1638-1664 (1911), vol. II, pp. 611-13.

OK.

J. B. Pietuszka
Victor Miller
March 26, 1940

STUYVESANT'S "SILVER LEG"

In 1643 Petrus (Peter) Stuyvesant was appointed governor of Curacao, and adjacent islands, which were then in the posession of the Dutch. The following year Stuyvesant made an attack on the island of St. Martin, in the group of Leeward Islands, then belonging to the Portuguese, intending to capture it. During the unsuccessful siege (April 16, 1644) he was wounded in the leg by a cannon ball. The wound was so severe that the leg had to be amputated.

From that incident has arisen the question as to which leg Stuyvesant lost - whether it was the right or the left?

Searching through the records of authorities as to the life and history of Petrus Stuyvesant, we find that it is generally held that Stuyvesant lost the right leg. The most conclusive authority on this subject is the Dictionary of American Biography, which on page 187, of vol. XVIII, states that

> "It was in this affair (the siege of St. Martin) that Stuyvesant was shot in the right leg, which was afterward amputated (above the knee) and buried at Curacao and not in Holland, as hitherto claimed (Stokes, VI, 64, under 1645)." Stuyvesant went to Holland "to have an artificial limb supplied, referred to afterwards as his 'silver leg' on account of its adornments (silver bands)."

From a picture in the book entitled, Howard Pyle, A Chronicle (1925), by Charles D. Abbott, in the reproduction of painting, facing page 112, it is evident that Stuyvesant's right leg was artificial.

It is unfortunate that the author, Hendrik Van Loon, in his book, Life and Times of Pieter Stuyvesant (1928), could not be more explicit when he wrote:

> "Every child knows (?) that the last of the Dutch governors (Petrus Stuyvesant) had only one leg. But which of the two legs was missing? We have no pictures showing the Director full length. (Howard Pyle painted one). His contemporaries were silent upon the subject. A few years ago during repairs made in the vault underneath the church of St. Mark's in the Bowery the coffin of His Excellency (Stuyvesant) was discovered and an examination was made of the contents. The Lord General was still in an obstinately good state of preservation and then at last it was discovered which of the two legs had been smashed by the Portuguese cannon ball."

But he failed to mention which leg Stuyvesant lost? However, the sources quoted establish the fact that it was the right leg.

Sources: Dictionary of American Biography (1936), vol. XVIII, p. 187; Peter Stuyvesant (1893), pp. 58-59; Life and Times of Pieter Stuyvesant (1928), pp. 10-12; Howard Pyle, A Chronicle (1925), p. 112.

J.F.Pote

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From his paper: Government-State

WHIPPING POST

"When the Constitutional Convention was formulating the 1897 Convention, a newspaper in Chester, Pa. had an editorial item 'they hoped their little sister state would abolish three hangovers from barbarism, the court of chancery, the pillory and the whipping post.'

'All three were tenaciously retained, though the pillory was abolished by a law of March 20, 1908. (Date was 1905 R.G.Caldwell)

The whipping post is still used. 'An old law still on the statute books prescribes that the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted publicly by strokes on the bare back, well laid on.'

In New Castle County the cat-o'-nine-tails is used; in Kent County a raw-hide thong. And in Sussex County a hickory switch or rod to supply the lashes."

Reference: Chancellor Nickelson.

History: 20th Century
Note Drawer 320

Folklore and Legends

J.Barton Cheyney,

November 23,1936.

Naming the Doughboy.

There are almost innumerable explanations of the origin of the term applied to American soldiers during the World War, "Doughboy" was not accepted until the men "over there" had been called "Sammies" which drew protests no less boisterous and insistant than did "Yanks." The latter name failed to stick at all and eventually came the more euphonious "Doughboys". The name actually applied to only infantrymen but it generously expanded so as to include all branches of service. Whence came the name? An old non-commissioned officer long in the service, insists that "Doughboy" applies to old days when the infantry preparing for parade used flour to whiten the stripes on their blue trousers. A dissenter, with equal claim as an authority, holds to the belief that "Doughboys" was the logical cognomen for infantry marching on soggy roads because they churned up the mud until it was doughlike. Others of more directly practical mental trends jokingly declare that American soldiers in the World War might have taken the name "Dough Boys" for the reason that the Secretary of War, -the head of the War Department was a Baker. There are evidences that the name was used both in the Civil War when infantry soldiers wore large globular buttons which by some indefinite reason suggested the boiled dumplings of raised dough served to men behind the guns.

REFERENCE: Newark Delaware Post. - Date?

Hearing 20th Cen 2 typed

Submitted by James R. Allen

March 19, 1937

The Drafts of the World War

The drafts for conscription of men for the army during the World War were conducted by the War Department at Washington. The first registration of men for service was held on June 5th, 1917, in every county throughout the United States. In counties with large cities and dense population, such counties were divided into districts. The highest number recorded in any district was the highest number placed in the bowl from which the numbers were drawn.

The first draft, or drawing, was held on July 21, 1917 in the City of Washington. The first number drawn was 258 and the last number drawn was 3217. The drawing closed at 2:18 A. M. July 22, 1917. The first call for examination for the service was made on August 2, of that year. Other calls were made as the needs of the service demanded.

The next registration was held on June 5, 1918, and the draft held one month later. The calls for service were made in a similar manner to those of the previous year.

Reference: Evening Journal July 21, 1917

Personal war records.

J. F. Cuningham
Sept. 9, 1937

Lewes 322
State Drawer: History: 20th Century
(Can in town for copy)

Laws relating to De Vries Monument and Zwaanendael House.

Laws of Delaware, Vol. 23, Ch. 17 - Act of March 30, 1905.

"An Act providing for an appropriation of Five Hundred Dollars to erect a monument to Commemorate the First Settlement in Delaware, at Lewes, Sussex County.

. . . That a joint committee consisting of Preston Lea, Governor, representing the State and Charles B. Lore, Ebe W. Tunnell and George W. Marshall, Representing the Historical Society of Delaware, together with an auxiliary committee consisting of Harry V. Lyons, Louis W. Mustard, Hiram R. Burton, Charles H. Maull, John M. Richardson, James Thompson, John P. Virden, Clinton Long, William P. Orr, Elijah J. Morris, Joseph Martin, Robert C. Chambers, William R. Messick, David H. Hall and Robert Arnell, be and is hereby appointed to erect a suitable monument to commemorate the first settlement of colonists in this State at Fort Oplandt at or near the town of Lewes, Sussex County, and the sum of Five Hundred Dollars is hereby appropriated for that purpose, said sum or so much of the same as shall be necessary, to be expended under the direction of said committee."

Laws of Del., Vol. 36, Ch. 71 - Act of May 6, 1929.

"Whereas, the year 1931 is the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the first settlement upon Delaware soil, which settlement made by the Dutch near the present site of Lewes (which they called Swaanendale or Valley of the Swans and the River Hoornkill for the town of Hoorn, in Holland) led directly, throughout the struggle between nations and individual claimants for possession of the land, to Delaware becoming an independent Colony and State instead of a part of some other Commonwealth, . .

." etc. It was enacted that the Governor be authorized to select a Committee of seven to prepare plans for a fitting celebration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary. Also authorized the sum of $5000. for defraying the expenses of the Committee.

Laws of Del. Vol. 37, Ch. 30 - Act of March 30, 1931.

Authorizes the Governor to select a Committee of three citizens of Lewes, whose duty it shall be to have repairs made to the De Vries Monument at Lewes; and to provide a fence or railing around it. $750. appropriated.

Laws of Del., Vol. 37, Ch. 31 - Act of April 25, 1931.

Authorizes the Governor to select a commission of 7 residents of the State to be known as the Lewes Tercentenary Commission, (terms 7 years; the term of one member to expire each year; vacancies to be filled by the Governor), to provide a site for the reproduction in reduced size of the town hall of the town of Hoorn in Holland. The price of the site not to exceed $5000. The sum of $65,000 was appropriated for land, building, and the celebration. The building to be under the control of the Commission.

Laws of Del. Vol. 38, Ch. 65 - Act of May 26, 1933.

Places the De Vries Monument under the care of the Lewes Tercentenary Commission.

L. Miller
October 31, 1938

The Waldenses in New York and Delaware in 1656

On Dec. 25, 1656, about one hundred and sixty-seven Waldensian colonists left Holland for America on three ships, the Prince Maurice, the Bear, and the Flower of Guelder. The Bear and the Flower of Guelder arrived safely at New Amsterdam, but the Prince Maurice, which had been separated from the other two during a storm after a long voyage, was wrecked off the southern coast of Long Island near the present Fire Island inlet.

Later a vessel was chartered, and the first group of settlers consisting of from 125 to 180 emigrants, left on April 17 for the Delaware River. They landed in New Castle April 21, 1657. (The Waldenses were Italian Protestants, who for centuries have inhabited the valleys of Premonte, between Turin and Modane, close to the French frontier).

The Italians in America Before The Civil War. Giovanni Schiavo. Published under the auspices of the Italian Historical Society, by the Virgo Press, N. Y. & Chicago, 1934, p. 137.

L. M.

James B. Cheyney
June 4, 1940

NEWSPAPER HISTORY

OLD "NEIGHBORHOOD" IN WILMINGTON

Prior to the Civil War period when the city of Wilmington was still in the swaddling clothes of infancy, there were a few sections that bore distinctive, self-explanatory local titles as though they might have possessed a separate entity from the parent Wilmington. In later years Wilmington has become more closely and firmly amalgamated and the names of the little settlements - mere building operations - have been discarded and forgotten. But they were as well known to the previous generation of Wilmingtonians as is the name of the city itself. And, one could almost determine the social status of men or women by knowing from which of these settlements within the city's boundaries they hailed from.

The oldest of these communities was Brandywine Village, now the Ninth and most populous ward of Wilmington, which gradually emerged from Brandywine Hundred farms and further back than the opening years of the Eighteenth Century. The fact that the Brandywine was the center of a large and highly prosperous milling industry probably is accountable for the founding and the steady, never retrograding, growth of the village that formerly nestled closely along the northern bank of the Brandywine from Market Street eastward.

Possibly its real beginning may be attributed to the mills which required constant attention as they ground grists day and night, and the convenience of the employees doubtless explains the houses assembled in The Village more than two centuries ago. Then came the mill owners themselves and

built handsome and spacious residences on Market Street, which with ~~likewise~~ men of wealth and high standing in the community erecting sumptuous homes on the opposite side of the stream, brought to that community recognition as the center of social life and culture and wealth. Brandywine Village was indeed the first of the suburbs in which society took on an organized grouping. It was the "Mayfair" of Wilmington until the middle period of the Nineteenth Century.

Despite innumerable invitations to join the sisterhood of Wilmington wards, the village preferred to remain a separate unit until 1869, when an act of the General Assembly legislated it into full standing in municipal government.

The venerable village can prove by its buildings that it was middle-aged when the Battle of Brandywine was fought in 1777.

An old tavern, which eventually took the name of New Jersey Inn, seems to have been the popular stopping place for travelers and drovers long before Green Tree Inn, latterly known as Brandywine Village Inn, had displayed its sign on the north side of the King's Highway.

The date of its opening is supposed to have been 1790, which cannot be far amiss for razing the house in 1932, unearthed a huge chimney place in the cellar, wide and deep, where in spits or cranes or other gadgets of the time, half bullocks, whole pigs and sheep were roasted. They were the implements through which landlords of the early days of our country demonstrated the generousness of their hospitality.

The old Academy building still stands as a tribute to

the interests of the early residents in education. It was sponsored by seventy citizens who subscribed about $480. for the erection of the building, which was formerly opened to the children of the community in 1799. The structure is still sturdy, showing no signs of decrepitude from its long service, and as branch of the Wilmington Free Library, is still utilized for educational advancement.

What was originally an old log cabin on Market Street built more than 200 years ago, has within recent years been incorporated in the store that has been the property of the ancestors of Charles M. Grubb, its present occupant for more than a century.

One of the diversions of the early village folks was to assemble on summer afternoons at "The Rocks," foot of Buena Vista Street, to see the fishermen returning with their catches which were large in those days when fish swarmed all the waterways in the State. Another outlet for the "pent up" villagers was the old town pump on Market Street, which was the rendezvous on spring and summer evenings, for men and women who gathered in friendly converse and rehearsed local gossip or small talk. Occasionally there crept in bits of information as to the doings of the outside world. The town pump was not only the source of water supply to the smaller homes; it was also the publicity center of "Brandywine Village."

The place grew very slowly during its first century but it was not until a stable bridge connected it with Wilmington that it showed such activity in development. The original crossing between the banks of the Brandywine was a

rather insecure looking ferry, which seemed to have gained much free publicity from the fact that Washington drove his great chariot and four on the slight looking structure and landed safely without mishap. It was often recalled in support of stories of Washington's widely diverse talents that when one of his high bred leaders was fareful of the fragile ferry, refusing to go on, Washington in person took the reins.

The "firey steed" reared and snorted and the President's coachman jumped from his seat and grabbed the bridle of the scared animal, but Washington sure of his ability to meet the situation called to the man: "Don't touch that horse, sir!" and the animal submitted to the will of the great man on the box.

There were not more than 1,200 residents in the "Village" at the time of its coming into the city of Wilmington and it was not until the Brandywine was bridged at Washington Street in the eighties, that its growth became rapid until it has covered many of the beautiful elevations with costly and artistic homes and houses for these of more moderate means.

Baynard Field bears the name of the individual who was prominent in the development of the farm acreage into a community of more than twice its population as cited above. He gave liberally of his land for a pu lic play and recreational ground, a sports field and stadium.

The big square mansion built by Joseph Tatnall, of Brandywine granite, and four of its duplicates remain as reminders that the row was the original "Mayfair" of Wilmington and their owners and occupants among the wealthiest of the Colonial patricians, scholars, gentlemen and industrialists.

The Tatnall residence, 1803 Market Street, was the center of much activity in the Revolutionary days. The battle which afterwards was fought at Chadd's Ford was planned in the Tatnall home where were entertained Washington's staff officers, and after the "Bull Run of the Revolution," British soldiers were the unwelcome guests of Friend Tatnall. General Lafayette, wounded at Birmingham Meeting, was brought to the Village for doctor's and nurse's ministrations.

Other big houses in the Village were occupied by another of the Tatnalls, son of Joseph, the Leas and Prices - all wealthy millers, who lived rather lavishly for those days, especially for Quaker folks.

Aside from the flour mills, 13 of them when the business was at its peak, there was comparatively little industry in Brandywine Village. In later days, Arlington Mills manufactured cotton goods; in still more recent times other plants, half a dozen in all, have found the Ninth Ward well adapted to their needs.

The spiritual welfare of the Villagers has been given proper emphasis in the expansion of the Ninth Ward. One of its oldest houses of worship is St. Johns' P.E. Church, which has a commanding position in the community and which in 1935 became the Cathedral of the Diocese of Delaware, the Ecclesiastical seat of government. The church, church house, and group of buildings of St. Johns' are imposing and attractive.

An early contemporary of St. Johns' is the Brandywine M.E. Church, a near neighbor of the former. The Methodists perhaps lead other denominations in membership and churches. They have

in addition to the one cited above, the Mc Cable Memorial, Eastlake, Trinity, Kingswood, with sister churches of the faith designated "Methodist Protestants," The Peninsula and the First. The Lutherans worship in the Trinity.

The Presbyterians have two churches; the Hanover, and Eastlake. The former was one of the group of three Wilmington Presbyterian churches within three squares of the center of the city, and of one another, but all have shifted their locations. Hanover, going to the attractive site at Eighteenth and Boulevard, "Christ Our King," invites commmnicants of the Catholic Church and the First Baptist Church preaches the doctrines of that denomination.

There are besides smaller sectarian units with less conspicuous houses of worship, but equally zealous in the cause of Christianity.

The Village came into the City of Wilmington partizanly unsophisticated and free from political guile. The first election returned Christopher Febiger (Republican) as Councilman by one majority and at the same time elected Edward Johnson (Democrat) his conferee, by three majority. In later years, however, the Ninth Ward has a pronounced yen for G.O.P. rule and in the eighties elected Dr. Evan G. Shortlidge, Mayor of Wilmington -- the highest compliment the city has paid her young but biggest municipal unit.

Brandywine Village has tried to drop the Village but has found the usage difficult to eradicate and it probably will cling to the community many years to come. It is phat and appropriate.

The Ninth Ward is an ideal community -- no slums, no mentally or morally dark places, normally no poverty. The dwellings are almost all new and modern and the residents contented with the beauty of the village and the serenity of all about them. Perhaps before the lapse of another century the Ninth Ward will be but little less populous than the entire City of Wilmington was in 1930.

It is one of the two ways remaining open for the expansion of Wilmington.

Old Church was the name applied to a comparatively small area of Wilmington, which as may be guessed, adjacent to Old Swedes Church at the foot of Seventh Street. In Civil War times -- indeed, before and after -- Old Church was the toughest part of the city. The ancient Church had fallen into disuse and neglect and with its influence gone, lawlessness, rowdyism and riotous conduct seemed to have had full sway. The youths and middle aged appeared to be beyond police restraint and occasional visits from the rough and tough elements from other sections were counted on as sure challenges for riotous outbreaks. The Old Church Rangers were hopelessly bad gangsters, and when in conflict with other neighborhood groups, cobblestones, brick-bats and clubs came into promiscuous use. The Rangers boasted that they were the toughest, roughest fighters in the city and the claim was never refuted. Innumerable rum mills in the section sold cheap liquor which may have stimulated the Rangers to be on their toes ready for an offensive or defensive attack at any time or place. Conditions were so bad that the better classes were glad to move out of Old Church to more peaceful neighborhoods.

Old Church was bounded by the P.W.& B. Railroad and the Brandywine Creek with Sixth Street as its southern boundary, reaching no further west than Lombard. With the restoration and reopening of Old Swedes and the subsequent establishing of the People's Settlement, the outer rim of this fighting zone and the opening of Kirkwood Park along the Brandywine, the reformation of "Old Church," was soon accomplished and today the section has entirely lived down its past and is back into the neighborly activities of the ancient house of worship. It has become the habitation of orderly God fearing people, happy in their homes, proud of the fine public school almost at their doors and with sports fields open to their children. Grateful too for the People's Settlement and its uplifting influences for the religious services at Old Swedes by a

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worthy servant of the Lord. Old Church's transformation demonstrates the reformative power of good over evil.

Forty Acres obviously took its name from the area of a tract of farmland at Delaware Avenue and Du Pont Streets, near the site of the B & O Railroad Station, flaring to the north and west. For many years after acquiring its local designation it remained sparsely settled until the opening of the Wilmington City Passenger Railway for travel in the early sixties. Soon after easy transportation was provided for householders. Forty Acres was built up with fine houses and its early nickname is lost to memory except to the oldest citizens of the present day.

Forty Acres was also attached to the tract of land extending southeastward from Delaware Avenue and Du Pont Streets which was often and more properly designated as McDowellville, taking its name from Alexander McDowell who long carried on as a cooper in a shop of his own in the neighborhood. That was in the days when kegs and similar containers for powder were manufactured of wood by hand. McDowellville, like its neighbor long ago emerged from a cow pasture into an attractive section of Wilmington, and those living in former McDowellville are possibly unaware that such a title was once attached to their home sites and as well-known as was the name of the street that passed their doors. It is doubtful if any citizen of 1936 could recall the boundaries of forgotten McDowellville.

Hedgeville might have disputed with "Old Church" for the uneviable notoriety of being the most unruly and roughest section of Wilmington of the sixties and later. It acquired its name not from any form of fencing but from the Jacob Hedge, who ventured into "the wilds" of the Eleventh Ward during the Civil War and erected himself a fine house of Maryland Avenue, besides building a number of smaller homes which he sold promptly. Hedgeville began at the triangular intersection of Maryland Avenue and Chestnut Street, and included the tract

between the avenue and the railroad, extending westward to the machine shop formerly owned and operated by the Betts Company. Shipley Run crossed Maryland Avenue on its way to the Christiana Separating Hedgeville from the rest of the city. The Maryland Avenue sidewalk was carried across a small wooden bridge that was called "little arch." Abutting the bridge was a small frame building in which Hanover Presbyterian Church established a Sunday School. This was known as "little arch school." Shipley Run was completely sewered many years ago and the fact that it used to go wild and flood part of Hedgeville is entirely forgotten as is the fact that a portion of the city was locally known as Hedgeville. The mythical Hedgeville in later years attracted large numbers of emigrants from Poland, who established a community of their nationals in the southwestern section of Wilmington, where they have their church and schools, theatre, club and in fact almost a local municipal unit of their own, a bit of modern Poland transplanted to the shores of the Delaware.

Browntown was Hedgeville's next door neighbor to the south and west. The name was applied directly after the Civil War when Dr. John A. Brown established himself there as the owner of a sanitarium erected on a considerable tract of land he purchased. Wilmington was then in the midst of an expansion period and the sites were purchased, and houses built soon after it was offered for sale. Dr. Brown came to Wilmington from Rhode Island, and with him came the rumor that he had participated in a revolt against the government of Rhode Island, known as Dorr's Rebellion, a small unsuccessful protest against the alledged misuse of the governmental power. He had practiced medicine in his native state and obviously took a prominent part in politics. Dr. Brown was well advanced in years and when he came to Wilmington writers record him as tall and commanding in physique with a long flowing snow white beard.

The South Side was exactly at the opposite end of the city to Brandywine Village and also by a river -- The Christina. It was hardly large enough to

dignify with any name until after the Civil War, with the coming of manufacturing plants the section took on some activity and with the erection of Third Street Bridge its future assured. Extensive building operations were unfortunately checking with the coming of the 1873 panic and left the little community almost stranded. It eventually recovered from the depression and in recent years went forward steadily and became a community of modest homes, occupied by workers employed in some of the manufacturing plants in that section. Its residents and property owners insistently charged for many years that the South Wilmington's development was retarded by municipal indifference to its needs.

James B. Cheyney
April 18, 1940

NEWSPAPER HISTORY
335
Encyclopaedia File

WILMINGTON'S FIRST POST OFFICE

Joseph Bringhurst, the first postmaster at Wilmington, established the first post office of the organized U. S. Government, in the building on the southwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets (No. 317 under the present numbering) in 1790. He was a Philadelphiachemost and came to Wilmington during the cholera epidemic that carried off hundreds in the Quaker City. He perhaps feared the infection and found in the rush of demands for medicine here a sense of duty to open a store for compounding doctors' prescriptions.

There was but one other drug store in Wilmington at that time which was owned and conducted by a woman. It, too, was on Market Street, the next corner below Fourth Street. The obstinacy of the Wilmington epidemic induced Mr. Bringhurst to take up the mortar and pestel and supply medicine to the patients and their families.

He leased the property at the corner of Fourth Street and when in 1790, President Washington appointed him postmaster of Wilmington, he occupied a small room at the rear of his store and there sorted and delivered the letters and papers to the 2,300 Wilmingtonians of that period.

The first post office building was the outstanding structure in the then business center of Wilmington and later became quite noted among antiquarians, not only as the first post office in the metropolis of Delaware, but as the oldest drug store (as this is written in 1939) in this country. It is the oldest business house in Wilmington and has been ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ operated as a drug store for almost 150 years (until 1939) by descendants of Joseph Bringhurst, the founder.

It was also the store of Ziba Ferris of the distinguished family of that name who had won a high standing in the jewelry business and as the makers of grandfather clocks in the early days of the last century. Joseph ~~Fatzzit~~ Bringhurst married Deborah Ferris soon after settling here. She occasionally served in handing out mail to patrons of the office in the absence of her husband.

President Washington commissioned Mr. Bringhurst in 1790 (or thereabouts, for the date is not definitely stated in any of the records of the office). The postmaster and his gracious Quaker wife were quite able to conduct the business of the office which perhaps averaged less than 100 letters a week, even in the busiest period. The total of the first year's business was $200. As the postal service of those times had not been regarded as a political plum to go to the most adroit of vote getters, Mr. Bringhurst continued in the office until 1823, a period of thirty-~~three~~ years which still remains the record for the continuity of service at the post.

Previous to the action of the Continental Congress in declaring itself independent of the Mother Country, mail was distributed by the Royal Mail - the profits, if any, going to the agent here for the British King George III. The actual service was performed by the Roche City Dispatch. The London government reserved the right to read letters or any printed matters passing through the mails as part of its safeguarding against the distribution of disloyal sentiments.

However, this did not seem offensive for there was not much letter writing in those days because of the high cost of postage. Letter postage was rated then by distance and there being no

envelopes, the letters were indifferently sealed and easily opened and read and then resealed. It was not until Mr. Bringhurst's retirement from the postal service that a letter carrier was employed by the citizens. He, Benny Blackstone, employed a leather pocket or bag and knowing the homes of practically every citizen, he delivered the letters and was paid a small fee by the recipient. Quasi postmasters who earlier assumed the task unofficially carried the letters about in their hats or pockets handing them to their addressees as they met them on the streets. They kept the letters otherwise in their shops or offices, probably locked in a desk.

Postmaster Bringhurst's successor Nicholas G. Williamson, a lawyer held office for almost two decades. He moved the mails to the corner of Third and Market Streets and a later successor established the post office at the opposite corner of the same street. The post office hung closely in that section of Market Street for a number of years until a venturesome postmaster took it almost into the country - Market Street above Eighth or Ninth - but it soon returned to the downtown section, above Fifth Street on Market. It also found its way to Fifth and Shipley Streets and occupied the ~~shack-like~~ little frame ~~box~~ house that was once the home of Edward Tatnall.

The post office continued to shift from one place to another to suit the convenience of the successive postmasters until the government erected a Federal Building at Sixth and King Streets, which was completed and occupied in 1855. This was ample to provide office room for all branches of the Federal government's business - including the postal service.

Within the next half century, the building was too small to meet the demands of the government and in 1897 a new structure of Brandywine granite was erected at Ninth and Shipley Streets. This remained as Wilmington's post office for forty years - until March 1937 - when the present Federal Building was formally dedicated and has since been occupied as the headquarters of the postal service.

It is located at Eleventh-Twelfth-Market-King Streets, built on a site costing $400,000. The building itself represents an outlay of almost $750,000 - a mighty advance from the back room of an early drug store at a possible rental, if any, that would not exceed $10 per month.

The list of postal workers when the present post office was first occupied included almost one hundred clerks and letter carriers and a great fleet of gasoline trucks that delivered tons of parcel postal matter each week. While the annual receipts of the Wilmington office has jumped from $200 a year to more than that sum per hour every day.

The massive Gibralterean abandoned Post Office at Ninth and Shipley Streets has long displayed posters announcing that it is for sale, but obviously there are no buyers for a post office even though the building is strong enough to defy the elements for a century or so.

J. F. Pote
March 17, 1939

History
Early Colonial

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CURRENT FILE

Will
Record
B-1-66

Will of Jacob Young

"In ye name of God Amen I Jacob Young of Sisill County in the province of Mary Land being very sick in body but in perfect memory make this my last will and testament. Imp: follow my twelve hundred and Acres of Land lieing and beeing In George Creek for to be equally divided amongst my three children now in beeing and I doee give unto My son George Joseph my plantation which now I live on and a negroe boy To my sonn Joseph tene sheep and Mary my daughter tenn sheep a Mare and Foall to Joseph all my other goods to be equally divided amongst my three children now in beeing after all my just debts are paid and my daughter Mary to take of my son Joseph this revoking all other wills as witness my hand and seall this 22d of February 1696."

Jacob Young

Richd Askon
Francs Cheetam
George Moore

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

W. H. Conner
July 17, 1940

Extract from Stories of New Jersey: Its Significant Places, People and Activities.

Page 79-83:

A CONFEDERATE SHRINE IN NEW JERSEY

The heroes of the Civil War are honored on two memorial days in New Jersey. May 30 is dedicated to the soldiers who fought for the Union, and April 26 to the soldiers who fought for the Confederacy.

At Finn's Point National Cemetery, adjoining the Fort Mott reservation, about five miles from Salem, the Federal Government, in 1912, erected an 85-foot monument. On 12 tablets at the base are inscribed the names of 2,436 soldiers of the Confederacy who died during a cholera epidemic in Fort Delaware, where they were being held as military prisoners.

Every April 26 a group of the Confederate Daughters of America journey to this spot to place wreaths at the monument in tribute to the men who were brought here for burial from the island fort where they had died miserably of neglect and disease, far from their homes.

The cemetery, enclosed by a gray stone wall, with its orderly rows of gravestones, its well-kept lawns and fine trees, is an impressively peaceful spot. A fringe of native brush and scrub oaks is kept as a bird refuge. The songs of birds and the wind in the trees are the only sounds that penetrate the quiet. Leading inward from the entrance gates are two rows

of bronze plates, on each one of which is inscribed a verse of Theodore O'Hara's famous poem, The Bivouac of the Dead.

One verse of the poem sounds a solemn note:

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
  Dear as the blood ye gave
No impious footstep here shall tread
  The herbage of your grave:
Nor shall your glory be forgot
  While Fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
  Where Valor proudly sleeps.

At one end of the cemetery a smaller monument honors the 165 Union soldiers, of the Fort Delaware garrison, who died in the same epidemic. Now that the scars of war are healed, the Union soldiers are also honored by a wreath placed there by the descendants of their former enemies. Over the graves of all, the Stars and Stripes flutters constantly in the breeze.

Fort Delaware, today the central link in the chain of forts near the mouth of Delaware River, was designed to protect the city of Philadelphia. It was completed in 1859 - just in time for the Civil War. Pea Patch Island, on which the fort is situated, lies about midway in the Delaware River between the Delaware and New Jersey shores.

There is a legend dating back to Colonial times that a ship laden with peas was grounded on a sandbar at this point. The roots grew, accumulating drift and sediment until an island of about 178 acres appeared on the surface of the water. Parts of the island are actually about three feet below water level, and a sea wall has been built to keep out the tide.

By 1861 about 1,000 prisoners were interned on the swampy little island with its grim granite fort. Some prominent citizens

of Salem County and Delaware who had given evidence of their sympathy with the Southern cause were among the first to be confined there. In 1862 the place began to fill with war prisoners, and by the end of 1863, 12,000 prisoners, most of whom were taken at Gettysburg, were crowded together in a place that could accommodate only 4,000 with safety. Rude wooden barracks were constructed to house the wretched men. Barbed wire and alert sentries discouraged them from rash attempts to escape; those who managed to elude the guards and get to the mainland were helped to reach their own lines by means of an underground railway system that had been set up in Salem and in southern Delaware.

Fort Delaware was to the South what Andersonville and Libbey were to the North. It was a cesspool of misery, dirt, lice, rats and disease. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who later became famous as a specialist in nervous diseases and a writer of historical romances, was at this time Federal Inspector of Prisons. In a letter written to his sister he describes the conditions of the island. Part of his letter is as follows:

> Tomorrow I go to Fort Delaware to inspect that inferno of detained rebels. A thousand ill, twelve thousand on an island that should hold four thousand, the general level three feet below the water mark; twenty deaths a day of dysentery, and the living having more life on them than in them. Occasional lack of water,— and thus a Christian nation treats the captives of its sword.

3A3

The thermometer is ninety. Not that I care.
It may go until it requires a balloon to get any
higher, and not reach my boiling point.

Unruly prisoners were thrown into dungeons built into the solid masonry of the fort. These dungeons were totally dark and ventilated only by an airshaft too narrow to admit a small man.

The only water supply was the rain that washed off the flat roofs of the fort, drained along gutters and then filtered through sand. When this supply failed, water was brought from Brandywine Creek in Delaware and dumped into cisterns without any attempt at filtering.

When the number of dead exceeded the capacity of the cemetery on the little island, the government decided to bury them on the Jersey shore at Finn's Point, on what is now the Fort Mott reservation. A government tug, the Osceola, chugged back and forth across the mile of water transporting loads of bodies. Long ditches were dug and the dead were dumped in — 2,436 of them — without even the questionable glory of being shot down on the battlefield.

A government launch from Fort Mott takes visitors to Pea Patch Island, where the old granite fort, surrounded by its 40-foot moat, looks much as it did in those dark days of the Civil War. Many of the old cannon balls, some weighing as much as 107 pounds, are still in evidence.

On the ground floor is one of the bastion rooms set aside for a bakery; the old-fashioned brick oven built into the walls can still be seen. It could not have supplied much more bread

than the officers needed for themselves.

During the late 1880's and '90's young people from Salem held dances in the guardrooms and prison rooms on the second floor. But from the time of the Spanish-American War no civilian has been allowed on the island without special permission from the War Department.

Bibliography

Stories of New Jersey. Its Significant Places, People and Activities. Compiled and Written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Project Administration for the State of New Jersey. Sponsored by the New Jersey Association of Teachers of Social Studies. New Jersey Guild Associates, Inc., Co-operating Sponsor. New York, M. Barrows & Co., 1938. 422 p. p. 79-83.

G. Ashworth Burslem

File no. 345

Source: Newspaper clipping from scrap book of Mrs. Walter Powell, Dover, Delaware.

DELAWARE HOME GUARDS

5TH AND 6TH VOL.

The 5th and 6th Regiments of Delaware Volunteers were organized as Home Guards. These regiments were recruited not to fight Southern Armies but to prevent Delaware secessionists from taking the State into the Confederacy.

During the early days of the Civil War there were two parties in Delaware. The Peace Party and the War Party. The loyalists or the War Party were afraid that Delaware would secede, and in order to prevent this companies of Home Guards were organized throughout the State. Among those suspected of being southern sympathizers were the Bayards and Saulsbury's, and even a Governor of the State.

The feeling became so strong that Secretary Stanton sent a United States Army officer to Delaware who organized and mustered in a number of home guard companies which later became the 5th and 6th regiments.

These regiments did not go into active service but remained in the State drilling twice a week in barracks provided for them. They were clothed and armed by the Government and provided their own subsistence. Their duty was to watch the movements of the Seccessionists and suppress any uprisings. In June 1863, preceding the Battle of Gettysburg they were put into active service and sent into Maryland

to protect the railroads from the Rebel Cavalry.

This information is obtained from a newspaper account of a suit brought in the Courts of Philadelphia by W. N. Wilson of Middletown, Delaware for back pay due him for service in the 6th Regiment. The name and date of the newspaper is unknown.

State Bar
Folder; Hist.; Civil War

Delaware during the Civil War

After President Lincoln's inauguration events moved rapidly. In the seceding States all the government property had been seized. Fort Sumter in Charleston, S. C. harbor and three forts on the Florida coast continued under the Union flag. On April 12, 1861, fire was opened on Fort Sumter and was continued for thirty three hours, when her commander, on the afternoon of the 13th surrendered. On the 14th the fort was evacuated and that night President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 men and it was sent to the Governors of the respective States. Delaware's quota was 750 men to serve three months.

The Governor of Delaware, Mr. William Burton issued a proclamation on the 25th of April dealing with the question of volunteers. There was no organized militia nor any State law requiring any such organization. In the Governor's proclamation notice was taken of the fact that the laws of Delaware did not confer upon the executive any authority in enabling it to comply with such a requisition.

The Governor, therefore, recommended the formation of volunteer companies for the protection of the lives and property of the people of this State against violence of any sort to which they may be exposed. These companies when formed, would be under the control of the State authorities, but, however, they would have the option of offering their services to the general government for the defense of its capital and the support of the Constitution and laws of the country.

Volunteers came quickly and there was no difficulty in providing for the requisition received from Washington.

The news of the firing at Fort Sumter created intense excitement. Meetings were held in Wilmington and other places throughout the State to support Union sentiment and to urge that every effort should be made, in the absence of a State militia to protect the people and their property against violence. Parallel with this was a movement to suppress by force, if necessary, any rebellions movement within the limits of the State itself. In Sussex County where three-fourths of the slaves were owned, Union sentiment was less general and slower than in the other two countries.

The railroad bridges between Baltimore and Harrisburg and Baltimore and Philadelphia were burned by Baltimore authorities to prevent the movement of troops to the South. Steps were taken by the Federal Government during the month of April to guard Wilmington and Delaware Bay by the dispatch of a revenue cutter "Dobbin" to patrol the waters. At the same time Fort Delaware received a garrison of 175 men from Philadelphia. Normal conditions of transportation were restored at the end of April, as the National Government had taken charge of the railroad and it was being patroled by armed men. The Delaware and Chesapeake canal was guarded by a force of 1,000 men. Many companies were organized in Delaware known as "Home Guards," and armed with guns belonging to the State.

By May 1, 1861, nearly 800 men had enlisted in Wilmington and New Castle County, forming ten companies. These volunteers became the First Delaware Regiment. On May 23, 1861, Governor Burton, in response to the call of the President for 300,000 men to serve for three years, recommended the continuation of the work of enlisting volunteers for the Army.

On June 27, 1861, a meeting was called at Dover of all citizens of the State without regard to former party relations opposed to Civil War, and in favor of a peaceful adjustment of "All questions which have distracted the country and produced its lamentable condition. Between 1500 and 1600 people, from all over the State, assembled on that day on Dover "Green". The meeting was controlled by that element which advocated allowing the seceding States to peaceably withdraw from the Union, if it be necessary to do so to avoid war. Resolutions were adopted to this effect. This meeting and the resolutions which it adopted had the effect of drawing the lines clear and sharp between the Unionist and Non-Unionist. The unfortunate effect was to encourage and solidify the anti-Union sentiment which prevailed in the State, especially in Kent and Sussex counties.

In response to the Governors proclamation, enlistment of soldiers was begun all over the state. In order to encourage men to enlist, funds were raised to support the families of those volunteering who might need assistance during their service in the war.

Ladies in Wilmington and other parts of the State, organized Sewing Societies for making clothing and furnishing necessaries for the soldiers. Among the companies organized; there were sixteen companies sympathetic to the Southern cause; all the other companies were Union companies, whose officers and members were unqualifiedly for the Union. On May 11, 1861, Governor Burton, commissioned Henry A. duPont of New Castle County, Major General of the forces raised and to be raised in Delaware. The Governor called an extra session of the Legislature to convene, at Dover, on November 25, 1861. The Legislature was to devise the ways and means to provide for financing the army and other measures relating to the war. An attempt was made at this session to pass a resolution "declaring the adherence of the State of Delaware to the Government of the United States," but it failed in adoption.

In the fall of 1861, and in March 1862, all volunteer companies regarded as Non-Unionist were disarmed by order of the War Department of the Federal Government on the ground that they were not loyal to the Union. This order affected sixteen companies in Delaware. Many of these young men found their way through Maryland and Virginia into the confederate army, and fought for the cause which they believed to be right.

President Lincoln conceived a plan for the emancipation of slaves through compensation to the owners by the United States Government, and to "bring the rebellion to a peaceful close."

Delaware was the smallest slave-holding-State, having only 1798 slaves, he determined to submit the proposition first to the State of Delaware. The President in November 1861, consulted Hon. George P. Fisher, Congressman from Delaware, about submitting the propostion to the State Legislature. The Government was to pay nine hundred thousand dollars to the State in ten equal annual installments, which amounted to five hundred dollars per slave. A bill was prepared on this line for introduction in the Legislature. Before introducing the Bill, a poll of the Assembly was made to ascertain if it could be passed. The poll showed a minority in favor of it in the House, and therefore, it was not introduced.

On August 5, 1862, the Government issued a call for 300,000 more men of which Delaware's quota was 3,000. A Draft was ordered by the War Department to fill this quota. Governor Burton issued commissions to persons to act as enrollment officers, but in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County no one could be found who would act as such officer in that Hundred. The draft order was recinded when 3440 had quickly enlisted in the State.

During the Summer of 1862, the confederate forces invaded Maryland, creating anxiety for the safety of Wilmington, and the DuPont Powder works on the Brandywine River. On September 17, two confederate spies - O'Keefe and Ryan - were reported in Wilmington. They were apprehended, arrested and imprisoned in Fort Delaware. September 17, 1862 also witnessed the bloody battle of Antietam in Maryland in which many Delaware soldiers were killed and wounded.

File No. 240. 352

LOCATION: Statewide.

State Prayer
Civil War Period
(1c in Town)
also.

Submitted by - J. Barton Cheyneyl

Date - Julu 22, 1936.

God, saved the Nation.

Chief Justice Edward Gilpin of Delaware, was holding court at Georgetown when the crier brought to the bench a Philadelphia paper that had just been received with the announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln. He was the first of Sussex county people to learn of the tragedy, and hastened to the side bar of the court with the news. He handed the paper to Chief Justice who read it two or three times and then ordered the crier to adjourn the court. The official intoned the usual form which concluded: "God save the court and state." The Chief Justice was deeply saddened by the news and immediately rejourned added: "If he doesn't, who in hell will?" which reflected the state of public mind that with war and suffering on every hand the death of the President at that stage of our national adversity created a crises that only the Infinite guidance seemingly could meet and overcome.

Story from Former Resident of Georgetown as related by father.

J.B. Cheney
Feb.3, '37.

State Drawer
Hisley 353

Wilmington's Civil War Hero.
General Thomas B. Symth.

No volunteer soldier from Delaware served with more gallantry and distinction during the entire Civil War than General Thomas B. Smyth, a north Ireland Irishman, who came to this City in 1858, and was engaged on peaceful pursuits when the South fired on Fort Sumter. Impatient to get to the front in defense of the Union he was the first Delawarean mustered into the service (April 30, 1861). Having already served as an officer of a Wilmington military company, he was elected Captain of Company C., Delaware Blues, the first volunteers to go to the front. He had waited several days after perfecting his company organization for the state to settle some nice point of militia proceedure, and being impatient at the red tape delay took his command to Philadelphia and enlisted in the 24th Regiment of Penna. Volunteers. Returning home after the three months period of enlistment had expired, he was elected major of the First Delaware Regiment. His bravery won him the early commendation of his superiors and he was soon made Colonel of the Regiment, vice John W. Andrews who had resigned. Further promotion came after the Battle of Chancellorville, and he was commissioned Brigadier-General. Throughout the battles of the war between the states he continued to be one of the outstanding regimental officers of the Northern Army. At Gettysburg, valor and bravery, tact and ability brought him further military glory. He captured nine stands of Confederate colors and a number of prisoners. Unfortunately, however, just before the close of the fighting, a splinter from a bursting shell wounded him and he was ordered to the hospital for surgical treatment. Both General Hancock and General Hayes extolled his services on the field of battle; later he was invalided home, and cured of fever. General Symth, however, rejoined his command before it went into action again.

Wilmington's Civil War Hero.

General Thomas B. Symth

For a brief time he was in command of the Irish Brigade but at his personal request was returned to his Delaware regiment, and on October 16, was commissioned Brigadier-General while his soldiers were in the trenches before Vicksburg. There he suddenly met death by the bullet of a Confederate sharp-shooter. The tragic ending of the "great soldier" occurred less than two weeks before the close of the war. He was shot on April 7, 1865 and died two days later while General Lee was surrendering to General Grant in nearby Virginia. General Symth was the last general officer killed in the four years of war.

Wilmington and Delaware were shocked at his tragic death but the grief of the people was still more deeply stirred when within a few days came the announcement of President Lincoln's assassination. War History records that three of General Smyth's staff officers were killed during the war and that three horses had been shot while he was in their saddles. Wilmington admirers presented him with a handsome sword as a testimonial of his great services in the name of Delaware. This now is in the collection of the Historical Society of Delaware, is exhibited in the Old Town Hall as a memorial of Delaware's bravest, ablest, volunteer soldier.

Reference: Newspaper files.
Memorial by Dr. Maull and Reminiscences.

Gordon Butler
March 24, 1937

History - Civil War to Date

355

State-wide Inaugu
History

HISTORY OF DELAWARE - NATIONAL GUARD

In April 1861 four companies of militia in Wilmington, Delaware were organized into one battalion of infantry under command of Capt. Robert S. La Motte, by authority of General Robert Patterson, U.S.A. A regiment known as the Ist Delaware Infantry was organized on May 22, 1861, composed of the four companies. Henery H. Lockwood, professor of mathematics at the U. S. Naval Academy was elected Colonel. The last of these troops were mustered out of service August 14, 1861. (Seville's History of the Ist. Delaware Regiment.)

In September 1861, the War Department granted permission to Lt. Colonel John W. Andrews to re-organize the Ist. Delaware Infantry for a long term. The re-organized regiment reported October 1, 1861 at Fort Monroe, Va., where it became part of Gen. Mansfield's brigade of Gen. Wool's division. Subsequently it became part of the 3rd division, 2nd Corps, and served thence-forward until December 18, 1863 when 210 officers and men were discharged and re-mustered as veterans for three years or during the war. Just previous to this the government had published to the army an offer to grant all veterans whose term of service had not expired a bounty of $300.00 and thirty day's leave if they would volunteer for another term of three years. The Ist Delaware Infantry was the first organization in the Army of the Potomac to embrace this offer. (Seville's History of the Ist Delaware Regiment.)

On July 12, 1865 the regiment was mustered out of service at

its camp near Munson's Hill, Va. By order of the War Department the following were announced as battles in which the Ist Delaware Infantry was engaged: Fair Oak, Gaines Hill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristol Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Telopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams Station and Boydton Road. To this list should be added Auburn, Locust Grove, Po River, Mortons Ford, Strawsberry Plains, Hatchers Run, High Bridge and Lee's Surrender. The first six battles mentioned in the foregoing official orders are accredited to the Ist Delaware Infantry by reason of the consolidation with it July 1, 1864, of a portion of the 2nd Delaware Infantry, which bore an honorable share in those engagements.

On April 4, 1869 Company "A", Smyth Zouaves, Ist Delaware Zouave Regiment, Delaware State Volunteers was organized.

On January 1, 1875 Company "A", American Rifles, Delaware State Volunteers was organized. Company "B", German Military Company, Delaware State Volunteers, was organized January 1, 1875. Company "C", State Capital Guard was organized July 21, 1875. "Records indicate existence of Company "D", Delaware State Volunteers commanded by Capt. James McDowell."

Part of these organizations (1869 to 1875) subsequently became Companies A and C, in 1881 and 1885. From this nucleus the Ist. Delaware Infantry was formed and had continuous existence to April 26, 1898.

On April 26, 1898, Ist. Delaware Infantry was ordered into field at Camp Tunnell, Middletown, Delaware, for muster-in. The Ist. Battalion, Ist. Delaware Infantry consisting of Companies A,

C, F, and K was mustered into service on May 9, 1898 and turned over to the President for such duty as called upon to perform on May 19, 1898. These units were discharged from the service on November 16, 1898, and re-entered the Military service of the State of Delaware in accordance with the orders of the Governor. (Report of Adjutant General of Delaware, 1899.)

On June 19, 1916 the Ist. and 2nd Battalions and hospital detachment of Ist. Delaware Infantry were organized in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated June 19, 1916. The "Ist. Battalion" was mustered into the Federal Service July 8, 1916, the "2nd Battalion" on July 9, 1916. Arrived at Deming, N. M. July 30, 1916. Mustered out of Federal service February 15, 1917.

On March 25, 1917, per general order 7, Adjutant General's office - Delaware, same date, Ist Battalion Ist Delaware Infantry was ordered into the Federal service in accordance with Proclamation of the President, dated March 25, 1917. On July 23, 1917, per general order 16, Adjutant General's office - Delaware, same date, National Guard of Delaware was organized in accordance with Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1916, and approved by the General Assembly of Delaware on April 2, 1917, which became effective on July 25, 1917. On July 24, 1917 per general order 18, Adjutant General - Delaware, same date, the Ist. Infantry, National Guard of Delaware, less Ist Battalion and National Guard Reserves called into Federal service and reported at rendezvous points 9 A.M. July 25, 1917.

On August 15, 1917 entire personnel of the Ist Delaware Infantry honorably discharged from the National Guard and drafted

into the Federal service, general order No. 90, War Department 1917.

About October 10, 1917 the Ist Delaware Infantry was organized as the 3rd. Battalion 114th Infantry and such men as were not taken into the 3rd Battalion 114th Infantry were divided among many other organizations in the 29th Division.

About January 5, 1918 all Delaware troops were ordered transferred from the 29th Division and sent to Camp Dix, N. J. to be organized as a Regiment of Pioneer Infantry, which was subsequently designated the 59th Pioneer Infantry. This Regiment served at Camp Dix, N. J. until August 28, 1918.

The Regiment served in France from August 31, 1918 to July 15, 1919, and is credited with participation in the Meuse Argonne offensive and Verdun Defensive sector.

Demobilization of the Regiment and discharge of troops occurred at Camp Dix, N. J., July 8, and 9, 1919.

Federal Recognition of the Ist and 2nd Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, Delaware National Guard, January 26, 1921, which was followed by recognition of various units of complete organizations, subsequently known and designated 198th Coast Artillery. This Regiment was the successor to the 59th Pioneer Infantry.

Reference:

Historical papers - outline of History of the 198th Coast Artillery. February 4, 1932. Adjutant General's Office. Armory & Arsenal Bldg., Wilmington.

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HISTORY OF FIRST REGIMENT OF DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS

BY WILLIAM P. SEVILLE

From the commencement of the "three Months Service"to the final muster-out at the close of the Rebellion.

Source:
The Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware.V.
Wilmington. Historical Society of Delaware.I884. I63 pages.

Contents.

April 22, I873, the colors of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Delaware Regiments which served in the War of the Rebellion were turned over to the Historical Society of Delaware for safe Custody.

The first census taken in Delaware, in I790, showed the number of slaves in the State to be 8887. - The census of I860-the entire state owned but I798 slaves. I34Iin Sussex Co., 254 in New Castle Co.,203 in Kent. Sussex Co. exercised therefore a powerful and almost controlling influence in the politics of the State.

Laws of Delaware-no provision for maintaining militia organizations. Secretary of War called on the Governor to furnish one regiment as the quota of the State.
Proclamation by Governor Burton, April23, I86I-Page9

Officers who took charge.

Reorganization after the three months

The first winter camp

Active operations.

Fredericksburg

Chancellorsville

Battle of Gettysburg

The Wilderness and Spottsylvania

Fighting our way to Petersburg

The surrender of Lee

Cheney, J.B.
4-8-36.

Hostile: 360
Civil War Period

The "Underground Railroad."

Thousands of Negroes escaped from bondage to Southern planters during the half century antedating the Emancipation of Slaves by President Lincoln in 1863, and even to this day a mythical railway to freedom retains its not inept name, although it is a misnomer. This safe route from the slave states to Canada received its name from pursuing Southern sheriffs and law officers in the days when Columbia, Pa., was the haven of those who deserted brutal masters for the boon of freedom. Officers from below the Mason and Dixon line were mostly able to trail their fleeing quarry up to that Susquehanna Valley town, but here they lost the "scent" and in their amazement declared that the Negroes had boarded an "Underground Railroad" and continued their flight to freedom.

The "Underground Railroad" was entirely mythical and nonexistent, instead fugitive slaves were able to evade their pursuers through the methodical planning of abolitionists, mostly Quakers in Wilmington and the southern Pennsylvania counties, Chester and Delaware. The God-fearing Friends hesitated not in the least about stretching the provision of the Constitution legalizing slavery and acts of Congress to the same intent, and their program, which cared for, fed and concealed the runaways from their pursuers was so well carried into effect that it is little wonder that nonplused Southern Sherrifs reached the conclusion that escape was by "Underground Railroads." It is not surprising that that was the way they accounted for their quarry disappearing almost as soon as he had crossed the boundary between the North and South.

Runaway slaves were obliged to travel by night in order to avoid detection and arrest. They followed the North Star for

guidance which every black man or woman in the South knew pointed the way to freedom. It was the celestial beacon, the modern pillar of fire that guided the enslaved Africans out of the hands of the Southern Pharoahs. Indeed this illumination from on high was so hated by slave owners that the brillant star would have been torn out ot the skies had it been possible.

The outstanding station in this section of the main stem of the "Underground" was in Wilmington with branches in all directions - to Kennett Square, Longwood, Concord and through the Toughkenamom Valley of Penn's domain. In fact it networked the entire State of Pennsylvania, and states bordering on the Mason-Dixon line, where houses or barns were open to the men and women who fled the persecutions of owners or slave drivers. To more definitely locate the Wilmington Station it might be said to have been under Thomas Garrett's hat. He was the conductor and those blacks who came creeping into Wilmington fearing every moment that they might be betrayed, but always knew where to find the Great Abolitionist. They had been given his name and address through some mysterious grapevine process that was miraculously accurate in detail and they knew that once under his protecting benevolent care their freedom was assured.

The runaway must have had the route outlined in another mysterious way, and by keeping watch of the star, they rarely failed to reach their goal unless their disappearance was discovered prematurely and blood hounds set on the trail. Traveling all night they reached a friendly shelter where they were supplied with food and bed and their torn clothing repaired or cast aside for other garments. They would be off again at nightfall provided with parcels of food and possibly new shoes. They would reach

another safe haven before nightfall, and, if the way was not clear, would hide in bushes until dark when they came to the house they sought, and through some token, spoken or written words, they found a welcoming helpful family ready to take them in. This procedure was continued day and night until they got beyond the dangerous points, when life assumed a less hectic aspect and they enjoyed rest and repose. Many continued the flight across the Canadian border but many that took the "Underground" limited in Wilmington remained in Pennsylvania and New York where they served their rescuers as field hands or indoor servants. To avoid the possibility of imposition from other Negroes, the runaways were provided with notes which might have read:"I am forwarding four sacks of prime black wool" (if there were four negroes together)," or another note might read:"Here are two pieces of fine Ebony for you," naming the runaways.

When the fugitives came in groups (they usually preferred to avoid the isolation and loneliness of the adventure), they were separated into smaller parties and distributed at once through the homes of that section in order that if their pursuers came upon them they would not all be recaptured.

The Wilmington "Underground" railroad attracted runaways from Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas in addition to Lower Delaware and the Eastern Shore. The conductor was immediately apprised that some fugitives had reached town, and he at once provided for their safety. It is related, to illustrate the shrewd and quick thinking necessary, that some runaways drove to Wilmington and were turned over to the station-master who had their horses hitched at a public place while they continued the journey in another wagon. Officers watched the team knowing it to have been stolen until after the danger of arrest had passed,

Then the conductor appeared and suggested to the sheriffs that the horses should be fed in a nearby stable at his expense. The instant they saw Mr. Garrett they knew that they had lost their fugitives through his quick wits.

The main line of the Wilmington Underground extended to Longwood and Kennett Square and northwards to Coatesville also to Phoenixville. At Longwood, Isaac and Dinah Mendenhall, well grounded in the doctrines of Elias Hicks, were conductors and they passed innumerable blacks on to freedom and happiness. They were super Abolitionists and to their influence was accredited the founding of the Longwood Progressive Friends' Yearly Meeting, which might have been regarded a rebuke to Ultra-conservatism of the established meetings of the sect. The Mendenhall house was never closed to the runaways nor were the homes of their friend and neighbors. Utterly opposed to slavery or all suggestions of it, some of the black women they had rescued were so fond and faithful in their gratitude that they were willing to serve freely such kind considerate masters. There were innumerable similar reactions on the part of other freed men and women. The post of "Underground " Conductor required truthfulness as well as finesse. One slave who had reached Longwood via Wilmington was especially sought by a southern sheriff and his posse. The station agent built him a concealed little room in his huge wood pile, and when the pursuers arrived and inquired for their runaway, the truthful Quaker replied "he is not in my house." Inresponse to the further question,what about the barn? he replied:"he is not in my barn." The officers rode on without their quarry; they knew the broad brimmed Quaker would not tell a lie.

It required great courage to be known as an active

Abolitionist before President Lincoln proclaimed the Negroes to be free or even after that eventful pronouncement. Those who expressed friendly and Christianly interest for them and their freedom were almost ourlawed among friends and neighbors. Even though Delaware had but few Negroes in bondage, less than 400 in 1863, mostly owned in Sussex County, it was a firmly established institution and while most of the people regarded the enslavement of labor essential to the success of the individual and the State, many slave owners had liberated the bondsmen as an economic move. They had concluded that the same work as done by a slave could be performed at less cost through payment of the then prevailing wage for unskilled workers.

However, in almost every discussion on the question of slavery the sympathy was very largely with the slave owners and to have been known as an "Underground " conductor almost challenged even the rabble to brick-bat expressions of indignation. Indeed if the speeches of some of our leading statesmen and lawyers prior to the abolution of slavery were to be voiced in the courts or from the political rostrum today they would cause a riot. In courts it was contended that the Negro was an inferior race to be treated by the whites as the latter chose - that they simply were the property of all peoples of the Anglo Saxon blood.

It is recorded in the experiences of runaway slaves, that they became homesick as soon as the excitement of the trip had given them a sense of security and freedom, until they had adjusted themselves to the new conditions and surroundings. Sons had left mothers behind; husbands had parted from their wives and children in the hope of later buying their freedom and bringing them North. Many never again heard from or of their

their kindred back home, but their optimism, and the confident faith and belief that their happy hopes would be realized, sustained them until absorbed by the wider, broader life of freedom. They looked back on the cruel days of their slavery and thanked the Father that He had delivered them from bondage.

References: Smedley, Robert C. History of the Underground Railroad in Chester and the Neighboring Counties of Pennsylvania. Lancaster, Pa., Office of the Lancaster Journal, 1883. 407 p. front., port., pl.

Still, William. The Underground Railroad, a Record of Facts, Authentic Narratives, Letters etc. Narrating the Hardships of the Slaves in their Efforts for Freedom .. together with sketches of some of the stockholders .. of the raod. Philadelphia, Porter & Coates, 1872. 780 p. (Wm. Still was Chairman of the Acting Viligant Com. of the Phila. branch of the Underground Railroad..

Wilmington Daily Commercial, January 23, 1871.

Clyde W. Young
August 21, 1941

BADGES OF CRIME WORN BY DELAWARE FELONS

The wearing of brightly-colored Roman letters upon the outer garments by persons convicted of various criminal offenses, which inspired Nathaniel Hawthorne's greatest novel, The Scarlet Letter, was introduced into the laws of Delaware in 1698.

The original law, as passed by William Penn's assembly, specified that the letter should be of red, blue, or yellow cloth. No specific reason was given in the law for the variety of colors, as the color did not indicate the particular crime for which the wearer had been convicted. (Records of the Court of General Sessions and Gaol Delivery for New Castle County for the period of 1768-74 show that green was sometimes included in the color scheme for the prisoner's badge of crime.) The letter identified the type of crime for which the person had been convicted, such as T for theft, A for adultery, F for forgery, etc. Under the original law, a convict found upon the streets not wearing the badge of crime was subject to arrest and could receive again corporal punishment of the same number of lashes that had been ordered at the time of conviction.

Much, apparently, was left to the discretion of the court in imposing a sentence which included the wearing of the Roman letter. The color, size of the letter, and the

particular part of the clothing on which it should be worn were included in the sentence of the court. In most instances, it was ordered that the letter should be worn upon the coat sleeve, but the court records show that the prisoner might also be directed to wear it upon the back. It was also customary for the court in pronouncing sentence to adhere to the original law and prescribe that the letter be worn for six months, but longer periods could be included in the sentence. An example of the fact that prisoners might be sentenced to wear the badge of crime for the rest of their lives is contained in the records of the Court of General Sessions of New Castle County for December 21, 1818, when John Robinson was found guilty of counterfeiting. The record reads:

> "Whereupon it is ordered and adjudged by the Court that the said John Robinson pay a fine of Five Hundred Dollars and that he be imprisoned and Kept in solitary confinement for the space of Three Months, and shall forever wear the letter F. made of scarlet cloth, sewed on the outside of his garment on the back, between the shoulders, of at least six inches square; and it shall be the duty of any Constable within this State, and he is hereby required, as often as he shall see the said Defendant in the State and without such Badge, to apprehend him and take him before some Justice of the Peace, who shall, on proof thereof, made, order the said Constable, or some other Constable, to give him Ten lashes on his bare back well laid on; and if any Constable, or Justice, shall refuse or neglect to perform the duty hereby enjoined, he shall be Indicted and fined any sum not less than twenty dollars nor exceeding One Hundred Dollars with Costs."

The sentence imposed upon Robinson tells rather graphically the entire power of the court in imposing a sentence involving the wearing of a badge of crime, and the seriousness

with which that phase of punishment was viewed.

The wearing of such letters to proclaim publicly a court conviction continued until 1855, when it was abolished by an act of Legislature. The legislative act, however, substituted for it the wearing of a prisoner's jacket for a period of six months after discharge from prison. This means of warning the public that former convicts were walking the streets remained a Delaware law until 1883, when it was abolished by an act of the General Assembly.

J. B. Pietuszka
Victor Miller
Dec. 10, 1940

JUDGES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
During Patrick Gordon's Administration

At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held at New Castle, July 25, 1726, over which Deputy Governor Patrick Gordon presided, commissions were renewed to the former Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals for the respective counties: New Castle County, Col. John French and Samuel Lowman; Kent County, Robert Gordon and Benjamin Shurmer; Sussex County, Henry Brooke, and Jonathan Baily.

New commissions for Justices of the Peace were also issued. For New Castle County: Col. John French, Robert Gordon, Joseph England, Charles Springer, John Richardson, James Logan, William Battell, David Evans, Andrew Peterson, Ebenezer Empson, Hans Hanson, James Dyre, Samuel Kirk, Richard Grafton, and Simon Hadley.

For Kent County: Robert Gordon, Benjamin Shurmer, Richard Richardson, Charles Hillard, Thomas French, Mark Manlove, Timothy Hanson, John Hall, James Worrell, Joseph Booth, Jr., John Brinklow, Thomas Berry, George Newell, John Houseman, John Tilton, William Manlove, and Hugh Durborrow.

For Sussex County: Henry Brooke, William Till, Philip Russell, Samuel Rowland, Woolsey Burton, Simon Kollock, John May, Jeremiah Claypoole, Jacob Kollock, Thomas Davis, John Jacobs, Samuel Davis, and Joseph Cord.

And at a meeting of the Provincial Council, held in

Philadelphia, April 20, 1727, over which Deputy Governor Patrick Gordon also presided, the following were appointed Judges of the Supreme Court of the Three Lower Counties: David Evans, Richard Grafton, Robert Gordon, Benjamin Shurmer, Henry Brooke, and Jonathan Baily.

Justices of the Peace were also appointed at that meeting. The following were selected: For New Castle County, Robert Gordon, John Richardson, Joseph England, Charles Springer, Andrew Peterson, Hans Hanson, Simon Hadley, William Read, Thomas January, James James, Jr., Richard Cantwell, Joseph Robieson and James Armitage.

For Sussex County, Henry Brooke, William Till, Richard Hinman, John Roades, Woolsey Burton, Simon Kolluck, Samuel Rowland, John May, Jeremiah Claypoole, Jacob Kolluck, John Jacobs, Samuel Davis, Joseph Cord, Robert Shankland, George Walton, Enoch Cumings and David Smith.

SOURCES

Pennsylvania. Minutes of the Provincial Council. 1852, 3: 253-254, 269-270.

Pote.

Wilmington Drawer - Folder: Willing Papers.
371

Willing Letters and Papers, Thomas Willing, 1731-1821, by Thomas Willing Balch.

P.119:

"The Town of Wilmington, recently called Willing's town, in the Delaware State, was laid out and considerably improved by Thomas Willing - a kinsman of my Grandfather's, by one of his half brothers, George or Joseph. He came over from England, with my Grandmother, and married a Sweedish woman, by whom he got the tract of land on which that Town now stands. His descendants are all dead."

Wilmington Drawer: Folder: Willing Papers 372

From Willing Letters and Papers, Thomas Willing 1731-1821, by Thomas Willing Balch.

P.20:

Advertisement of Willing, Morris and Company.[9]

May 6th.

"Just imported from the Coast of Africa in the Brigantine Nancy, William Clarke, Master: and to be sold at Wilmington, in New Castle County, where sttendance is given by Willing, Morris, and Comp. of Philadelphia.

"One Hundred and Seventy five Gold Coast Negroes, N.B. In the West India Islands, where Slaves are best known, those of the Gold Coast are in much greater Esteem and higher valued than any others on Account of their natural good Dispositions, and being better capable of hard Labour."

9 (Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser, May 6, 1762. No. 1013.

Pete

State Drawer
Folder Biography

Wilmington Drawer: Folder: Willing Papers

3B

From Willing Letters and Papers. - Thomas Willing 1731-1821, by Thomas Willing Balch.

Page LXII

The most notable of Thomas Willing's descendants was the late Thomas Francis Bayard, three times elected Senator from the State of Delaware, Secretary of State in the first Cleveland administration (1885-1889), and the first American Ambassador accredited to a foreign government (1893), whose splendid career was summed up in a few words by Grover Cleveland: "Bayard is the purest and most patriotic man I know."

State Library
Folder Biography

Independence Square: Folder:
Willing Papers

37A

Thomas Willing's great-grandfather, Joseph Willing of Gloucestershire, England, married on the first of July, 1672, first Elizabeth Plaver, who died on the 14th of October, 1675, by whom he had issue two sons: George, born on the 12th of September, 1673, and Joseph, born on the 22nd of September, 1675. The next year, he took unto himself a second wife, Ava Lowle of Glouchester, whom he married on the 24th of May, 1676. She was an heiress of Saxon family and good estate. She died the 31st of December, 1717. Joseph Willing upon his marriage to Ava Lowle, assumed her arms: "Sable, a hand couped at the wrist, grasping three darts, one in pale and two in sallure argent." By this lady he had issue six children. Their eldest son was Thomas Willing of Bristol, England, where he was a prosperous and influential merchant. He was born on the 6th of January, 1679-80; and married on the 16th of July, 1704, Anne Harrison, who was a grand-daughter of two of the regicides. One was the redoubtable Major-General Thomas Harrison of Cromwell's time and a member of the Long Parliament, and the other Simon Mayne of Lincolnshire. Thomas Willing of Bristol, who married Mary Syms, by whom he left surviving issue in England, first visited America in 1720 in company with his younger brother Richard Willing. They returned to Bristol in 1725. The latter, who was born the 26th of May, 1681, and died the 6th of September, 1736, is said to be buried in the mayor's chapel at Bristol.

J. F. Pote
February 21, 1938

Colonial History
Kent County

375

ROBERT WILLING

1680 September 22

"At a Court held before the Justices for the County of St. Jones it being proved in Court, that Robert Willing has abused his Royal Highness's Justices of the Peace, by saying he wondered the Duke of York was such a Fool, as to make such inconsiderable Sons of Whores Justices, the Court condemn him to pay 500 Pounds of Tobacco to the Use of the Publick, and to be bound over to the Peace for a Year and a Day, and pay the Costs."

The Breviate - Page 341

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AMERICAN HISTORY TOLD BY CONTEMPORARIES

VOLUME II

BUILDING OF THE REPUBLIC

1689 - 1783

Edited By

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

Professor of History in Harvard University
Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society
Author of "Formation of the Union," "Epoch Maps,"
"Practical Essays," Etc.

NEW YORK

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd.

1898

Wm. H. Conner
December 13, 1940

History
Colonial

JAMES LOGAN'S LETTER ON THE SEPARATION OF DELAWARE

Extract from American History Told By Contemporaries.
Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. Vol. II. Pages 72-74.

THE SEPARATION OF DELAWARE (1703)

By Secretary James Logan (1709)

James Logan acted as secretary and agent for William Penn during the many years in which the proprietor was absent from his colony. - Bibliography: Tyler, American Literature, II, 233-235; Winsor, Narrative and Critical History, V, 208-209; Channing and Hart, Guide, § 108. - For previous accounts of Delaware, see Contemporaries, I, ch. xxiv.

Philadelphia, 3d Month the 12th, 1709.

Henry Goldney,

Esteemed Friend,

I was favored last fall with thine and other Friends' answer to mine of 3d month last; the contents of which were extremely satisfactory, and, on my part, I shall not be wanting to discharge my duty to the utmost of my power....

I now design, through the greatest confidence in thy friendship both to him and me, to be very free with thee in an affair that nearly concerns him and this country in general, in which I shall request thee to exercise thy best thoughts, and, according to the result of these, heartily to employ the necessary endeavours. The case is briefly as follows;

This government has consisted of two parts; the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Three Lower Counties on Delaware. To the first the proprietor has a most clear and undoubted right, both for soil and government, by the King's letters patent or royal charter; for the latter he has much less to show; for the soil

he has deeds of feofment from the Duke of York, but for the government not so much as is necessary. After his first arrival, however, in these parts, he prevailed with the people both of the province and those counties to join in one government under him, according to the powers of the King's charter, which nevertheless extended to the province only, and so they continued, not without many fractions, till after the time of his last departure, when some disaffected persons took advantage of a clause, which he had unhappily inserted in a charter he gave the people, and broke off entirely from those lower counties; since which time we have had two assemblies, that of the province, acting by a safe and undisputed power, but that of the other counties without sufficient (I doubt) to justify them. Last fall the assembly of those counties took occasion to inquire into their own powers, upon a design to set new measures on foot, and have sent home an address by one of their members, Thomas Coutts's brother, who is to negotiate the matter with the Lords of Trade and the ministry, to obtain powers to some person or other, who the Queen may think fit (though Coutts designs it for himself), to discharge all the necessary duties of government over them. This, I doubt, will give the proprietary great trouble; for when the Council of Trade is fully apprized, as by this means they will be, that those counties are entirely disjoined from the province, it is probable they may more strictly inquire into the proprietor's right of government and legislation with the people there; and it is much to be feared, that they may advise the Queen to dispose of the government of those parts some other way, which would be exceedingly destructive

to the interest of the province in general....

Upon the whole, what I have to propose is this, whether it would not be most advisable for the proprietor to consider in time what measures are most fit for him to take for his own and the country's interest, before the blow falls so heavy that it may prove difficult, if at all practicable, for him to ward it off; whether, therefore, it may not be most prudent to part with the government of both province and lower counties together, upon the best terms that can be obtained, before it proves too late for him to procure any. If he should hold the government of the province, nay even of the whole, during his life, he will never gain any thing by it; and, after his decease, it will be lost, or at least be put out of the hands of Friends, and perhaps without any previous terms at all, when now he may be capable himself to negotiate a surrender, both to his own particular interest, and greatly to the advantage of the profession; but, whenever this is done, he should remember our present lieutenant-governor, who will be a sufferer (I fear, at best) by undertaking the charge; and if any thing fall of course in the way, I wish he would not quite forget an old trusty servant of his, who has been drudging for him these ten years; (but that is not the business.) This I thought necessary to advise thee of, considering thee as one of his best and heartiest friends, and desire thee to communicate the matter to such others as may be most serviceable, but by no means expose this letter, for I would have that kept very private.

I have wrote to the same purpose to the proprietary himself very fully; but finding, by long experience, how little it avails

to write to himself alone of matters relating to his own interest, I now choose this method, and give this early notice before the addresses from hence shall come to hand, which, with the address already gone from the lower counties, will certainly do our business, whether the proprietor will agree to it or not, and therefore best take time while it offers. I shall commit this to thy prudence and discretion, and conclude,

Thy real loving friend.

James Logan

Benjamin Franklin, Works (edited by Jared Sparks, Boston, 1836), III, 573-575 passim.

Chronology

Pote, J. F.

1675 William Penn called upon by Fenwick and Billings to arbitrate their dispute in New Jersey.

1680 Penn succeeded in getting the Duke of York to remove an onerous tax on imports and exports imposed by the Governor of New York and collected at the Hosekill.

1681 Wm. Penn became part proprietor of East New Jersey.

Mar. 14 1682 Penn made one of a board of proprietors of East New Jersey to whom the Duke of York made a fresh grant, Robert Barkley being made Governor while Penn's friend Billings was made Governor of West New Jersey.

June 14 1680 Position of Penn for grant in lieu od £ 15,000 debt was received by King Charles.

March 14 1681 King signed patent for Pennsylvania and Penn became the proprietor.

April 2 1681 King made public proclamation of Penn's Deputy.

April 20 1681 William Markham commissioned to go out as Penn's Deputy.

August 24 1682 Duke of York concedes New Castle and twelve miles about it, and Hosekill between a New Castle and Cape Henlopen to him, by deed of enfeoffment.

Sept. 1682 In the ship Welcome Penn sails from Deal, England with a large company of Quakers. From Deal Penn writes his touching letter of farewell to his wife.

Oct.24 1682 Penn passes capes of the Delaware.

Oct.27 1682 Penn arrives at New Castle after a fifty-three day voyage from shore to shore. Thirty persons had died on the voyage from small-pox.

Location - State Wide

Submitted by - Franklin Pote

Date - March 23, 1936

State Project
Duke of York Period

EARLY SETTLEMENT

"In France, Louis XIV, in 1679, renewed the persecution of the Protestants, and on October 18, 1685, revoked the famous Edict of Nantes, by which Henry IV of blessed memory had granted toleration of the reformed religion. Then followed the migration of the Huguenots that impoverishing France enriched with their best blood the nations who granted them refuge. Out of a million and a half of French Protestants, five hundred thousand fled the country. On that rock the French king went shipwreck. Writing of 1707, twenty-two years later, Lecky says: "The persecution of the Protestants, which had driven a vast part of her capital and commercial energy to other lands, even more than the distress of many years of desperate warfare, aggravated by financial incapacity, had at length broken the proud spirit, which had aimed at nothing short of complete ascendency in Europe."

To that migration we owe the many French families that settled here and who constituted the congregation of 1708. No finer ingredients could enter into the original stock or help lay in an enduring structure the foundation of a state. Not many, so far as we know, but some at least, of the German migration came to Delaware. No part of Germany was more fertile, or with a civilization more highly developed than the Protestant Palatinate, bordering on the Rhine.

Thrice was it deliberately and cruelly ravaged by the Marshals of France; first by Turenne, in 1674, next by Duras, in 1689, and last by the Duke of Lorges, in 1695. Macaulay says, "Duras received orders to turn one of the fairest regions of Europe into a wilderness. The ravages by Turenne, though they have left a deep stain on his glory, were mere sport in comparison with the horrors of this second devestation." That by Lorges in 1695 was equally dreadful. The country, which, however, made the largest contribution of Presbyterians to America, if not to Drawyers, was Ireland. It took both starvation and persecution to drive those hardy forebears of ours from their homes to the wilderness. The facts are all the more singular when it is remembered that the people thus expelled constituted a large part of the Protestant garrison in Ireland. For a time beyond the memory of man the North of Ireland had been peopled from Scotland, their shores being within sight. But with the reign of James I, in 1603, the movement became larger. It was greatly increased after Cromwell's devastations, and these Scotch-Irish were Presbyterians all. The established church drew its strength, of course, from the English, but impartiality against all Ireland, whether Catholic, Presbyterian or Episcopalian the commercial selfishness of England levelled its successive blows. Up to the time of the restoration no legislative disability rested on Irish industry, but between 1665 and 1680 all exportations of Irish cattle, sheep or swine, or their products into England were forbidden. In 1696, all importations from the colonies into Ireland was prohibited. The Irish then, turned their efforts to wool, but in 1694 exportation of Irish manufactured wool to any country whatever

was prohibited. Of this Leeky says: "So ended the fairest promise Ireland had ever known of becoming a prosperous and happy country. The ruin was absolute and final." During the same period, however, the religious oppression was equally vigorous. By the famous "Test Act" of 1673, to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, was made a condition of holding office, civil or military, or of owning property in corporate towns. A special section for Ireland provided that no person should have the benefit of the act who did not conform to the Church of Ireland as by law established. On the death of a Protestant land owner, the right of an heir, if a Presbyterian, passed over to a more remote member of the established church. At last, after George I came on the throne, a Lutheran in religion, the Whigs, who were again in control of the English government, were anxious to grant the dissenters of Ireland relief; so in 1719 a bill to repeal the sacramental test clause was introduced into the Irish Parliament. Instead of passing it in that form and thus granting the relief sought, it was made even more oppressive. An amendment merely gave the non-conformists a bare permission to meet for worship in their own chapels, while the tests were sternly upheld, and in this form it became a law. For nearly fifty years had the Presbyterians of Ireland, writhed under the Test Act and its opposition exercised by the bishops. Under a Lutheran king and an English Whig ministry, at last they hoped for relief. Incapacitated from holding public employment, or any office above a petty constable, their marriages invalid, and forbidden to

open a single school, they asked for bread and got a stone. And now, as Froude says: "And now commenced the Protestant emigration which robbed Ireland of the bravest defenders of English interest, and peopled American seaboard with fresh flights of Puritans. Twenty thousand left Ulster on the destruction of the woolen trade. Many more were driven away by the first passage of the Test Act. The stream had slackened in the hope that the law would be altered. When the prospect finally closed, men of spirit and energy refused to remain in a country where they were held unfit to receive the rights of citizenship; and thereupon, until the spell of tyranny was broken in 1776, annual shiploads of families poured themselves out from Belfast and Londonderry. The resentment, which they carried with them, continued to burn in their homes; and in the War of Independence, England had no fiercer enemies than the sons and grandsons of the Presbyterians who had held Ulster against Tyrconnel."

References:

Historical Address delivered before the "Friends of Old Drawyers" Presbyterian Church, near Odessa, Delaware, on Sunday, June 7, A.D. 1908, by Honorable Anthony Higgins. Historical Society of Delaware Paper 49.

State Drawer
Hist. Colonies
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2c in Washington Drawer
Hist. Duke of York folder
New Castle folder

STORY OF NEW CASTLE - PART II

THE DUKE OF YORK'S RULE

On March 12, 1664, Charles II of England granted to his brother, the Duke of York, destined to succeed him as James II, a patent conveying proprietary right to lands in America from the St. Croix River in New England to the east side of Delaware Bay. This grant did not include New Amstel nor any of the territory claimed by the Dutch on the west side of the Delaware River, but England and Holland were at war, and when the Duke of York sent over a fleet in charge of Col. Richard Nicolls, and Sir Robert Carr to take New Amsterdam (New York) he gave express directions for the taking of the Dutch colony on the Delaware. Explanations were to be made, if necessary, to Lord Baltimore's son, implying that the Duke was only making sure of possession of the territory by the English, and that between Englishmen the final control could be amicably arranged. (It was to take 100 years of not very amicable contest to settle the question of control between "Baltimore's son" and the grantees and heirs of the Duke).

New Amsterdam surrendered to the English September 8, 1664, the stubborn Peter Stuyvesant finally having given in without conflict of arms in the face of the superior force and advantage of the English fleet which would have made such conflict a certain destruction of the colony. At New Amstel, when two British frigates under Sir Robert Carr appeared before the town on September 30, and the commander sent officers ashore to present the Duke's conditions and his pledge of protection and just rule for those who submitted peacefully to His

Majesty's authority, the townspeople quietly accepted and urged upon D'Hinoyossa the necessity of avoiding useless destruction of lives and property. But D'Hinoyossa refused to discuss terms of surrender, called his officers and men to the defense of the fort, and prepared to use guns and small arms. Then the British commander fired into the fort, killing three Dutch soldiers and wounding ten. His soldiers overran the walls and took officers and soldiers of the fort prisoners.

The English confiscated D'Hinoyossa's property and that of his officers, Peter Alrichs and Gerritt Van Sweeringen, and of all the soldiers. Some of the latter, along with Negro slaves, were sold to the English in Maryland in exchange for a greater variety and abundance of supplies and comforts for English officers and men than the little community of New Amstel afforded. D'Hinoyossa's life was spared and he was eventually allowed to retire into Maryland, where he lingered for a time making useless efforts to have his lands restored. According to some contemporary accounts, the resistance of the fort afforded the captors an excuse for plundering the peaceable majority of the inhabitants. But this majority, even if they lost their farm animals and their harvest of tobacco and grain, were at least allowed to keep their lands and houses.

The town was taken on October 1, 1664. Later in October Colonel Richard Nicolls, deputy governor, for the Duke of York, of all the duke's conquered territory in America, came to New Amstel to establish his authority over the Delaware colony, because Sir Robert Carr, when called to account for his plundering of the people, had sent to New York a defiant message claiming independence of Nicolls in the reduction of the river. Governor Nicolls evidently thought it unnecessary

to set up a man in a velvet coat as governor of the few settlers on the Delaware; by January of the following year Sir Richard Carr was in New England and so far as the records go, the local government seems to have been conducted by his kinsman, Captain John Carr, as Commander with the aid of the magistrates in direct communication with Nicolls at New York. It was on the occasion of this visit that Nicolls changed the name of New Amstel to New Castle - its fourth and final appellation. It may be that Col. Nicolls was impressed by the beauty of the site upon the majestic river of the little Swedish-Dutch-English village with its fort, its market plaine and few rows of houses, and remembered Newcastle-upon-Tyne at home, famous for a similar distinction of site and for its strongly fortified castle and rolling common called the Town Moor. Or he may have been thinking of William Cavendish, the preceptor and friend of King Charles, who in 1664 had held the title of Earl of Newcastle.

By Wm. H. Conner.
9/9/36

New Castle

State Drawer 389
Duke of York folder
is in New Castle

SIR ROBERT CARR

Sir Robert Carr, joined in commission with Colonel Richard Nicolls, George Cartwright, and Samuel Meverike, was sent to America with a small fleet and some land forces to put the Duke of York in possession of the country he had been granted by patent through Charles II, his brother. The date of the commission is given as April 26, 1664, some months before war was declared with Holland.

The land forces consisted of 300 men under Col. Nicolls. All communications between Stuyvesant and the British was done through Col. Nicolls, which seems to indicate he was the one in supreme command. However, Sir Robert Carr's commission to reduce the Dutch on the Delaware was granted by the three other commissioners, Col. Nicolls, Cartwright, and Maverick.

> "Whereas we are informed that the Dutch have seated themselves at Delaware Bay, on his majesty of Great-Britain's territories, without his knowledge and consent, and that they have fortified themselves there, and drawn a great trade thither, and being assured that if they be permitted to go on, the gaining of this place will be of small advantage to his majesty: We his majesty's commissioners, by virtue of his majesty's commission and instructions to us given, have advised and determined to endeavor to bring that place and all strangers there, in obedience to his majesty, and by these do order and appoint that his majesty's frigates, the Guinea, and the William and Nicholas, and all the soldiery which are not in the fort, shall with what speed they conveniently can go thither, under the command of sir Robert Carre, to reduce the same, willing and commanding all officers at sea and land and all soldiers to obey the said sir Robert Carre during this expedition. Given under our hands and seals, at the fort in New-York, upon the isle of Manhatoes, the third day of September, 1664.
>
> Richard Nicolls
> George Cartwright
> Samuel Maverick.

Instructions were also given Sir Robert Carr for the reducing of Delaware Bay and settling the people there under his majesty's obedience.

Carr took New Castle at once on his arrival, Sept. 30, 1664, and signed articles of agreement on October 1, with the burgomasters of New Amstel.

D'Hinoyossa retreated with the soldiers to the fort, which was captured shortly after.

Nicolls was commissioned on October 24, 1664, by Cartwright and Maverick, to repair to Delaware Bay for government until the King's pleasure be known.

References. History of New Jersey. 2nd Edition. by Samuel Smith.
Burlington, N. J. Printed and sold by James Parker.

Scharf's History of Delaware.

Conrad's History of Delaware.

The Commissioners Warrant to Coll. Nicolls to go to Delaware.

"Wee his Maties. Commission'rs under written for the present Settlement of his Maties affairs in Delaware Bay and Delaware River, have thought fitt to order and appoint Colonell Richard Nicolls, to repair to Delaware Bay, and there to take special Care for the good Government of the said Place, and to depute such officer or officeres therein, as hee shall thinke fitt for the Management of his Maties Affaires, both civil and military, until his Maties Pleasure be further known. Given under our hands and Seales this 24th of October 1664 at New Yorke on Manhatans Island."

George Cartwright
Saml. Mavericke.

To Colonel Richard Nicolls. Vol. 1. page 37

21st April 1668 -- Smith's N. Jersey p. 51 (P.38

Samuel Hazard -- The Register of Pennsylvania -- Philadelphia -- W.F. Geddes 1828 -

Written by Wm. H. Conner
9/10/36

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Duke of York Period

SIR ROBERT CARR AND THE NAMING OF NEW CASTLE

Sir Robert Carr, who reduced the fort at New Amstel in 1664, was born in Northumberland County, England, date unknown. He was British Commissioner in New England, having been appointed by Charles II in conjunction with Col. Richard Nicolls, George Cartwright, and Samuel Maverick.

During the same year they were appointed, Carr and Nicolls captured New Amsterdam, and renamed it New York, in honor of the Duke of York. Carr then forced the surrender of the Dutch at New Amstel, in Delaware. The operations extended over several days in the first week of October.

Carr RETURNED TO BOSTON IN FEBRUARY, 1665, which makes his stay, whether in New Castle or otherwise, less than six months. From that time on, until he died, there is nothing that has been observed that would show he came back to New Castle. With his coadjutors, he attempted to supersede the constituted authorities of Massachusetts, but the colonists refused to recognize their commission. They then went to the north and endeavored to restore proprietary government. The towns in New Hampshire obeyed the instructions of the Governor of Massachusetts and refused to hold intercourse with the commissioners. In Maine, the people welcomed the commissioners, preferring direct dependence on the King to incorporation in Massachusetts, A court was held in Casco in July, 1666, and a new government was constituted and maintained until 1668.

CARR RETURNED TO ENGLAND AND DIED ON THE DAY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL, JUNE 1, 1667. It seems reasonably clear that he was too

much engrossed in the New England squabble to return to New Castle.

It is worthy of note that Carr was born in NORTHUMBERLAND, and that NEW CASTLE-UPON-TYNE was and is the County Seat of Northumberland. If Carr gave the name NEW CASTLE to the Delaware town he had just conquered, the inference would be strong that he named it after the County Seat of his native county in England. Since the place and date of birth are not given in any account, beyond Northumberland, one might conjecture he would have been born possibly in New Castle, Northumberland County, England.

State Drawer
History: Duke of York
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CODE OF THE DUKE OF YORK

Charles II granted Duke of York and Gov. Nicholls and his council selected from the statutes of other colonies a set of laws to be enforced on the Delaware by courts sitting respectively at New Castle Whorekill, at Upland(Chester) and St. Jones. Delays checked the enforcement of these and it was not until 1676 that Gov. Andros issued an order to put them in effect.

Sept. 22

St. Jones County(Kent County) was first used in 1680.

There is no record of the beginning ~~of the beginning~~ of the present County names but, There is evidence to believe that Wm. Penn named them in 1882. 1682?

Biblo.- Henry C. Conrad and Scharf.

State Planner
History

LOCATION: New Castle

Submitted by Donald Crowe
Date: September 10, 1936.

Early Industries in New Castle. (Supplement)

When the English under Sir Robert Carr captured New Amstel, the town now called New Castle, and the country round about were systematically and thoroughly looted.-- "One hundred sheep and thirty or forty horses, fifty or sixty cows, between sixty and seventy Negroes, the brewhouse, stillhouse and all the materials thereunto belonging, the produce of the land for that year, such as corn hay &c. were seized for the Kings use ... all to the value, as near as can be remembered of four thousand pounds sterling ... All sorts of tools for handicraft tradesmen and all plough gear and other things to cultivate the ground, which were in store in great quantity, were likewise seized together with a saw-mill ready to set up and nine sea bouys with their iron chains," in fact, everything of value, that was movable, was swept away from the miserable unresisting colonists.

Bibliography:

The Dutch & Swedes on the Delaware 1609-64. By Christopher Ward. Published by University of Pa. Press. Philadelphia, Pa. 1930.

(4p. Ftf) 396

G. K. Browning
HABS
May 26,1937

~~Points of Interest~~
History
Early English

LONG HOOK FARM,

J. Thomas Scharf, "History of Delaware" p-152 says:

"The History of Taxation in Delaware dates to the administration of Jean Paul (?) Jacquet, who was appointed Vice-Director on South River, Nov. 29, 1655."

P. 163: "Peter Jan and Paull Jacquet" mentioned in the list of taxable persons.

P. 613: "Jean Paul Jacquet was appointed Vice-Director of the territory on the Delaware, and assumed command of the fort(evidently Fort Cassimir at New Castle). early in December 1655. He was removed in March, 1657."

P 630: "x x x x x x territory now embraced in Wilmington was mostly in five large tracts that about 1671 came into possession of Jean Paul Jacquet" and four other residents under the Dutch, either at New Amstel (New Castle) or at Fort Altena, etc.,"

"Jean Paul Jacquet, who was Vice-Director in 1655-56, was the owner of 'Long Hook', a property on the Christiana, opposite the old town of Wilmington,"etc.,

P 855: "On Nov. 29, 1655, Jean Paul Jacquet, who had been in the service of the West India Company was appointed Vice-Director xxxxx and became the founder and first ruler of New Castle."

P 857: March 20, 1657, Jan Schaggen xxxxxx made complaint xxxxxx against Vice-Director Jacquett charging the latter drove him from land where he lived with consent of Stuyvesant xxxxxx causing him loss of 1,000 pounds of tobacco. A similar complaint caused his removal from office. Jacquett left office after which he continued to reside at New Amstel several years."

Long Hook Farm
Browning 397

The tract of land, 290 acres, known as Long Hook, lay south from Wilmington and was owned, until about the middle of the present century (17th), by his descendants, of whom Major Peter Jacquet and Captain Peter Jacquet were well known in the Revolution.

The Long Hook Farm traces back to the "York Records" by means of which grants of land were made by the Duke of York to a number of early settlers in Delaware. These records are on file in the Recorder of Deeds Office, Wilmington, that conveying land contained in this farm, although not accurate as to the amount, reads:

"A Confirmation granted to Pauls Jacques(?) for a piece of unmanured land at Delaware:

"Francis Lovelace Esq. & C. Whereas there is a certain piece of unmanured land at Delaware now in yee tenure and occupation of Jean Paul Jacquett conteyning by estimation in woodland and valley or meafow about two hundred acres stretching from ye neck of land where ye sd Jean Paul Jacques now lives in length South South West and North North East and in breadth alongst Christeen Kill, North North West and South South East, behind along by ye land and fence of Peter Claesen and Jan Claesen from ye mill to a great swamp haveing some valley or meadow on both sydes, now for a confirmation unto him ye sd Jen Paul Jacques & c. The patent is dated March 26, 1669. The Quitt rent 2 bushells.

Fo 11"

George Fletcher Bennett in "Early Architecture of Delaware" mentions in "Early buildings not included in this volume"etc.,

"Jacquette House, 1763, called 'Long Hook'. Jean Paul Jacquette lived on this tract 1684. Washington and LaFayette often visited here and the house was at all times a social center."

(OTHER REFERENCE JACQUETTE OWNER LONG HOOK)

J . Thomas Scharf's "History of Delaware" p 630, second column, second paragraph, says:

"Jean Paul Jaquette, who was Vice Director in 1655-56, was the owner of "Long Hook", a property on the Christina, opposite the old town of Wilmington, which embraced a tract at the foot of Market street, east and west."

Wilmington's business section, about 800 acres was originally granted to John (Anderson) Stallcop. It was bounded on the North by Stidham's land; on the West by Rattlesnake Run and a line of marked trees; on the South by the Christiana and the meadows and extended eastward."

Points of Interest
Long Hook Farm. Browning

Reference to Jean Paul Jacquette--

J. Thomas Scharf, "History of Delaware" p 955 says:

On November 29, 1655, Jean Paul Jacquett, who had been in the service of the West India Company, was appointed Vice-Director on the Delaware Bay and River, with full civil and military powers, and became the founder and first ruler of New Castle.

Vice-Director Jacquett took oath of office December 8, 1655 and appointed a council, consisting of Andreas Hudde, who was chosen secretary of the council and surveyor, together with several others.

A

A letter from the Directors of the West Indies Company, dated Stockholm, November 25, 1664, to Petrus Stuyvesant, Director at New Amsterdam-now New York- says:

"On the ship 'De grote Christoffel' goes over a free man, Jan Paul Jacquet, with his family, and as he is unacquainted in the country and intends to devote himself there to farming, we have not been able to refuse him the desired recommendation, the more so because he has served the company in Brazil for many years; therefore we recommend your Honor to assist him as much as possible, without disadvantage to the Company and after having indicated some suitable place, to allot, under the customary conditions as much land to him as he may be able to cultivate." Jacquette served the company in various capacities on the Delaware. After the capture by the English, in 1664, he became a subject of Great Britian, was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and served until the delivery of the territory to William Penn, in October, 1682. He took up a tract of land containing 290 acres on the south side of Christiana Creek, the warrant for which was granted 22nd of 12th mo.1684, and lived here many years. The tract was known as Long Hook, lay south from Wilmington and was owned until about the middle of the present century, by his descendants of whom Major Peter Jacquett and Captain Peter Jacquett were well known in the Revolution."

Wilmington 400a
History: Colonial, Early

K. A. Horner

April 15,1937

Add to Fort Christina cf. v.2. p. 91-

Peter Lindestrom, Swedish Engineer, who accompanied Johan Rising when the latter succeeded Governor Printz and aided in the building of Christinahamn, or Christina Harbor, the little village that was erected back of Fort Christina, made a map of the site at the time it was beseiged by the Dutch in 1655, upon which the various batteries erected by the Dutch are shown. He says, in his Geographia Americae, explaining the map:

Southwest across Christina Kill, 2 batteries... where six cannon and four companies were located and back of this stood a beautiful large tent... and since there were terribly many mosquitoes assembled at that place, this battery was called Mosquito-burg.

"On the northern side at the entrance to the main street of the town of Christinahamn...was the headquarters, a large beautiful tent in which General Stijfvesandh was lodged...and since there were many rats in this place they called this battery Rat-burg.

"Across the Fish Kill north east of Fort Christina.. stood two companies... and because there was a great amount of Spanish flies there .... they called this fortification Fly-burg."

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Fogel Grip. See Griffin (Ship)