

Delaware Federal Writers Project Papers

Del. F164.F47

Volume 46

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WILLIAM PENN'S CHARTER.

"all that or part of land in America, with the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the east by the Delaware River, from twelve miles distance northward of New Castle Town, into the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northward; but of the said river shall not extend so far northward, then by the said river so far as it doth extend; and from the head of the said river, the eastern bounds are to be determined a meridian line to be drawn from the head of the said river until the said forty third degree. The said land to extend five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds, and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude and on the south by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle, northward and westward, until the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned.

This singular definition of the southern boundary left it an open question whether this boundary circle was to be a circle of twelve miles in circumference, or to be drawn around a diameter of twelve miles passing through New Castle, or with a radius of twelve miles beginning in New Castle, and was therefore the principal source of the future contention between Baltimore and Penn.

Penn's Deputy, Captain William Markham, arrived in America towards the end of August to take charge of the newly acquired territory. He at once visited Lord Baltimore, bearing letters both from Penn and the King requesting an early settlement of the boundaries. Baltimore expressed his desire to accomplish this, and fixed upon October 16th as the date in which he would hold a conference; but this engagement was subsequently cancelled owing to Markham's indisposition. Baltimore gave him firmly to understand, however, in the first interview that he possessed an undisputed title to all land up to the fortieth degree of north latitude, and at this same time it was learned, to the surprise of all, that Upland was situated several miles below that limit.

In the mean time Penn induced the Duke of York to deed New Castle to him, and two deeds were issued by His Highness in 1682, one conveying Pennsylvania and the other "the town of New Castle and all that tract of land lying within the compass or circle of twelve miles about the same," and all that tract of land extending southward from it, along the Delaware, to Cape Henlopen. This latter deed, however, it was clear, was certain to provoke great opposition from the Marylanders, since the Duke's patents did not include the territory granted away.

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Armed with the two documents, Penn set sail, and reached New Castle on October 27th 1682. In December he held his first interview with Lord Baltimore at the house of Colonel Thomas Tallier, in Anne Arundel County.

Baltimore insisted on 40 degrees as being Penn's Southern Boundary, but the latter endeavored to satisfy him with 27 - 51., which offer was politely rejected. It was not the northern boundary, however, so much as Penn's purchase of the lower counties from the Duke of York, which irritated Baltimore and fixed him in his determination to secure them if possible. For we find, him in the course of the conference remarking "Mr. Penn you-did I remember once propose to me in England that you had offers made to you of that part of Delaware from his Royal Highness (the Duke of York) which I lay claim to; but you would not, as you then said accept thereof because you knew it was mine. The same I hear you have now possessed yourself of. I only desire to know what you claim.

Penn evaded the point, and the conference closed without any approach to an arrangement, and the next meeting between them, held at New Castle in May 1683, ended similarly. In June Baltimore wrote to England in the following terms, "That which I now presume to beg at your hands as that you'll favor me so far that, should Mr. Wm. Penn move his majesty for any further order and commands in relation to the bounds of Maryland and Pennsylvania, that nothing be granted until I am heard at the council board, and that nothing be obtained by Mr. Penn to the prejudice of my interest on Delaware River, where Mr. Penn pretends to hold a great part of my province by a title (as he saith) from his highness the Duke of York. In May or June next I will make my personal appearance and make my defence."

Penn in his turn forwarded a long letter to the Lords of Trade and Planting settling forth his version of the controversy, and asking for an interpretation of the question at issue favorable to himself. Lord Baltimore had now begun to be somewhat aggressive, and issued a proclamation inviting colonists to settle in the lower counties and take patents from him, offering exceedingly low prices as inducements.

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In addition to this he appointed, his cousin, George Talbot, in September 1683 as a commissioner to demand of Penn all land on the Delaware south of the fortieth degree of north latitude. Talbot delivered his demands in writing and Penn replied in a document of great length reviewing the whole situation, and denying all rights to the intruders and here the matter was allowed to drop once more.

But it was with this visit to Talbot that we may associate the beginning of Lord Baltimore's attempts to stir up rebellion in the lower counties.

About this time some correspondence was exchanged with the Jersey authorities relative to lands, but the disputes were never of great importance, the bay and river forming a very distinct line of Division. As early as 1678 complaints were lodged against Major Fenwick and others who had interfered with the people on the Jersey shore in the rightful possession of their lands, and the authorities at New Castle were ordered to check any further abuses of a similar character. In 1683 however, the relation of the two governments had assumed a new phase. In that year, Penn had appointed a commission, consisting of Christopher Taylor, James Harrison, Thomas Holmes and Thos. Winne, to confer with the Governor and Council of West Jersey respecting "certain great wrongs and injustice done to me and this province by some of the inhabitants of their colony".

The commissioners were instructed to demand satisfaction for the misdemeanors of certain individuals. Penn then adds that after all this is ended, insist upon my title to the River, soil and islands thereof according to grant, and if they will deliver up peaceably the islands of Matinicum and Sepassing, return one half of the island of Matinicum before the town, according to my former clemency."

The documents relating to these controversies between Pennsylvania and New Jersey are unfortunately incomplete and it only appears as a definite fact that the inhabitants of the lower counties and their opposite neighbors on the Jersey Shore, had been at various times encroaching on each other's property. But no serious dispute ever resulted from these misunderstandings as both parties seemed desirous of reaching a just settlement.

The dispute between Penn and the authorities of Maryland assumed an alarming aspect at the beginning of 1684 from a hostile invasion of the lower counties.

Colonel Talbot was again at the head of the expedition with a force armed with guns and axes. They terrified the people throughout New Castle County with threats but their main object was plainly to disaffect the inhabitants from any sympathy with Penn's government.

This was fully appreciated by the Pennsylvanians for when Penn issued a commission to William Welsh, John Sincock and James Harrison to defend the lower counties, they were instructed to put down all, "rebellious practices," as well as to put down the riots of the Marylanders. An instance of Talbot's proceedings was furnished to the Council at Philadelphia in a letter from Samuel Land of New Castle dated May 30th. He acquainted them that the Colonel had visited the houses of Jonas Erskine, Andrew Tillie and a widow named Ogle, all residing near New Castle; and accompanied by three musketeers, to add force to his demands, had informed them that unless they would acknowledge Lord Baltimore as their proprietor in three weeks, and pay their rents to him in the future they would be dispossessed of their land and turned out of their homes.

This latest outrage elicited a declaration against Lord Baltimore from Penn, reciting the history of the whole trouble between the two proprietors. This was forwarded to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. Penn and Baltimore both went to England and the matter was taken in hand by the Kings' Officers. Their ultimate verdict was not however, a complete acknowledgement of the Justice of Penn's claim, but partook rather of the nature of a compromise, and in November 1685 a decree of King James Council was issued ordering, "that for avoding further differences, the tract of land lying between the Bay of Delaware and the Eastern sea on one side and the Chesapeake Bay on the other, be divided into equal parts by a line from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the fortieth degree of north latitude, the southern boundary of Pennsylvania by charter, and that the one half thereof, lying towards the Bay of Delaware and the eastern sea, be adjudged to belong to his majesty, and the other half to Lord Baltimore, as comprised in his charter."

This decision placed the coveted lower counties in the hands of Penn, but many causes conspired to delay the execution of this mandate. Prominent among these was the revolution then in progress in England.

The Duke of York, to whom Penn owed his grant, was now on the throne as James II and Baltimore dared not raise his voice against the decree, lest by the arbitrary feat of the monarch he should lose all that was left. But the disposition of James II meant the fall of Penn's ally, and the decision of 1685 remained inoperative; The significance of this decree consisted in making an approximation of the boundaries of Delaware in their present limits.

The events which followed upon the revolution entirely changed the situation. It was now no longer a controversy between the two proprietors each endeavoring to rob the other of his territory, as from another point of view, each seeking to secure undisputed sway over what he believed to be his own property, but both Penn and Baltimore were busily engaged in defending their lands against new rivals. Penn in fact, was retired from his government by the crown, but was reinstated in 1694.

He was forced to act, during this period of unsettlement with the greatest shrewdness and diplomacy; for the mere fact that he had been in favor of James II would have been sufficient cause for his removal, on the slightest provocation by the new monarch. Lord Baltimore had greater troubles to contend with The Protestant association which was formed in Maryland immediately after the revolution under John Coode, succeeded in throwing off the Catholic proprietary and controlled the colony from 1689 to 1691. It was then taken up as a royal government and remained so until 1716. But an absolute quietus was nevertheless not put upon the controversy between the two disputants.

In 1707 the Marylanders reopened their encroachments upon the property of the people in the lower counties, which was brought to the attention of the Council through a petition from the justices of New Castle; some of the inhabitants had been served with writs of ejectment issued in Maryland, although living within the twelve mile circle around New Castle; a little later complaint was made by William Clark of Sussex County, that his mother was being sued on account of the uncertainty of the boundary lines between that County and Maryland. With regard to the first of these questions, the Council forwarded a protest to the Governor of Maryland, while the second was settled by an order to the justices of Sussex County instructing them not to entertain any action which might involve the boundary question.

The Marylanders did not desist, however, for in August the Sheriff of Cecil County forcibly dispossessed a number of the Welsh settlers in New Castle County by virtue of Maryland Writs. The Sheriff of New Castle County would not quietly submit to this, and with the assistance of a few friends seized the sheriff of Cecil with one of his aids and bound him over to appear in court; but such instances were rare at this time and do not seem to have been at the instigation of high officials.

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In 1708 Lord Baltimore made another effort to secure possession of the whole territory of the peninsula between the two bays by petitioning Queen Anne. This attempt proved equally as abortive as those previously made, and only resulted in a confirmation of Penn's title according to the decree of 1685 with new instructions to draw the line as ordered in that decision, but again this was delayed; only to leave matters worse than ever before. The petty squabbles that were continually indulged in by the authorities and the inhabitants of the two provinces in consequence of the boundary disputes very soon became a source of so much annoyance to Penn that length in 1712 he contracted for the sale of his interest in the colonies. At the last moment an attack of apoplexy prevented him from affixing his signature and his mental troubles which followed never made it possible to transfer the land.

The border disputes continued at frequent intervals, but not with a sufficient virulence to demand special action with regard to their suppression. Occasionally this was necessary, as in 1717, when Colonel French was appointed "ranger and keeper," of the marshes in the province and lower counties, with powers to repel invasions by the Marylanders. The direct cause of this appointment was the arrival of a number of Maryland Surveyors, who had abruptly taken a survey of many lots in the lower counties, with the apparent purpose of claiming the ownership of the land. A year later the dispute was reopened by a more serious question. The complainants on this occasion were the Marylanders and not the Pennsylvanians. The town of Nottingham was the corpus delicti.

Governor Hart, of Maryland, produced several complaints, showing that magistrates had been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania for Nottingham, while according to his opinion the town was unquestionably in Cecil County.

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Governor Keith admitted having appointed the magistrates but was under the impression that the town was in Chester County. Colonel French, who had resided for a long time in that neighborhood, substantiated this view, but stated that since the boundary disputes had begun it had occasionally been a mooted question as to the county in which Nottingham was actually situated. Governor Keith firmly refused to revoke the commissions of the Magistrates of Nottingham, although pressed to do so by Colonel Hart. It was at length agreed that they should remain, but both parties promised to make no further aggressions until the whole matter was settled.

In the spring of 1722 the controversy was again revived, through a series of causes. Philip Syng was prosecuted for surveying and taking out his patents for a piece of land under the Governor of Maryland, after he had been informed that it was situated within the boundaries of Pennsylvania. A greater source of trouble was the rumor of an attempt on the part of the Marylanders, to survey a strip of the disputed territory, then occupied by the Indians on the Susquehanna. The Indians themselves were much alarmed, and notified Governor Keith who met them at Conestago. The Governor anticipated the Marylanders, however, by having the land surveyed himself and called out the militia at New Castle to meet the invading hosts if they crossed the line. Later in the year the matter became ever more complicated by the arrest of Isaac Taylor and Elisha Gatchell, two Chester County magistrates by the authorities of Cecil County, on account of the old Nottingham. Governor Keith wrote to Colonel Calvert of the affair, requesting him to release the prisoners, but they were nevertheless bound over to keep the peace.

On November 5th the Governor placed the whole matter before the Council, the response of the Council was moderate to a marked degree. They admitted that the boundary controversy involved questions of absolute doubt, and acknowledged the possibility of error, on the part of Pennsylvania as well as Maryland. The Governor was advised to make every effort to secure some form of accommodation, both by a personal interview with the Governor of Maryland and by application to the authorities in England. No record is to be found of any meeting between the two Governors in accordance with this resolution.

The most singular feature of the entire controversy is the entire absence of any evidence to show that either the Pennsylvanians or Marylanders took any pains to hasten a settlement of the boundaries.

The one arrangement which was made in 1723 shows that a settlement was expected, and a desire for such expressed, although the parties to the dispute still remained inactive. In 1731 the controversy was again renewed, through the violence of one Holey, of Cecil County, who with a number of others, had destroyed the fencing around the property of a man named Wharry, residing within the limits of Pennsylvania. By a rather curious series of judicial processes Holey was finally liberated, and Wharry was prosecuted on a charge of cutting Holey's timber. The defendant claimed that the timber was on his own property, which was situated in Pennsylvania but but the Cecil County jury decided that the land was in Maryland, in spite of all the agreements between the two provinces to render no decision as to boundaries until the whole dispute was finally settled.

At the same time a similar complaint was entered by an inhabitant of Kent County, who had met with like treatment in Maryland. The arbitrary style of Cecil Courts greatly incensed Governor Gordon, and he at once opened a correspondence with Governor Calvert of Maryland, protesting against a continuance of the existing methods. Governor Calvert responded that on his side he had received complaints that the people of the three lower counties had been committing similar depredations, and that only his indisposition had deterred him from writing on the same subject. He then explained the Maryland position in the Wharry case but the negotiations were left in a most unsatisfactory condition. On May 10th 1732 Lord Baltimore of the one part and John Richard and Thomas Penn of the other agreed, "That in two calendar months from that date that each party should appoint commissioners not more than seven, whereof three or more of each side may act, to mark out the boundaries aforesaid, to begin at furthest sometime in October 1732 and to be completed on or before December 25th 1733, and when so done, a plan thereof shall be signed, sealed and delivered by the commissioners and their principals, and shall be entered in all the public offices in the several provinces and counties; and to recommend to the respective legislatures, to pass an act for perambulating these boundaries at least once in three years. The party defaulting, to pay to the other party on demand six thousand pounds sterling.

The last ^{cl}ause of the agreement gave it a tone of genuine earnestness, and in fact, two days after the signatures were appended the Penns named Governor Gordon, Isaac Norris, Samuel Preston, James Logan, Andrew Hamilton, James Steel and Robert Charles as the commissioners on their part to

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treat with those appointed by Lord Baltimore. On the same day his lordship executed a similar commission nominating Samuel Ogle, Charles Calvert, Philemon Lloyd, Micheal Howard, Richard Bennet, Benjamin Tasker and Matthew Ward, to represent his interest in the approaching convention.

It was several months before these commissions reached America. In the meanwhile Newtown was selected as the seat of the convention to meet on October 6th. But even while the negotiations were being conducted, the border warfare broke out in a more brutal form than before. The relations between the Marylanders and their opponents seemed more strained at this time than for many years, and yet in the whole correspondence both parties always gave expression to the sincere hope that the pending negotiations would result in a speedy settlement of the dispute, while each stubbornly contested for minor advantages in this subordinate quarrel.

But now even the more important transations of the boundary commissioners, were conducted without friction. They had met according to agreement at Newtown in Maryland in October, and after doing very little, adjourned on November 3rd to meet at New Castle on the first of the ensuing February. On February 15th Lord Baltimore addressed a letter to Governor Gordon, complaining of the treatment of the Maryland Commissioners, whom he had taken special pains to send promptly, in order to facilitate in every possible way the conduct of the negotiations. The Marylanders had arrived at New Castle in ample time to meet their engagement, but although they had repeatedly sent to the commissioners appointed by the Penns they had refused to come. Lord Baltimore also referred to certain improper behavior on the part of the Pennsylvanians towards his own commissioners while at New Castle, but did not mention details. He, however, agreed to hold another meeting on the first Monday in May at Joppa in Baltimore County.

Governor Gordon in his reply evaded all reference to the ill treatment of the commissioners, as this was without foundation, but stated that the commissioners, from his province declined to meet at Joppa, since it was situated at too great a distance from the points of most importance which would have to be visited to determine the boundary lines.

As New Castle was one of these places, and was of great prominence, owing to the fact that the center of the twelve mile circle was there situated, he thought that was the most suitable place, and named April 16th as the day for convening the members of the commission.

Thus the meetings were delayed and postponed until the time expired. These delays were plainly due to the machinations of Lord Baltimore, who thought it was through his own suggestion that the proceedings of the commissioners had been instituted, found, as matters progressed, that his ignorance of the geography of the country, placed him at considerable disadvantage, and therefore made use of all means to interfere with the progress of the commissioners. It would not be proper to say that it was no nearer settlement than before, as the terms of the agreement of 1732 actually formed the basis of operations when the final boundaries were drawn by Mason and Dixon in 1763.

The border warfare continued, an attempt was made to check these broils in 1734. The initiative was taken this time by the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania, by the appointment of two commissioners to treat with the Lieutenant Governor of Maryland, and "conclude measures as best may conduce to preserve peace between both governments, and to prevent irregularities for the future, until the boundaries shall be actually run and marked out." The commissioners were Andrew Hamilton and John Georges and the papers were issued on May 14th. They at once set out, for Maryland and arrived at Annapolis on the 20th. The negotiations were at once begun each side opening with the declaration that it was the most aggrieved. The oral proceedings resulting in nothing and Messrs. Hamilton and Georges then presented a formal paper, setting forth their side of the question, and requesting some form of agreement. Governor Ogle in reply, proposed to refer the whole matter to the King. It was evident that Ogle was endeavoring to evade the matter. The commissioners then drew up a second document, expressing their desire to come to an immediate agreement, and in response to this, Ogle flatly refused, asserting that the Commissioners had acknowledged themselves to be without sufficient authority. He had only reached this conclusion from a most unwarranted misconstruction of a phrase in their letter to him and it became clear that the mission would prove fruitless. The Pennsylvanians persisted in sending a third letter, but waited in vain for a reply. This terminated another effort at settlement.

Excitement soon became intense, when it was learned that Lord Baltimore had made application to the King to confirm his charter or grant of the three lower counties. The Penns fought with all their might against granting the petition. They cited Lord Baltimore's voluntary surrender of this territory by the agreement of 1732 as his own acknowledgement that the title was vested in the Penns. The consequence was that, in order to test the validity of this agreement the Penns were ordered to file a bill in chancery against Lord Baltimore, demanding the fulfillment of the provisions of the agreement. The bill was accordingly filed in 1735 by John, Richard and Thomas Penn, but with the proverbial delay of the Chancery Court, it was fifteen years before the decision was rendered.

The interval was characterized by border troubles of a violent nature. Both the Maryland and Pennsylvania Assemblies forwarded addresses to the King, requesting his interference to put a stop to the disorders. They were immediate in their effect, and brought from the King, the following order in Council dated August 18th 1737. "It is commanded, "That the Governors of the respective provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, for the time being, do not, upon pain of incurring His Majesty's displeasure, permit or suffer any tumult or riots or other outrageous disorders to be committed on the borders of their respective provinces; but that they immediately put a stop thereto, and use their utmost endeavors to preserve peace and good order amongst all His Majesty's subjects under their government inhabiting the said borders. His Majesty doth hereby enjoin the said Governor's that they do not make grants of any part of the lands in contest between the proprietors respectively, nor any part of the three lower counties, commonly called New Castle, Kent and Sussex, nor permit any person to settle there, or even to make a settlement thereon, till his Majesty's pleasure shall be signified."

It will be noticed that the three counties of the present State of Delaware were always the most prominent cause of the dispute. The King's order however, had some effect in allaying the trouble, and at length in May 1738 the proprietors came in person before the Council at Kensington, and agreed to accommodate their differences. The new arrangement referred particularly to lands in the neighborhood of Philadelphia and the Susquehanna, the lower counties having been freed from the border wars since the promulgation of the King's order in Council.

In fact, in the agreement drawn up between the proprietors, it was distinctly stated, "that there being no riots that appear to have been committed within the three lower counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, it is therefore not thought necessary to continue the latter part of the said order in Council as to the said three lower counties."

Two commissioners were appointed on each side to draw the lines as provided for. After several controversies had resulted in delaying the work of the commission Governor Thomas issued instructions to the Pennsylvanian Commissioners to continue the work alone, and Messrs. Peters and Growden continued the line westward to a point eighty eight miles west of the Susquehanna reaching the Kittochtinny Hills, this being the limit of the land as yet bought from the Indians.

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This was the famous "temporary line" and was a source of great good in effectually checking the riot and bloodshed which for a half century had been, at frequent intervals carried along the borders of the two provinces. There was practically no further encroachment on either side, and nothing occurred in the controversy worthy of particular note, until the announcement of the decree in the chancery case, which was issued by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke in May 1750. It developed nothing novel in the case, but was a simple ratification of the agreement of May 10th 1732 in favor of the Penns.

The year 1760 stands out as an important epoch in this boundary dispute. Frederick, Lord Baltimore, had long grown tired of the fight which it appeared more than probable would again be decided against him. He consequently entered into an agreement with the Penns on July 1st 1760 accepting as a basis the articles already drawn up in 1732, and afterwards set forth in the Chancellor's decree of 1750. "The twelve mile radius from New Castle was measured horizontally, and the line across the peninsula from Cape Henlopen to the Chesapeake was drawn to the full length of sixty nine miles, two hundred and eighty eight perches as was originally claimed by the Pennsylvania commissioners in 1751. The articles of agreement are most minute in every detail, and occupy thirty four pages in the Pennsylvania Archives. The boundaries of the lower counties were thus practically settled in their present form.

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To carry the agreement into effect, commissioners were appointed on both sides, those for Maryland being Governor Sharp, Benjamin Tucker, Jr. Edward Lloyd, Robert Jenkins Henry, Daniel Dulany, Stephen Bordley and Rev. Alexander Malcolm, and those for Pennsylvania being Hon. James Hamilton, William Allen, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Lynford Lardner, Ryves Holt and George Stephenson.

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They met at New Castle on November 19th 1760 and at once began to draw the boundary lines. In August 1763, Lord Baltimore and Messrs. Thomas and Richard Penn employed Charles Mason, and Jeremiah Dixon of England to "mark, run out, settle, fix and determine all such parts of the circle, marks, lines and boundaries as were mentioned in the several articles or commissions, and were not completed."

They undertook the work and carried it out successfully, finishing their task in December 1767. It was this that the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland came to receive the famous name of the Mason and Dixon's line. The final report was submitted by the commissioners on November 9th 1768 and gives

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So far as the lower counties were concerned, this terminated the border troubles, but in the north eastern counties of Maryland, and the counties in Pennsylvania adjoining them, occasional riots were still heard of at long intervals. John Penn had occasion to complain, in 1769 of Cecil County ruffians who had committed outrages in Pennsylvania, and even as late as 1774 the entire trouble had not been smoothed over. The outrages of earlier times had ceased, however, and what misunderstandings now occurred, were of a peaceable nature and grew out of attempts to settle the details of the dispute beyond all cavil. The final proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania announcing the completion of the work was not issued April 8, 1775. In order to render obedience to its behests as little difficult as possible a special act was passed by the territorial Assembly of the three lower Counties on the Delaware, expressly stating the boundaries of Kent, Sussex and New Castle Counties, and declaring that all persons who had resided in the disputed territory, but now acknowledged citizens of the lower counties, should enjoy all rights and privileges therein, as though no controversy had ever existed. To this act passed on September 2nd, a supplement was added on October 28th. The supplement was intended for the benefit of creditors who held judgments taken out in Maryland Courts against persons residing on the land in dispute.

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Great confusion had arisen when the settlement of the boundary question placed the debtors in the lower counties. For the relief and security of the creditors, the Assembly enacted a law making it a valid proceeding to docket transcripts of the judgments formerly obtained in the Maryland Courts against persons resident on lands which had fallen within the lower counties on the determination of the boundary lines. With this Act, the history of the dispute over the boundaries of Delaware came to an end.

J. Barton Cheyney
October 21, 1936

Livingston Power & Co.

Folklore and Legends

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CLIMBING THE GREASY POLE

A "Four Dollar Hat" at the top of a tall greasy pole always attracted climbers in older days. The head gear went to the man who climbed to the hat, took it from its fastening and wore it down the polished slippery "stick". The ascent was the more difficult by reason of the slight pole bending as the climbers neared the top and the test required some fine steady foot and leg work. Securing the hat was made further difficult by the swinging and bending of the pole while the climber held on with one hand, releasing the hat with the other. The greasy pole feats were promoted by saloons and hotels, the advertisement promising a Four Dollar Hat being the bait employed. Retrieving the head gear at times kept the climbers busied for an entire afternoon, while the waiting thirsty spectators frequently patronized the bar, which yielded profits many times in excess of the best hat that could be bought or manufactured in the middle decades of the last century.

J. Barton Cheyney
October 21, 1936.

Wilm. Folklore and Legends

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Wilmington, Delaware
Folder: Folklore

GREASED PIG RACING

The pursuit of shoats, the captor to take the porker, was one of the earlier sports of Wilmington men of muscle brawn and endurance. Chasing the greased pig was reserved as an Autumn outdoor sport and was especially popular at Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday times. It was a cold weather diversion. A writer in a newspaper of 1847 reports a chase which began on Shipley's field close to Quaker Hill, adjacent to the Friends' Meeting House, Fourth and West Streets. The pig weighed 75 pounds and before it was turned loose had been greased oiled and its tail shaved and likewise "slicked up" making it almost impossible to retain a grip on the porker if caught. Fifty young and middle aged men started in pursuit of the shoat which was reported to have "done nobly" - outdistancing his fleetest pursuers. The chase took the pig and followers through Hedgeville, across Mill Creek, and back again, and as a final dash it swam the Christiana and when exhausted ~~and in terror~~ it sought shelter in the swamp, where prostrate it was captured by a fast, running youth. He complied with the rules of the race, lifting the greased, but fallen, porker from the ground without losing his grip on it. Like a real sportsman the ~~winner~~ "marathon" winner saved his pig to run again sparing it another week of life before being transformed into sausage and chops.

It was long the practice of dispensers of liquors to sponsor Greased Pig Chases. They drew numbers of men to their saloons and fattened the receipts ^{of} ~~from~~ the bars. Such chases had been practiced in Wilmington almost as soon as the English took possession of the country - perhaps the early immigrants may have accepted it as a vastly diluted suggestion of the "pig sticking" the thrilling sport of British nobility. It is still followed in some of the Southern States where there are wild hogs not so much as a sport but as a "bring home the bacon" pastime

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LOCATION - - Wilmington *Drawing, Customs*

File No. 240

Submitted by J. Barton Cheyney,

Date July 8, 1936. *Reference*

Fire Fighters Fought One Another

The early fire records of Wilmington disclose that the chief aim and ambition of the firemen of the old volunteer service was to be the first company to "shoot" the flames with streams from their hose. This custom obtained from the days when business men, industrialists and professionals, mostly property owners, pulled the little hand pumps down or up the Wilmington hills by man power, until eventually the horse came to bear the fireman's burden. Even then, when fire fighting had attained to some approach to scientific methods every company did its utmost to play the first stream on the flames. There were occasional charges of foul or unfair procedure, and this has been known to develop into a scrimmage - a near riot - in which there was occasional blood letting. Like Caesar, who fiddled while Rome burned, early Wilmington firemen fought and argued while the building they were summoned to save went up in smoke. In later years the rivalry among members of the different companies came to but wordy wrangles, and disputes, until November 30, 1921 the Volunteer service gave way to a paid department of 165 men with nine companies instead of the previous twelve, *this* En his spot, head of Shipley Street- the Friendship Company long stood in readiness to turn out in response to an alarm. In those days of volunteer service, members employed in any factory mill or store were permitted to immediately drop every-thing

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else and dash for his company, without being docketed. If late he might overtake the apparatus on its way at full speed and by some inexplicable dexterity land safe on one or the other of the vehicles.

There were no more vivid manifestation of action than fire horses racing along the street with a glistening, smoking steamer. The engine man would stoke the fire under the boiler and within four or five blocks after the match was set to the fuel there would be abundant steam for service. The horses gave atmosphere to the setting. They were trained to do exactly the expected things on their way to the fire and after being unhitched from the heavy engine. They obviously liked the experience and would stand unhitched and see their masters fighting flames as though it was part of the day's work.

The Phoenix Fire Company was the last to follow the others in substituting motor engines for the horses. The transition had been gradual, for the firemen protested against disposing of the horses. There were more than a score, some of the 12 companies driving three abreast. But the equines bowed reluctantly to gasoline and they were placed comfortably in the country. Those who had been long in the service were granted immunity from further work, while the less advanced in years were kept on light, easier paths. They obviously never overcome their love of racing to fires.

Gentle and peaceful as they were they could not always resist the sound that was like a fire alarm and would stampede in its direction. Even the passing of a red automobile aroused

their curious interest and desire. They would have gone in a minute had they discerned the red car to be that of the fire chief under whom they had served. They perhaps never abandoned the hope that they might run again with the machine. The horses became the pets of the firemen. They were pampered, fed and watered at regular times, and when the time for the parting came there were tears of regret in the eyes of the men at the loss of their four footed members.

The fire house under the volunteer system was the club of the members. They were kept scrupulously clean and bright. The men habitually gathered there immediately after supper and remained ready for duty until ten or eleven o'clock. The evenings were passed with card games and checkers or discussions pertaining to the calling. Politics not infrequently came to the fore, but was discussed with caution - always a dynamite theme. Fairs and raffles, or chances lifted the company's finances, out of a depression. Council appropriated enough only to meet the cost of upkeep but the appreciative public was responsive to calls for aid.

There was nothing so enjoyable in the life of fire companies of the volunteer times than visiting other companies in contiguous cities and being hosts in return.

For the most part of the men would dress in red shirts and wear great hats with the name of the company emblazoned on the visor of the hard leather headpiece. In winter they wore long blue coats with a showy wealth of brass buttons and officers carried huge silver horns, which for dress parades were filled with gay flowers that added color to the pageant. These were followed by dinners and dancing and unless a fire alarm called out the local company,

" a good time was had by all,".

The annual visits of ^{Reading} firemen is recalled as an illustration of the cordial relations among the fire-fighting fraternity in general. They came with the Ringgold Band at their head. No better marching music was ever heard in Wilmington than that of the one of the three or four brass bands in this country that knew music and played it with rare artistry. The apparatus of the home company followed in the rear and imparted a martial air to the street demonstration.

Both hosts and guests were astir early next morning eagerly perusing the newspapers to read how the parade had impressed spectators.

The coming of the paid fire department eliminated all such social festivities. Fire fighting itself has not depreciated as a spectacle. But its social element has been eliminated. Never again perhaps will a fire engine, be taken out of service for social visits to other communities. Fighting flames has become an earnest business and the ^{paid} ~~145~~ men are almost always on duty or immediately available. Though the system of standpipes flames may be as easily combatted in a ten or twenty story ^{building} ~~building~~ as in former times they could not be drowned out of a two or three story house or shop.

REFERENCES: Personal Reminiscences.

21
676

Submitted by - Barbara Williams,

Date - January 17, 1936.

Clippings - Condensed.
Local Customs - Chestnut Selling.

Walking through the crowded streets of business section on brisk wintry evenings one becomes aware that the air is filled with tempting aroma of hot roasted chestnuts.

Few however know the significance of the choice delicacy and the part that Delaware played in its introduction to the United States.

Abundance and authentic data gives to the historic duPont family the credit for having been the first to plant the European chestnut on American soil varieties that have existed since the first introduction of European nut have originated from duPont planting.

The European Chestnut which is popularly called the Spanish chestnut was introduced into the eastern part of the United States by the individuals more for the beauty of the tree than for the fruit and therefore planted it with a view of adapting it to their estates.

Many references state that the European chestnut was really given its first American home in and around Wilmington. This statement further strengthens the belief that it was the duPont family that contributed this grand and stately tree to the soil.

Eleuthere Irenee duPont de Nemours with his family emigrated from France to America in 1799 and

after a residence in Bergen Point, New Jersey where he planted quite a number of chestnut trees and seedlings received from France, he removed to Delaware in 1802. Eleuthere duPont had pronounced tastes for agriculture and horticulture and in coming to America had credentials from the Institute of France authorizing him to secure for it useful information on the flora and sylva of the United States.

Mr. duPont forwarded seeds to France and among them was a case to Mme Banapart, wife of the first consul, afterwards the Empress Josephine. In return many plants and seeds were sent to him. One reference states that in 1802, Mr. duPont wrote to Mr. Prudhomme a Frenchman who was a neighbor at Bergen Point, and an ardent horticulturist: "I greatly regret that all the chestnuts that were sent from France were spoiled, but hope that we will be luckier next season. I have not only made plans to secure the French chestnut, but young trees as well from different sources."

Many of the varieties took the name of the person who originated that particular variety. For instance the Ridgely was named after the late Henry Ridgely of Dover. He received the original tree from Mr. duPont in 1820. In 1889 it was mentioned as duPont in the report of Secretary of Agriculture and was classed as a native variety. In 1890 the correction was made and the name of Ridgely was taken for it and this it has retained. The Paragon, another European variety of excellent quality, is supposed to have originated from a tree that was planted by George

Washington. The Scott came from tree that was originally purchased by Judge Scott. It is noted for its great productiveness and its freedom of the nuts from the weevil. In 1899 the original tree was standing on a farm owned by Judge Scott, near Burlington, New Jersey.

J. W. Killen, of Felton, worked out a variety known as the Killen chestnut. This is of Japanese variety and it is supposed to be the largest cultivated chestnut in America.

The growth and development of the Japanese variety is really the systematic and untiring effort of nurserymen Burbank, the plant wizard of California.

J. Cheyney
3-12-'37.

Wilmington Pa 24
Customs.

Passing of the Wooden Indians.

Tobacconists of the early days and until the beginning of the present century, regarded a "Wooden Indian" sign to put before their store, an absolutely necessary part of the stock in trade.

Either the effigy of the noble Red Men or the figure of a notable, like perhaps "Mr. Punch" was essential in the mind of cigar store keepers to lure passing patrons into their doors. These figures were sort of hosts; the invitation was perpetual to come within and sample cigars or smoking tobacco and to rest awhile.

Literally every store selling tobacco in Wilmington displayed a wooden Indian as late as 1890 and there was sadness within the tobacco Wigwam if "Lo, the poor Indian" had been disturbed as he was apt to be, on such wild nights as Hallowe'en. A cigar dealer in a neighboring city who had preserved an effigy of Pocahontas through three generations of tabacconists spent nights and days and money to recover the Princess (saviour of Captain John Smith's life) that had been kidnapped by prankish youths. To be sure that she will never again be abducted from her proud pedestal, Pocahontas was securely anchored to the store.

The last of the Mohicans was the final member of the wooden tribe to take his leave from Wilmington business section. He stood majestically aloft with one arm raised and weathered the storms and sunshine at Third & Madison for more than half a century until relieved of further service in 1932.

An Indian maid was supposed to lure masculine smokers into the store at Sixth and Market Streets- the site of the Security Trust Company. She served three or four long term tobacconists who not only sold the

J.B.Cheyney.
3-12-'37.

P.25
Passing of the Wooden Indian.

the weed in all its popular forms but provided a "senate" chamber where patrons could smoke and smoke and discuss topics of national, state or local interest. The maid held a sheaf of tobacco in her hand and smiled as genially as Indian maidens can, but seldom did. Even stolid and unsophisticated as she was, she drew a storm of criticism down upon her wooden head on the ground that her skirts were too short and revealed her brown legs. The public, when the maiden came into being almost a century ago was not accustomed to such revelations and nudity was not even spoken of, so the owner concealed a part of the exposed nether limbs. The maiden's hair was in heavy coils and altogether she would have been a total loss as a trade getter had not popular custom associated the aborigines and the choicest weed of Chief Powhattan's Virginia Kingdom.

Since the wooden Indians have been taken to their happy hunting grounds, there has grown a demand for those cigar store effigies on the part of antique collectors. Those who were shifted from the pedestals to the cellar or garrets of their former owners have proved to have been a wonderful investment. Costing twenty-five or thirty dollars when fresh from the hands of the "sculptor," they are now priced and bought at from \$500 to \$700. Coupled with the rise in price is the threat or prediction that wooden Indians will come forth again and further serve the smoker and chewer by directing him to the door where all his needs for the weed will be met.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

James B. Cheyney
April 17, 1940

NEWSPAPER HISTORY
Folklore
Encyclopaedia File

26.

DINGUS DAY POLISH FETE CUSTOM

Polish residents of Wilmington brought with them the custom of celebrating Dingus Day, a moveable event which occurs on Easter Mondays. The festivities start with the gallants of the emigrees collecting a few tender switches and when the feast opens they administer chastisement, light and lovingly, on the backs or calves of the women whom they most admire. The switching is administered lightly, painlessly and may be regarded as a mute method of expressing affection. The next day the women take up the switches and apply them lightly - love pats - to the backs and legs of the men who fondly chastised them the previous day.

The fiesta may utilize water instead of switches, which is usually the weapon employed in Wilmington. This may be used in bucketful lots, if desired or in smaller volume when the custom is to express affection. Tradition demands that whoever is switched or sprinkled must yield the administering individual a kiss or an Easter egg. It is observed that the demand for such eggs has never been noted in the markets.

In Wilmington, the celebration of Dingus Day is confined to groups of families or intimate friends, but in Poland the occasion is marked as a fete day in which whole communities joyously join. In this country Polish people in Chicago adhere more closely to the observance of Dingus Day than does any other group or community in United States.

Evening-Journal, April 11, 1939. Contributed by Anthony F. Emory,
Register in Chancery, Wilmington, Del.

Source: - Journal-Every Evening - 10-29-1935

nm. Seach.

"New Castle" having had several names of Indian, Dutch and Swedish origin is Anglo-Saxon.

"Bread and Cheese Island", near Newport. The Dutch settlers called the island "Knes ad Brodj" and early map makers spelled the name "Brodunt Kees" which, translated faithfully into English is "Bread and Cheese".

"Cherry Island" within the limits of Wilmington, was once known as "Manhattan Island"; its early European name was "Vetrecht Hook"; it was later known as "Cooper's Island."

"Blue Ball" on the Concord Pike, near Wilmington; named after Blue Ball Inn.

"Polly Drummond Hill", near Newark takes its name from "Polly Drummond's Inn."

"Red Lion Village", name fathered by "Red Lion Inn" of Colonial Days.

"Korner Ketch", - explanation given by Francis A. Cooch. "Korner Ketch", or "Union" (another name) not far from Little Baltimore, in the shadow of the 12 mile circle south of Hockessin and near Mermaid. Korner Ketch was later known as the "The Corners". Korner Ketch had a post office, but the folks there would not have this fantastic name tacked on by the Post Office Department and so, "Union" the name of the nearby district school was given the place, until the day when rural delivery eliminated the postoffice and the old name came back.

"Odessa" was originally known as "Appoquinimin" later known as "Cantwell's Bridge". In 1855, the citizens of Cantwell's Bridge met to petition the legislature to change the name; 26 names were suggested and finally reduced to six: Argapia, Osborne, Arlington, Kirkwood, Odessa and Hampton. Votes were taken. Kirkwood lost, with 26 votes, while Odessa, suggestive of the Russian grain shipping city, received 31 votes and from that day to this the town has been known as "Odessa".

New Castle County has its quota of natural history allusions, such as: -

Blackbird

Red Lion

Crow Hill, near Milford Cross Roads

Beaver Valley

Herron Run, flowing into Blackbird Creek

Eagles Nest Landing on the Smyrna River

Dove Nest, near Middletown

Mermaid

"Bear Station", so named after the old Bear Tavern, built in 1810.

Fiddler's Bridge, near St. Georges

New Discovery, near Blackbird

9.10

RECEIVED
10 OCT 1954
U.S. AIR FORCE
HONOLULU, HAWAII
FROM: [illegible]
SUBJECT: [illegible]

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ODD NAMES FOR STREAMS AND TOWNS
IN DELAWARE.

- Delaware River - - - Mariskiton, an Indian name
- Shellpot Creek - - - Skylpaddy, Turtle Falls, Stromkahlen, Skillpaddle, all names for the quiet stream.
- Appoquinimink - - Indian name for wounded deer. Swan
- Delaware Bay and River - Earliest names were Poutaxat, Mariskiton, Makerish-Risken or Lenape Wihittuck. The Swedes called them New Swedesland Stream. Dutch name Zudyt or South River. They called the Bay Godyn's Bay. Mey the Dutch navigator called it Newport Mey. Arasapha (an Indian name?)
- Fenwick's Island - - Hindlopen or Inlopen or Henlopen.
- Present Cape Henlopen - Cape Cornelius) Named for the same
Cape May - Cape Mey) Capt. Cornelius Mey.
- Hindlopen was a Friesland Town
- Penn named the present Cape Henlopen and changed the southern point Cape James.
- Naaman's Creek was Naaman's Kyl (an Indian chief) (see Lindbeck's J. J. Arner.)
- Christiana River was Minquas (Indians)
- Brandywine Creek- got its name from a Dutchman named Brantwein; Brantwein's Creek. Another name was Fishkill or Fiske Kihl.
- Red Clay Creek Was known to the Swedes as Hwiskakemensi meaning Red Clay. ✓
- White Clay Creek Was Hwitlers Kihl. Natives those days called them Redley's Creek and White-ly's Creek.

- Drawyers Creek - Got its name because it was a trans-
shipping point from Maryland.
- Dragon Run)
St. Georges) Legend of St. George and the Dragon.
- Wrangle Hill Near by Dragon was occupied by two quarrel-
some neighbors.
- Bread & Cheese Island-Dutch Knes ad Brodg. Early map makers
in Christiana near Brodunt Kees but the English translated it
Newport. Bread and Cheese
- Cherry Island Vertrecht Hook. Later known as Cherry
Island because fine cherry trees grew there.
- Polly Drummond's Took its name from Polly Drummond's Inn.
Hill
- Korner Ketch At divergence of several roads. An inn
was established there and people voiced the
warning, "Look out, the corners 'll ketch
you!"
- Odessa - a grain Formerly Cantwell's Bridge. Act of Leg-
port. islature changed name to Odessa after the
Black Sea grain port.
- Gander Hill, Hedgeville - Browntown - The Hoodle - Manhattan
Island in Wilmington now Cherry Island.
- Stony Batter?
- Hardscrabble A negro region not far from Odessa shown by
its name how hard life was to them.
- New Discovery Named by negroes of that section. North of
Blackbird.
- Fiddler's Bridge South of St. Georges. Demented fiddler
played there during Civil War. Legend
says a silver coin dropped over the bridge
at midnight brings a tune.

(3)

- Summitt Bridge - From a wooden bridge 90 ft. high over the canal. A notable piece of construction for its day.
- Ogletown Established by George Talbot, a fiery Irishman who built a fort there 200 years ago and tried to hold the land for Lord Baltimore, his cousin.
- Arden Named for the Forest of Arden of Shakespearean fame where the melancholy found refuge.
- Hockessin An Indian name meaning good bark, noted in Indian times for its white oak bark.
- Mt. Cuba. Was not named by a Cuban but by a wealthy Irishman in 1750. The first services for the Roman Catholics in Delaware were held regularly in his home.
- Pencader A Welsh name meaning "highest seat" contains the Welsh fract - a Welsh settlement.
- KENT CO.
- Little Hell) Road to them paved with concrete. Leave
Little Heaven) DuPont Highway just below Magnolia on the second small dirt road easterwardly to reach Little Hell. At corner of first dirt road stands school house-Little Heaven.
- St. Jones Creek Corruption of St. James.
- Murderkill Mother's Kill or Creek.
- Canterbury South of Dover. Settled by Doverites dissatisfied with name Penn gave to the new town Dover. They wanted the new town named Canterbury so they packed up and established Canterbury further to the South.

It is amazing to find two small counties having such a variety of names.

Barnyard's Regulation
Liberty Luck
Peterkin's Chance
Jericho
Plains of Jericho

Hog Range
Tin Head Court
Paradise Alley
Kits Hammock was Kit's Hummock

(2)

KENT

- Leipsic (called by natives - Lipsic) - Named after Leipsic Germany because both were fur centers. Muskrat hides from Leipsic, Del. exceed any other shipments from the Peninsula.
- Bombay Hook - Is a mystery, Bonties Hook, Bambo Hook, Bompjes Hook; Bompries Hook. This land was first deeded by the Indians to Peter Bayard.
- Frederica - Is a "made" town, was known as Johnny Cake Landing.

SUSSEX

- Rehoboth)
Bethany Beach) Bible names coming from the old Methodist Camp meeting days.
- Zwaandael (Swedish)
Hoornkill (Dutch)
Plockhoy (Dutch)
Paradise Point (English)
New Deal) " Lewis name given by Wm. Penn.
- Pilot Town A section of Lewis occupied by pilots of Bay and River.
- Baltimore Hundred Was once claimed as part of Maryland and retained its name after the southern boundary was fixed.
- Georgetown Was not named for King George but for George Mitchell, for several years Speaker of the State Senate and a member of the Commission that in 1790 laid out the town.
- Hangman's Creek

LOCATION: Delaware

Submitted by: J. Sweeney

May 18, 1937

Subject : Place names' origin and meaning; Blackbird Creek,
Hundred, and village.

Blackbird Creek was written "blacke birds Creeke" and "Black Birds Creeke" as early as 1679, at least, so the tradition that this name was derived from the pirate "Blackbeard" (Edward Teach, Thatch, or Thach) is well nigh ridiculous because it is more likely that he was a schoolboy than a pirate when blackbirds gave rise to the name of the creek, which was afterwards applied to the village and hundred. Biographies of "Blackbeard" are condensed in the fourteenth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica as follows:

"Teach (Thatch or Thach), Edward (d.1718), English pirate, popularly known as Blackbeard, is believed to have been born in Bristol. He is said to have gone out to the West Indies during the war of the Spanish Succession, to have engaged in privateering, and after the declaration of peace (1713) to have turned pirate, but he is not actually heard of in this capacity till the end of 1716. The following year he captured a large French merchantman, rechristened her 'Queen Anne's Revenge,' and converted her into a warship of forty guns. His outrages in the Spanish main, the West Indies, and on the coasts of Carolina and Virginia, quickly earned him an infamous notoriety. He made his winter quarters in an inlet in North Carolina, the governor of which colony was not above sharing in the proceeds of his crimes, but the governor of Virginia at last despatched two sloops, manned from the British warships on the station, to cut him out. On Nov. 22, 1718 Lieutenant Maynard boarded Teach's sloop, after a sharp fight, and himself shot the pirate dead."

Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th Edition, 1929. 24 vol.

*Original Land Titles in Delaware Commonly Known as The Duke of York Record, 1646 to 1679. Wilmington: Sunday Star Print. (by order of the General Assembly), 1903. 199 p.

LOCATION: State

Submitted by: J. SWEENEY

September 15, 1937

Subject : NAMES of places; Bombay (Bambo, Bomkins, Bompjes, Bomten's, Bomtges, Bonties, Bontien's, Boompjes, Boompjes, Boomtjen's, Boomtjes, Boomtjes, or Bontiens) Hook.

The name of this hook or point is taken back to an early date by Amandus Johnson when he associates it with the purchase of land from the Indians by Peter Minuit, in 1638. This author states, paraphrased, that the deeds for the purchase were written in Dutch and are now lost, but from "report of court, 1643," it is possible to ascertain that the land extended south to "Bontien's Point or Duck Creek." ¹

Johnson does not quote the "report of court" and he does not clearly set forth the authority he quotes to inform us that in 1643 Governor Printz and others "passed over the territory of New Sweden, first from Cape Henlopen unto Bomkin's Hook," ² therefore it is difficult to tell whether this hook or point had a Dutch name or was still known by the Indian name Canaresse or Cannaresse* at that time.

Dutch documents relative to Stuyvesant's purchase in 1651 mention "Boompjes" and "Boomtjes" Hook (translations vary), ³ and Lindeström's maps show Bontien and Bontiens Udden, hence, if the changes that have occurred in the Dutch and Swedish languages plus

1. Johnson's Swedish Settlements, I, 184.

2. Ibid., 303.

3. Documents Relative to Colonial History of New York, I, 590 ff.

Johnson's Swedish Settlements, I, 440 ff.

* "Canaresse" in Johnson's quotation of deed to Stuyvesant;

"Cannaresse" in Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, 232.

our knowledge of the whims of translators give us liberty to presume that the original form of the name would be equal to Boomtien Hoek in modern Dutch, we can translate it as Ten-tree Cape -- Boom, tree; tien, ten; Hoek, Cape.⁴ -- and substitute the Swedish Udden, meaning the Point, for Hoek when an explanation of Udden is wanted.

The geographical name is written as "Bompjeshock, (Trees Corner)" in Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania,⁵ and it appears as "Boompties Hoeck, tree point, corrupted to Bombay Hook." in Benson's Memoir.⁶ While these authors translated Boom -- which was, of course, an easy matter -- they did not explain whatever was formerly attached to Boom, although they probably had original Dutch manuscripts at their disposal which would be of great assistance in this task.

Without the assistance of Dutch originals, this writer can only advance the opinion that the other part of Boom.. meant ten, or incised, or on, or at, and that Ten-tree Cape, or Incised-(cut or marked)-tree Cape, or Trees on the cape, or Cape of the Trees, or whatever it was indicated the southern boundary of one of those early purchases of land from the Indians, and thus acquired its name.

4. Calisch's English-Dutch and Dutch-English Dictionaries.

5. Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, 232.

6. Collections of New-York Historical Society, Second Series, V.II, p. 77 ff.

Postscript:

Gabriel Thomas' Map of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, as reproduced in Winsor's Narrative and Critical History, III, 501, shows some such name as Bobay Hook. Gregory B. Keen's map shows Bomtiens Udden.

See next page:-

"Bomtiens Udden

Perhaps from the stem of (or corruption of) pomoteneyu, there are towns, / udden (Swed.), the point, promontory, hence the meaning would be 'at the point where there are towns, or houses.'

1. Bombay Hook, Delaware." — Johnson's Geographia Americae .. Appendix of Indian Geographical Names with their meanings, p. 311.

Uteney means city, and town, and Pemuteneyik means "the towns round about," according to A Lenape-English Dictionary by Brinton and Anthony.

What useful purpose is served by Johnson's pomoteneyu?

Extra! Extra! Extra paper: "Whore Kill and Reedy Island, literal translations of their Dutch names."*

*— Benson's Memoir in Collections of New-York Historical Society, Second Series, II, 77-148.

Location: Delaware

NAMES of places: Christina Creek, Fort Christina, site of Fort Christina, etc.

By J. SWERNEY

February 11, 1938

p.112 "A secret instruction to Minuit has come down to us in a copy of the original draft by Blommaert. According to this document the expedition was to set sail in the summer, taking a course 'behind England and Scotland' and crossing the ocean at about the forty-fourth degree. Its first destination was to be the Isle de Sable (i.e., Sable Island east of Nova Scotia. JS), if such a course was possible .. Minuit was to inspect the island and acquaint himself with the conditions of the same. In case he found it suitable for colonization and for trade or if its position was such that its occupation by the Swedish government would give authority to collect tribute from the fisheries on the banks of Nova Terra (Newfoundland), he should take possession of it for the Crown of Sweden, erecting the Swedish coat of arms, cut in stone, and taking an attestation from all the officers that no Christian people were there. The island should then be called Christina and the most suitable harbors were to be called by the names of great men in Sweden .. In case, however, the wind was so westerly that the above course to the Isle de Sable could not be taken, he was to sail by way of the Caribbean Islands, between Cuba and Spaniola and thence to the South River.

p.113

"Arriving there he was to sail up to the Minquas Kill and establish relations with the Indians, giving them gifts and informing them that he had come to trade with them. Later he was to explore the river and ascend twenty Dutch miles to the Sanikan Kill .. The land on the west side of the Delaware between the Minquas Kill and the Sanikan Kill was to be bought from the savages and a certificate or declaration should be signed by all the officers of the ship, stating that no other European people were found there, Minuit being especially cautioned to avoid the limits of New Netherland. The Swedish coat of arms was then to be erected at the two rivers at the limits, and the land was to be named New Sweden. Finally he was to build a house or fort either on the Minquas Kill or at some other place, which by nature was strong, and it was to be called New Stockholm, with the firing of cannon ..

p.114

"The instructions were drafted by Blommaert and only one vessel was considered .."

p.182 "Kalmar Nyckel and the Fogel Grip arrived in the spring of 1638. About the fifteenth of ~~March~~ the two little ships were in Delaware Bay .."

p.184 "When the purchase was completed the sachems and Minuit with his officers and soldiers went ashore. A pole was erected with the coat of arms of Sweden upon it, 'and with the report of cannon followed by other solemn ceremonies the land was called New Sweden,' and the Minquas Kill was given the name of Elbe."

p.192 "About May 10 the ramparts (of Fort Christina, JS) were completed and a short time later the fort was entirely ready.⁵¹ Guns were now taken from the Kalmar Nyckel and mounted on the walls; the Swedish flag was raised on the flagpole and 'with the report of cannon [the fort] was called Christina.'⁵²

Johnson's: "51 The ship Grip left the South River on May 10 (20) and footnotes: then 'the fort and a house were made,' for a letter from the Grip, on June 15, informed Blommaert of these facts. Blommaert to A. Oxenstierna, September 4, 1638; Kernkamp, Zweed. Arch., pp. 157-8."

52 Blommaert to A. Oxenstierna, November 13, 1638, January 28, 1640.

p.194 "But 'two barrels of wheat and two barrels of barley for seed corn' and perhaps other grains, such as oats and rye were loaded upon the ships at Gothenburg. Indian corn was obtained from the savages and plots of ground outside the fort and in the neighborhood of it were prepared and planted with corn and other grains to provide food for the men. Large quantities of fish, deer, turkeys, geese 'and all sorts of such like provisions' were laid up in the storehouse." *

* Amandus Johnson, Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, &c., 1638-1644. (New York, 1911.)

"When Mimit had thus acquired possession of the country, he caused the arms of the Queen of Sweden to be erected, and designated the new colony New Sweden. The stream he called Elbe, and the fort he began to build close by it, with salute of cannon, he called Kristina. The latter was situated about two English miles from the outlet of the Elbe in the river Delaware, near where the city of Wilmington now stands, on a rising point of land, accessible on one side to large vessels, on the other surrounded by bog and sandbanks. Within this stronghold were built two log-houses for the abode of those who should compose the garrison, and provisions of every kind were stored there for their sustenance, including maize and game, deer, wild geese, turkeys, and so forth. Probably a little garden, also, was laid out in the fort. At last, when all measures had been taken for the welfare of those who remain in New Sweden Mimit began preparation for his return voyage." (* p. 281)

* C. T. Odhner, The Founding of New Sweden, 1637-1642 (Translated by Gregory B. Keen) in Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography (Philadelphia, 1879), III, 269-411.

Continued on next page.

1638 "Extracts of divers letters written by Willem Kieft, late Director in New Netherland, to the Managers of the Incorporated West India Company, Chamber at Amsterdam, vizt:

Of a letter dated 28th April, 1638

"The assistant of Fort Nassau writes that Minuyt was at the South river and had sent his sloop above the fort. He would, afterwards, again go up, which our people prevented. And Peter Mey sailed down aboard of him, demanding to see his commission which he refused to exhibit, saying he will build a fort there, and his Queen had as much right there as the Company. I have sent Jan Jansen, the Commissary of the fort thither, and instructed him, in case Minuyt should attempt anything to our prejudice to protest against him in due form. I hourly expect news from there, etc.

Of a letter dated 31 July, 1638.

"Minuyt erected a fort on the South River five leagues from ours; attracted all the peltries to himself by means of liberal gifts; departed thence with his two attendant ships, leaving 24 men in the fort provided with all sorts of goods and provisions; C. R. S. had posts set up with these letters. Jan Jansen, the Commissary at Fort Nassau had protested by my orders, to which he gave an answer, copy whereof is annexed hereunto. We subsequently sent from this place thither a draught of a protest which was read to him, whereunto he would not answer. This proceeding is highly prejudicial to the Company, etc.

Of copy of a certain letter, without date.

"In regard to the South River, affairs remain in the same position as last year. Trade there is of small ~~amount~~ amount, because the Swede, by underselling, had depressed, and continues still to keep down the market; to behold this contentedly, to be thus hectorred, deprived of the trade and robbed of our land, is a vast annoyance, &c.

1639 Of a letter dated 2 October, 1639

"Fort Nassau in the South River is a heavy charge to the Company; both on account of the strong garrison and the sloop. We see no means of lessening it on account of the Swedes who have settled five leagues from there, within our jurisdiction, though they well know that the mouth of the river is sealed with our blood, and that possession has been taken of it, above and below. Since their arrival there, we have fallen short full 30,000 in the fur trade, and still daily suffer through their means. Should they move off, which they must soon do, if not reinforced, we will never consent to, if we are strong enough to prevent, the settlement of any one within our limits, which ought to have been the case in this instance." E. B. O'Callaghan, Doc. re. Col. Hist. of New York, I, 592.

1640

"Of a letter dated the last of May, 1640.

"The Swedes in the South River were resolved to move off and to come here. On the day before their departure, a ship arrived with a reinforcement; they have greatly injured, and still do harm to the Company; the trade is wholly ruined, etc.

"Of a letter dated the 15th October, 1640

"The Swedes on the South River were last spring reinforced with a ship, and fresh settlers and goods. Otherwise, they were entirely agreed to come over here with our people, &c." E. B. O'Callaghan, Doc., op. cit., I, 593.

1648 "Mennewit now about eleven years past, had no more than six small tracts of land upon Paghagbacking, purchased to plant there some tobacco, of which the natives, in gratitude, should enjoy the half of the produce." A. Hudde, Report of 1648 in Collections of the New York Historical Society, 2d ser., vol. I. (New York, 1841), p. 439.

1649 "The Minquas Kill is the first up the river, and there the Swedes have built Fort Christina. This place is conveniently situated, for large vessels can lie right against the bank, to load and unload * * Minnewits, who had previously been Director at the Manhatans for the West India Company, came to this river eleven years ago — in the year 1638 — with the ship de Kalmersleutel and the yacht de Vogel-gryp, representing, on the contrary, to the Netherlanders who resided at the river on behalf of the Company and of Mr. Van der Nederhorst, that he was on a voyage to the West Indies, and that he wished first to transact some business there in passing, and to take in a supply of wood and water, when he should depart. A while afterwards some of our people returned thither and still found them there; but then they already had prepared a little garden of salad, pot herbs and such like." "Remonstrance of New Netherland," &c., addressed to the States General, dated 28 of July 1649 in New Netherland, and signed by Adrian van der Donck, Augustine Herman, and others; E. B. O'Callaghan, Doc. I, 291. For same see also Vertoogh van Nieu Nederland and Breeden Raedt, translated from the Dutch by Henry C. Murphy, New York 1854; Collections of the New York Historical Society, 2d ser., 1849, II, 251 ff.; J. F. Jameson, Narratives of New Netherland, New York 1909, p. 288 ff.

.587 1656

"Deduction of Clear and precise Account of the Condition of the South river, situate in New Netherland, and of the unseemingly proceedings of the Swedes there; presented to the High and Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands. Received 28th January, 1656

"The incorporated West India Company of this country took possession, in the year 1626, among other places, of the South river situate in New Netherland * *

* * * on the west shore (of the Delaware. JS) beginning from a certain creek called Neckatoosing, extending from the river westward unto Settoen scene, otherwise called the Minquaas kill, where the Swedish fort Christina stands * *

.590
.588

Feb. 1780

.596 1656 "Deduction," &c. "Appendix 4. Received 28 January, 1656. Secret.

"We the undersigned hereby declare and testify, with offer to confirm the same by oath on the requisition of the valiant and honorable Mr. Peter Stuyvesant Director General * * that on the date hereof, in presence of the said Director, did come and appear in proper person a certain Sachem or Chief well known to us, called Wappanghewan, who hath declared to us, who are well versed in the Indian language, and at the same time besought us to interpret and make known the same to the said General, that he Wappanghewan about 6 days ago, was sent by Mr. John Prints, the Swedish Governor, who requested him to sell his lands, situate both on the east and west shores of this South River, described and named as followeth: On the east bank Matit Conghsingh beginning at the Nariticon Kill, and extending westerly down the river unto Maetzingsingh, and on the west shore beginning at a certain little Kill, named Neckatoensingh, extending westerly from the river unto Sittoensaene, otherwise called the Minquaas Kill, where Fort Christina stands * *"

Nariticon, Raccoon Creek

.599 "Appendix 5. Received 28 January, 1656. Secret

"General (Stuyvesant. JS) having promised and consented, they presented him the aforesaid land, and the Sachems gave him and the remaining bystanders the hand, in sign of conveyance and free gift; to wit — the land from the west point of the Minquaas Kil, where Fort Christina stands, called in their language Supeskongh, unto Boompjens hook, in their language Newsings."

.599 "Appendix 6. Received 28 January, 1656. Secret

" * * land named Tamecongh, situate on the west shore of the aforesaid river, beginning at the west point of the Minquaas Kil, called in the Indian tongue Suppeckongh, unto the mouth of the bay or river called Boompjes hook, and in the Indian language Canaresse, and so far landward in as our right extends. To wit, to the bounds of the Minquaes country; which lands were never before sold or conveyed to any nation in the world."

E. B. O'Callaghan, Doc. re. Col. Hist. of New York, Vol. I.

.607 "Timber Island,¹ * *

Foot- "Near Wilmington, Delaware. Its precise location is laid down note in plan of the town of Christina, in T. Campanius Holm's Nya Sverige, 81, and in Memoirs of Pennsylvania Historical Society, III, pt. 1, 84. — Ed."

1657 "Westside of Minquaas or Christina Kil, called in the Indian language Suppeckongh"; 1657. B. Fernow, Doc. XII, 166.

1665 "Christine Creeke or Kill"; land patent dated June 20, 1665.
(* p. 26)

1669 "Christina towne"; land patent dated October 1, 1669. (*p.142)

1675 "Christiana Creek"; land survey dated July 23, 1675. (* p.34)

* Original Land Title in Delaware Commonly Known as The Duke
of York Record. Wilmington, 1903.

J.B. Pietuska
Victor Miller
Aug. 15, 1940

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Special Bulletin
Wilmington Exiles

THEOBALD WOLFE TONE

(Verbatim Extract from the Dictionary of National Biography,
Vol. LVII, pp. 23-29.)

TONE, THEOBALD WOLFE (1763-1798), United Irishman, oldest son of Peter Tone (d. 1805) and Margaret (d. 1818), daughter of Captain Lamport of the West India merchant service, was born in Statford Street, Dublin, on 20 June 1763. His grandfather, a small farmer near Nass, was formerly in the service of the family of Wolfe of Castle Warden, co. Kildare (afterwards ennobled by the title of Kilwarden in the person of Arthur Wolfe, viscount Kilwarden (q.v.)). Hence Theobald derived his additional Christian name of Wolfe. Upon the grandfather's death in 1766, his property, consisting of freehold leases, descended to his eldest son, Peter, at that time engaged in successful business as a coachmaker in Dublin; he subsequently was involved in litigation, and became insolvent, but towards the end of his life held a situation under the Dublin corporation.

The intelligence manifested by Tone as a boy led to his removal in 1775 from a "commercial" to a "Latin" school, but soon after this his father met with a serious accident and had to abandon business and retire to his farm at Bodenstown. Left to his own devices, Tone shirked his lessons, and announced his desire to become a soldier. Very much against his will he entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner in February 1781. At college he was incorrigibly idle, and, becoming mixed up as second to one of his companions in a duel, in which the opposing party was killed, came near to being expelled the university.

Meanwhile he fell in love with Matilda Witherington, who at the time was living with her grandfather, a rich old clergyman of the name of Fanning, in Grafton Street. He persuaded her to elope, married her, and went for the honeymoon to Maynooth. The girl was barely sixteen, he twenty-two. But, though much sorrow and privation awaited them, the union proved a happy one. The marriage being irreparable, Tone was forgiven, took lodgings near his wife's grandfather, and in February 1786 graduated B.A. But a fresh disagreement with his wife's family

followed, and, having no resources of his own, he went for a time to live with his father. Here a daughter was born to him. With a view to providing for his family, he repaired alone to London in January 1787, entered himself a student-at-law in the Middle Temple, and took chambers on the first floor of No. 4 Hare Court. But this, he confesses, was about all the progress he made in his profession; for after the first month he never opened a law book, nor was he more than three times in his life in Westminster Hall. In 1788 he was joined by his younger brother, William Henry, who, having run away from home at sixteen and entered the East India service, found himself without employment, after he had spent six years in garrison duty at St. Helena. With him Tone generously shared his lodgings and ill-filled purse. They spent some of their evenings in devising a scheme for the establishment of a military colony on one of the South Sea islands, the object of which was "to put a bridle on Spain in time of peace and to annoy her grievously in that quarter in time of war." The scheme, drawn up in the form of a regular memorial, was delivered by Tone at Pitt's official residence, but failed to elicit any notice. Tone's indignation was not mollified by a mild rebuke from his father on the misuse of his time, and in a transport of rage he offered to enlist in the East India service. His offer was declined by the company. His brother, William Henry Tone, however, re-entered the company's service in 1792. Subsequently, in 1796, William went to Poona and entered the Mahratta service. He wrote a pamphlet upon "Some Institutions of the Mahratta People," which has been praised by Grant Duff and other historians. He was killed in 1802 in an action near Choli Maheswur, while serving with Holkar (see Compton, Military Adventurers of Hindustan, 1892, p. 417.)

Meanwhile a reconciliation was affected between Wolfe Tone and his wife's family on condition of his immediate return to Ireland. He reached Dublin on Christmas day 1788, and, taking lodgings in Clarendon Street, purchased about 100 £. worth of law books. In February 1789 he took his degree of LL.B., and, being called to the Irish bar in Trinity term following, joined the Leinster circuit. Despite his ignorance of law, he managed nearly to clear his expenses; but the distaste he had for his profession was insurmountable, and, following the example of some of his friends, he turned his attention to politics. Taking advantage of the general election, he early in 1790 published "A Review of the Conduct of Administration, addressed to the Electors and Free People of Ireland." The pamphlet, a defense of the opposition in arraigning the administration of the Marquis of Buckingham, attracted the attention of the leaders of the Whig Club. Tone, though holding even at this

time views much in advance of theirs, listened to their overtures and was immediately retained in the petition for the borough of Dungarvan, on the part of James Carigee Ponsonby, with a fee of a hundred guineas. But, perceiving that his expectations of obtaining a seat in parliament through the Whigs were not likely to be realised, he soon severed his connection with them.

Coming to the conclusion "that the influence of England was the radical vice of" the Irish government, he seized the opportunity of a prospect of war between England and Spain in the matter of Nootka Sound to enunciate his views in a pamphlet signed "Hibernicus," arguing that Ireland was not bound by any declaration of war on the part of England, but might and ought as an independent nation to stipulate for a neutrality. The pamphlet attracted no notice.

About this time, while listening to the debates in the Irish House of Commons, Tone made the acquaintance of Thomas Russell (1767-1803) (q. v.), who perhaps more than himself deserves to be regarded as the founder of the United Irish Society. The acquaintance speedily ripened into friendship, and the influence of Russell, who held a commission in the army, led to a revival of Tone's plan for establishing a military colony in the South Seas. The memorial, when revised, was forwarded to the Duke of Richmond, master of the ordnance, who returned a polite acknowledgment and suggested that it should be sent to the foreign secretary, Lord Grenville. A civil intimation from the latter to the effect that the scheme would not be forgotten convinced Tone that he had nothing to hope for in that direction, and satisfied him that it only remained for him to make Pitt regret the day he ignored his merits. During the winter of 1790-91 Tone started at Dublin a political club consisting of himself, Whitley Stokes (q.v.), William Drennan (q.v.), Peter Burrowes (q.v.), Joseph Pollock, Thomas Addis Emmet (q.v.), and several others. But the club, after three or four months' sickly existence, collapsed, leaving behind it a puny offspring of about a dozen essays on different subjects - a convincing proof, in Tone's opinion, "that men of genius to be of use must not be collected together in numbers."

Meanwhile the principles of the French revolution were making great progress, especially among the Scottish Presbyterians in the north of Ireland. On 14 July 1791, the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Belfast, and Tone, who was becoming an ardent republican, watched the progress of events with intense interest. He had recently convinced himself that, if Ireland was ever to become free and independent, the first step must be the laying aside of religious dissensions between

the protestants and Roman catholics. "To subvert the tyranny of our execrable government, to break the connection with England, the never-failing source of all our political evils, and to assert the independence of my country - these were my objects. To unite the whole people of Ireland, to abolish the memory of all past dissensions, and to substitute the common ~~xx~~ Irishman in place of the denominations of protestants, catholics, and dissenters - these were my means." He had little hope that the protestants of the established church could be induced to surrender their privileges in the interest of the nation at large; but that the protestant dissenters could be persuaded to unite with the Roman catholics seemed to him not only feasible, but, ~~seemed to him not only feasible, but~~ in the light of the Belfast resolutions, not very difficult to effect. To promote this object he in September published a well-written pamphlet, under the signature of a "Northern Whig," entitled "An Argument on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland." It was addressed to the dissenters, and its main object was to prove that no serious danger would attend the enfranchisement of the catholics. It is said that ten thousand copies were sold. Besides bringing him into personal contact with the leaders of the catholic party, it obtained for him the honour - an honour he shared with Henry Flood (q.v.) alone - of being elected an honorary member of the first or green company of Belfast volunteers.

Tone, at the suggestion of Russell, paid a visit to Belfast early in October to assist at the formation of "a union of Irishmen of every religious persuasion in order to obtain a complete reform of the legislature, founded on the principles of civil, political, and religious liberty." This was accomplished during a stay of three weeks, "perhaps the pleasantest in my life," in Belfast. He returned to Dublin "with instructions to cultivate the leaders in the popular interest, being protestants, and, if possible, to form in the capital a club of United Irishmen." He met with an ardent ally in James Napper Tandy (q.v.), who, like himself, had strong leanings towards republicanism, but was content for the present to limit his object to a reform of parliament. With Tandy's assistance a club was started in Dublin; but Tone was surprised, and not a little mortified, to find that he speedily lost all influence in its proceedings. After a little time he drifted out of contact with it. Nevertheless, the rapid growth of the society gratified him, and his firmness, in conjunction with Archibald Hamilton Rowan (q.v.), in supporting Tandy in his quarrel with the House of Commons, during which time he acted as pro-secretary of the society, strengthened its position.

But an intimacy with John Keogh (q.v.), the actual leader at the time of the catholic party and himself a prominent

United Irishman, had given a new turn to his thoughts, and, in consequence of the mismanagement of the catholic affairs by Richard Burke, he was early in 1792 offered the post of assistant secretary to general committee at an annual salary of 200 £. The offer was accepted, and his discreet behavior won him the general respect of the whole body. After the concession of Langrishe's relief bill (February 1792), and the rejection of their petition praying for "some share of the elective franchise," the catholics set about reorganizing their committee with a view to making it more thoroughly representative. A circular letter was prepared inviting the catholics in every county to choose delegates to the general committee sitting in Dublin, who were, however, only to be summoned on extraordinary occasions, leaving the common routine of business to the original members. The publication of this plan alarmed the government, and at the ensuing assizes the grand-juries were prompted to pass strong resolutions condemning it as illegal. Tone, at the request of the committee, drew up a statement of the case for the catholics, and submitted it to two eminent lawyers, who pronounced in its favour. Defeated on this point, the government, as Grattan said, "took the lead in fomenting a religious war... in the mongrel capacity of country gentlemen and ministers." The catholics themselves were not united on the propriety of the step they were taking. In itself, indeed, the secession of the aristocracy, headed by Lord Kenmare, had strengthened rather than weakened the body. But the seceders had found sympathisers among the higher clergy, and of the episcopate there were several exercising considerable influence in the west of Ireland who regarded the present plan with disapproval. Tone paid several visits to the west of Ireland and to Ulster with a view to restoring harmony to the divergent parties that were concerned in the agitation. During the autumn of 1792 he was busily preparing for the great catholic convention which assembled in Tailors' Hall in Back Lane on 3 Dec. Of the proceedings of this convention he left a very valuable account, and as secretary he accompanied the delegation appointed to present the catholic petition to the King in London. Hitherto he had managed to work in harmony with Keogh. But in 1793 Keogh (who had "a sneaking kindness for catholic bishops") allowed himself to be outmanoeuvred by secretary Hobart (see Hobart, Robert, fourth Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE), and, instead of insisting on "complete restitution," acquiesced in a bill giving the catholics merely the elective franchise, and consented to a suspension of the agitation. Before terminating its existence, the catholic convention voted Tone 1,500 £. and a gold medal in recognition of his services. But he was bitterly disappointed, and more than ever inclined to look for the accomplishment of his plans to the co-operation of France.

Hitherto, notwithstanding his position of the United Irish Society, he had avoided compromising himself in any openly unconstitutional proceedings. It was an accident that

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that drew him within the meshes spread for him by government. Early in 1794 William Jackson (1737 ? -1795) (q.v.) visited Dublin with the object of procuring information for the French government relative to the position of affairs in Ireland. Hearing of Jackson's arrival from Leonard MacNally (q. v.), with whom (unsuspecting his real character) he was on intimate terms, Tone obtained an interview with Jackson and consented to draw up the memorial he wanted, tending to show that circumstances in Ireland were favourable to a French invasion. This document he handed over to Jackson, but, fearing that he had committed an indiscretion in confiding it to one who, for all he knew, might be a spy, he transferred it to MacNally, by whom it was betrayed to government. The arrest of Jackson (24 April 1794), followed by the flight of Hamilton Rowan, alarmed him so effectually that he revealed his position to a gentleman, probably Marcus Beresford, "high in confidence with the then administration." He admitted that it was in the power of government to ruin him, and offered, if he were allowed and could possibly effect it, to go to America. The only stipulation he made was that he should not be required to give evidence against either Rowan or Jackson. The government acceded to his terms. But the prospect which just then presented itself of a radical change in the system of administration, in consequence of the appointment of Earl Fitzwilliam, induced him to delay his departure, and it was only after the collapse of Fitzwilliam's government in March 1795 that he began seriously to prepare to leave the country. That he might not be charged with slinking away, he exhibited himself publicly in Dublin on the day of Jackson's trial, and, having deliberately completed his arrangements, he sailed with his wife, children, and sister, on board the Cincinnatus from Belfast on 13 June, just a month after the United Irish Society had been reorganized on a professedly rebellious bases. Prior to his departure he had an interview with Emmet and Russell at Rathfarnham, in which he unfolded his projects for the future. His compact with government he regarded as extending no further than to the banks of the Delaware. Arrived in America, he was, in his opinion, perfectly free "to begin again on a fresh score." His intention was immediately on reaching Philadelphia to set off for Paris, "and apply in the name of my country for the assistance of France to enable us to assert our independence." His plan was warmly approved by Emmet and Russell, and the assent of Simms, Neilson, and Teeling having been obtained, he regarded himself as competent to speak for the catholics, the dissenters, and the defenders.

After a wearisome voyage, during which he narrowly escaped being pressed on board an English man-of-war, he and his family landed safely at Wilmington on the Delaware on 1 Aug. Proceeding at once to Philadelphia, he waited on the French minister, Adet, and at his request drew up a memorial on the state of Ireland for transmission to France. Having little expectation that the French government would pay any attention to it, but satisfied with having discharged his duty, he began to think of settling down as a farmer, and was actually in negotiation for the purchase of a small property near Princeton in New Jersey, when letters reached him from Keogh, Russell, and Simms, the last with a draft for 200 L., advising him of the progress Ireland was making towards republicanism, and imploring him "to move heaven and earth to force his way to the French government in order to supplicate their assistance." Repairing to Philadelphia, and meeting with every encouragement from Adet, who had received instructions to send him over, Tone sailed from New York on 1 Jan. 1796 on board the Jersey, and, after a rough winter passage, landed at Havre a month later. With no other credentials than a letter in cipher from Adet to the Committee of Public Safety, with only a small sum of money necessary for his own personal expenses, without a single acquaintance in France, and with hardly any knowledge of the language, Tone, alias citizen James Smith, arrived at Paris on 12 Feb. and took up his residence at the Hotel des Etrangers in the Rue Vivienne. Within a fortnight after his arrival he had discussed the question of an invasion of Ireland with the minister of foreign affairs, De la Croix, had been admitted to an interview with Carnot. He was soon at work preparing fresh memorials on the subject. His statements as to the strength of the revolutionary party in Ireland were doubtless exaggerated, but in the main he tried to delude neither himself nor the French government.

Every encouragement was given to believe that an expedition on a considerable scale would be undertaken; but weeks lengthened out into months, and, seeing nothing done, he found it at times hard to believe in the sincerity of the government. Although his loneliness and his scanty resources depressed him, he liked Paris and the French people, and looked forward, if nothing came of the expedition, to settling down there with his wife. Money, for which he reluctantly applied, was not forthcoming, but a commission in the army, which he trusted would save him in the event of being captured from a traitor's death, was readily granted, and on 19 June he was breveted chef de brigade. With the appointment about the same time of

Hoche to the command of the projected expedition matters assumed a brighter aspect. For Hoche, whom he inspired with a genuine interest in Ireland, Tone conceived an intense admiration, and on his side Hoche felt a kindly regard for Tone, whom he created adjutant-general. But even Hoche's enthusiasm was unable to bring order into the French marine department, and it was not until 15 Dec. that the expedition, consisting of seventeen ships of the line, thirteen frigates, and a number of corvettes and transports, making in all forty-three sail, and carrying about fifteen thousand soldiers, together with a large supply of arms and ammunition for distribution, weighed anchor from Brest harbour. Disaster, for which bad seamanship and bad weather were responsible, attended the fleet from the beginning. Four times it parted company, and when the Indomptable, with Tone on board, arrived off the coast of Kerry, the Fraternite, carrying Hoche, was nowhere to be seen. Grouchy, upon whom the command devolved, had still between six and seven thousand men, and in spite of the absence of money and supplies (for the troops had nothing but the arms in their hands), he would have risked an invasion. But before a landing could be effected a storm sprang up, and, after a vain attempt to weather it out at anchor, the ships were compelled to seek the open sea.

On New Year's day 1797 Tone, after a perilous voyage, found himself back again at Brest, whence he bore Grouchy's despatches to the directory and the minister of war. Reaching Paris on the 12th, he heard of his wife's arrival at Hamburg, but being ordered to join Hoche, it was not till 7 May that he obtained a short leave of absence, and joined his family at Groningen.

Meanwhile another expedition against Ireland was planning, in which the Dutch fleet was to play an important part. Tone was allowed by Hoche to accompany the expedition. He received a friendly reception from General Daendels, and on 8 July embarked on board the admiral's ship, the Vryheid, of 74 guns. But the wind, which up to the point of embarkation had stood favourable to them, veered round and kept them pent up in the Texel till the expedition, owing to shortness of provisions and the overwhelming strength of the British fleet under Admiral Duncan, had to be abandoned. Other plans were formed, and at the beginning of September Tone was despatched to Wetzlar to consult Hoche. Here a fresh disappointment awaited him. Five days after his arrival Hoche died.

Hoche's death broke Tone's connection with the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and he proceeded to Paris. He had lost much of his old enthusiasm, while the intrigues of Tandy and Thomas Muir (q.v.) against him and Edward John Lewins (q.v.) gave him a disgust for the agitation which it required a strong sense of duty to overcome. On 25 March

1798 he received letters of service as adjutant-general in the Armee d'Angleterre, and, having settled his family in Paris, he set out for headquarters at Rouen on 4 April. But as the spring wore on his scepticism as to Bonaparte's interest in Ireland increased. His doubts were justified, for when the news of the rebellion in Ireland reached France, Bonaparte was on his way to Egypt. He himself, when he heard of the rising in Wexford, hastened to Paris to urge the directory to equip an expedition before it was too late. His efforts were warmly supported by Lewins, but, owing to the disorganised state of the French navy, an expedition on large scale was out of the question, and all that could be done was to arrange that a number of small expeditions should be directed simultaneously to different points on the Irish coast. Inadequate as this might seem to accomplish the object in hand, Tone had no doubt as to his own cause of conduct. He had all along protested that if only a corporal's guard was sent he would accompany it. The first French officer to sail, on 6 Aug., was General Humbert, with a thousand men and several Irishmen, including Tone's brother Matthew. On 16 Sept. Napper Tandy, with the bulk of the Irish refugees, effected a landing on Rutland Island. Tone joined General Hardy's division, consisting of the Hoche and eight small frigates and a fast sailing schooner, La Biche. Three thousand men were on board, and they set sail from Brest on 20 Sept. Making a large sweep to the west with the intention of bearing down on Ireland from the north, but encountering contrary winds, Admiral Bompard arrived off the entrance to Lough Swilly on 10 Oct. Before he could land the troops a powerful English squadron, under Sir John Borlase, hove in sight. The brunt of the action was borne by the Hoche, and Tone, who had refused to escape in La Biche, commanded one of the batteries. After a determined resistance of four hours the Hoche struck, and two days later Tone and the rest of the prisoners were landed and marched to Letterkenny. On landing he was recognised by Sir George Hill, and, being placed in irons, was sent to Dublin, where he was confined in the provost's prison. On 10 Nov. he was brought before a court-martial, presided over by General Loftus. He made no attempt to deny the charge of treason preferred against him, but he pleaded his rights as a French officer. He had prepared a statement setting forth his object in trying to subvert the government of Ireland; but the court, deeming it calculated to inflame the public mind, allowed him to read only portions of it. He requested that he might be awarded a soldier's death and spared the ignominy of the gallows. To this end he put in his brevet of chef de brigade in the French army. His bearing during the trial was modest and manly. He was condemned to be executed within forty-eight hours, and, being

taken back to prison, he wrote to the directory, commending his wife and family to the care of republic; to his wife, bidding her a tender farewell; and to his father, declining a visit from him. His request to be shot was refused by Lord Cornwallis. Strenuous efforts were made by Curran to remove his cause to the civil courts. On the morning of the day appointed for the execution application was made in his behalf for an immediate writ of habeas corpus, and his application was granted by Lord Kilwarden. But the military officials, pleading the orders of Lord Cornwallis, refused to obey the writ, and the chief justice at once ordered them into custody. It was then that it was discovered that Tone had taken his fate in his own hands, having on the previous evening cut his throat with a pen knife he had secreted about him. All that it remained for the chief justice to do was to issue an order for the suspension of the execution. The wound, though dangerous, had not proved immediately fatal. It had been dressed, but only, it is asserted, to prolong life till the hour appointed for the execution. After lingering for more than a week in great agony, Tone expired on 19 Nov. His remains, together with his sword and uniform, were given up to his relatives, and two days afterwards he was quietly buried in Bodinstown churchyard. A monument, erected by Thomas Osborne Davis (q.v.) in 1843 was chipped away by his admirers, and had to be replaced by a more substantial one, surrounded by ironwork.

His brother Matthew was taken prisoner at Ballinamuck and hanged at Arbour Hill, Dublin, 29 Sept. 1798.

Tone's widow survived him many years. On the motion of Lucien Bonaparte, the conseil des cinq-cents made her a small grant, and she continued to live at Chaillot, near Paris, till the downfall of the first empire. In September 1816 she married a Mr. Wilson, an old and highly esteemed friend of Tone, and, after a visit to Scotland, emigrated to America. She survived her second husband twenty-two years, dying at Georgetown on 18 March 1849, aged 81.

Wolfe Tone's "Journals" (which begin properly in October 1791, but are of most interest during the period of his residence in France) supply us with a vivid picture of the man. At the same time it must not be forgotten that these journals were written expressly for the amusement of his wife and his friend Thomas Russell, neither of whom was likely to be misled into treating them too seriously. For Tone was a humourist as well as a rebel. Otherwise one might easily be induced, like the Duke of Argyll (see a very able but extremely hostile criticism in the Nineteenth Century, May and June 1890), into regarding him as an unprincipled adventurer of a very common type, whose only redeeming quality was that he was devoid of cant. That he had a weak-

ness for good liquor and bad language is patent; but at bottom he was a sober, modest, brave man, whose proper sphere of action was the army, and whom circumstances rather than predilection turned into a rebel. He has no claim to rank as a statesman. His object was the complete separation of Ireland from England with the assistance of France, and the establishment of Ireland as an independent kingdom or republic. "I, for one," he wrote in the thick of the preparations for the invasion, "will never be accessory to subjugating my country to the control of France merely to get rid of that of England." After the suppression of the rebellion and the rise of O'Connell and constitutional agitation, his schemes as well as himself fell into disrepute; but when later on the ideas of the Young Ireland party gained the upper hand, he was elevated into the position of a national hero and his methods applauded as the only ones likely to succeed.

There are two portraits of Tone. One, drawn on stone by C. Hullmandel from a portrait by Catherine Sampson Tone, represents him in French uniform (published in 1827, reproduced in "Autobiography," 1893, vol. 11.) The other some years earlier in date, "from an original portrait representing him in volunteer uniform," forms the frontispiece to the "Autobiography" and to the second series of Madden's "United Irishmen," which also has a portrait of Tone's son, William Theobald Wolfe Tone, from a drawing by his wife.

Of Tone's three children, only one attained a mature age, WILLIAM THEOBALD WOLFE TONE (1791-1828), born in Dublin on 29 April 1791. After his father's death he was declared an adopted child of the French republic, and educated at the national expense in the Prytaneum and Lyceum. He was appointed a cadet in the imperial school of cavalry on 3 Nov. 1810, and in January 1813 promoted sub-lieutenant in the 8th regiment of chasseurs. He took an active part in the campaigns of that year - at Gross Gorschen, Bautzen, and Leipzig, where he was severely wounded. Being made lieutenant on the staff, aide-de-camp to General Bagneres, and a member of the legion of honour, he retired from military service on the abdication of Napoleon, but returned to his standard after his escape from Elba, and was entrusted with the organization of a defensive force on the Rhine and the Spanish frontiers. He quitted France after the battle of Waterloo, and in 1816 settled down in New York, where for some time he studied law. On 12 July 1820 he was appointed second lieutenant of light artillery, and was transferred to the 1st artillery on 1 June 1821, but resigned on 31 Dec. 1826. He married Catherine, daughter of his father's friend,

William Sampson (q.v.), in 1825, but died of consumption on 10 Oct. 1828, and was buried on Long Island. Besides a juvenile work, entitled "L'Etat civil et politique de l'Italie sous la domination des Goths" (Paris, 1813), he was the author of "School of Cavalry, or a System for instruction ... proposed for the Cavalry of the United States" (Georgetown, 1824). Shortly before his death he published his father's journals and political writings, to which he appended an account of Tone's last days under the title "Life of Theobald Wolfe Tone" (2 vols. Washington, 1826).

Sources quoted from Dictionary of National Biography, vol. LVII, pp. 23-29: "Life of Theobald Wolfe Tone", Washington, 1826; the only complete edition containing both the "journals" and Tone's political writings. An edition arranged with useful notes by Mr. Barry O'Brien, under the title "The Autobiography of Wolfe Tone" (with two mezzotint portraits), was published in 1893; Madden's United Irishmen; Gent. Mag. 1798, II. 1084; Cat. of Graduates Trinity Coll. Dublin; Howell's State Trials, XXVII. 613-26; Cornwallis Corresp. II. 341, 362, 415, 434-5; Biographical Anecdotes of the Founders of the late Irish Rebellion; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography; Biographie Nouvelle des Contemporains; Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography.)

R.D.
(ROBERT DUNLOP)

J. B. Pietuszka
Victor Miller
Aug. 20, 1940

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SPECIAL BULLETIN
Wilmington Exiles

JAMES NAPPER TANDY

TANDY, JAMES NAPPER (1740-1803), United Irishman, born at Dublin in 1740, was the son of a respectable merchant in that city. The name of Napper he owed probably either to his mother or to the connection that had for many years subsisted between his father's family and that of Napper of county Meath. Both families had long been settled in Ireland, and from an inquisition post mortem taken at Clonee in September 1695 it appears that their properties in that county adjoined each other. The Nappers of Loughcrew were probably the more influential, and from 1695 to about 1750 represented the boroughs of Trim and Athboy in parliament. Afterwards the name seems to have disappeared from the list of landed gentry in the county, though surviving in that of Napper-Dutton and Napper-Tandy, the former having come into possession of Loughcrew.

Tandy, after receiving a fair commercial education, began life as small tradesman in Dublin - ironmonger, it is supposed - but he very soon interested himself in politics, "His mind turned more towards the expansion of the rights of the people than the extension of his own commercial concern." Subsequently he disposed of his business and established himself as land agent and collector of rents. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Dr. Charles Lucas (q.v.), and, having been elected a representative of the guild of merchants on the common

council, he acquired considerable notoriety by his assaults on municipal corruption. His name figured regularly in the list submitted to mayor and aldermen from which the sheriffs of the city were annually selected, and was as regularly passed over by them. But in the city itself he was extremely popular, and his influence more than once turned the scale in favour of the popular candidate both at municipal and parliamentary elections. As a speaker on these occasions he was forcible, fluent, and pointed, but his language was coarse and often incorrect. On the outbreak of the American war in 1775 he declared himself warmly on the side of the colonies, and four years later, when, in consequence of the severe restrictions placed on Irish commerce, the industrial enterprise of the country was paralysed to such an extent that Dublin swarmed with beggars and bankrupt merchants, he came forward with a proposal pledging Irishmen not to purchase or use goods of English manufacture till the obnoxious restrictions were withdrawn. He threw himself heart and soul into the volunteer movement, being one of the first to join the regiment of which the Duke of Leinster was elected commander. But subsequently becoming dissatisfied with what he regarded as the Duke's political lukewarmness, he withdrew from the regiment, and was shortly afterwards appointed to the command of a small volunteer corps of artillery. When the critical day, 27 May 1782, arrived on which parliament met to receive the decision of the ministry

touching its claim to legislative independence, the duty of guarding the approaches to the house was assigned to Tandy and his corps of artillery. He played an equally conspicuous part on 10 Nov. 1783 when the volunteer convention, with the bishop of Derry as the most prominent figure, proceeded through the streets of Dublin to the Rotunda for the purpose of discussing, and it was hoped of settling, the question of parliamentary reform.

That day saw Tandy at the height of his fame. With the decline of the volunteer movement his influence began to wane. Being charged in parliament by the attorney-general, John Fitzgibbon (afterwards Earl of Clare) (q.v.), with having fomented the riots that took place in Dublin at the beginning of the Duke of Rutland's administration in 1784, Tandy denied the allegation in a public advertisement couched in the most offensive language. Fitzgibbon, who regarded him with undisguised contempt, took no notice of his abuse, and merely kept out of his way when Tandy, in order to fasten a quarrel on him, paraded the lobby of the house with a sword significantly displayed at his side. In the autumn of 1785 Tandy headed an agitation against the amended commercial propositions, and at his instigation the corporation, to Rutland's indignation, passed a set of resolutions condemning them. He was admitted a member of the Whig Club, and at the general election in 1790 contributed very largely by his exertions to the return of the

popular candidates, Lord Henry Fitzgerald and Grattan for the city, and Sir Edward Newenham and John Finlay for the county of Dublin. His enthusiasm for the principles of the French revolution was unbounded, and as leader of the advanced protestant party in the city his co-operation was of great assistance to Theobald Wolfe Tone (q.v.) and Thomas Russell (1767-1803) (q.v.) in founding a branch of United Irish Society in Dublin towards the close of 1791. He was elected first secretary of the society, and was indefatigable in his efforts to promote a reform of parliament by cultivating a better understanding between the catholics and protestants. His activity in this direction did not escape notice, and on 20 Feb. 1792, during a debate on the catholic petition, the attorney-general, John Toler (afterwards Earl Norbury) (q.v.), remarked with congenial vulgarity, "We are not this day to be taught by political quacks, who tell us that radical reformatations are necessary in parliament. I have seen papers signed Tobias M'Kena, with Simon Butler in the chair and Napper Tandy lending his countenance. It was rather odd they could not contrive to set a better face on the matter; but, sir, to use the language of an honourable member behind me on a recent occasion, "such fellows are too dispicable for notice," and there^{fore}/ I shall not drag them from their obscurity." This pointed allusion to his personal ugliness so enraged Tandy that he sent forthwith to Toler for an explanation. No explanation being given,

it is said that a meeting was arranged and that Tandy failed to keep the appointment; but the accuracy of the statement is open to question. The following night the Hon. James Cuffe (afterwards Lord Tyrrawley) brought the subject before the house, and, in consequence of his complaint, the house voted Tandy to have been guilty of a breach of privilege in challenging the attorney-general, and ordered the sergeant-at-arms to take him into custody. Accordingly, on 22 Feb., he was arrested at his own house in Bride Street on the speaker's warrant; but he managed to elude the vigilance of his captor, and a proclamation offering a reward for his apprehension was published by lord-lieutenant, the Earl of Westmorland, at the suit of the House of Commons, in the "Dublin Gazette." On 18 April, being the last day of the session, Tandy surrendered and was brought before the bar of the house. At the instigation of Richard Sheridan, M. P. for Charlemont borough, he refused to answer any question put to him, and was in consequence committed for contempt to Newgate; but, parliament being prorogued an hour or two afterwards, he was immediately at liberty.

The right of the commons to shelter Toler was, however, sharply criticised, and Tandy, having in the meantime been acquitted by a volunteer court-martial of any unsoldierlike or dishonourable behaviour in the matter pursued his advantage by instituting proceedings against the Earl of Westmorland for publishing the

proclamation for his apprehension. The grounds of the action were, first, that no subject could be taken into custody on charge of a breach of privilege without having been first brought ^{before} the bar of the house; and secondly, that no such functionary as a viceroy, legally appointed, existed in Ireland, the Earl of Westmorland, like his predecessors, owing his appointment to letters patent under the great seal of England, which was not recognised in the Irish courts of law. The case was argued before Chief-Justice Scott in the court of common pleas on 21 June, and resulted in a verdict for the lord-lieutenant. The prosecution, conducted by Butler, Emmet, and MacNally, no doubt touched a weak point in the constitution; but the verdict was the only one which in common-sense could be given. Tandy of course found many sympathisers. At a United banquet at Belfast on 19 April "Napper Tandy and the Rights of the Subject" was drunk with enthusiasm, and his expenses defrayed out of the funds of the society. The rejection of the catholic petition stimulated agitation, and during the summer and autumn great preparations were made for holding a catholic convention in Dublin. The occasion seemed to Tandy a favourable one for reviving the volunteer movement on a wider basis, and, with the assistance of Archibald Hamilton Rowan (q.v.), he actually raised in Dublin two battalions of "a national guard," each a thousand strong, with green uniforms, harp buttons, and in the place of the crown a cap of

liberty. Government, however, taught by experience, issued a proclamation against unauthorised bodies assembling in arms, and before the eventful day arrived Tandy, Rowan, and a printer named Carey found themselves standing alone on the parade-ground. An attempt to bring about a coalition between the defenders and the United Irishmen proved even less successful. For an action being begun against him for publishing a pamphlet called "Common Sense," containing some very severe reflections on the Beresford family, and the trial fixed for the Dundalk assizes on the 16 Feb. 1793, Tandy was on his way thither when information reached him that his secret had leaked out and that a charge was to be preferred against him on having taken the defender oath at Castle Bellingham in county Louth. The danger was too great to be faced, and so, forfeiting his securities, he fled the country.

"After a long concealment and many adventures" he reached Philadelphia towards the end of 1795, just in fact on the eve of Tone's departure for France. Fixing his residence at Wilmington on the Delaware, where he could enjoy the society of Mrs. Tone and Hamilton Rowan, he stayed there till the success of Tone's mission and the likelihood there seemed of the French making a fresh attempt on Ireland drew him to Paris in February 1798. Accustomed always to hold a foremost place in the confidence of his countrymen, his vanity was wounded by finding himself less regarded than Tone, and that notwithstanding the fact that shortly after his arrival

he had given himself up as an old officer and a man of great property in Ireland, to whose standard thirty thousand United Irishmen would fly the moment it was displayed. Such trash as this raised Tone's wrath and led to a quarrel between them; but it served Tandy's purpose, as he was at the time in dire distress for his next meal. The directory, being willing to make an experiment that would cost them little, gave him the title of general, appointed him commander of the Anacreon, a swift-sailing corvette, and assigned him a small party of soldiers to form the nucleus of an Irish army, together with a liberal supply of small arms and ammunition. The Anacreon sailed from Dunkirk on 4 Sept., and twelve days later Tandy landed on the little island of Rutland off the coast of the Donegal. On going ashore his first business, after taken formal possession of the place and hoisting an Irish flag, was to publish a ridiculous proclamation calling on the Irish to avenge their slaughtered countrymen, and "strike from the blood-cemented thrones the murderers of their friends." But the peasantry he had come to rescue had fled at his approach, and, learning from letters seized in the post office that the expedition under Humbert had been defeated, Tandy was, after being on shore about eight hours, carried back to his ship in a disgusting state of intoxication. Bearing northwards to avoid the English cruisers, the Anacreon fell in with two small merchantmen which struck to her, one of them, however, not without a

sharp fight, during which Tandy sat on deck with a pint bottle of brandy, directing operations.

Reaching Bergen in safety, he determined to make his way back overland to Paris. The snow was falling and it was bitterly cold when he arrived at Hamburg on the evening of 22 Nov. and took up his abode at the sign of the American Arms. His movements had been accurately reported to the English government, and in consequence of instructions from Lord Grenville, the British resident, Sir James Crawford, at once applied to the chief magistrate, Klefeker, for a warrant to arrest him and his three companions, Blackwall, Corbet, and Morres. The demand placed the senate in an awkward dilemma, and it was only after long and anxious deliberation that they consented to grant it. Accordingly, shortly after four o'clock the following morning, 24 Nov., Crawford with a posse of police invested the American Arms. Early though it was, Tandy, who had passed a jovial evening with his friends preparatory to his intended departure that day, was found busy writing. On being asked for his passport he presented a pistol at the head of the officer, who closed with him and wrested it from his grasp. He and his three companions were clapped in irons and confined in separate guard-houses. But the event had no sooner transpired than the French minister, Marragon, demanded his release and that of Blackwall as French citizens. The demand was opposed by Crawford, and the senate, dreading to offend either

England or France, decided to preserve its neutrality by keeping them in prison, but unironed. More than one unsuccessful effort was made to rescue Tandy; but after the fall of the directory in 1799 the senate yielded to pressure from England, and on 29 Sept. the four prisoners were transferred at midnight on board an English man-of-war. A vast concourse of people awaited their arrival as they proceeded from Sittingbourne to Rochester, and thence over Blackfriars Bridge to Newgate. Being removed to Dublin, Tandy was on 12 Feb. 1800 brought before the court of king's bench on a charge of having incurred the penalty of high treason by failing to surrender at the time appointed by the act of amnesty. As he was at the time in the custody of the government, and therefore physically unable to surrender, the charge fell to the ground, and he was acquitted with the concurrence of Lord Kilwarden. He was, however, immediately rearrested and sent to Lifford to stand his trial for the part he had played in the invasion of Rutland Island. Pleading guilty on 7 April, he was convicted and sentenced to be executed on 4 May following. It is probable that the sentence would have been carried out but for the energetic intervention of the first consul of the French republic. The fact was that his surrender by the senate of Hamburg had created a widespread sensation, and Lord Grenville was himself not satisfied that international law had not to a certain extent been violated. It at any rate suited Bonaparte's purpose

to have no doubts on the subject. Hamburg had to pay a fine of four and a half million francs, and when her magistrates protested that no other choice had been left them by England, he silenced them by saying "Eh bien! N'aviez-vous pas la ressource des etats faibles? N'etiez-vous pas les maitres de les laisser echapper?" Still it is by no means certain that Bonaparte was justified in demanding the extradition of Tandy and Blackwall. Harder, who has investigated the subject, decides strongly against him; and in regard to Napoleon's treatment of Hamburg says, "So musste Hamburg, velches seine Neutralitat atrenge gewahrt hatte, dem frevelhaften Uebermuthe des franzosischen Revolutionshauptlings sich bugen" (p. 72). Government, however, was fully alive to the difficulties that were likely to arise in the event of Tandy being executed. On 15 Feb., before the trial had taken place, Cornwallis suggested that, considering his age and incapacity to do further mischief, "the mode by which he came into our hands," and his long-subsequent confinement, banishment might be sufficient punishment for him. The suggestion was approved by the home government. After his conviction Tandy was removed to Wicklow gaol, and there he remained when Cornwallis quitted Ireland in May 1801. His successor, Lord Hardwicke, proposed to transport him to Botany Bay; and, when a threat on the part of Tandy's son to make public the facts of the case prevented this, repeated attempts were made to save the credit of government by persuading him to consent to

banishment either to America or Portugal. It is doubtful how the matter would have ended had not Bonaparte brought pressure to bear on Addington, refusing even, it is with some probability said, to sign the treaty of Amiens unless his demand for Tandy's liberation was complied with. Eventually Tandy was unconditionally set at liberty. The circumstances of his release were not generally known, and Lord Pelham, during a debate in the House of Lords on the malt tax, insinuated that it was in return for valuable information given by him to government. This statement Tandy promptly stigmatised in the public press as a lie. On landing at Bordeaux on 14 March 1802 he received a public ovation; a banquet was given in his honour, and he was raised to the rank of a general of division. Later on there was some talk of his taking part in the projected expedition to Louisiana, the real object of which was supposed to be Ireland. But, contracting a dysentery, he died, after a short but painful illness, on 24 Aug. 1803. His funeral was attended by the whole army in the district and an immense concourse of citizens.

Very different are the estimates that have been formed of his character. "Homer," says Froude, "had drawn Napper's portrait three thousands years before in Thersites" - "a coward in action, a noisy fool in council." This is unjust. To Mr. Lecky it seems that "perhaps the most remarkable fact in his career is the wide and serious influence it for a short time exercised in the

affairs of Europe." But even more remarkable is the posthumous fame he has acquired as the hero of that most plaintive and popular ballad, "The Wearing of the Green:" I met with Napper Tandy, and he took me by the hand, and he said 'How's poor old Ireland, and how does she stand?' 'Tis the most distressful country, for it's plainly to be seen They are hanging men and women for the wearing of the green. Perhaps the fairest estimate is, after all, that of Sir Jonah Barrington, who knew him personally. "His person," he says, "was ungracious, and his language neither graceful nor impressive; but he was sincere and preserving, and, though in many instances erroneous and violent, he was considered to be honest. His private character furnished no ground to doubt the integrity of his public one; and, like many of those persons who occasionally spring up in the revolutionary periods, he acquired celebrity without being able to account for it, and possessed an influence without rank and capacity" (Historic Memoirs). An engraved portrait of him from an original by Petrie is in Madden's "United Irishmen," 2nd ser. ii. 20.

Sources quoted from Dictionary of National Biography (1898), vol. 35, pp. 353-357; (Madden's United Irishmen, 3rd ser. i. 63-73; Biographical Anecdotes of the Founders of the late Irish Rebellion, by a Candid Observer, London, 1799; M'Dougall's Characters, pp. 278-81; Charlemont MSS. ii. 132, 305; Rutland MSS. iii. 132, 249, 250, 331; Grattan's Life of Grattan, i. 464, iv. 64; Parliamentary Register, xii. 202, 231-5; Proceedings in certain Actions wherein James Napper Tandy, Esq., was Plaintiff... Reported to the Society of United Irishmen of the City

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R. D.

Robert Dunlop.

JAMES NAPPER TANDY IN "WEARIN' OF THE GREEN"

Text attributed to Dion Boucicault
Origin of Air, uncertain

1. O Paddy dear, and did you hear the news that's going round,
The Shamrock is forbid by law, to grow on Irish ground;
And Saint Patrick's day no more we'll keep, His color can't be
seen, For there's a bloody law against the wearing of the green,
I met with *Napper Tandy and he took me by the hand,
And he said "How's poor ould Ireland, and how does she stand?"
She's the most distressful country, that ever you have seen,
They're hanging men and women there for wearin' of the green.
2. Then since the color we must wear, is England's cruel red;
Sure Ireland's sons will ne'er forget the blood that they have shed;
You may take the shamrock from your hat, and cast it on the sod,
But 'twill take root and flourish still, tho' under foot 'tis trod,
When the law can stop the blades of grass from growing as they grow,
And when the leaves in summer-time their verdure dare not show,
Then I will change the color I wear in my corbeen,
But till that day, plase God, I'll stick to wearin' of the green.
3. But if at last our color should be torn from Ireland's heart,
Her sons, with shame and sorrow from the dear ould soil will part;

*Some versions give Buonaparte in place of Napper Tandy

I've heard whisper of a country, that lies far beyant the say,
Where rich and poor stand equal in the light of freedom's day,
O Erin, must we lave you, driven by the tyrant's hand,
Must we ask a mother's welcome from a strange but happier land,
Where the cruel cross of England's thraldom never shall be seen,
And where, thank God, we'll live and die, still wearin' of the green.

This song was sung throughout Ireland subsequently to 1798, and there are several versions of text and melody. The melody is generally believed to be an adaptation of a March, "The Tulip," composed by James Oswald in 1757.

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Butler

Robert Shaw

5-14-37

*Sketches of Brandywine
art folder (a.s.) 70*

Robert Shaw, (1859-1912), local artist who attained high reputation in his profession, conducted a studio for many years on the rise of Penny Hill in Brandywine Hundred, then just outside the city. Mr. Shaw was born at Rockwood, Brandywine Hundred, on Jan. 10, 1859. He was the son of David Shaw, who came to America from the west coast of Scotland in 1852. While a student at the old Shellpot schoolhouse, where he learned the rudiments of the English education, he suffered a severe attack of rheumatism that greatly disabled him, and unfitted him for the work of his father's farm.

But as a lad in school he showed an aptness for drawing, and spent much of his time doing landscape sketches of familiar scenes, particularly those along the Brandywine where, through the eyes of an artist, he drank in its splendor, committing it to an infallible memory of scenic beauty - beauty of scene that later he so well portrayed. This gave rise to pen and ink sketches and then followed the more elaborate etchings on copper. In both arts, he succeeded by dint of his native ability for his actual instruction was slight. As a young man he visited Europe and studied for two years in France and the British Isles. While abroad he learned of etching.

His first etching gained him instant and national wide fame, and established his reputation as an artist. The etching was of Old Swedes' Church in Wilmington. The limited edition struck from the first plate found ready sale, and copies soon commanded a large premium. A later plate of the same subject was made, from which many copies were produced, and easily sold both here and abroad. His etching of the Old Barley Mill ranks with the best etchings made in this country, and a half dozen Brandywine views are equally good. Some of his etchings made from scenes along the Brandywine, his

favorite study, are Sheltered Ford, September Evening, Brandywine Walk, Old Covered Bridge, The Water Tower, and Brandywine Springs Hotel.

Mr. Shaw showed rare tact in his choice of local subjects and his mechanical work as an etcher is most painstaking and meritorious. Moreover, he did a great deal of color work, both in oil and water color, in which he showed remarkable ability, and if his talents had been confined to this work he would have been equally successful, although he devoted the larger share of his attention to black and white etching.

No artist was ever more popular among Delawareans than Robert Shaw. His genius, yoked to a modest and unassuming manner, enshrined him in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, and his fame has grown with the years. Many treasured pictures, an etching or water color, by Shaw, may be seen in Delaware homes - a glimpse of the Brandywine, Old Swedes' Church, The Old Barley Mill, the Old Covered Bridge that spanned the Brandywine at Market Street in the early days, the Rockford Tower, a modern scene of days removed, Grace Church, or Belmont Hall. In 1893 at the Chicago World's Fair, some of his work was exhibited in the Delaware section where it was viewed with much enthusiasm.

In 1889 he went to Europe again, and remained on the continent for a year, devoting his time to pen and ink work. Before this he illustrated a descriptive poem of the Brandywine, published by John Russell Hayes in 1898. The poem contains eight sketches of old familiar scenes along the Brandywine. He also illustrated Swarthmore Idylls, by John Russell Hayes, and in 1899, when Judge Henry C. Conrad wrote a historical sketch of Old Swedes' Church in commemoration of its two hundredth anniversary, the latter contained eleven illustrations

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3.

Robert Shaw.

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by Robert Shaw, taken from his etchings of the church and churchyard.

While completing a series of sixty-five etchings of the Revolutionary period for a New York publisher, he lost his sight and remained blind for four years. He abandoned etching for the remainder of his life, and devoted his time to water colors.

Perhaps his most popular watercolor is Hanover Church.

Many of the historical old homes of Wilmington and vicinity were portrayed by him in attractive style, during his later years, and up until his death he had more work ahead of him than he could do.

He died on July 18, 1912, at the age of 53, when he was at the height of his fame. His home at the time was only a short distance from his birthplace.

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THE MASON and DIXON LINE. Twelve Historical Sermons on;
1876.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. State of New
Jersey plaintiff vs. State of Delaware, defendant. No. 13,
Original Report of Special Master. Washington, D.C. Gov't.
Printing Office. c. 1933-34. Conclusions of law, p. 78.
Resulting recommendation for a decree, p. 80.

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Latitude, p.12. Physical boundaries, pp.12-13.

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boundary dispute. U.S. Supreme Court brief. Wilmington,
Del. n.d. n.p. 67 p.

Thomas C. Morris
July 6, 1939

The History of the Boundary Disputes Leading to the
Settling of the Boundaries of the State of Delaware.

CHRONOLOGY

1606. April 10. Grant of Virginia by James I to Thomas Gates et al.
Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 218. (Abstract).
1609. May 23. Enlargement of Letters Patent to Virginia.
1612. Map. Virginia. Grauen by William Hole. In Capt. Smith's True Relation of Virginia with a Description of the Country. Oxford. 1612.
1620. Nov. 3. Grant. James I to Plymouth Company. Surrendered in 1635.
1623. April 7. Charter of Avalon to George Calvert. Phraeseology being the same as in Maryland Charter.
Scharf, Hist. Md. 1, 34-40.
1629. June 1. The first purchase of land from the Indians in the present site of the State of Delaware by agents of Samuel Godyn and Samuel Blommaert, a Patroonship of the Dutch West India Company.
N.Y.Doc. I, 43.
Hazard's Annals 23.
Scharf, Hist. Del. 1, 31.
Johnson's The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware 1, 170.
- Aug. 19. Petition of Lord Baltimore to Privy Council for changes in location of patent grant.
Scharf, Hist. Md. 1, 49.
Md. Arch. 3, 15-6.
Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 87-90.
1631. March 8. Commission. Sir John Harvey to Wm. Claiborne. Granting rights to trade with Dutch and English.
Chalmer's Polit. Annals, 228-9.
Scharf, Md. 1, 101.
- April. The first settlement in the present State of Delaware at Swanendael (site of Lewes).
N.Y.Doc. I, 542.
Hazard's Annals, 25.

CHRONOLOGY

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Scharf Del. 1, 32.
Johnson 1, 170.

1632. June 20. Considerations upon the Patent granted to Lord Baltimore viz: as to the matter of Law, Inconveniences, and matter of Equity for the particular persons of the old company.

Md. Arch. 3, 17-19.

June 20. Charter of Maryland.

Hazard's Annals, 29-30.
MacDonald's Select Charters. No. 12, 53-59.
Md. Archives 3, 3-12.
N.Y. Doc. 2, 85-6.
Scharf Md. 1, 53-60.
Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 88-90, 224-6.
Windsor's Narr. Crit. Hist. Amer. 3, 517-62.

Dec. 6. DeVries arrives at Swanendael to find the settlement completely wiped out by the Indians.

Hazard's Annals, 30.
Scharf Del. 1, 33.
Fight of a Century, 6.

1633. July 3. Resolution of privy Council upon petition of of Virginia planters against Lord Baltimore's grant.
Baltimore to have grant and petitioners to try law.

----- Address of King Charles I to the Governor and planters of Virginia.
Requires them to sell cattle to Baltimore.

Md. Arch. 3, 21-22.

Nov. Petition of Sir John Wolstenholme and other planters with Capt. Wm. Claiborne in Virginia to the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council.
Concerns settlement on Isle of Kent and requests that Baltimore settle elsewhere.

Md. Arch. 3, 24-5.

1634. March 14. Order of Governor and Council of Virginia.
Concerning Claiborne's right to Kent Island.

Md. Arch. 3, 32.

Sept. 15. Letter. Cecil, Lord Balt. to Sect. Windebank.
Refers to good offices of Gov. Harvey and malicious behaviour of Claiborne.

Sept. 18. Letter. Sect. Windebank to Gov. Harvey.

CHRONOLOGY

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1634. Requests Gov. Harvey to assist Lord Balt. "Against the malicious practices of Claiborne",
Scharf Md. 1, 108.
Md. Arch. 3, 26.
- Sept. 29. Letter. King Charles I to Gov. Harvey.
Orders Gov. to assist Md. colonists and to give freedom of trade with Virginia.
Scharf Md. 1, 108.
Md. Arch. 8, 26.
- Oct. Petition of William Clobey and others of Kent Island to be protected.
Md. Arch. 3, 27-8.
- Oct. 8. Letter. King Charles I to Gov. and Council of Virginia.
Prohibits Lord Baltimore from disturbing Claiborne at Kent Island.
- Sir Edmund Flowden receives English grant including New Jersey section of Delaware River valley.
Swedes and Finns in N. J., 153.
1635. February 7. Godyn and Blommaert sell their land title at Swanendael to the Dutch West India Company.
First land sold by whites on the Delaware Bay.
1,
Scharf Del. 33.
- April. Breviate of Capt. Claiborne's Petition to his Majesty. Prays that Isle of Kent be not included in Maryland.
Md. Arch. 8, 32.
- A Relation of Maryland; Together with a Map of the Countrey, The Conditions of Plantation, His Majesties Charter to the Lord Baltimore, translated into English. London. 1635.
Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 230-1, 512-6.
- Peter Minuit, former-director-general of New Netherland, negotiates with Oxenetierna regarding Swedish settlements and trade in America.

CHRONOLOGY

Boundaries.

1637. May. Petition of Cecil, Lord Baltimore, to the King.
Prays that the proposed grant to Virginia may not infringe upon his rights.
Md. Arch. 3, 43-44.
- May. Order of the King to Commissioners for Foreign Plantations.
Orders that no patents be prepared infringing on Baltimore's rights and promises never to permit quo warranto proceedings.
Md. Arch. 3, 55-7.
- Nov. 20. Kalmar Nyckel and Fogel Grip sail from Gothenburg, Sweden. Minit commander of 26 colonists to found New Sweden.
- Minit-purchases
The New Sweden Company chartered for trade and settlement in the Delaware River valley.
1638. Feb. 26. Petition of Claiborne on behalf of himself and partners to the King.
Gives history of his rights and settlement and asks for confirmation of former commission. Referred to Privy Council same date.
Scharf Md. 1, 115-6.
Md. Arch. 3, 65-7.
- March 29. Landing of the Swedes at the present site of Wilmington.
Hazard 46-7.
Scharf Del. 1, 39-40.
Johnson 1, 117, 182-3.
- March. Petition of Cecil, Lord Baltimore.
Asks that he may be left to his rights and Claiborne to the land. Against Claiborne.
- April 4. Report of the Commissioners for Foreign Plantations upon a petition of Wm. Claiborne.
Scharf Md. 1, 116-7.
Md. Arch. 3, 70-2.
Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 232-3.
Chalmer's Polit. Annals 1, 233-4.
Bozman Md. 2, 584, note xi.

CHRONOLOGY.

Boundaries.

1638. July 14. Letter. King Charles I to Lord Baltimore.

Commanding that Claiborne et al be allowed to enjoy their possessions in safety until the case is decided.

Scharf Md. 1, 118.

Chalmer's Polit. Annals 1, 232-33.

Oct. 4. Proclamation Gov. and Capt. General of Virginia.

Declares decision of Commissioners of Plantations on petition of Claiborne that the right and title of Kent Island belongs to Baltimore.

Scharf Md. 1, 119.

Md. Arch. 3, 79-80.

-----, Minuit purchases territory from the Indians extending from Bonten's Point to the Schuylkill River on west bank of Delaware River.

1640. -----, Peter Hollander Ridder, second Governor of New Sweden purchases land increasing Swedish lands on West bank of Delaware to Sankikans, south to Cape Henlopen.

1649. -----, Declaration. Showing the illegality and unlawful proceedings of the Patent of Md.

Md. Arch. 5, 175-81.

N.Y.Doc. 3, 3-27.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 5, 118-23.

1650. -----, Conference at Hartford to settle boundaries between the Dutch and the English of New Haven, who had purchased land on the Delaware.

Hazard 120-1

N.Y.Doc. 1, 541-9.

Scharf Del. 110.

-----, Map. South, North, East and Fresh Rivers with map. p.233.

"The English lay claim to the South River against which the Dutch Governor warmly protested, but the English have answered that they would persist in, and retain possession of what they claim".

N.Y.Doc. 1, 460-1.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 5 (5), 143.

1651. Feb. 22. Observation on the Boundary and Colonization of New Netherlands.

CHRONOLOGY

Boundaries.

1651.

The statement is made that "no difference has arisen between the Dutch and English of Virginia on the subject of boundaries, because they have not owned what we ---- possess".

N.Y.Doc. 1, 359-62, 543, 544, 545.

Mar. 15. Council of State on proposed Dutch-English boundaries in America.

"Wee say that the English were the First Plantersand have plantations there from the southernmost part of Virginia in thirtie seven degrees of North latitude, to Newfoundland in fiftie two degrees; and not knowing of any plantation of the Netherlanders there, save a small number up in Hudson's River, Wee thinke it not necessary at present to settle the limits".

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 5, 204-5.

N.Y.Doc. 1, 486-7.

July. Peter Stuyvesant buys from the Indians the land from Christina Creek to Bombay Hook.

Hazard 125-6

N.Y.Doc. 1, 596.

August. Stuyvesant builds Fort Casimir at Sandy Hook (New Castle).

Hazard 126.

1652. Aug. Lord Baltimore's paper containing reasons why Maryland should be separate from Virginia. 5 fol.

Md. Arch. 3, 289-1.

1653. Nov. 6. Letter. West India Company to the States-General including "Description of the Boundaries of New Netherlands".

Claims the Dutch should have from Cape Henlopen (30 leagues south of Sandy Hook).

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 5, 206-7.

-----, Virginia and Maryland. Lord Baltimore's printed case, uncased and answered.

Force Tracts, rel. to Colonies of N.A. 2, No. 9, 1837.
Allen, Catl. Penn Papers, No. 180.

1654. May 21. Johan Classon Rising, New Swedish Governor,

CHRONOLOGY

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1654. captures Fort Casimir and names it Fort Trinity.
 Hazard 148-9.
 Johnson 1, 581-3.
 Scharf 1, 54.
1655. September 1. Stuyvesant captures Fort Trinity and renames it Fort Casimir.
 September 15. He captures Fort Christina and all Swedish claims surrender to the Dutch.
 Hazard 183, 5, 7, 9.
 Johnson 1, 600, 608-10.
 Pa. Mag. 8, 152.
 N.Y. Doc. 12, 102.
 Scharf 1, 55-6.
- 1655/56. Map. Visscher, N.J. Novi Belgii Novaegue Angliae Nic Non Partis Virginiae. Tabula multis in loci emendata a Nicolao Joannes Visschero. (Amsterdam about 1655).
 "The map by which the Privy Council, 1685, settled the bounds between Lord Baltimore & I, and Maryland and Pennsylvania & Territories, or annexed Counties".
 Among the "emendations" referred to is the incorrect location of Cape Hinlopen.
1656. Oct. 10. Objections against Lord Baltimore's patent and reasons why the government of Maryland should not be put in his hands. By R. Bennet and S. Matthews.
 Baltimore was to have only uncultivated land whereas the Isle of Kent was settled long before his Charter.
 Hazard, Hist. Coll. 1, 629.
 Thurloe's State Papers, 5, 482.
- , The Dutch West India Company sells Fort Casimir and all lands dependent on it to the City of Amsterdam.
1659. May 23. Letter. Jacob Alrichs to Director Stuyvesant. Notifies Stuyvesant of rumors that English pretend that this river and land belong to them and that they are about to send persons to take possession. Asks for soldiers or the presence of Stuyvesant. Only 10 soldiers then at New Amstel.
 Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 7, 566-7.
 N.Y. Doc. 12, 242-3.

CHRONOLOGY

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1659. June 23. Letter. Vice Director Alrichs to Gov. Fendall.

The first direct communication between the Dutch and Maryland.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 7, 569.

N.Y.Doc. 12, 245.

July 8. Instructions to Col. Utie.

Ordered to go to Delaware Bay settlers to say they are in his Lordship's Province without notice and to require their Governor to depart the province.

Md. Arch. 3, 365.

July 8. Letter. Governor Fendall to Commander of the People in Delaware Bay.

Denies rights of Dutch and lays claim to Delaware for Lord Baltimore.

Md. Arch. 3, 365.

N.Y.Doc. 2, 67.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 5, 318.

September 1. Captain James Neal confers with the Council of Nineteen in Holland to demand their surrender of all lands on Delaware Bay to Lord Baltimore.

Scharf, Del., 112.

September 8. Colonel Utie appears at New Castle and demands the Delaware territory for Lord Baltimore.

Scharf Del., 66.

September 9. Protest of the Vice-Director Alrichs and Council of New Amstel against Colonel Utie.

Object to his claims and manner of action and demand proof of his statements.

N.Y.Doc. 2, 73-5.

September 17. Letter. Gov. Stuyvesant to Directors of West India Company.

Describes deplorable condition of New Amstel, hardly thirty families remaining and only eight to ten soldiers, with perhaps as many more at the Horekil.

N.Y.Doc. 12, 254.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 7, 579.

September 23. Letter. Director Stuyvesant to Messrs.

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Boundaries.

1659.

Alrichs and Beekman.

Rebukes the representatives of the Amsterdam Colony (New Amstel) and the West India Co. for their frivolous treatment of COL. Utie.

N.Y.Doc. 12, 259.Pa. Arch Ser. 2, 7, 585.

September 23. Commission of Cornelius Van Ruyven and Martin Creiger to regulate affairs at the Delaware.

Commissioners with sixty men arrive at New Amstel
September 26, 1659.

September 23. Letter. Governor Peter Stuyvesant to Gov. of Maryland.

Complains of Col. Utie's actions and accredit
Herman and Waldron.

Md. Arch. 3, 366-7

September 23. Credentials. Governor Peter Stuyvesant to Augustine Herman and Resolved Waldron.

Authorizes them to ask for the return of fugitives and the punishment of Col. Utie and to treat with the Governor of Maryland.

Md. Arch. 3, 367-9.N.Y.Doc. 12, 261-2.Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 7, 586-8.

October 6. First conference between the two Dutch envoys and the Maryland Council. Hermans delivers "A Declaration and Manifestation by way of Speech". Proposes that Commissioners be appointed to settle the bounds between the Dutch and English.

Md. Arch. 3, 369-75.N.Y.Doc. 2, 80-4.Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 5, 332-7.

October 7. Answer. Herman and Waldron to Governor and Council of Maryland.

First time "Hactenus inculta" claim is argued against Baltimore's title to Delaware territory.

Md. Arch. 3, 377-8.N.Y.Doc. 2, 85-6.Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 5, 339-40.

October 16. Letter. Director Alrichs and Council to Messrs. Van Ruyven and Creiger.

CHRONOLOGY

Boundaries

1659. October 16.

Recited former attempts of English to show that act of Marylanders was not caused by deserters but was result of deliberation.

N.Y.Doc. 12, 272-9.

October 21. Journal of Augustine Hermans' journey to Annapolis. Sept. 30, 1659 - Oct. 20, 1659.

Oct. 18, Hermans reads Maryland Charter and notes bearing of the phrase "hactenus inculta" for the first time.

Hazard, 237-96.

N.Y.Doc. 2, 88-9.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 5, 340-57.

Scharf, Md. 1, 244-8.

December 12. Letter. J. Alrichs to the Commissioners of the Colonie on the Delaware River.

Gives account of Dutch Embassy to Maryland.

N.Y.Doc. 2, 112-4.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 5, 371-4.

December 24. Letter. Skipper Huys to the Commissioners of the Colonie on the Delaware River.

"The cause and pretence which the English of Maryland set up, proceed only from one Baltmo; and from some of our own people who went thither from here and afterwards persuaded the English that they could take the place without much difficulty."

N.Y.Doc. 2, 114-6.

1660. March 9. Letter. Directors Dutch West India Company to Governor Stuyvesant.

"Our claims and rights on the lands upon South River are indisputable not so much (which, however, is the case) as first occupants but by real purchase from the natives".

Scharf Md., 251.

April 20. Commission. Lord Baltimore to Captain James Neal.

Orders Capt. Neal to protest to Dutch W. I. Co., and to demand whether or not they acknowledge the cultivation of the colony at New Amstel and if so to demand their submission.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 5, 378.

CHRONOLOGY

Boundaries

1660. July 3. Letter. Charles II to Governor of Virginia.

Asks Governor to assist in establishing jurisdiction of Lord Baltimore, "as the same existed last January (i.e. before Fendal's revolt) according to his patent or charter of said Provinces."

N.Y.Doc. 2, 118.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 5, 380.

Aug. 17. Extracts from minutes of the Deputies of the General Incorporated West India Company, representing the Assembly of 19, at Amsterdam, relating to boundary controversy.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 5, 377-85.

N.Y.Doc. 2, 116-23.

Sept. 20. Letter. Directors Dutch West India Company to Director Stuyvesant.

Encloses papers bearing on Baltimore's protest and pretended rights to the City's colony (New Amstel) and orders that colony be protected until this affair shall have been discussed and settled between the Honble Envoys of this State and the King of England.

N.Y.Doc. 12, 326-7.

Nov. 5. Deduction, or brief and clear account of the situation of New Netherlands; who have been its first discoverers and possessors, together with the unseemly and hostile usurpation committed by the English neighbors on the lands lying there within the limits of the Incorporated West India Co.

Gives history of settlement and discusses character of Baltimore's claims, from the Dutch viewpoint.

Md. Archives, 4,

N.Y.Doc. 2, 133-9.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 5, 390-8.

Dec. 14. Letter. Lord Baltimore to Captain Neale.

"I hope when he comes you and he and my other friends will think upon some speedy and effectual waye for Reducing the Dutch in Delaware Baye. The New England men will be assisting in itt and Secretary Ludwell of Virginia assured me before he went from hence that the Virgineans will be soe too But it were well to be done with all Celerity convenient because the New England men falling upon them at Manhatas may take it in the head to fall upon them at Delaware too and by that meanes pretend some title to the place."

Md. Archives, 4, 426-30.

Boundaries

CHRONOLOGY

1661. May. The report of the Maryland Council settles the boundary dispute for a time."----subjugation should be delayed --- to determine whether the settlement was located within the limits of the grant".
1,
Scharf Del., 112.
- July 2. Lord Baltimore secures confirmation of his patent from the King.
Scharf Del., 1, 113
- July 21. Letter. Director Stuyvesant to Directors of Dutch West India Company.
Refers to Maryland's claim of the south bank of the Delaware and the fact that Gov. Calvert had been ordered to prosecute his claim by all possible means since Lord Baltimore's charter had been confirmed by the King.
N.Y.Doc. 12, 347-9.
1662. Jan. 27. Letter. Directors in Holland to Director General and Council.
Refers to offer by Governor of Maryland to make a provisional boundary, which apparently was declined without reference to them.
N.Y.Doc. 12, 359.
- July 15. Letter. Director Stuyvesant to Directors of Dutch West India Company.
Says that offer of a provisional settlement of the boundary question had been proposed and made to Director D'Hinoyossa and that this had not been referred to Commissary Beeckman nor himself.
N.Y.Doc. 12, 389-91.
- Nov. 24. Letter. William Beeckman to Director Stuyvesant.
Refers to conference between Gov. of Maryland and d'Hinoyossa at Bohemia Manor and the new patents received by Lord Baltimore, which include the Delaware region.
N.Y.Doc. 12, 417-8.
1663. Aug. 15. Letter. William Beeckman to Director Stuyvesant and Council.

Boundaries

CHRONOLOGY

1663.

Charles, Lord Baltimore visits New Amstel and Altens with retinue. Attempts on the part of van Sweeringer to settle a boundary are referred to "Old (Cecil) Lord Baltimore" in England.

N.Y.Doc. 12, 437-8.

Sept. 11. Letter. Directors of the West India Company to the Director General and Council of New Netherlands.

Announces cession of all South river to the City of Amsterdam and orders evacuation of Fort Christina with removal of company property and surrender of all that concerns the colony.

N.Y.Doc. 12, 440-2.
Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 7, 707-9.

Dec. 22. Deed, transferring to the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, Holland, all the country on the Delaware

Conveys "the said South river from the sea upwards to as far as the river reaches, on the east side inland three leagues (12 miles) from the bank of the river on the west side as far as the territory to the English Colony, with all streams, kils, creeks, pors, bays, and outlines belonging thereto."

N.Y.Doc. 12, 449.
Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 7, 715.
Scharf Del. 1, 65.

1664. Mar. 12. Grant of New Netherlands, etc. Charles II to the Duke of York.

Grants territory, all the mainland from the River St. Croix "----to the east side of the Delaware Bay."

N.Y.Doc. 12, 295-8.
Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 8-9, 96, 97, 245, 700.
Del. Registrar, 88-9.
Annals of Delaware, Ch.3.
Scharf Del., 1, 66-7, 70.

Sept. 3. Instructions to Sir Robert Carr for the reducing of Delaware Bay and settling the people there under his Majesties Obedience.

"You have commands to keep possession thereof for his Maties own behalf and right --- and if my Lord Baltimore doth pretend right thereto by his Patent (which is a doubtful case) you are to, say that you only keep possession till his Maties is informed and satisfied otherwise."

CHRONOLOGY

Boundaries

1664.

N.Y.Doc. 12, xvi-xvii, 457-8.
Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 5, 536-7, 7, 719-20, 16, 250-1.

Sept. 9, Stuyvesant signs treaty of surrender to Col. Nichols. New Amsterdam becomes English.

N.Y.Doc. 2, 250.
Pa. Arch. Ser. 1, 1, 25-7.
Scharf Del. 1, 67.

Oct. 1. Articles of Agreement between Sir Robert Carr and the Dutch and Swedes inhabiting in Delaware Bay and rivers.

N.Y.Doc. 3, 71.
Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 5, 544-5, 547.; 16, 251.
Proud Pa. 1, 123.

1666. April 9. Letter. Colonel R. Nichols to Lord Arlington.

Still hold west side without patent. "Lord Baltimore can never make good his pretences within twenty miles of any part of the River". "All that tract of land to the West side and East side of Delaware River which was recovered to His Maties dominions from the hands of the Burgomasters of Amsterdam, which was twenty miles distance from east side of the River."

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 5, 569-71.

1667. Map. Nova Belgica et Anglia Nova.

Shows Cape Henlopen at its present position, not at the "false cape" as in Visscher, 1659, etc.

1669. July 28. Instructions. Cecil, Lord Baltimore to Charles Calvert.

Settlement upon "Seaboard side of Eastern Shoar and on Delaware Bay within the Degree forty Notherly Latitude and particularly the Whorekill (Lewes) to be encouraged and manors for the proprietor to be laid out at the Whorekill and on the Eastern Shore."

Md. Arch. 5, 54-5.

Oct. 22. Order of Survey. Maryland Council to Jerome White, Surveyor General.

Surveyor General ordered to make out "Northly bounds of this province as near as possible as the degree forty and return his observations to the Deputy Lieuts. in Council."

Md. Arch. 5, 57-8.

Boundaries

CHRONOLOGY

1669. Nov. 26. Letter. Jerome White, Surveyor-General of Maryland, to Col. Francis Lovelace, Gov. of N.Y.

In obedience to orders of Maryland proprietor to survey all of the land mentioned in his patent on the sea-board side of the Delaware to the degree 40, by observation taken this day at New Castle, finds it to lie in 39 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, which is 30 minutes south of the north bounds of the patent. Understanding that New Castle, since the conquest from the Dutch by his Majesty's forces is claimed for the Duke, he is constrained to acquaint him with the claim he makes for the Maryland proprietor, i.e., to the New Castle and adjacent territories from the bounds of Virginia to degree 40.

Md. Arch. 5, 58.

- Dec. 31. Letter. Mathias Nicolls of New York to Col. Nicolls of London.

"Mr. White, Surveyor General of Maryland, made claims to the west side of Delaware River on behalf of Lord Baltimore, but did not succeed in establishing obedience."

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 5, 852-3.

1670. Dec. 23. Commission from William Talbott to William Stervens and James Weedon.

Appoints them deputy surveyors for the seaboard side on Delaware Bay within 40th degree, and particularly at Whorekill.

Md. Arch. 5, 63-4, 79-80.

- Dec. 23. Proclamation by William Talbot, Sect. of Maryland.

According to instructions gives conditions of plantation on Eastern Shore of Delaware Bay.

Md. Arch. 5, 63-64, 78-9.

1671. May 18. Minutes. New York Council. Regarding Whorekill affairs.

Letter sent to Gov. of Md. asking opinion of a certain disaster whether it occurs in Md. or his R.H. dominions. This happened near Cape Henlopen.

N.Y.Doc. 12, 479.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 734.

CHRONOLOGY

1671. ----- Map. Novi Belgii quod nunc Novi Jorck vocatur.

Also Nova Terrae-Mariae tabula (a revision of the Lord Baltimore map of 1635).

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 272.

1672. June 19. That part of Maryland beginning at southernmost part of Rehobeth Bay and thence northward along the seaboard side up Delaware Bay to degree 40 is erected into a county called Worcester by Cecil Calvert and proclaimed as such by the Governor his son.

Md. Arch. 5, 108-10.

July 11. Order. Charles Calvert to Captain Marsh to proceed against any enemies shown him by Captain Jones commander of the forces in Worcester County.

Ibid. 111.

Aug. 12. Letter. Gov. Lovelace to Gov. Philip Calvert of Maryland.

Remonstrates against behavior of Captain Jones at Whorekill and demands his punishment.

N.Y.Doc. 12, 500.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 7, 749-50.

Proud Pa., 1, 632.

1673. Jan. 2. Map. Virginia and Maryland. By Augustin Herrman. Bohemiensis.

This is the best map of the Maryland-Delaware region at the time of Penn's grants and deeds of ~~an~~ feoffment. It locates the Susquehanna Fort directly on the 40th degree.

Mathews, Maps and Map Makers of Maryland, 1898, 368.

Aug. 9. Dutch Admiral Evertsen conquers New York and the Delaware territory for the Dutch.

Hazard, 405.

1674. Jan. 14. Proclamation by Gov. Colve sent to the Delaware on an invasion of the District by Maryland people.

All refugees to be cared for and all inhabitants to be under orders of Commander Alrigs (alrichs).

N.Y.Doc. 12, 511.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 5, 852; 7, 761.

Boundaries

CHRONOLOGY

1674. Feb. 19. Treaty of Westminster between Dutch and English,
This restores New Netherlands to the English.

Hazard, 410.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 9.

Scharf Del. 1, 68.

June 29. Grant. Charles II to James, Duke of York.

Confirms grant of 1664 lest title should be affected
by temporary Dutch occupancy. Same limits to territory
as in original grant. No reference to western
shore of Delaware.

Hazard, 412.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 10.

Scharf Del. 1, 69.

Oct. 31. Dutch New York City surrender Governor Andros.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 5, 48.

Nov. 3. Letter. Gov. Andros to Gov. of Md.

Informs them of the retaking of New York and the
Delaware from the Dutch.

N.Y.Doc. 12, 513-4.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 284-5.

Nov. 26. Commission to Captain Cantwell and Mr. William
Toun to receive New Castle in Delaware and any other
part of the country ---- particularly at the Whore-
kill.

N.Y.Doc. 12, 515.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 7, 763.

1676. April, 10. "A draft of Generall Enquirys to be Sent to the
Governors of his Matys Plantations."

(Query). 12. What are the boundaries, longitude,
latitude and contents of the land within your Govern-
ment, what number of acres, patented, settled or
unsettled?

Md. Arch. 5, 125-8.

April 10. Privy Council of Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Data cannot be advised about the colonies for lack
of information.

Md. Arch. 5, 128-30.

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1676. May 11. Letter. Captain Cantwell to Gov. Andras.

Asks order to lay out bounds of the Whorekill, saying old Indians can show how far the Dutch formerly claimed.

N.Y.Doc. 12, 545-6.
Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 7, 779-80.

1677. June 11. Letter. Helmer Wiltbank to Gov. Andras.

Says Marylanders have recently surveyed several thousand acres within Delaware territory. He can produce a written instrument between the Christians and Indians showing that the former bought "southward of the Whorekill Creeke about the Distance of 18 or 20 miles, But to the northward of the supposed Cape Henlopen (?) Being called Assawoma Inlett."

N.Y.Doc. 12, 576-7.
Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 7, 788-9.

Sept. 18. Letter. Helmer Wiltbank to Gov. Andras.

Refers to surveys north of Cape Henlopen and Assawoman Creek.

N.Y.Doc. 12, 582-3.

1678. Mar. 26. Charles Lord Baltimore. My answer to the Enquiries sent unto me by order of the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantations.

Boundaries and positions are well described "in a Late Mapp or Chart of this Provynce lately made and prepared by one Augustine Herman an inhabitant of the said Provynce and Printed and Publicly sold in London by his Majestyes Licence" to which he refers for greater certainty and in order not to give "a Tedious description here".

Md. Arch. 5, 264-9.

Note. This shows that a good map of Maryland and the Delaware territory was known to the Privy Council before the Charter for Pennsylvania was granted. Through the influence of Penn it seems to have been thrown out during the hearings of 1683-5 on the ground that it was an ex parte map, the Visscher or Dutch map which was less correct being used instead. The present location of Cape Henlopen is given on Herrmen's map, the incorrect on Visscher's.

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1678. November 22. Boundaries between Upland (Chester) and New Castle Counties agreed upon.

Hazard, 459.
Scharf Del. 1, 113.

1680. June 1. Petition of William Penn to King Charles II asking for grant of Letters Patents for a tract of land in America, lying north of Maryland.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 11, 346.
Hazard, 474.

June 14. Minute of Minute Meeting. Committee Of Trade and Plantations. Consideration of patent of Mr. Penn.

Penn satisfied to have northern boundary three degrees to the northwards accepts this grant or will wait the King's convenience in repaying indebtedness. Copies of this petition ordered to Sir John Werden in behalf of his Royal Highness and to agents of Lord Baltimore that "they may report how far the pretensions of Mr. Penn may consist with the Boundaries of Maryland or the Duke of York's Property of New York."

Md. Arch. 5, 271.
Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 346-7.

June 23. Letter. Barhaby Dunch and Richard Burk (Agents of Lord Baltimore) to Secretary Blaithwayte.

Reporting in behalf of Lord Baltimore on the effect on his interests of Mr. Penn's petition for a grant, desiring that it shall lie north of Fort "Susquahanna" and of all lands in a direct line between the said Fort and Delaware River and of a line westward therefrom as far as ye Boundary of Maryland.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 348-9.
Hazard, 476.
Pa. Votes of Assembly, 1.

June 23. Letter. Sir John Werden to Sect. Blaithwayte.

seem
The boundaries of Mr. Penn's patent to agree with the Duke of York's Colony held as an appendix and part of the government of New York by the name of Delaware or New Castle colony. If this be the case presumes committee will not endorse it; if another parcel of land thinks it may be recommended. Argues Duke's interest in Delaware "though it should not prove to be strictly within the limits of the Duke's patent."

Chalmer's Polit. Annals, 1, 655-6.
Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 347-8.
Hazard, 475-6.
Pa. Votes of Assembly, 1.

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1680. June 25. Committee of Trade and Plantation. Minutes of Meeting. Consideration of Petition from William Penn and letters from Lord Baltimore's agent and from Sir John Werden.

From Sir Werden's letter Penn is told that a part of the territory desired by him is already possessed by the Duke of York and that he must therefore apply to His Royal Highness to adjust their respective pretensions. Mr. Penn agrees that Susquehanna Fort shall be the bounds of Lord Baltimore's province.

Md. Arch. 5, 272.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 349.

Oct. 16. Letter. Sir John Werden to Sect. Blaithwayte.

Mr. Penn has seen the Duke and His Highness is willing that Mr. Penn may have a grant of land to lie north of New Castle Colony west of the Delaware, beginning about latitude 40° and extending northward as far as his Majesty pleaseth and under such regulations as their lordships think fit.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 349-50.

Hazard, 480.

Pa. Votes of Assembly, 1, 1.

Nov. 20. Letter. Sir Werden to Wm. Blaithwayte.

The Duke's intentions being that Mr. Penn's grant be bounded on the east by the Delaware River and his south limit 20 or 30 miles beyond New Castle which is distinct from Maryland, that being under the jurisdiction of Lord Baltimore and may reach northward he guesses, as far as the beginning of the 40th degree of latitude. If Mr. Penn's patent is so worded as to lead 20 or 30 miles beyond New Castle and bounded on the east by the Delaware River, that is all the caution necessary as to the Duke, who will not concern himself how far north or west Mr. Penn's patent takes in.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 351-2.

Nov. 23. Letter. Sir Werden to Secretary Blaithwayte.

Mr. Penn "having fallen into discourse with him" objects to settling his south limit at 20 or 30 miles north of New Castle, but is willing that 12 English miles north of New Castle be his boundary and believes that will under 40° latitude. The Duke of York's only desire is to keep some convenient distance north of New Castle.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 353.

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1680.

Hazard, 486.

Pa. Votes of Assembly, 1, 269-73.

Dec. 16. Attorney-General's report to the committee for trade and foreign plantation on Mr. Penn's charter.

Mr. Penn's petition for a grant does not intrench upon Lord Baltimore's province which is bounded ..
northward, by that part of Delaware river that lyeth in the 40th degree of latitude, and so by a direct line westward through the continent. Several Dutch and Swedish plantations are, perhaps, within the bounds of Penn's patent, which have acknowledged the protection of His Royal Highness (the Duke of York) who took them from the Dutch upon the conquest of New York, or of the Lord Baltimore, near whose borders they are settled.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 354.

Hazard, 483-4.

Pa. Votes of Assembly, 1,

----- St. Jones County formed by dividing territory south of Bombay Hook.

1681. Feb. 24. Committee of Trade and Plantations. Minutes of Meeting.

Report draft of Penn's charter leaving name to be suggested by King.

Proud Pa., 1, 189.Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 355.

Hazard, 487-8.

Mar. 4. Charter. Charles II to William Penn.

Pa. Votes of Assembly, 1, 18.Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 7, apx., 16, 11, 12, 356-8, Ser.4, 1, 3-18.

Hazard, 488-99

Hazard, Register, 1, 293.

Charters and Constitutions U.S., 1509-10.

Fiske, Dutch and Quaker Colonies, 2, 370-86.

MacDonald, Select Charters, 183-90.

Proud, Pa., 1, 171-87.Scharf, Del., 1, 113; 2, 72-3.

April 2. Letter. Charles II to Lord Baltimore about Penn.

Announces granting of Penn's Charter giving terms of boundary and asks Baltimore to assist in establishing boundaries.

This very important letter Penn secured apparently to his own interest, but upon finding the true location of degree 40 tried to retire it while Balti-

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more was then as eager to carry out its provisions. It is constantly brought forward by the latter in correspondence with Penn.

Pa. Mag. Biog. and Hist. 6, 414, 415.
Md. Arch. 5, 273, 274.
Hazard, 505.
McMahon Md., 1, 27.
Smith, Hist. Del. Co., 129.
Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 426.

April 10. Commission. William Penn to William Markham.

Appointing Markham Deputy-General with power to settle bounds with his neighbors.

Hazard, 503-4.

April 10. Letter. Wm. Penn to Lord Baltimore.

Introducing his cousin and deputy William Markham, asks that all the dispatch possible be used in determining the "just limits" of the boundary.

Md. Arch. 17, 471.
Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog., 6, 463-4.
Hazard, 505.

July 26. Letter. James Claypole to ? ?

Would wait before buying land of Penn to see that "he was not interrupted by Baltimore in taking possession, for this Baltimore is a great governor in Maryland that borders on Pennsylvania."

Hazard, 520-1.

Aug. Markham arrives at New York.

Scharf, Del. 1, 113.
Pa. Mag. 4, 414.

Sept. 16. Letter. Wm. Penn to James Frisby et al.

Addresses them as men of reputation in their part of the province which he thinks falls within his patent and promises easy and just government, but cautions them to pay no more taxes or "assessments" by any order or Law of Maryland" and promises them next spring some testimony of his endeavors to contribute to their happiness.

Md. Arch. 5, 285.
Pa. Arch. Ser. 1, 1, 38-9.
Hazard, 525.

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1681. Sept. 25. Letter. Wm. Markham to Lord Baltimore.

Asks ten days' postponement of next meeting.

Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog. 6, 427.

Ashmead, Hist. Del. Co., 15.

Oct. 5. Letter. Wm. Markham to Commissioners.

Says he cannot meet Commissioners at the time appointed. Not received before Commissioners started for New Castle.

Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog. 6, 427.

Dec. 27. Letter. Ephraim Herman, Newcastle, to Captain Brockholls.

Notes arrival of Gov. Markham and immigrants for Pennsylvania. Makes application to lay out the 12 miles above Newcastle. Reports that Delaware has been granted to Penn.

1682. Feb. 5. Letter. Gov. Brockholls, New York, to E. Herman.

Not for Magistrates to lay out 12 mile circle but if desirable he will "appoint as may be most proper."

Hazard, 538 (extract).

Mar. 11. Letter. Lord Baltimore to Wm. Blaithwayte.

Complains of Penn's letter to Marylanders. Says he has been ready to run line but could not on account of Markham's illness.

Md. Arch. 5, 348-51.

Mar. 26. Letter. Lord Baltimore to Secretary Blaithwayte.

Says Penn had been misinformed as to the limits of Maryland.

Md. Arch. 5, 351.

May 14. Letter. Lord Baltimore to Wm. Markham.

Announces closing of assembly and plan to meet him.

Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog. 6, 428.

May 15. Lord Baltimore sends out proclamations for the settling of the Delaware territory offering inducements.

May. 20. Instructions to John Darnall et al.

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John Darnall, Clement Hill, Alexander Dennett and Robert Jones to join with those empowered by Penn to take the true distance and to mark it with when found with "such sufficient dirable marks" as to prevent future disputes and to certify to the Council at St. Maries by the last day of June next ensuing. First observation to be made on the "Easternmost side of Susquehannah River at the Northernmost part of Palmer's Island."

Md. Arch. 17, 105-7.

May 26. Letter.. Wm. Markham to Lord Baltimore.

It was on this date that Markham obtained use of Col. Lewis Morris' instruments.

Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog. 6, 428.

June 1. Letter. Charles, Lord Baltimore to Wm. Markham.

Unable to be present personally at the meeting at the Head of the Bay, but not to delay ascertaining the line, has appointed Messrs. Darnall, Hill, Dennett and Jones to dispatch the business. Public affairs prevented him being present as a spectator according to appointment.

Md. Arch. 17, 108.

Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog. 6, 428.

June 5. Letter. Lord Baltimore to Governor Markham.

Has received his of 26 ult. Urges haste in settling bounds. Has already dispatched gentlemen to meet at time appointed and is unwilling to postpone ascertaining the bounds with Mr. Penn because the King and Mr. Penn greatly desire it and because he is himself much displeased that Mr. Penn has hinted to Augustine Herman and others in Maryland that they would come within Penn's government. Requests him to send at once qualified persons to meet his commissioners already on their way.

Md. Arch. 17, 471-2.

June 17. Report. Commissioners of Maryland to Lord Balt.

In three observations have not differed two minutes. Find Augustin Herman's house lies at 39° 45'. The 15" remaining will not go far short of Upland.

Md. Arch. 5, 369, 370.

Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog. 6, 419 (footnote).

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1682. July 7. Letter. Gov. Markham to Lord Baltimore.

Excusing failure to meet Commissioners.

Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog. 6, 428.

Aug. 19. Letter. Charles II to Lord Baltimore.

Requires that with all possible speed Lord Baltimore on receipt of this determine the Northern bounds by admeasurement of two degrees "according to the usual computation of sixty English Miles to a degree beginning from the South bounds of Maryland."

Md. Arch. 5, 371, 372.

Aug. 21. Indenture of release between James, Duke of York and William Penn for Pennsylvania.

Hazard, 586-7.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 1, 1, 52-4.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 363-4.

Proud, Pa. 1, 200-1.

Aug. 24. Deed. Duke of York to William Penn of Newcastle and 12 miles circle.

Laws Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, 1752, 3.

Laws Delaware, 1700-97. 1, app. 1.

Hazard, 588-90

Pa. Arch. Ser. 1, 1, 52-3; Ser. 2, 16, 13-4, 364-5.

Del. Register, 1, ch. 5, 245-7.

Aug. 24. Deed. Duke of York to William Penn, 12 miles south of Newcastle to Cape Henlopen.

Laws Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, 1752, 5.

Laws Delaware, 1700-97., 1, app. 4.

Hazard, 590-3.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 14, 366-7.

Del. Reg. 1, 247-9.

The title conveyed by these deeds is the crux of the entire controversy regarding the Maryland-Delaware line. The Baltimores claimed that James had no title to convey beyond that received from his grant to the east side of the Delaware. The Penns claimed he conveyed title arising from his capture of the Dutch who had settled on territory claimed by Baltimore.

Sept. 25. Letter. Wm. Markham to Lord Baltimore.

Does not concur in laying out bounds because he received by the Penn patent "all that part of the river Delaware beginning twelve miles above New Castle Towne and soe upwards from the Government of New

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York" and is so accountable only to His Majesty or His Royal Highness for any part of Pennsylvania laying on Delaware River. But is willing to wait on Baltimore for laying out the bounds "towards Chesapeake Bay and the rivers on that side".

Sept. 29. Letter. Markham to Lord Baltimore.

Ready to attend says he cannot come on account of the impression left by the remarks of Lord Baltimore and puts the blame on Lord Baltimore.

Md. Arch. 5, 435.

Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog. 6, 432.

Oct. 27-28. Record of ceremony taking possession of Delaware by William Penn.

Hazard, 596-8.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 368.

Scharf, 1, 83.

Nov. 2. First Court under Penn meets at New Castle.

Nov. 7. Certificate of Witnesses to delivery of possession.

Evidence that Moll and Herman, representatives from New York, had delivered Delaware to William Penn.

Hazard, 602-3.

Nov. 21. Report of John Moll on delivery of Delaware to Penn.

Hazard, 606-7.

Nov. 21. Declaration. Gov. Brockholls to justices of Three Lower Counties.

Recites Penn's deeds and appointment of Moll and Herman as attorneys to deliver possession and directs obedience to Penn.

Hazard, 605-6.

Dec. 4. Representatives of the Three Lower Counties attend Penn's first Assembly at Upland.

An Act of Union for annexing and uniting of the counties of Newcastle, Jones and Whorekills, alias Newdale, to the province of Pennsylvania, and of naturalization of all foreigners in the said province and counties annexed.

Laws of Del. 1700-97, 1, app. 8.

Votes & Rep. Pa. 1,

Proud, Pa., 1, 202.

Hazard, 611-3.

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1682. Dec. 13. Conference between the right Honorable the Lord Baltimore Proprietor of Maryland and William Penn Esqre, Proprietary of Pensilvania at the house of Colonel Thomas Tailler on the ridge in Ann Arrundell County Wednesday the 13th of December 1682.

Md. Arch. 5, 382-90.
 Pa. Mag. 6, 414-27.
 Scharf, Del., 1, 114.
 Hall, Narr. Early Md., 421-4.

- Dec. 25. Deale and St. Jones Counties, the two parts of Hoornkill, later Whorekill, renamed Sussex and Kent Counties respectively.

Hazard, 605.

- Dec. 31. Commission. William Penn to William Crispin, Wm. H. Eaige, John Bozer and Nathaniel Atten.

Shows that Penn exercised jurisdiction over the lands in dispute.

Hazard, 639.
 Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog. 6, 417.

1683. Mar. 2. Report of Observation at Palmer's Island by James Conway, Alexa. Dennett, Robert Jones.

Find latitude of Palmer's Island (later Watson's, now Garrett Island) "Situate in the mouth of Susquehance River" observed 28 Feb. last with "Sextant of about tenn foote Semi-diamiter and (to the best of our Art and skill) to lie at 39° 44".

Md. Arch. 5, 394.

- Mar. 19. Commission. Lord Baltimore to George Talbot.

Is ordered to repair to the Governor of Pen-Sylvania to demand the delivery of all the land upon the West side of Delaware River and Bay, and the Seaboard side to the southward of the fourtieth Degree of Northernly Latitude.

Md. Arch. 17, 235-6.

- Mar. 22. Grant of Delaware territory. Charles II to James, Duke of York and Albany.

Two distinct abstracts are given. The first is distinguished by the phrase "and backwards into the Woods three Indian day's Journies or 30 dutch miles being formerly the possession purchase or right of the

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Dutch or purchased by them of the natives". The second has the clause "all that Tract of land and water lying from between the Boundaries aforesaid or Westward thereof which was formerly the Claim or possession of the States Generall of the United Provinces or any of their Subjects." This extract is followed in Md. Arch. by a memorandum, apparently, from Secretary Blathwayt in which he stated that "the annexed is the Boundaries of His Royal Highness Patent" and that the Counsel who "drew it for the Duke is without attending to your Lops Pleasure".

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 378-9

Md. Arch. 5, 426-8.

April 13. Report from Sir R. Sawyer to the King regarding grant of Newcastle & River of Delaware to Duke of York on surrender of his former grant.

Upon surrender of letters patents of Mar. 22, 1683 His Majesty is to grant Newcastle, town and fort; the river Delaware with all soil and islands, "and all that tract of land upon the West side of the River and Bay of Delaware which lyeth from Skookill Creek upon the said River unto Bombays Hook and backward into the woods so far as the Monquai Country," "and from Bombay's Hook on the said River and Bay unto Cape Monlopen now called Cape James being the South point of Asia Warner (Assawomett) Inlet and backwards into the woods three Indians days Journey."

Md. Arch. 5, 392-3.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 390-1.

April 23. Letter. William Penn to Lord Baltimore.

Asks for a meeting at some place in the near part of Md.

Baltimore's "Sume and Substance" May 31, 1683.

May 23. Letter. Baltimore to William Penn.

Expects to be at head of Elk river agreeably to his letter of 28 ult. Sends this by John Darnal as a personal visit was not desired by Penn until "we have a privat conference."

May 30. Committee of Trade and Plantations. Minutes of Meeting.

Richard Burk as Baltimore's representative petitions that new grant to His Royal Highness of parts adjacent to Delaware river may not pass the great seal until His Majesty shall be satisfied as to the extent of lands granted Baltimore. The question is as to whether the Dutch and Swedes, Christians, inhabited the territory before Baltimore's grant.

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Md. Arch. 5, 396.Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 393-4.

May 29. Second Penn - Baltimore Conference at Newcastle.
(Private).

Md. Arch. 5, 397-400.Mg. Hist. and Biog. 6, 414-27.

May 31. The Summe and Substance of what was agreed and spoken
by Charles, Lord Baltimore and William Penn Esqr. at
theire Private Conference At New Castle on Delaware
River, Tuesday the 29th of May 1683.

Md. Arch. 5, 397-400/

June 6. Letter. Penn to Lord Baltimore.

Thinks he has done his share in endeavoring to settle
line. Believes the presence of a Pennsylvania port at
the head of Bay is advantageous to Baltimore and neces-
sary to him.

Md. Arch. 17, 474-5.

----- Indians Deeds to Wm. Penn of lands between Delaware and
Susquehanna below Falls of Susquehanna.

This looks like attempts to gain Indian title to terri-
tory known by Penn to be in Maryland.

Pa. Arch. 1, 1, 67.

July 29. Letter. Penn to John Tucker.

Says his delays are continued by "ye Backwardness of ye
Ld. Baltimore to comply with ye Kings Letter. My Friend
Braithwait was a true Proffit."

Pa. Arch. Ser.1, 1, 72.

July 31. Letter. Penn to Thomas Taylor.

Denies Baltimore's story that he allowed Duke's claim to
Delaware was invalid. He refused to buy as Baltimore
claimed. "Finding this place necessary to my Province,
and that the presence of the Lord Baltimore was against
Law civil and common, I endeavored to gett it, and have
it, and will keep it if I can."

Pa. Arch. Ser.1, 1, 70-2.

Aug. 9. Report of Conference with Charles Calvert at Col.
Taylor's. William Penn to Comittee of Trade.

Claims Calvert said Patent was not to begin by Degrees.
Evidently a reference to the earlier charter proposed by

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George Lord Baltimore led to a misunderstanding.

Pa. Arch. Ser.1, 1, 74.

Sept. 17. Commission, Lord Baltimore to Col. George Talbot.

Ordered to repair to "Skoolhill at Delaware and demand of Wm. Penn all land lying west of Delaware and south of 40° of northerly latitude from two observations, the one taken 10 June, 1682, the other 2 Sept., 1682, according to His Majesty's command in his letter of 2 April, 1681.

Proud, Pa., 1, 274-5.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 381-2.

Sept. 24. Letter. George Talbot to Nicholas Moore.

Demands all the land lying on the west side of Delaware river southward of the fortieth degree of northerly latitude, according to a line run east from two observations expressed in ~~1681~~ commission of Sept. 17, 1683.

Proud, Pa., 1, 275.

Md. Arch. 17, 145.

Oct. 18. Proclamation of William Penn to settlers between Delaware River, Chesapeake Bay and Susquehanna River to behave well towards the Indians.

Announces purchase from Indians all the land between Delaware River, Chesapeake Bay and Susquehanna River,

Md. Arch. 5, 402.

Dec. 7. Letter. Lord Baltimore to William Elathwait.

Requests that he continue to move for time until the latter end of May next when he can fully satisfy the Privy Council of his right to Delaware southward of degree 40. He can then meet Mr. Penn's arguments as to Dutch possession previous to Maryland patent and showing that the Dutch were usurpers and utterly disowned by Holland.

Md. Arch. 5, 402-3.

N.Y. Dec. 3, 339-40.

Dec. 11. Letter. Lord Baltimore to Sir Lyonnell Jenkins.

Refers to the grant Penn is endeavoring "by his Agnts in England to gett past the great Seale of noe lesse than one-third of my Province" lying east of Chesapeake Bay, on the Delaware south of forty which he pretends the Dutch settled before the Maryland patent was granted. Can prove thses to have been usurpers disowned by Holland and asks for time until May next to appear before the Council and defend his rights.

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1683. Md. Arch. 5, 403-4.

1684. Feb. 8. Narrative of the whole Proceedings betwixt the Lord Baltimore and Captain William Markham Deputy Governor under William Pen Esqre as alsoe betwixt the Lord Baltimore, and the said Pen.

Md. Arch. 5, 374-82.

Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog. 6, 414-27.

Feb. 12. Committee of Trade and Plantations. Meeting.

Upon hearing paper from Penn's agent (Mr. Ford) requesting time for hearing Penn-Baltimore argument about tract in America possessed by his Royal Highness committee defers the business until Alril next when Lord Baltimore advises that he can be present, or earlier if latter's agent can be ready.

Md. Arch. 5, 404-5.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 400.

Mar. 12. Maryland Assembly. Minutes.

Grant of Delaware Bay and parts adjacent proposed by Lord Baltimore to prevent encroachments by Pennsylvania.

Md. Arch. 17, 220-4

May. Petition. Eph. Herman to the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary and his Honourable Council.

Humble petition of Ephraim Herman of the Town of Newcastle on Delaware River, for confirmation of patent to land about Newcastle granted "from his Royal Highnesses Government of New York". Confirmed upon his paying according to "conditions of Plantation now in force within this province (Maryland). Herman was an active adherent of Penn's but doubted Penn's rights enough to wish to make his own title sure.

Md. Arch. 17, 484-5.

Oct. 3. Maryland Council. Proceedings.

Ordered that fort at Christinia Bridge be maintained with four men for six months longer.

Md. Arch. 17, 279/

Oct. 4. Maryland Council. Proceedings.

Pay ordered for soldiers at Christiansa on motion of Talbott.

Md. Arch. 17, 284.

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1684. Dec. 24. Penn arrived in England.

1685. Sept. 2. Committee of Trade and Plantations. Minutes.

Baltimore and Penn attending, the latter produces proofs to show that the Swedes and Dutch inhabited Delaware before the date of Baltimore's patent. Ordered that Baltimore be given copies of said proof and be prepared to make his defense by the 30th inst.

Md. Arch. 5, 454.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 403-4.

Oct. 8. Committee of Trade and Plantations. Minutes.

Baltimore and Penn attending, the former attempts to prove that in 1642 one Ployden sailed up the Delaware River and saw no house there, as was affirmed by Penn. Presents copy of a report of the Commissioners of Foreign plantations 4 April 1638 showing their opinion as to Baltimore's rights to the Isle of Kent in his differences with Claybourne. Also presents deposition of Vansweeringen. The Committee requests Baltimore to present attested copy of the Commissioner's reports by Thursday next.

Md. Arch. 5, 454.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 403-4.

Oct. 17. Committee of Trade and Plantations. Minutes.

Baltimore and Penn called in. Former reports inability to find the original of the report of 4 April 1638 by which the attested copy may be made. The committee thereupon reports their opinion that the tract of land in dispute does not belong to Baltimore, but another meeting will be held to make final decision on the boundaries.

Md. Arch. 5, 454.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 404.

Nov. 7. Committee of Trade and Plantations. (Report on dividing Maryland and Delaware).

Pursuant to King's order of 31 May, 1683, have examined into difference between Baltimore and Penn and find that Baltimore's patent was for uncultivated land, that the land in dispute was inhabited by Christians before the date of Baltimore's patent, has since been made a colony distinct from Maryland. Recommend that the tract of land lying between the Delaware and the eastern sea on the one side and Chesapeake Bay on the other "be divided into two equal parts by a line from the latitude of Cape Hinlopen to the 40th degree of Northern latitude" the eastern half to be adjudged to the King, the other half to Baltimore.

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1685. Md. Arch. 5, 455-6, 458-9.
Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 405.
Proud 1, 293-4.

Nov. 13. Order. Dividing Maryland and Delaware issued by King James II.

The King approved the report of the Committee for trade and plantations of 7 Nov., 1685, and ordered that the land "be forthwith divided accordingly" and Baltimore and Penn and all others to take notice thereof.

Md. Arch. 5, 456, 458.
Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 19-20, 406.

Dec. 1. Letter. Charles, Lord Baltimore to Colonel Thomas Taillor.

Says order was passed unknowned to him. Hopes the King will make modification of decree; in the meantime wants to keep Fort Christina.

Md. Arch. 5, 457-8.

1686. May 26. Maryland Council. Minutes of Meeting.

Ordered that pay to soldiers at Christina fort be continued.

Md. Arch. 5, 484-6.

1687. May 16. Privy Council Order to Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor to prosecute the quo warrantos issued against the severall Proprietors and Corporations in America,

Md. Arch. 5, 545.

1691. Oct. 25. Commission. King William and Queen Mary to Benjamin Fletcher.

Appointing to Governorship of Pennsylvania. This made the government a Royal Province and deprived William Penn of proprietary control.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 409.
Proud Pa., 1, 378-80.

1693. ----- Petition. Chester County inhabitants to Governor and Council Pennsylvania to have Chester and New Castle County boundary run.

Ashmead, Hist. Del. Co., 18.
Smith, Hist. Del. Co., 187.

Aug. 9. Pennsylvania Council. Bounds of New Castle County.

CHRONOLOGY

1693. Upon petition "Resolved that (for the present) the bounds of New Castle Countie shall extend Northward to the mouth of Neman's creek."
- Pa. Col. Rec. 1, 349.
1694. Aug. 20. Grant restoring Pennsylvania to Penn.
- Proud, Pa., 1, 403-4.
 Pa. Col. Rec. 1, 437-8.
 Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 411.
 Pa. Arch. Ser. 4, 1, 71-3.
1695. Mar. 6. Letter. County Court of Sussex to Justices in Maryland.
- Suggests that all acts of violence be avoided until boundary is run.
- Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 412-3.
1696. Feb. 22. Letter. Markham to Penn.
- Letters from Mr. Clark that the Marylanders continue to encroach on Pennsylvania bounds.
1697. Jan. Petition. Penn to Queen Anne.
- Asks Queen to order both proprietaryys to pursue the orders in 1685.
- Aug. 24. Lords Commissioners of the Council of Trade by William Popple, to Mr. Penn (notice of order on running the boundaries)
- To prevent disputes for want of a fixt settlement of the boundaries "directions have been given to Coll. Nicholson, Gov. of Maryland for running the line of Division according to Council" of King James, 13 Nov., 1685.
- Md. Hist. Soc., Calvert Papers, No. 249.
1699. ---- Petition. Lord Baltimore to Queen against Order of 7 Nov. 1685.
- Calvert Papers, No. 253.
1701. May 6. Letter. William Penn to Colonel Jenkins and Lieut. Col. Whittington, or either of them, in Somerset Co. Maryland.
- Desires peace to be preserved and no disturbances among the inhabitants of Cedar Creek nor on this side of Cape Henlopen "for this is Cape Cornelius that Privy Council saw in ye old Dutch mapps and as was certified from Amsterdam under ye Seal of ye Dutch East and West Indies Co., in trial between Baltimore and Penn, 1685.

CHRONOLOGY

Boundaries

Circular Boundary

1701. July 20. Petition. Pennsylvania Assembly to Penn to determine boundary line between New Castle and Chester Counties.
- Futhey and Cope, 160
Ashmead, Hist. Del. Co., 18.
- Aug. 28. Warrant. To run circular line issued to Isaac Taylor of Chester County and Thomas Pierson of New Castle Co.
- N.J. v. Del. 12, chart 1.
- Dec. 4. Taylor and Pierson report on running of circular boundary accompanied by attestation of Justice Cornelius Hampson and John Richardson of New Castle Co. and Justice Caleb Fusey, Philip Roman and Robert Pyle of Chester County.
- N.J. v. Del. 12, Chart 1.
- Delaware Circular Boundary. Map of the circle around Newcastle showing property touched by the tangent.
- Md. Hist. Soc., Calvert Papers, 1047, 1048.
Futhey and Cope, Chester Co., 160.
Ashmead, Delaware County, 618.
1703. Feb. 24. Award of Grand Jury by Chester Co. Court for running circular line dividing this County from County of Newcastle.
- Ashmead, 19.
Smith, Delaware Co., 206.
1707. April 28. Pennsylvania Council. Minutes regarding address by Governor of Maryland to Queen requesting her orders to the Proprietor to run Division lines.
- Rept. Sec'y Int. Aff. Boundaries, 1887, 1.
1709. Jan. 9. Petition. Lord Baltimore to Queen Anne.
- Asks that Order of 13 Nov., 1685, be set aside on the ground that it was founded on false statement of facts and that the division line be run and the lower counties be adjudged to him.
- Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 22, 425-6.
- Jan. 27. Petition. Wm. Penn to Queen Anne.
- Asks dismissal of Baltimore's petition of Jan. 9.
- Mar. 10. Letter. Governor John Seymour to (Board of Trade)
- "Hopes to have royal command about running out the

CHRONOLOGY

Boundaries

1709. Northern Lyne of this province, or to heare my Lord Baltimore and Mr. Penn have adjusted that matter between themselves."

Md. Arch. 25, 267-70.

April 16. Petition. Wm. Penn to Queen Anne in Council asking that officers of both proprietors obey the order of 1685.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 428.

May 19. Petition. Baltimore to Queen Anne.

Counter petition to controvert that of Penn (April 16) declaring he never was heard in his own defense in proceedings of 1685.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 23.

June 23. Order. Queen Anne in Council.

Dismissing, after a full hearing, a petition of Lord Baltimore, praying to be heard against the order of 1685.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 24.

---- Map. North America. By John Senex. London.

This is the first map by Senex (afterwards employed by both proprietors to make the map attached to the Agreement of 1732) and shows the northern boundary of Md. above 40° and extending to Alleghany Mts. The western boundary of Md. inclines at an angle following the tops of the mountains. This line by many later map-makers is adopted as the line between Md. and Pa., thus making a crooked line. In his 1719 ed. the Potomac crosses the boundary at the site of Ft. Cumberland.

N.J.v. Del. Boundary Suit., 12.

1713. June 9. Letter. Chas. Calvert to Deputies at Philadelphia.

Recommends neighborly understanding to take 40° N. lat. as Maryland's northern boundary. Denies having surveyed lands north of this.

Md. Hist. Soc., Calvert Papers, 1075.

1715. May 28. Confirmation of Taylor and Pierson Survey by Pennsylvania Assembly. Act of 28 May, 1715.

Confirms survey of circular boundary made in 1701.

Ashmead, 19

Smith, Del. Co., 222

CHRONOLOGY

Boundaries

1719. July 21. "Delaware" Assembly Act of 21 July, 1719, corroborating circular line between Chester and Newcastle Counties.

Ashmead, 19.

1722. Jan. 19. Proclamation by Lt. Governor Charles Calvert.

Contains the order Nov. 13, 1685 and claims that the lands towards the Chesapeake and the Susquehanna ought in no wise to be taken or deem'd as any part of the land in difference between the Proprietors of Md. and Pa. Claims to 40° on strength of Baltimore's observations of latitude Sept. 24, 1682, at Upland, and again in 1683.

Md. Arch. 25, 398-402.

Mar. 2. A Plain View of all that has been done or Publickly talked for the 20 years last by past concerning the Boundaries of the Provinces of Md. and Pa.

Md. Arch. 25, 404-8.

1724. May 20. Letter. Hannah Penn to Sir William Keith.

In her last of 25 Feb, she inclosed agreement made with Lord Baltimore for quieting the people of both Provinces as to the borders. Gives instructions on several heads as to the government of the Province. States that "we have had lately a meeting with Lord Baltimore upon ye settling ye boundaries & though we cannot yet come to an agreement therein yet his Lordsp seems no less disposed than we are to Determine that dispute some way or other as soon as possible wch we hope may be done within the time agreed upon for a mutual cessation."

1726. Oct. 17. Letter. James Logan to John Penn.

Had hoped that by this time everything desired that could be procured "in this suit (with Baltimore) would have been furnished Reports that investigation of Mr. Steel of Virginia show Smith's map was the plan from which the Maryland Charter was drawn. Includes certified copies of various documents and explains why others cannot be found at Va. and New Castle. "In your dispute with Ld. Baltimore you know your strength lies wholly on word Bay or Ostuarium the peninsula and therefore on and the old maps and some ? on ye Ld Baltimore's own land. (book and map)? But Capt. Smith's map Jointly with the Ld Baltimore own in Sr H. Sloan's book or without it will be of vast importance in this that was described in ye patent from Smith's map on all which if sufficiently explained may be of vast advantage to you. And from ye same map though Delaware is not laid down in it yet those

CHRONOLOGY

Boundaries

1726.

6 piches to ye Eastward weh represent the sea or water bent in Westward to ye Head of Chesapeake Bay to make an Isthmus there and therefore to be regarded sa far as it can affect you. Any difficulty is that this map layes the 40th degree about 6 miles above ye Head of ye Bay whereas Ld Baltimore in his book makes them exactly coincide. But a strong (inference) from hence that the Ld Balt, was sensible he was by intention of the grant bound up to the Peninsula and therefore brought the latitude to ye very head of the Bay truly lie about 5 or 6 miles up the River Susquehanna from the mouth of it

Pa. Hist. Soc., Penn MSS. Off. Corr. 1, 217.

Dec. 12. Letter. James Logan to John Penn.

Outlines work done in getting evidence from old records. If Baltimore when defeated in the matter of the title to the Lower counties "pleads hardship of the disappointment as a merit entitling him at least to all his grant will give him besides outside the Lower counties that is to come up to the true 40 degree and here you will certainly have a nice point to manage on that very consideration I have mentioned. Yet this must be seriously labored with for should he gain that point you will lose a very great part of the settlement of Chester County and everything that is valuable on Sasquehannah. Therefore since you are in possession I can think of no other way than to make him some benefit allowance in Patowmeck."

Ibid. 233.

1731. July 1. Petition. Lord Baltimore to King George II.

Asks that proprietors of Pennsylvania be ordered to join with him in settling and ascertaining the boundaries.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 30, 445.

CHRONOLOGY

Boundaries

The Agreement of 1732.

1732. May 10. Articles of Agreement between Lord Baltimore, proprietor of Maryland, and John Penn, Thos. Penn and Richard Penn, proprietors of Pennsylvania.

Rept. Secy. Int. Aff. 10-17.
Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 36-40; 449-60.

Map annexed to the Agreement.

The map shows roughly all the lines as finally run, at least to western limit of Maryland.

Pa. Arch. Ser.1, 4, front.
Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 560-76.

May 10. Commission. Lord Baltimore to Samuel Ogle, Esq., the Hon. Charles Calvert, Esq., Philemon Lloyd, Esq., Michael Howard, Esq., Richard Bennet, Esq., Benjamin Tasker, Esq., and Matthew Tilghman Ward, Esq.

May 13. Commission. Proprietors of Pa. appointed Patrick Gordon, Isaac Norris, Samuel Preston, James Logan, Andrew Hamilton, James Steele and Robert Charles commissioners for laying out the said lines in the Agreement.

Huffington, Annals of Delaware, 260.
Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 461.

1733. Feb. 3. Pennsylvania Commissioners. Proceedings at Newcastle.

Report on reasons for failure to run the circle about Newcastle, particularly the objections of the Pennsylvania commissioners.

Penn MSS. "Boundaries" 32.

1734. Aug. 8. Petition. Lord Baltimore to George II for a further charter or letters patents to confirm the whole of the peninsula notwithstanding the words "haectenes in culta".

Calvert Papers No. 307.
Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, 67, 483-5.

1735. Letter from a Gentleman in Pennsylvania to his friend in Maryland. With some reasons why N. Boundary of Md. cannot by Lord Baltimore's charter be extended to any part of 40° latitude, but is limited by a line which is 39° complete from equinoctial line. With a Case stated and laid before Council relating to construction of Lord Baltimore's charter and opinion of said council thereon. Together with answer to foregoing letter with some arguments showing mistakes therein and proving that N. Boundary of Md.

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1735. is a parallel of Latitude or Line at End of 40° or 40° compleat from equinoctial Line. A copy of map of Maryland according to Lord Baltimore's map of 1635. A copy of map of Virginia, according to grant in 1609 and 1611. Also of sea coast of N. England, according to Grant in 1620. A copy of Captain Smith's map of Virginia, made in 1606, being the only map of Virginia known in 1632.

Calvert Papers, No. 1046.

1736. Jan. 6. Letter. Gov. Ogle to Governor Gordon.

Claims as much right to have temporary line according to Maryland pretensions as to Pennsylvania's, with a Salvo to the rights of the proprietor of Pennsylvania. In reply to the charge that the country of Lancaster has always been in the possession of Pennsylvania since its first settlement and that Maryland did not claim any part of it many miles to the southward of Conestogoe until 1730 mentions Lord Baltimore's claim to the 40th degree of north latitude acknowledged by the order in council in 1685 which took from him (Lord Baltimore) the three lower counties.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 1, 1, 471-9.

Pa. Col. Rec. 2, 614.

- Feb. 3. Map. Senix, John. Boundary lines between Pa. and Md.

Note by Penn's attorney on face of map: "I think ye length of ye line (or ye width) of Pensilvanies part of ye peninsula (Delawares south boundary) is about 29 miles and in ye narrowest part (at Newcastle) is 12 miles and ye length of ye Diagonal line up ye peninsula (Delawares west boundary) is about 87 miles. All English statute miles according to this scale."

- Sept. 17. Proclamation. Concerning the invasion of the Province by an Armed Force from Maryland.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 4, 1, 568-70.

1737. Aug. 18. Order. King in Council to the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania to forbid all disorders along the boundaries, also enjoining them from making grants in disputed territory.

Scharf, Md., 406.

Gordon, Hist, Pa., 221.

Smith, Hist. Del. Co., 247.

- Map. Benjamin Eastburn. Manuscript map of the counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

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1738. Feb. 23. The case of the proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania and the three lower counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

Described the running of the Octoraro line by Talbot. Discussion of the length and position of the Maryland-Pennsylvania line and circle and the East and West Line.

Hazard Reg. 2, 200-14.

May 4. Agreement of Lord Baltimore and Messrs. Penn.

Asking that the King's order of 18 Aug. 1737 relating to the granting of land be revoked and agreeing to methods of control pending final settlement. This allows that all lands then possessed to remain as they are and all vacant lands, exclusive of the three lower counties, on the east side of the Susquehanna to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia and on the west side of the said Susquehanna River down so far south as 14 miles and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia to be under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania and all vacant lands in the contest between the proprietors on both sides of the Susquehanna River south of the above mentioned Southern limits to be under the jurisdiction of Maryland until the boundaries shall be finally settled.

Calvert Papers, No. 295 $\frac{1}{2}$, 30-3.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, 16, 502-3.

May 25. "Order in Council. Confirming the Proprietors' Agreement for Temporary Jurisdiction till the Boundaries shall be finally determined".

Pa. Col. Rec., 4, 298-301.

Gibson, Hist. York Co., 73-5/

Aug. 29. Pennsylvania. Proclamation relating to the Royal Order.

Dec. 5. Pennsylvania Council. Gov. George Thomas announces the appointment of Lawrence Growden Esq., and Mr. Richard Peters, as commissioners and Benjamin Eastburn as surveyor, on the part of Pennsylvania to run a line as provisional temporary limits between the two provinces.

Pa. Col. Rec. 4, 313.

Pa. Rept. Secy. Int. Aff. 3.

1739. April. 18. Letter. Richard Peters to Gov. Thomas.

Gives progress of work and announces that new line is more favorable to Pennsylvania than the others were.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 1, 1, 556.

Pa. Col. Rec. x

Pa. Rept. Secy. Int. Aff., 3.

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1739. Apr. 23. Letter. Lawrence Growden to Gov. Thomas.

Line west of Philadelphia completed. Conflict over superficial vs. horizontal measurements on line south. ask advice, privately, whether they shall concede or break with Md. Commissioners. New line 80 pr. south of "Jersey Line".

Pa. Arch. Ser.1, 1, 558.
Pa. Rept. Secy. Int. Aff., 4.

Apr. 25. Letter. Growden and Peters to Gov. Thomas.

Maryland Commissioners "have conceded 25 perches, which the full difference between the superficial and horizontal measure, although the Maryland Commissioners do not know it is." Believe they have brought the Maryland commissioners into such a temper that they cannot break without prejudice to Lord Baltimore's interest.

Pa. Arch Ser.1, 1, 559-61.
Pa. Rept. Secy. Int. Aff., 7-8

Apr. 29. Letter. Growden and Richard Peters to Gov. Thomas.

When we came to the end of the line were no more than 20 perches south of the corner of the end of the Jersey line. From here proceeded west 8 miles to where they are now and are only 30 perches south of the Jersey Line. Mr. Gale on account of the death of his son, may return home. Acquainted the Md. commissioners that in case of separation lines would be run as far as there were any settlements and would receive a commission for that purpose from the Gov. Mr. Gale states that he has no intention of leaving and that if he does he will ask the governor of Md. to appoint a new commissioner.

Pa. Arch. Ser.1, 1, 568.
Pa. Col. Rec., 4, 313, 339.

May 1. Governor Thomas of Pennsylvania. Commission to Growden, Peters and Eastburn, authorizing them to proceed with the running of the lines already begun in the case of the separation of Col. Levin Gale and Samuel Chamberlaine without any newreappointment of commissioners on the part of Maryland; to run all other lines which are necessary to to ascertain and settle the temporary limits of said provinces and to distinguish such lines by marking trees and otherwise; to lay all of their proceedings therein before him in order that they may be transmitted to his Majesty.

Pa. Arch. Ser.1, 1, 612.
Pa. Col. Rec., 5, 421.

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1739. May 6. Commissioners, temporary line. Minutes of proceedings from 5 April to 6, May 1739.

Pa. Arch. Ser.1, 1, 603-11.

May 6. Report. Gowden and Peters.

Describes the manner of the meeting and of keeping the proceedings. Each set of commissioners provided themselves with a "fair paper book" in which they recorded the work of each day. This was signed by all of the commissioners. These two books were compared and at their parting, one was delivered to the Maryland commissioners and the other to the Pennsylvania commissioners.

Pa. Arch. Ser.1, 1, 600.

May 28. The report of Growden and Peters and Eastburn by virtue of second commission of May 1, 1739, for proceeding ex parte to finish the temporary lines.

Traced the west line to the top of a most western hill of a range of hills called the Kittoctinny hills, 88 miles from the place of beginning.

Pa. Arch. Ser.1, 1, 575-6.

Pa. Col. Rec., 4, 313, 329.

1740. ---- Report of Benjamin Eastburn.

Report of the operations beginning at Phila. Dec. 8, 1738, the running of the lines west of Phila. two miles; the adjournment for the winter; work resumed 13, April 1739, on the west line, which was run west 31 miles and was finished on the 23 April; measurement with William Rumsey, Maryland surveyor, of the south line 15 miles and a quarter finished on 5, May 1739; the marking of the tree on the west bank of the Susquehanna half a mile to the northward and the final running on the ex parte line, which was finished on the 28 May, 1739.

Pa. Arch. Ser.1, 1, 614.

----- A map by Benjamin Eastburn of part of the province of Pennsylvania and counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, showing the temporary limits of the jurisdictions of Pennsylvania and Maryland, fixed according to an order of His Majesty and Council, dated May 25, 1738.

Gibson, Hist. York Co., 75.

Pa. Arch. Ser.1, 1, 594.

----- Chancery. Penn vs Baltimore. John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Plaintiff's case. Charles Calvert, defendant.

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1740. April 30. Deposition of Lawrence Growden and Richard Peters, commissioners, and Benjamin Eastburn, surveyor, appointed to run, mark and lay out the provisional and temporary limits between Pennsylvania and Maryland in pursuance of his Majesty's order, 25 May, 1738.

Pa. Arch. ser.1, 1, 599.

1743. ---- State of case between Baltimore and Penn with regard to his Lordship's boundaries as found amongst his Lordship's papers.

Md. Hist. Soc., Calvert Papers Nos. 536, 537-42.

Oct.? Chancery. Penn vs. Baltimore. Breviate.

Pa. Arch. Ser.2, 16, Entire volume with two maps of orig.

1749. Sept. 23. Letter. Governor Hamilton to Governor Ogle.

Believes that the Temporary Line should be extended to its western limit because of rapid development of the country. Suggests that commissioners be appointed to extend the line to the meridian of the head of the Potomac River,

Pa. Col. Rec. 5, 421-22.

1750. May 15. Chancery. Penn vs. Baltimore. Decree of Lord Chancellor on Articles of 1732.

Declares that the Articles are valid and should be executed, but said Articles do not bind any interest of the Crown or any land outside of the respective Grants. Commissioners be appointed. The center ought to be in the middle of Newcastle.

McMahon, Hist. Md., 1, 41.

Smith, Laws of Pa., 2, 135.

Scharf, Md., 407.

June 28. Commission for running the Boundary Lines pursuant to the Decree.

Both parties agree:

1. That Draught on margin of Agreement is true one.
2. That 12 miles should be 12 English statute miles.
3. That line be run across Peninsula.
4. That in exact middle of line a straight line be run North.
5. That at the North End a line be run within 15 English

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Boundaries.

1750.

statute miles South of Philadelphia.
6. That a Due East and West line be run.

McMahon, Md., 1, 42, footnote.

---- Map. John Watson.

To represent the situation of the courthouse of Newcastle the Maryland commissioners and mathematicians attempted to find in this ridiculous manner, viz.: Having made an exact plan of the survey of the Town upon a piece of paper they carefully pared away the edges of the drought until no more than the drought was left, when sticking a pin through it, they suspended it thereby in different places until they found a place whereby it might be suspended horizontally which point or place they accepted as the center of gravity.

John Watson's diary, Nov. 22, 1750.

Commissioners for 1750: Messrs. Benedict Calvert, Edmund Jennings, Robert Henry and John Ross, for Maryland. William Allen, Thomas Hopkinson, Richard Peters, Thomas Cookson, Ryves Holt, Benjamin Chew and Tench Francis, for Pennsylvania.

McMahon, Md., 1, 42, footnote.

1751. Jan. 25. Bill. John Watson.

Ms. Orig. In possession of Mrs. Isabella T. Watson, Doylestown, Pa., widow of Judge Richard W. Watson. Surveyor Watson was a cousin of Judge Watson's grandfather.

"25th Jan. 1750/1 Dr., The Honble. Propt. of Pennsylvania, to John Watson, Jr. To my attendance on Wm. Parsons in running the line between the propn. Penn and Baltimore from 13th Decmr. last to the 25th instant, in all 43 days, at 15s per diem (£ 32-5-0). Received of Richard Hockley the full contents of above amount. John Watson, Junr."

Mar. 17. John Watson (Diary). 13 Nov., 1750- 17 Mar. 1751.

Presented by the late Wm. D. Gilpin, of Philadelphia. Found among some papers at his paper mill in 1841 at Wilmington, Del., by Thos. Gilpin.

April 22. Proceedings of the Commissioners for running the line between Maryland and Pennsylvania agreeing to run the due west line across the Peninsula.

Dispute as to where Cape Henlopen is and where to begin the line. Finally agreed to begin line from "Cape Henlopen" which is a point on the verge of the main ocean 139 perches due east from a stone fixed by Commissioners on northern part of Fenwick's Island and run across Peninsula to Bay of Chesapeake.

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1751. All these meetings held at or near Fenwick's Island, 23-29 April.

June 15. Journal of Survey of trans-peninsular line 17 May to 12 June 1751.

Penn Hist. Soc. Penn MSS. "Boundaries", 54-6.

June 17. Minutes of the Commissioners for running Lines between Maryland and Pennsylvania at Cape Henlopen, with a copy of the Commissioners' minutes about the West Line, as received from Messrs. Penn. For Attorney General's perusal in order that Lord Baltimore may have an opportunity of Discovering line thereon for which purpose his Lordship will with Attorney General's consent wait upon him.

McMahon, Md., 1, 43.
Calvert Papers, No. 468.

1752. May 15. Letter. Cecilius Calvert to Governor Ogle.

North part of Delaware Bay was by charter intended to be North part of boundary of Maryland. Asked to state wherein the Penns overreached the late Lord Baltimore, in agreement of 1732. Apparently holds that Talbot line was about right and that contentions were due to observations of 1714 showing 40' to be higher than supposed.

Md. Hist. Soc., Fund Pub., No. 34, 124-32.

---- Petition of Lord Baltimore, to oblige Penn to join in ascertaining the Boundary.

Calvert Papers, No. 297½

Nov. Brief on 2 Petitions of Messrs. Penn and the Guardians of the Right Hon Honble Fredrick Lord Baltimore an Infant For the Guardians in support of their petition.

Frederick Lord Baltimore's guardians petition that the discussion of boundary lines between Maryland and Pennsylvania be postponed till Lord Baltimore is of age. They criticise the bringing of Penn's petition for a boundary commission at this time and complain of the omission of all reference to Lord Baltimore's interest in the question.

Calvert Papers, Nos. 489-92.

1753. Mar. 22. Petition of Penn.

Center of circle ought to be fixed in the middle of Newcastle and that it be of a radius of 12 miles. Henlopen should be located as on the maps attached to articles.

Calvert Papers, No. 456.

T. C. Morris

CURRENT FILE
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November 17, 1938

(Abstract)

The Dutch and the Swedes on the Delaware, 1609-64.

Christopher Ward. University of Pennsylvania Press
Philadelphia. 1930. 393 pp.

Page 295

Augustine Herrman and Resolved Waldron Dutch envoys to Maryland to answers charges begun by Nathaniel Utie. In the first official meeting at Patuxent, October 16, 1659, Herrman opened with a "Declaration and Manifestation by way of Speech" which he had prepared and which was Englished by Mr. Symon Overzee. He claimed for the "Lords of the West Indy Company of Amsterdam" the province of New Netherland, "latitude from Degree 38 to about 42 by the Great Ocean Sea and from thence 200 miles--Northerly up to the River of Canada, on the West side Virginia and now Maryland Upon the great Bay of Chesapeake, and on the East New England," a sufficiently comprehensive, if somewhat puzzling description.

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"Lastly and finally to conclude" he proposed a commission of "three Rationall persons on each Side" --thus plainly barring Col. Utie--to meet "about the Middle, of betweene the Bay of Chesepeake and the aoresaid South River or Delaware Bay at a Hill lying to the Head of Sassafrax River and another River coming from our (South) River all most neere together," there to fix a north and south line for a boundary between New Netherland and Maryland. Thus Herrman first suggested the boundary which many years afterward was fixed and established.

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The Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware.
Christopher Ward.

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The Dutch envoys were given to examine the patent for Maryland. They were surprised when they came across "*hactenus inculta et barbaris nullam divini Numinis Noticiam habentibus in partis occupatis.*" "Hitherto uncolonized and occupied in part by barbarians having no notice of the divine Deity."

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The Lord Chancellor Hardwicke in 1750 said "In these (wild) countries it has been always taken that that European Country, which has first set up marks of possession, has gained the right, though not formed into a regular colony."

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But for these two words (*Hactenus inculta*) and *Swanendael* to give them force, the Three Lower Counties might have, pretty certainly would have, gone to Baltimore, become a part of Maryland and so remain to this day. Bancroft, the historian, was not wrong when he said "The voyage of Heyes (to colonize *Swaanendael*) was the cradling of a State. That Delaware exists as a separate commonwealth is due to this colony."

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On August 7, 1673, the Dutch Admiral Evertson, with a fleet of 23 sail and 1600 troops, besides the sailors, appeared off Staten

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The Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware.
Christopher Ward.

Island, and two days later, lay in New York harbor. There were 80 men in the garrison of the fort. A few shots were exchanged, a few men killed, and on August 9, the Dutch flag floated over the fort. It was unnecessary to use force for the recovery of New Castle because the officials of that territory were present in New York and signed over to the Dutch that land.

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The Treaty of Westminster was signed Feb. 19, 1674. Restoration of conquests by both sides was provided for in the treaty and on July 11 it was proclaimed at the City Hall of New Orange, which again became New York. As an appendage of the main colony, the river territory became English once again.

T. C. Morris

CURRENT FILE

November 16, 1938

(Abstract)

Fight of a Century Between the Penns and the Calverts.

Walter A. Powell. 22 page mimeographed pamphlet.

Also found in E. E. 4: 28, 29, 30. 1931.

Page 2

The De Vries monument on the site of the Colony seated at Lewes by the Dutch in 1631 bears the following inscription:

"That Delaware exists as a separate commonwealth is due to this colony."

In Lord Baltimore's patent for Maryland it is stated land granted to be "A country hitherto uncultivated (Hactenus inculta) ----- and partly inhabited by savages having no knowledge of the Divine Being."

Page 5

Samuel Godyn and Bloemmaert, called Patroons, through their agent, selected and on June 1, 1629 purchased from the Indians the following tract of land situated on the west side of Delaware Bay and extending in length from Cape Henlopen off into the mouth of the South (Delaware) river about 8 Dutch miles (32 English miles a little north of Bower's Beach) and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Dutch mile (2 English miles) in width.

Swanendael - Dutch for "Valley of Swans."

Page 6

December 5, 1632, De Vries arrived at Swanendael and found the colony completely destroyed and "lying here and there the skulls

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Fight of a Century. Walter A. Powell

and bones of the people."

After the murder of the colony the Patroons never made any further attempt to colonize this narrow tract of land. It was utterly abandoned to the savages.

Page 7

In 1638, the Swedes sailed up the Delaware river, bought from The Indians the land on the coast from Cape Henlopen to Christiana and planted a colony at Christiana now Wilmington.

Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor, in 1659, by order of the West India Company, purchased from the Indians the land from Bombay Hook to Cape Henlopen.

Page 9

Penn proposed to Lord Baltimore to buy a convenient port at the head of Chesapeake Bay, so that he "might have a back port to his Province" "I told him," said Penn, "it was not the love or need of the land, but the water; that I would not be thus importunate, but for the importance of the thing to save a Province; that without an outlet his country would be but a dead lump of earth." Lord Baltimore refused to sell or allow him a port on the Chesapeake Bay.

Page 10

In 1683 Lord Baltimore filed a petition with the King to settle the boundary dispute and to prevent a grant by the King to the Duke of York to confirm Penn's grant to the "Three Lower Counties"

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(although no western or southern boundary lines thereof had ever been established). The King referred this petition to the Lords of Trade and Plantations for a hearing between Penn and Lord Baltimore.

In these hearings Penn based his claim to the "Lower Counties" on the following:

Page 11

(1). The absolute necessity of the possession so that he could have free access through the Delaware Bay and River to his Province. (2). The boundaries of Maryland were vague, indefinite and uncertain. That Lord Baltimore was wrongfully claiming the land north of the ancient line of 40 degrees (at New Castle) to its newly discovered location (The Schuylkill) and also the whole peninsula to the Delaware River, Bay and the Ocean on the east. Penn maintained that the ancient line of the 40 degrees was the south boundary of Pennsylvania. (3). That Lord Baltimore's patent was only to land "hitherto uncultivated."

Page 18

The decision to divide the "a tract of land in America called De la Ware" was based on the absolute necessity of William Penn for an outlet to the sea to "save a Province."

Page 12

The evidence produced by Penn that the land in question was

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cultivated prior to Lord Baltimore's grant was traditionary and nebulous with no living witness to tell the facts. It was of a general character---to the effect that the "country of Delaware was inhabited by the Swedes and Dutch as early as 1609 or at least before the date of Lord Baltimore's patent." There was no evidence of the planting of the De Vries colony at Swanendael in 1631, nor of any other specific settlement at all by either the Dutch or Swedes.

Page 20

Articles of Agreement of 1732. Lord Baltimore finally agreed to settlement of the boundary disputes and to forever renounce and release unto the Penns all pertensions to the said Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware. The Commissioners appointed under the Articles of Agreement failed to act and the agreement was therefore consummated. Lord Baltimore again applies to the King to confirm his grant to the "Three Lowere Counties" as a part of the grant to him of Maryland. The Penns resisted the application on the ground that Lord Baltimore had made the Agreement of 1732 to divide the land and should abide by it.

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(Abstract)

"Annals of Delaware in Huffington's" Delaware Register
Vol. I.

Charles, son of Cecilius Calvert, in 1661, had procured a grant and confirmation of the patent, passed in favor of his father.

Duke of York given grant Mar. 12, 1664.. He immediately proceeded to make arrangements for taking into possession the country comprehended in his grant; for which purpose, he constituted and appointed Richard Nicolls, Esq., his deputy governor, by regular letters patent.

Col. Nicolls in Aug. 1664, sailed into the Hudson River and without any bloodshed he succeeded in forcing the Swedes under governor Stuyvesant to surrender. The burgomaster and the people of the city of New Amsterdam were anxious to avert the calamities of the impending war, for which they were not properly provided, by surrendering to the English forces. Gov. Stuyvesant was very averse to this arrangement but at length he reluctantly submitted to his fate and on Aug. 27, 1664, agreed to a treaty of surrender, on condition the English and Dutch limits in America were settled by the Crown and States General.

September 3, 1664 Col. Nicolls commissioned Sir Robert Carr to go to the Delaware Bay and reduce the Dutch settlements there. In all cases it was the wish of Nicolls to prevent the waste of life and destruction of property in carrying out his orders from the Duke.

In his instructions to Sir Robert Carr he says, "To my Lord Baltimore's son you shall declare -- that the reduction of the place being at his Majesty's expense, you have commands to keep possession thereof, for his Majesty's own behoof and right, and that you are

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Annals Of Delaware. Huffington.

ready to join with the governor of Maryland. Upon his Majesty's interest in all occasions, and that if my Lord Baltimore doth pretend right thereunto by his patent, (which is a doubtful case) you are to say, that you only keep possession till his Majesty is informed and satisfied; otherwise, in other things, I must leave you to your discretion and the best advise you can get upon the Place." Sir Robert Carr made an easy conquest of the Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware.

The whole of the Dutch possessions were now under the authority of England.

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CURRENT FILE

(Abstract)

History of Proprietary Government
William Robert Shepherd. Columbia University
New York. 1896. 584 pages.
Chapter VII. Boundary Disputes, pages 177-146

Outrages were numerous. (Colonial Records Vol. 1, pp. 104, 105, 188, 515). Settlers under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania were brought before the Maryland Courts, visited with indignities, and driven off their lands, while their houses were burned and their crops and cattle destroyed or stolen. January 9, 1708, Baltimore petitioned Queen Anne to set aside the order in council of 1685, on the ground that it had been surreptitiously obtained and was false in its statements. Penn sent in a counter petition requiring the petition from Baltimore to be dismissed. (Memoirs Penn. Hist. Soc. Vol. I. p. 209). His request dismissed, Baltimore sent in another petition May 19, 1709 declaring he had never been heard in his own defence in the proceedings of 1685. This statement was disproved in council, his petition was again dismissed June 23, 1709 and the order of 1685 was confirmed and commanded to be put in execution.

In 1629 and 1630 two tracts of land on the Delaware Bay were purchased by members of the Dutch West India Co., and in 1631, a settlement called Swaanendael was made (Hazard Annals of Pa. pp. 23, 24). This colony was destroyed by the Indians early in the following year. (Ibid. 25-28). Hence, at the time of the grant to Baltimore only roving bands of savages, or possibly a few Dutch traders, inhabited the region. (Brodhead, History of N. Y. Vol. I, p. 200-6, 213, 219). In 1638, however, the Swedes took possession and remained in authority till 1655, when they were subdued by Stuyvesant and the Dutch. Again in 1664, this territory, as well as New York fell into the hands of

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the English. (Hazard p. 364-5). Thereupon, Charles II, by letters patent dated March 12, 1664, and June 29, 1674, granted to his brother James, Duke of York, a large part of this conquest; but it was specified that the western territorial limits of the grant should be the Delaware river. In as much as the "country of Newcastle," as it was generally called, had been governed by the Dutch authorities at New Amsterdam, the Duke's officers assumed control on the ground that it was an "appendix" to New York, though legally he had no title to it. (Col. Hist. of N. Y., Documents Vol. III, 239, 247).

Penn desired to control the navigation of the Delaware. Hence, with some difficulty, he obtained from the Duke, Aug. 24, 1682, deeds of enfeoffment for the country of Newcastle, or the Three Lower Counties on the Delaware. By these he was granted the territory between the northern point of the circumference of the circle and the latitude of what was called Cape Henlopen (Hazard. p. 521, 588). On Oct. 28, 1682 Penn demanded of certain persons appointed by the Duke that the terms of the deeds should be fulfilled.

Upon Penn's assurance that their rights would be respected, the people promised obedience.

By letters patent March 22, 1683, Duke obtained all territory between New Jersey and Maryland as far south as Cape Henlopen and full powers of government with a reservation of appeals to the Crown. Duke gave up this charter and petitioned the king for a further and more beneficial grant. This was in the course of preparation

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when it was stopped by a counter petition by Baltimore. The docket of the intended grant ran as follows: "A bill signed by R. Sawyer (the attorney-general) and now remaining in the signet office, containing the king's grant to the Duke of York in fee, which recites that the Duke of York had surrendered to the king the letters patent dated March 22, last, which surrender his Majesty had accepted and thereby did accept. Therefore, the king, of his especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion grants to the Duke of York in fee, April 13, 1683, all that town of Newcastle, otherwise called Delaware, situated, lying, and being between Maryland and New Jersey, and all that river called Delaware, and soil thereof, and all islands in the said river, and all that tract of land upon the west side of the river and bay of Delaware, which lieth from Schuylkill Creek upon the said river, into Bombey's Hook, and backwards into the woods as far as the Minquas Country, and from Bombey's Hook on the same river into Cape Henlopen, now called Cape James, being the south point of Asea Warmett inlet, and backwards into the woods three Indian days journeys, being formerly the claim or possession of the Dutch, or purchased by them or which was by them first surrendered to Colonel Nicholls, and which, hath since been surrendered to Sir Edmund Andros, and hath for several years been in possession of the Duke of York' (p. 120). The quit rent was to be one beaver skin, delivered annually; and the charter was to be good, notwithstanding "any former letter patent for the premises, or any part thereof, granted by progenitors unto any person or

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persons whatsoever." (Breviate of Evidence, p. 58).

It was the Duke's purpose to secure the grant from Charles for Penn's benefit, and that Penn had agreed to the plan. The patent of March 1683 was transferred by him to Penn as a security until he could make a further confirmation of his deeds. (Breviate 56).

When James became King - it seems that on December 10, 1688, the day before James fled from Whitehall, the Soliciter General, acting under his orders, prepared a charter for the Lower Counties. (Gordon, History of Pennsylvania, p. 601)

For a consideration of 10 shillings Penn was granted all the eastern half of the territory between "the eastern sea, river and bay of Delaware, and Chesapeake Bay" as divided by the order of council dated November 7, 1685. Of this Penn was made true and absolute proprietor. The territory should be held as of the castle of "new Windsor in our country of Berks in England" at a quit rent of one beaver skin. The territory to be called Lower Pennsylvania.

By charter Baltimore was entitled to the Lower Counties (p. 124).

Penn - Baltimore conference April 2, 1681. Penn finally pressed Baltimore to measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from Watkin's Point, and if he would consent to this on the estimate of 60 miles to the degree, the wouthern boundary of Penn's province should be at the 40th parallel wherever it might fall. Ignorance of the distance from Watkin's to

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Newcastle, as well as a cautious policy to avoid anything that might resemble an admission of Penn's claims, caused Baltimore to decline this very advantageous offer. A line of 150 miles from Watkin's Point north would have fallen nearly 20 miles north of Philadelphia. Other conferences followed but nothing resulted.

Baltimore offered land in the disputed region at very low prices.

Baltimore's agents petitioned the king May 1683, that the grant to the Duke of York, dated April 13 of that year, should not pass the seal until the matter in controversy was settled.

November 7, 1685 an order in council issued the land intended to be granted by the patent to Baltimore was only that which was uncultivated and inhabited by savages. It was believed that the tract in dispute was inhabited and cultivated by Christians in and before 1632, and that it had always been a colony distinct from Maryland. Hence it was ordered that the region-----be divided into two parts.-----.

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(Abstract)

Address, Embracing the Early History of Delaware, the Settlement of its Boundaries, and of Drawyers Church, Odessa, Delaware, On May 10, 1842. George A. Foot. Philadelphia Christian Observer. 1842. 68 pages.

Page 10

November 1685, Committee on Trade and Plantations under James II reported that the land granted to Lord Baltimore was such was was inhabited by savages, but that the tract now claimed by him had been planted by Christians antecedent to this grant. But to avoid all difficulties on the subject, they decided that the peninsula should be divided into two equal parts by a line drawn from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the 40 degree of north latitude. To carry out this decision Commissioners were appointed to form a map of the country, which map was made and sent to England and made the basis of the Articles of Agreement of 1732. This agreement was not carried into effect and Lord Baltimore petitioned George II to make for him a new grant to lands on the Delaware. In 1735 the whole subject was brought by the Penns before the court of Chancery; in 1750, Lord Hardwicke made his famous decree. The question was raised whether the circle should be a radius of twelve miles, or a Periphery of twelve miles. The Chancellor decided that it should be a Radius of twelve miles, and its center to be the center of the town of New Castle. Other difficulties arose. In 1751, the Chancellor decreed that the radii of the circle should be measured horizontally and not be superficial lines. On the 9th of November 1768 the Commissioners ratified their map and plan of surveys and divisional lines, embracing

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Address, Embracing the Early History of Delaware
George Foot.

according to the decree of Lord Hardwicke, all the articles of Agreement made in 1732. Thus the claim of Penn to a circle of twelve miles, measured by horizontal lines was confirmed by the Commissioners under the decision of the court of Chancery in England in 1768, only eight years before the American Revolution.

The jurisdiction of the Pea Patch Island, then was given to Delaware, by decision of the Chancellor in 1750 and ratified by the final settlement of the boundary of Delaware by the Commissioners in 1768.

The Act of the Legislature of Delaware passed in 1813 which ceded that Island to the U. S. provides "that all processes, both civil and criminal, issuing under the authority of this state, may be executed and served within the place." In all past time the Sheriff of New Castle County has served his processes to tide-water mark on the New Jersey shore. Moreover, it can be proved that the tenant at will of the present claimant of that Island, under the decision of the U. S. District Court, votes in Delaware.

Any decision which puts that Island within the jurisdiction of another state unsettles all the boundaries and jurisdictions of Delaware. She has not, nor has she ever had any other boundary than that which made the Pea Patch a part of her territory.

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(Abstract)

Maryland Archives V. 1667-1687/8

William Hand Browne, Editor

Baltimore. Md. Hist. Soc. 1887.

Boundary question, page 369-455

A narrative of the whole proceedings betwixt Lord Baltimore and Capt. William Markham Deputy Governor under William Penn Esq^{re} as alsoe betwixt the Lord Baltimore and the said Penn. Aug. 1681. Page 374-82.

Conference between Penn and Baltimore at the house of Colonel Thomas Tailler and the ridge in Ann Arrundel County. Wednesday, December 13, 1682.

Boundary question, 392-97

Lord Baltimore and Penn Conference (private) New Castle on Tuesday, May 29, 1683. Pages 397-400.

November 13, 1685 report of the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations read at the Board dividing the peninsula in dispute between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays into two equal parts. Page 455.

Report of the above Committee for Trade and Plantations concerning lands in dispute between Baltimore and Penn.

Volume 31

Same as above 1911

Page 555

Letter Cecilius Calvert to Horation Sharpe
London, January 16, 1765

By your Letters of the Limits now running, the Mess^{rs} Mason

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(Abstract)

Maryland Archives, Volume 31

and Dixon the Mathematical Surveyors have carry'd on their operations Quietly; I learn from you and them the Tangent Line twelve miles West of the Circle round New Castle City if finished from the Meridian Line South from Fenwick Island. My Compl^{ts} to them for their intelligence; and am glad to hear of their health, and that the Swamps of Nanticoke River has not hurt their constitutions, their next operations is the North West Line between the Provinces, it is there his Lordships Gain will compensate his loss by the Tangent Line at the Circle round Newcastle, that North West Line truly run, will give advantagious Territory to Maryland therefore, Watching Eyes, must trace that Line West to the farthest Limit, as of Altitude, for a Line drawn to the Meridian Spring head of Ptowmack River South, the South and West Boundary between Maryland and Virginia, according to the flow of the River Potowmack ---

Cecilus Calvert to Horation Sharpe
London, May 21, 1765, p. 562.

The Boundary Stones by Cap^t Montgomerie w^h in former let^{rs} I wrote you are in part by the Cap^t sent for fifty Miles. them carved with the Proprietors Arms are for five miles distances in range with the others provincially mark'd M. P. as mile stones fifty more are shaping and will be sent by the first opportunity for the completion of the Line run on the East shore if more wanted? be pleased to im- post and whether proper the 15^{teen} stone mile south distance from the City of Philadelphia should not be larger in Size and of more weight? being the point from whence the East and West Line between the provinces is to run, to the Meridian Altitude of the Spring head of potowmack River.

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November 18, 1938
(Abstract)

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CURRENT FILE

Papers

Lunt, Dudley C., Calendar of/Procured in England in re New Jersey
Vs. Delaware (Boundary Suit)
Wilmington, Delaware,
Chas. L. Story Co., Press, 1935. 62 p.

P. 56

May 31, 1759

Letter from Thomas Penn to Charles Yorke (Solicitor General son of Lord Hardwicke) mentioning conferences with his brother on the point that each proprietor should have the use of the other's name and saying, "we should for the sake of putting a short and clear end to this tedious contest, consent to waiving mentioning it, in Case all the other matters (perticularly about costs and damages), are clearly and plainly express'd and settled immediately in terms most clear and simple," and ending "I beg the continuance of your endeavors to extricate us, out of this Labyrinth."

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Ibid. p. 55

May 29, 1759

Notes for a letter from the Solicitor General to Mr. Penn discussing the remaining difficulties outstanding in the Penn v. Lord Baltimore litigation, particularly the use of fractory tenants and suggesting settlement and the filing of a new bill, a formal answer and a consent decree as "a better, and less entangled, Manner of proceeding, than to prosecute the present suit."

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Ibid. p. 20

July 24, 1683

Letter from William Penn to Earl Rochester. Complains of "ye most

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Papers from England--New Jersey Boundary Suit. D. C. Lunt

disingenious, evasive & injurious Practices in ye World committed by him," (soc Lord Baltimore); has put his complaint "into ye hands of Capt. Markham my Agent and Kinsman to manage before ye King and Counsell," and requests of Rochester ready access for Markham to the King, and concludes by asserting that Baltimore's encroachments will spoil Pennsylvania to the detriment of revenues to the Crown.

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Ibid. p. 22

November 13, 1685

Minute of the Privy Council with the King present reciting and approving a report of the committee of Trade and Plantations of November 7, 1685, that the land intended to be granted by Lord Baltimore's patent was only land uncultivated and inhabited by savages; that the land in dispute was inhabited prior to Lord Baltimore's patent and recommending "that for avoyding further differences, the Tract of Land, lying between the River and the Eastern Sea, on the one side, and Cheasapeake Bay on the other, be divided into equall parts, by a line from the Latitude of Cape Hinlopen to the fortieth Degree of Northerne Latitude and that one half thereof lying towards the Bay of Delaware and the Easterne sea be adjudged to belong to his Maty and that the other halfe remaine to the Lord Baltimore, as comprised within his charter."

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April 17, 1683. Page 19

Minute of the Committee of Trade and Plantations referring to a letter from Lord Baltimore to the Lord of the Privy Seal descri-

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bing Baltimore's conference with William Penn and complaining of Penn's conduct, whereupon their lordships order the Lord Keeper to examine "the several boundaries granted to the Lord Baltimore and Mr. Penn, as alsoe to His Royal Highness of New Castle" and that a request be made to His Royal Highness to preserve the status quo.

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June 14, 1683. Page 19

Letter from William Penn to Earl Rochester (?). Refers to his dispute with Lord Baltimore asserting that the latter disregards the King's letter. Recites his intention in the event of disagreement to return to England to place the question before the King and concludes by relating material progress in Pennsylvania.

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August 14, 1683. Page 20

Penn to Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. Letter complaining that Lord Baltimore had taken a transcript of their conference in the preceeding December "a little to my disadvantage" and had sent it to England without Penn's having agreed to a copy. Then follows a detailed recital of his (Penn's) version of his dealings with Lord Baltimore from October 24, 1682 to date, including the two conferences in December, 1682 and May, 1683, and concluding with three arguments in support of his (Penn's) pretentions.

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February 2, 1683. Page 21

Penn to the Duke of York. Repeats his arguments against

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Papers from England -- New Jersey Boundary Suit. D. C. Lunt
Lord Baltimore's pretentions relying here upon the latter's failure
to perfect possession and buttressing this with the contention that
Baltimore lost nothing whereas his (Penn's) colony would be ruined
since "I have but one side of an inferiour River and Bay, where there
are but two yt. (sic, harbours) ships of 200 Tun can enter from ye
River Delaware. In ye. Bay there is not one but for small Craft."

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June 8, 1684. Page 21

Penn to Lord Sutherland. Complains of the issue of pro-
clamations and sending of agents by Lord Baltimore into the lower
counties "conveyed to me by Deed of Feofment from ye Duke" and gives
his version of the activity of "Coll. Geo. Talbot" in erecting and
garrisoning a fort within five miles of New Castle. Mentions a pro-
clamation (enclosed) thereupon issued by himself (Penn) and ends by
stating that Baltimore had deceived him as to the date of his (Bal-
timore had deceived him as to the date of his (Baltimore's) departure
for England. Concludes with a request that the statusquo be preserved
until he arrives to present his case.

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October 21, 1692. Page 24

Enrollment of the commission of William and Mary to Benja-
min Fletcher (p. 6) "-----And whereas by reason of great neglects
and miscarriages in the government of our Province of Pensilvania ---
---Wee finde it absolutely necessary to take the government of our

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Province of Pensilvania into our own hands ---- Wee ---- appoint
you the said Benjamin Fletcher to be our Captain Generall and Governour
in Chiefe in and over our Province of Pensilvania and country of New
Castle and all the tracts of land depending thereon in America-----."

* * * * *

August 24, 1697. Page 25

Letter from William Popple, Secretary of the Board of Trade,
to Penn giving the latter notice of the fact that the Committee of
Trade and Plantations have ordered Colonel Nichols, Governor of Mary-
land to run out the line of division prusuant to the order in Council
of November 13, 1685.

* * * * *

January 27, 1708. Page 35

Copy of a minute of the Privy Council with the Queen pre-
sent dismissing the petition of Lord Baltimore relating to the
boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania upon a petition of Penn
reciting the order of November 13, 1685 and Lord Baltimores acquies-
cence in this latter order. Received and read by the Board of Trade
February 3 and 4, 1708-1709. respectively.

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July 1, 1731. Page 45

Minute of the Privy Council with the King present referring
Lord Baltimore's petition that the Penn's be ordered to join in

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settling the disputed boundary, to the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Plantation affairs.

May 8, 1732. Page 46

Abstract of the enrollment of Article of Agreement between John, Thomas, and Richard Penn in re. settling Pennsylvania and the lower counties on trustees to preserve uses, etc. Acknowledged in Chancery March 21, 1750/51 by Richard Penn.

August 8, 1734. Page 46

Minute of the Privy Council with the King present referring to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations a petition of Lord Baltimore praying that the grant to his ancestors be confirmed by further letters Patent unto him and his heirs, notwithstanding the words "hactenus inculta" in the preamble of the Letters Patent of June 20, 1632.

April 21, 1737. Page 48

Minute of the Privy Council with the King present reciting a petition of Lord Baltimore to the King praying that the appointment of Colonel Thomas be not approved but that the King appoint some other person until the Penn-Baltimore boundary dispute be settled, and further that all disputes arising in the lower counties be tried there rather than in the Pennsylvania courts, and referring the same to

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the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Plantation Affairs.

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May 25, 1738. Page 49

Minute of the Privy Council with the King present reciting
a report of the Committee of the Privy Council for Plantation Affairs
upon several petitions from Pennsylvania and Maryland complaining
of disorder on the border; approving the agreement (between the Penns
and Lord Baltimore of May 10, 1732) and ordering them to carry it
into execution.

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(Abstract)

State of New Jersey v. State of Delaware. Supreme
Court U.S. No. 19 Original. October Term, 1929. Plaintiffs
Exhibits. V.XII.

John Senex Map, 1731. (In the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Division of Manuscripts, Penn Manuscripts, Boundaries, Vol. 11, page 18). It is endorsed in the hand of Ferdinand John Paris, the Attorney for the Penn Proprietors, thus: "This is the first proof of the Plate to describe the Bounds between Pensilvania & Maryland Graved 3 Feby. 1731 by Mr. Senex". The manuscript note in the lower right hand corner of the face of the map is also in the hand of the said Paris.

Another loose copy of this same engraved map is marked by the hand of the said Paris in the lower right corner: "This is Lord Baltimore's own plan annex to the Articles of Agreement of 10, May 1732." (This map is loose in the front of an original printed copy of the "Breviate," Penn Case, Division of Manuscripts, Historical Society of Pennsylvania). This map by Senex appears in Paris's manuscript accounts.

Description of -- "A map of parts of the Province of Pennsylvania and Maryland with the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware according to the most exact Surveys yet made drawn in the year 1740." Albert Cook Meyers says, "I am of the opinion that this map is in the hand of Benjamin Eastburn (1695-1741), Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, 1733-41, made chiefly with the assistance of surveys and other data from the respective county surveyors. The map was made for the use of the Penn Proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania in their case against the Lords Baltimore." The map is

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New Jersey v. Delaware

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in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Division of Manuscripts, Of 76. Eastburn's report is in Pennsylvania Archives I (Harrisburg, Pa., 18522) pages 611-15. See Sketch of Benjamin Eastburn in Eastburn Reeder, Eastburn Family, (Doylestown, Pa., 1903) pages 14-15. See attached map making accounts of Benjamin Eastburn.

Dr. John Taylor's map 1740. This map is in the hand of Dr. John Taylor (1695-1756), Quaker Surveyor (1728-1740) of Chester County and of Lancaster County, son of Isaac Taylor (died 1728), Surveyor (1701-1728) of Chester County, and nephew of Jacob Taylor (1673-1746) Surveyor General of Pennsylvania (1706-1733). Sixteen large folio volumes of the Taylor Papers of this Quaker surveying family, consisting of surveys, warrants, maps, correspondence, are in the manuscript Division of The Historical Society Pennsylvania. The endorsement of the map is in the hand of Thomas Penn, a Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania (son of William Penn, the Founder), who was resident in Pennsylvania, 1732-1741: The map was prepared for the case of the Penn Proprietors versus Lord Baltimore.

Thomas C. Morris
May 12, 1939

CURRENT FILE⁴⁸
History
Boundaries

THE HISTORY OF THE BOUNDARY DISPUTES LEADING
TO THE SETTLING OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE STATE OF
DELAWARE

ORIGIN and EARLY HISTORY

CHAPTER I.

For a thorough understanding of the long, bitter boundary disputes that lasted for nearly a century between the Lord Baltimores, proprietors of Maryland on the one side, and William Penn, and his succeeding heirs, proprietors of Pennsylvania on the other, it is necessary to begin our narrative with the year 1629, the time of the first purchase of land from the Indians in the present State of Delaware. (1). This purchase was made by agents under the auspices of the Patroonship of two Dutchmen, Samuel Godyn and Samuel Blommaert. The Patroonships were organized by the Dutch West India Company for the purpose of promoting the settlement of colonies in New Netherlands.

An expedition was organized with the aid of David deVries, of Hoorn, a port in North Holland and sent out under the command of Captain Peter Heyes to establish an agricultural colony and a whaling industry on the land purchased. The date of the arrival of this colony on the Delaware is not known exactly, but it is estimated to be around March or April, 1631, since the date of their departure from the strait of Texel, Holland, is known to be December 12, 1630. (2).

The land purchased extended from Cape Henlopen off into the mouth of the Delaware River 8 Dutch miles (32 English miles) a little north of Bower's Beach and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Dutch mile

(2 English miles) in width. (3,4,5). The settlement was called Swanendael; the creek, Blommaert's Kill; and the Bay, Godyn's. (6).

The colony was short lived, however, for early in the following year it was attacked and completely destroyed by the Indians; one man is said to have escaped whose affidavit was later recorded at New Amsterdam. (7). In alluding, several years later, to the cause of the destruction of the colony, deVries says, "when we were erecting a colony in 1630, on South River, at Swanendael, on the Hoeren Creek, and all our people were murdered by the Indians, occasioned by some trifling quarrels of our commander, Gillis Ossett, we lost our settlement by mere jangling with the Indians, when 32 of our men were murdered". (8).

This ill-fated settlement near the present site of the Town of Lewes is the first and a very important epoch in the making of the State of Delaware as following history will show.

After the murder of the colony, the Patroons never made any further attempt to colonize this narrow strip of land which they had purchased. It was utterly abandoned to the Indians. (9).

Charter to Maryland Granted

On June 20, 1632, shortly after the destruction of Swanendael, Charles I granted to Cecil (Cecilius) Calvert, Second Baron of Baltimore, a Charter to Maryland, between the 38th and 40th parallel of North Latitude and extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay to the headwaters of the

Potomac River.(10). The present State of Delaware was within the bounds of the grant and naturally was a part of Maryland, but it will be seen how Lord Baltimore lost this strip of land along the west bank of the Delaware River. His first mistake leading to the loss of this land from his Charter was his neglect to colonize thereupon before the Swedes came and settled there in 1638 to assume command of that region by colonization and valid purchase from the Indians.(11).

The Swedes Rule over Delaware Territory

Peter Minuit in the service of the New Sweden Company sailed up the Delaware River, purchased from the Indians the land from Bombay Hook to the Schuylkill and erected a fort at Minquas Kill (now Christina Creek) and named it Christina (now Wilmington) in honor of the Queen of Sweden. The purchase was made on April 8, 1638. (12).

Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Netherlands, to arrest the encroachment of the Swedes erected Fort Casimir (now New Castle) in 1651. On May 21, 1654, Johan Rising, New Swedish governor, captured the Fort without bloodshed and renamed it Fort Trinity. This aroused the anger of Peter Stuyvesant who immediately prepared to overrule the Swedes on the Delaware. With 7 ships and 600 men he easily recaptured Fort Trinity and forced the surrender of Fort Christina in September 1655. The Dutch now controlled the Delaware region. Fort Trinity was given back the name Fort Casimir and became the Dutch capital on the river. (13).

The Dutch Rule over Delaware Territory

The Dutch West India Company for financial reasons sold, in 1656, the settlement at Fort Casimir and the land from

Christina to Bombay Hook, to the rich City of Amsterdam.

It was not until 1659 that Lord Baltimore began to take action to claim this region along the west bank of the Delaware River and Bay now under the authority of the Dutch by conquest and purchase from the Indians.

On September 8, 1659, Colonel Nathaniel Utie, with written orders from the Governor of Maryland, Josias Fendel, came into the town and Fort New Amstel (formerly Fort Casimir) to demand the surrender of the Delaware territory, claiming the land to belong to Lord Baltimore by Charter. This action caused much discomfort to Peter Stuyvesant and the Dutch officials for they firmly believed that they were rightfully seated and had been up to that time on peaceful terms with their neighbors. Stuyvesant appointed Augustine Herman and Resolved Waldron, Ambassadors from New Netherlands to Maryland, to answer the claim of Lord Baltimore and the charges begun by Nathaniel Utie. (14).

The two Dutch envoys met with Governor Fendall and his Council with Colonel Utie present at Patuxent on October 6, 1659 in the first official meeting between the two provinces. Herman opened the discussion with a "Declaration and Manifestation by Way of Speech" which he had prepared and which was Englished by Mr. Symon Overzee, in whose house the Dutch envoys were stationed while in Maryland. (15).

First, he described Colonel Utie's visit to Fort New Amstel

"-----going from house to house to draw and seduce the inhabitants into a revolt against their right, lawful Lords, Sovereigns, Governor and Province, threatening, in case of no immediate voluntary submission and obedience to come again and bring the people thereto by force of arms, fire and sword, whereunto he (Col. Utie) saith a great company or multitude were expressly kept in readiness." (16).

Secondly, he claimed for the "Lords of the West Indy Company of Amsterdam" the Province of New Netherland, latitude

"from degree 38 to about 42 by the Great Ocean Sea and from thence 200 miles -----northerly up to the River of Canada, on the West side, Virginia and now Maryland, Upon the great Bay of Chesapeake, and on the East, New England."

Further, he indicated a strong resolution on the part of the Dutch officials in Amsterdam to maintain their ground for he says:

"-----resolved--to give you, the Protestor, for answer, that they (the Dutch) have, with good right for a long series of years, the aforesaid demanded place possessed and still occupy under the government of the High and Mighty Lords States-General of the United Netherlands, without the said Baron of Baltimore, or any one else, having put forth the least claim thereto, and that they, accordingly, do intend the same to hold, their settlers in their good right to maintain and to defend against whomsoever it may be." (17,18).

"Lastly and finally to conclude" --- Herman continued and proposed a commission of "three Rationall persons on each side"--thus plainly baring Colonel Utie -- "to meet about the Middle, of betweene the Bay of Chesapeake and the aforesaid South River and another River coming from our (South) River all most neere together," there to fix a north and south line for a boundary between New Netherland and Maryland. (19).

Thus, Herman first suggested the boundary line which many years afterward was fixed and established to separate the Delaware territory from Maryland.

Governor Fendall, to prove Lord Baltimore's claim to the territory in question, produced the Charter for Maryland and handed it to the Dutch envoys for their examination to

see for themselves the bounds of the grant. The spirits of Herman and Waldron were greatly aroused with new hopes when, upon careful examination of the patent, they came across the following phrase in the preamble:

"----hactenus inculta et barbaris nullam divini Numinis Noticiam habentibus in partis occupatis ---"; the land granted to Lord Baltimore was therefore only that which was "hitherto uncolonized and occupied in part by barbarians having no notice of the divine Deity." (20).

This discovery gave the Dutch envoys something new upon which they formulated a new argument, for they were acquainted with the fact that there existed a settlement, Swanendael, in the Delaware territory prior to the time of the grant to Lord Baltimore. They delivered their new findings at the next meeting with Governor Fendall and his Council, putting it thus:

"----That the Originall fundation of the afore-said Pattent (for Maryland) Sheweth and maketh appeare that my Lord Baltimoree has hath to his Royall Maty of England petitioned for a Countrey in the parts of America which was not seated and taken up before, onely inhabited (as hee saith) by a Certaine Barbarous people, the Indians. Upon which ground his Royall Maty did grant and confirme the said Pattent. But long before this our Sowth River, of Ould called Nassaw River, had been taken up appropriated and purchased under authority of the States-General. Therefore is his Royall Maties intention and Justice not to have given and Granted that parte of a Countrey which before was taken in possession and seated by the Subjects of the High and Mighty States-Generall of the united provinces----See that the Claime my Lord Baltemores Pattent speakes of, to Delaware Bay or a part thereof---is invalid." (21).

And so we have Herman and Waldron beginning the long debate which lasted over a century over the actual significance of the two words "hactenus inculta" as respecting the bounds of the Province of Maryland and upon which resulted the separation of the Delaware territory from Maryland proper.

The Dutch had no paper title to oppose to Baltimore's but its rights on the River depended upon the facts of settlement and possession prior in time to the supposed acquisition of the land by Baltimore. Thus it appears that the title of both the Dutch and the English depended upon a question of fact, namely, was this land on June 20th, 1632 within the meaning of the words, "hactenus inculta?"

The Dutch envoys showed themselves capable of standing up to the Governor and Council of Maryland on even terms. Their firmness and determination not to yield to the demands of Baltimore resulted in the Dutch retaining their territory, at least until further action was taken by the High Court in England. Governor Fendall was greatly mistaken to think that he could take over the River territory by merely demanding its surrender and without resort to force, which he was not yet authorized nor able to employ. The Dutch remained in authority over this disputed region until 1664 when they were subdued by the English under the Duke of York.

Duke of York's Rule over Delaware Territory

On March 12, 1664, Charles II granted to his brother, the Duke of York, a patent for all the mainland from the River St. Croix "---to the east side of the Delaware Bay." (22).

This included all the Dutch New Netherlands except the strip along the west side of the Delaware Bay and River, the disputed Delaware territory. Immediately upon receipt of his patent he proceeded to make arrangements for taking into possession the country comprehended in his grant. He appointed Richard Nicolls, Esquire, his deputy governor, who in August 1664, sailed into the Hudson River and demanded the surrender of New Amsterdam for the Duke of York. The burgomaster and the people of that city were anxious to submit to Nicolls and avert the calamities of war knowing that they were greatly overpowered and the odds were so great against them but Governor Stuyvesant was reluctant to submit at first. Finally, after the exchange of letters between himself and Nicolls, he agreed to a treaty of surrender on August 27, 1664, on condition the English and Dutch limits in America were settled by the Crown and the States-General. (23).

On September 3, 1664, Colonel Nicolls commissioned Sir Robert Carr to go to the Delaware Bay and reduce the Dutch settlements there. In all cases it was the wish of Nicolls to prevent the waste of life and destruction of property in carrying out his orders from the Duke. (24). In his instructions to Carr, he says:

"----To my Lord Baltimore's son you shall declare-- that the reduction of the place being at his majesty's expense, you have commands to keep possession thereof, for his Majesty's own behoof and right, and that you are ready to join with the Governor of Maryland. Upon his Majesty's interest in all occasions, and that if my Lord Baltimore doth pretend right thereunto by his patent, (which is a doubtful case) you are to say, that you only keep possession till his Majesty is informed and satisfied; otherwise, in other things, I must leave you to your discretion and the best advice you can get upon the Place" (25).

Sir Robert Carr made a very easy conquest of the Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware. The whole of the Dutch possessions were now under the authority of England under the Duke of York, including the Delaware territory which was not a part of the land included in the grant to the Duke. The Duke's officers assumed control of this region only on the ground that it was an "appendix" to New Amsterdam, now named New York, although legally the Duke had no title to it. (26). New Amstel was changed to New Castle and made the capital of the Delaware region, now called "the country of New Castle." Lord Baltimore did not protest this encroachment by the Duke over the land which was comprised in his Charter for Maryland, perhaps from fear of losing favor in Court since the King, being the Duke's brother, had consented the control of the Delaware territory to the Duke.

However, Lord Baltimore, on July 29, 1669 made the following order which disregards the Duke's rights to the country of New Castle

"that from the Whore kill to the degree forty Northerly Latitude be erected into a County and called by the name of Durham County and that from the Hore kill to Mount Scarborough be likewise erected into a County & called as the Lord Proprietary shall hereafter direct."

This order was read before the Maryland Council on October 22, 1669. Appointments were made of officers in charge of

"seating and inhabiting of the Seaboard Side on the Eastern Shore and on Delaware Bay within the fortieth degree of Northerly Latitude and particularly the Whorekill."

Nothing more seemed to have been accomplished in the fulfillment of Baltimore's order. (27)

Dutch Recapture Delaware Territory

War broke out in 1672 between Holland and France and England. On August 7, 1673, the Dutch Admiral Evertsen, with a fleet of 23 ships and 1,600 troops besides the sailors, appeared off Staten Island, and two days later, lay in New York harbor. There were 80 men in the garrison of the fort. A few shots were exchanged, a few men were killed, and on August 9, the Dutch flag flew over the fort. It was unnecessary to use force for the recovery of New Castle country because the officials of that territory were present in New York at the time of the surrender and signed over to the Dutch that land. (28). Now the Dutch ruled again over the land taken from them by the Duke in 1664. The English names of places reverted back to the Dutch.

The Dutch reign was suddenly cut short by the end of the war and the signing of the treaty of Westminster on February 19, 1674. By this treaty it was agreed by both sides that each country should give up its conquests to the other. On July 11 of the same year, the treaty was proclaimed at the City Hall of New Orange, which name was changed again to New York. As an appendage of the main colony, the river territory became English once again. (29)

The short reign of the Dutch of less than a year made doubtful the validity of the Duke of York's patent to the Dutch Netherlands, and to remove all controversy respecting the title to his property, he obtained a new patent on June 29, 1674 identical to the one he received in 1664. (30)

William Penn's Patent to Pennsylvania

In 1680, we find William Penn, the son of Admiral William Penn, petitioning to the King of England for a province in America in payment for the government's debt to his father, who died in 1670, for services and loans, amounting to £ 16,000.(31). The petition was referred to the committee of the Privy Council for the Affairs of Trade and Plantations, who requested that copies of the petition be sent to Sir John Werden, Duke of York's agent, and to Messrs. Barnaby Dunch and Richard Burk, Lord Baltimore's agents, so that they may report "how far the pretensions of Mr. Penn may consist with the boundaries of Maryland, or the Duke's property of New York and his other possessions." (32).

Lord Baltimore's agents reply to the Lords in Council as follows:

"It is desired, that if the grant pass unto Mr. Penn, of the lands petitioned for by him, in America, that it may be expressed to be land that shall be north of Susquehanna Fort, also north of all lands in a direct line between the said Fort and Delaware River, and also north of all lands upon a direct linewestward from said Fort, for said Fort is the boundary of Maryland Northward." (33).

Sir John Werden's letter to the Lords in Council, dated October 26, 1680, informs them that

"----he (Duke of York) is very willing Mr. Penn's request may meet with success; that is, that he may have a grant of a tract of land which lies on the north of New Castle colony, part of Delaware, and on the west side of Delaware River, beginning about the latitude of 40 degrees, and extending northward and westward as far as his majesty pleaseth, under such regulations as their lordships shall think fit." (34).

On November 30, Werden again wrote to the Lords in Council requesting that the south limits of Penn's grant should be "20 or 30 miles beyond New Castle" as the Duke merely wanted "elbow room" about his capital in the Delaware region. Three days later Werden followed with another letter:

"Mr. Penn having fallen into discourse with me of his concerns in America, since I wrote to you on Saturday, I have told him the substance of what I wrote, and he seems to fear, that if his South limits be rightfully set at 20 or 30 miles of New Castle Town, he shall have so little of the river left, as very much to prevent the hopes he hath of improving the rest within his patent; but, on the other hand, he is willing that twelve English miles North of New Castle be his boundary, and believes the distance will fall under the beginning of the 40th degree of latitude --" (35).

The Duke of York in the meantime was in Edinburgh under a temporary banishment from his brother's court. The whole matter of deciding the boundaries for Penn's grant was left for the Lords of Trade and Plantation Affairs to decide upon. A final consultation was had between the agents of Baltimore and the Duke of York in the presence of the Lord Chief Justice North in December, 1680. In the following month the bounds of Penn's Charter were settled and agreed to be as follows:

"---all that tract of land in America, with the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the east by Delaware River, from twelve miles distance northward of New Castle town, from the beginning of the 40th degree of north latitude unto the 43d degree of north latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northward, but if said river shall not extend so far northward, then by the said river so far as it doth extend; and from the head of said river, the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line, to be drawn from the head of the said river unto the said 43d degree of latitude, the said lands to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds; and

the said lands are bounded on the north by the beginning of 43d degree of north latitude, and on a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle, north and westward, unto the south, by the beginning of the 40th degree of north latitude, another by a straight line westward, to the limit of longitude above mentioned, excepting all lands within twelve miles of the town of New Castle, that shall happen to lie within the said bounds now in possession of his royal highness, or his tenants and assigns." (36).

The Charter was then drawn up including the above bounds and on March 4, 1681, Charles II signed it and also inserted the name, Pennsylvania, for the Province, in honor of William Penn's father.

Not satisfied in succeeding to obtain for his bounds on the river to within twelve miles on New Castle, William Penn applied to the Duke of York for the rest of what the latter possessed "in and about New Castle on Delaware River." The Duke refused to consider any offers.

Meanwhile Penn had appointed and sent his "Cosen and Deputy," William Markham, to America, giving him instructions among which were

"---to act and perform what may be fully needful to the peace and safety thereof (Province of Pennsylvania), till I myself shall arrive, or he shall receive further orders---."

One of his duties were

"to settle bounds between me and my neighbours; to survey, set out, rent, or sell lands according to (my) instructions bearing date the 8th of the month called April, 1681." (37).

William Markham arrived first in New York in June, 1681 and was greeted by Anthony Brockholls, Governor of New York under the Duke of York, who gave him an order addressed "to

the justices of the peace, magistrates, and other officers within the bounds and limits mentioned, now called Pennsylvania." (38) Markham then went to Upland to assume command under Penn's orders.

Before sailing for America, Markham was given two letters to deliver to Lord Baltimore. One was a neighborly letter from William Penn introducing him to Baltimore, and the other from Charles II adjuring the latter to

"make a True division and separation of the said Province of Maryland and Pennsylvania according to the bounds and degree of north latitude expressed in our said letters Patents." (39).

These letters Markham delivered to Baltimore on his first visit to him in Maryland, at which time Lord Baltimore assured Markham that the King's commands would be readily and very speedily obeyed. Markham was compelled to remain in Lord Baltimore's home for over three weeks because of illness contracted in his journey to meet with Baltimore.

Meetings between the two men were constantly arranged and postponed, sometimes caused by illness of Markham and others by pretended business that Markham had at New York. Lord Baltimore, however, seemed anxious to settle the bounds between the two provinces. Since Markham refused to meet him, Baltimore finally went to Upland where he saw Markham on September 24, 1682 and persuaded him to set up instruments to determine the latitude of the place. This was determined to be 39° 47' 5." Before taking leave of Markham, Lord Baltimore said to him:

"You are sensible, Captain Markham, that by an observation taken yesterday, that this plantation is in the thirty nine degrees forty seven minutes and some seconds, and must therefore be sensible that I am here about twelve miles to the southward of the degree of forty, which is my north bounds, as the same is Mr. Pen's south bounds. Therefore, afore you and afore all the rest here present I lay claime to this place, and as far further as the degree of forty will reach." (40).

To this Markham replied nothing. He promised to meet Baltimore at New Castle the following day but never made his appearance there. Instead, he wrote a letter explaining why he did not wish to join with him in laying out the boundary beginning with the Delaware River as he says:

"I most humbly conceive that I am not to be accomptable to any other person than His Majesty or royall Highness for any part of this Province laying upon Delaware river & soe bounded. But if your Lordshipp be willing to lay out the bounds betwixt this Province and your Lordships Laying towards Chesapeake Bay and the rivers on that side I am ready & willing to wayte upon our Lordshipp for that end and purpose." (41).

Previous to this Lord Baltimore's Commissioners - James Conway, Alexander Dennett and Robert Jones - had made two determinations for latitude - a preliminary one at Augustine Herman's Plantation with a crude instrument making "three several observations, in which they differed not above a minute or two"; and another, a few days later, on June 27, 1682, at New Castle with a better instrument, finding the latitude of that place to be 39 degrees and 40 odd minutes. This later instrument had newly arrived from New York, sent to New Castle by Markham to be used by him and Baltimore to aid them in the laying out of the boundary. Markham had borrowed the instrument

from Colonel Lewis Morris and was greatly annoyed to hear that the Commissioners had used the instrument without his consent. The Commissioners had cleverly persuaded the Dutch shipmasters to allow them the use of the instrument, although they had no authority to do so. (42).

As far as making any settlements concerning the boundaries of the two provinces, Markham was unable to come to any agreement with Lord Baltimore. He would not agree to Baltimore's demand of locating the fortieth degree of Northerly Latitude by proceeding north from Upland to its location wherever that may be and agree to that being the north boundary of Maryland. Hearing that William Penn was about to come to America it was agreed to leave further negotiations rest until his arrival.

On February 5, 1682, Governor Brodholles had appointed Ephraim Herman to be collector of quit-rents in the Delaware territory under the Duke of York. He gave him a letter to deliver to Governor Markham in which he desired his cooperation in helping Herman to collect the quit-rents along the border and "as to the desire of the magistrates to join to lay out the twelve miles circle above New Castle, it is not within their cognisance, but if necessary and desired here, shall appoint as may be most proper." (43). This is the first mention of laying out the circular boundary which was not to have been actually placed on the ground until 19 years later.

William Penn Obtains "Country of New Castle"

William Penn realized that he did not possess an inlet or outlet to his newly-acquired Province; that he must have

New Castle and the territory later called "New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware," and the river and bay, otherwise his commerce and trade would be at the mercy of the possessor of these counties. He applied to his godfather, the Duke of York, for a grant to these counties but the Duke refused him. Penn persisted upon him that it was absolutely necessary for him to have this grant to "save a province." Finally, on August 24, 1682, there was delivered unto Penn under the hand and seal of James, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, etc., four documents, technically known as two deeds of feoffment and two long term leases for 10,000 years each. One lease and deed was for the so-called New Castle and the territory of the twelve mile circle about it, the other, for lands lying below the circle down to Whorekills (Cape Henlopen). The Duke's title to this territory that he now handed over to Penn was very doubtful and accordingly, Penn's title to it could not have been any better. The Duke's grant from Charles II did not include this land but as we have mentioned before he exerted governmental jurisdiction over it from New York as an annex to the former New Amsterdam.

The description of the land deeded was as follows:

All that the Town of NewCastle otherwise called Delaware And all that Tract of Land lying within the Compasse or Circle of Twelve miles about the same lying and being upon ye River Delawarr in America And all Islands in the said River Delaware and the said River and soil thereof lying North of the Southermost part of the Circle of Twelve miles about the said Town.

All that Tract of Land upon Delaware River and Bay beginning twelve Miles South from the Towne of New Castle otherwise called Delaware and extending South to the Whore Kills otherwise called Capin Lopen. (44).

"Upon tearmes of the moiety of halfe the revenues thereof to be reserved for himself," said William Penn later in converse with Lord Baltimore, "I hold it of his gift." The reference was only to the southern tract. The circle encompassing New Castle was an outright gift. There the reservation was the nominal "Sum of ffive shillings of lawful mony of England at the feast of ST. Michael the Archangell only." (45)

Having obtained his objective from the Duke, Penn made happy preparations to visit his colony to take over the government of his new addition and to settle the boundaries of his Province, especially with Lord Baltimore, since Markham was unable to settle the affair.

Penn arrived at New Castle on October 27, 1682. The next day there occurred in that little town the picturesque ceremony known to the common law as "livery of seisin." John Moll, the Duke's first Commissioner of the Delaware territory, aided by his fellow deputy, Ephraim Herman, in the presence of the assembled inhabitants, delivered over to Penn the land encompassed by a twelve mile circle around New Castle as comprised in the first deed and lease. According to the report of John Moll:

"we did give and surrender in the name of his Royal Highness unto him the sd William Penn, Esqr., actual and peaceable possession of the Fort of New Castle by giving him the key thereof to lock upon himself alone the door which being opened by him again we did deliver allso unto him one turf with a twig upon it, a porringer with river water and soyle." (46)

In November, Penn deputized William Markham to perform the same ceremony in the presence of John Moll and Ephraim Herman for the transfer of the land below the twelve mile circle down to Cape Henlopen. (47)

Penn gave his Province a liberal government, incorporating

the Delaware settlements with Pennsylvania proper, and allowing their representation in the Provincial Assembly.

On December 13, 1682, Penn and Lord Baltimore first met together at Colonel Thomas Tailler's house in Anne Arundel County for the express purpose of settling the boundaries between their provinces. Before Penn sailed from England he was given a letter by the King to deliver to Baltimore, which he now handed to him. It was an advisory letter

"to determine the Northern Bounds of your Province, as the same borders on Pensilvania by an admeasurement of the two degrees granted in your Patent according to the usual computation of sixty english miles to a degree beginning from the South bounds of Maryland ----" (48).

Watkin's Point had already been fixed to be the southern limit of Maryland by a Commission appointed by Virginia and Maryland.

Lord Baltimore refused to comply with the King's letter, whereupon Penn offered to increase the mileage to $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees or 150 miles. Again Baltimore stubbornly refused this very gracious offer. It is apparent from these proceedings that neither proprietor was well informed about the distances between places, for if Penn realized that 150 miles north of Watkin's Point would pass about 20 miles north of Philadelphia, he most certainly would not have offered to give it to Baltimore, and on the other hand the latter would have grasped at the opportunity had he known his geography well. Perhaps Lord Baltimore had in mind the recent survey that he had made bringing to light the new location of the forty degree parallel of latitude, which Penn might not have been informed of, that caused him to refuse Penn's offer, believing that this offer would fall short of the new

forty degree latitude, his northern boundary by Charter. Baltimore remained firm upon his patent and demanded of Penn the territory that the Duke, with no title thereof, had deeded to him, as comprised in his Charter. Also, he desired to have Penn join him in locating the forty degree latitude and fix the boundaries along that parallel. (49)

In the deeds of feoffment, the Duke had inserted a covenant for further assurance of title upon demand any time within seven years. Penn, fearing that the deeds from the Duke were in doubt as to their validity and knowing the determination of Lord Baltimore to obtain this territory, promptly took advantage of this covenant and requested the Duke to obtain a better title from the King. Accordingly, on March 22, 1683, Letters Patent under the great Seal of England were issued to the Duke, whereby he was granted New Castle together with the land and subaqueous soil within a circle of 12 miles radius around it and the land below the 12 mile circle down to Cape Henlopen. The Duke immediately handed this patent over to Penn without executing a transfer of it under his name.

It seems that the Duke was not exactly satisfied with this last grant because it is recorded that he was to surrender the patent upon obtaining a more beneficial document which was prepared and ready for the Seals. As to the river it reads:

"all that river called Delaware and Soyle thereof and all islands in the said river and all that tract of Land upon the west side of the River & bay of Delaware, which lieth from Schuylkill Creek upon the said River, into Bombay's Hook, and backwards into the woods as far as the Minquas Country, and from Bombay's Hook on the same River into Cape Henlopen, now called Cape James, being the South point of Asea Warmett inlet,

and backwards into the woods three Indian days Journeys, being formerly the claim or possession of the Dutch or purchased by them or which was by them first surrendered to Colonel Nicholls, and which, hath since been surrendered to Sir Edmund Andros, and hath for several years been in possession of the Duke of York." (50)

On the day that the Great Seal was to have been placed on this new grant, which was on April 17, 1683, a letter was read to the Committee of Trade and Plantation Affairs by the Marquis of Halifax. This letter was written by Lord Baltimore in which he described his conferences with William Penn and complained of Penn's conduct, whereupon their lordships ordered the Lord Keeper to examine "the several boundaries granted to Lord Baltimore and Mr. Penn, as alsoe to His Royal Highness of New Castle" and that the Duke be requested "not to pass any conveyance to Mr. Penn of those parts, untill the Bounds between Lord Baltimore and him be settled." (51) This prevented the passing of the new grant to the Duke pending further investigation by the committee. For two and a half years the Lords debated and studied the facts in the case before they made their report on November 13, 1685.

In the meantime, Lord Baltimore, on February 28, 1683, caused an observation to be taken at Palmer's Island situated at the mouth of the Susquehanna River to determine the latitude of that place. It was found to lie under the 40 degree line ($39^{\circ} 44'$). By calculations it was discovered that the 40 degree parallel of latitude would pass north of Philadelphia. (51) This was a startling discovery to Lord Baltimore because the 40 degree parallel was shown in the contemporary maps of that time and also in Lord Baltimore's map of 1635 as touching the

head of the Chesapeake Bay or slightly north of New Castle. Lord Baltimore's patent was land up to the 40 degree line and according to this new finding it would include Philadelphia in his province and gain for him a strip of land of over 20 miles in width by the length of his province along the northern line. Penn argued that the old 40 degree line was the boundary line between their provinces and not this new one, even though the old one was in error. This was further debated for many years and it was not settled until 1732, at which time an agreement was signed by the proprietors of the two provinces at that time. The old 40 degree parallel was fixed to be the northern boundary of Maryland.

A petition was received by the Lords in Council on May 31, 1683 from Richard Burke, Lord Baltimore's agent in England

"praying in behalf of his Lordship that a grant (which is passing) from His Majesty to His Royall Highness, the Duke of York of the Town of New Castle and the adjacent Country on the confines of Maryland may not pass the Great Seale untill his Majesty shall be satisfied of the extent of letters Patents formerly granted to Cecile Lord Baltimore, wherein the said Town and adjacent Country is alleaged to be comprized. His Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the examination of that whole matter be, and it is hereby referred to the Right Honble the Lords Committees of this Board for Trade and Forreign Plantations and upon their Lordships Report of the State thereof with their Opinion thereupon, His Majesty will declare his further Pleasure." (52)

Penn was very willing to avoid trouble as much as possible and did not wish to cause any disagreements and controversies with the King and Council. He desired to settle the whole boundary question solely between himself and Lord Baltimore without resort to the Court of England, for he wrote to Baltimore: "th't if possible, we might be the last arbitrators of our affairs."

Accordingly, Penn is found proposing another offer to Baltimore in an effort to settle the affair as amiably as possible. He wrote to him that he would waive whatever advantage he thought he had by the Patent of March 22, 1683, given to him by the Duke, and join with Baltimore in taking observations at the head of Chesapeake Bay for the determination of the latitude of the place provided the latter would first "please to sett me a Gentlemen's price, soe much p mile, in case I should have no part of the Bay by Latitude." (53). Lord Baltimore again refused to comply. He knew that all that bay was his by the observation he took on February 28, which Penn knew nothing about, and consequently was not willing to sell any of it.

Lord Baltimore wrote to Lord Halifax and Sir Lionel Jenkins asking for an opportunity to be heard in person at the Council Board in support of his claim. On June 11, 1683, he wrote to W. Blathwaite:

"I will Aprill next most assuredly embarque for England in order to make my Just defence; and also that I may then be heard to make out my Just Claime to those parts on Delaware Bay and River within the degree of forty Northerly Latitude which the said Penn pretends now to hold by writeings from his Royall Highness the Duke of York --" (54).

It is difficult to analyze the situation as seen today. What motives were behind Lord Baltimore's actions in his dealings with Penn? It seems that Penn was always trying to settle the whole thing amiably and as quickly as possible while Lord Baltimore was unreasonable. Why did Baltimore continually refuse to accept very reasonable offers made by Penn and allow the case willingly to go before the King and Council for settlement,

where he most assuredly knew that Penn was high in favor and that naturally he would be given the advantage in the decision? The Court's orders, as will be seen, were always to the advantage of Penn and to the detriment of Baltimore. To make things still worse for himself and lower his prestige in Court he commissioned his cousin Colonel George Talbot to run an East-West line along the newly-discovered 40 degree parallel of latitude without giving notice to Penn. In September 1683, Talbot appeared at Philadelphia at the end of his East-West line and in Penn's absence there, made a demand upon his deputy of

"all the Land Lying on the West side of Delaware River and to the Southward of the fortieth degree of Northerly Latitude according to a line run East from two observations, the one taken the 10th day of June, 1682, and the other on the 27th of September, 1682---." (55)

Later, following Baltimore's orders, Talbot constructed a log fort near New Castle and then sent his men out to circulate Lord Baltimore's gospel in the Delaware country.

Lord Baltimore wrote another letter to Sir Lionel Jenkins on December 11, 1683:

"a grant which I am assured my ill neighbor, William Penn is endeavoring by his Agents in England to gett past the great Seale of noe lesse than one third of my Province; I meane that part which lyeth to the Eastward of Chesapeake bay and is on Delaware river to the Southward of 40th degree Northerly Latitude, which he pretends was Seated by some Dutch afore my Pattent for Maryland was granted, which Neither he nor his agents are as yet able to prove and whenever they doe it will Signifie little to my prejudice for I will sufficiently make it evident that if any Dutch were there at that time seated, they were but Usurpers and had usurped what they soe seated ---." (56)

Letters from Penn and Baltimore kept coming into the hands of the Committee of Trade and Plantation Affairs who

were now considering the facts in the case to settle the dispute between the two proprietors.

Penn wrote to the Duke on February 2, 1684, telling him that Baltimore would lose nothing, whereas his (Penn's) colony would be ruined since

"I have but one side of an inferiour River & Bay, where there are but two yt. (sic, harbours) ships of 200 Tun can enter from ye River Delaware. In ye Bay there is not one but for small Craft." (56)

On June 8, 1684, Penn wrote to Lord Sutherland complaining of the issue of proclamations and sending of agents by Lord Baltimore into the lower counties "conveyed to me by Deed of Feoffment from ye Duke" and gives his version of the activity of "Coll. Geo. Talbot" in erecting and garrisoning a fort within five miles of New Castle. He concludes with a request that the status quo be preserved until he arrives to present his case. (57)

The settling of the boundary question was left to the Lords of Trade and Plantation Affairs who debated and studied the issue for nearly two and a half years before coming to an opinion in the case. The decision was based upon the old question first begun by Augustine Herman and Resolved Waldron who found the "hactenus inculta" phrase in Lord Baltimore's Charter for Maryland. Penn's argument was that

"the territory was never possessed by my Lord Baltimore but originally by Dutch and Swedes and that the grant to my Lord Baltimore was only of lands not inhabited by Christians--." (58)

Lord Baltimore, having gathered proof as to the nebulous character of the early Dutch occupation of the Delaware shore

sailed for England in the spring of 1684, to present his side in the boundary controversy over the jurisdiction of the Delaware territory.

On August 12, 1684, Penn followed Baltimore to England to defend his case before the Court. In February 1685, during the discussions and debates before the Court, Charles II died and James the former Duke of York, ascended the throne as James II. This delayed the decision in the boundary dispute.

On October 17, 1685, the Lords' Committee before the King and Court, Penn and Baltimore present, made their first report:

"--their Lord^{ps} agree to report their opinions that the Tract of Land now in dispute does not belong to my Lord Baltemore but in as much as it yet remains doubtful what are the true Boundaries of the land called Delaware which their Lord^{ps} now adjudge to belong to His Maj^{ty} their Lordships will meet again for the settlement of those Boundaries between His Majesty and the Lord Baltemore at which time his Lordship and Mr. Penn are to give their attendance and to come prepared for a final decision therein." (59)

Finally, on November 7, 1685, the Lords' Committee made their final report which was approved by the King on the 13th. They reported that the land in dispute was inhabited prior to Lord Baltimore's patent and recommended

"that for avoyding further difference, the Tract of Land, lying between the River and the Easterne Sea, on the one side, and Chesapeake Bay on the other, be divided into equall parts, by a line from the Latitude of Cape Hinlopen to the fortieth Degree of Northerne Latitude and that one half thereof lying towards the Bay of Delaware and the Easterne sea be adjudged to belong to his Maty and that the other halfe remaine to the Lord Baltimore, as comprised within his Charter." (60)

This was another victory for Penn. Penn had anticipated the

winning over of the disputed territory because on July 31, 1683, he had written to Colonel Thomas Tailleur, a member of Baltimore's Council:

"I finding this place necessary to my Province and yt ye Presence of ye Ld. Balt. was agt Law, civil & common, I endeavored to gett it, & have it, and will keep it if I can." (61)

The court order of 1685 dividing the peninsula between Delaware and Chesapeake Bays was the answer to only one of a series of questions not yet determined and fixed, and upon which further controversies were to be expounded before the final settling of the boundaries between the two provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

On December 10, 1688, the day before King James fled from Whitehall, the Solicitor General, acting upon his orders, prepared a Charter for the Lower Counties which was to have been given to Penn. Unfortunately, this document, like the one the erstwhile Duke of York was to have received on April 17, 1683, never passed the great Seal. (62)

Penn was not having very much success in maintaining order in his province because the English government took over his colony as a Royal Province in 1692. On October 21 of that year, Benjamin Fletcher was commissioned by William and Mary to take over the government of Pennsylvania. The following is the enrollment of the commission to him:

"---And whereas by reason of great neglects and miscarriages in the government of our Province of Pensilvania---Wee finde it absolutely necessary to take the government of our Province of Pensilvania into our own hands---Wee---appoint you the said Benjamin Fletcher to be our Captain Generall and Governour in Chiefe in and over

our Province of Pensilvania and country of New Castle and all the tracts of land depending thereon in America ---." (63)

Penn was restored to his government on August 9, 1694.

The Committee of Trade and Plantation Affairs brought up the question of the existent boundaries between the various colonies, and in August 1697, this Committee sent notices to William Penn and Governor Nicholson of Maryland, which was now a Royall Province, that their boundaries must be fixed. These instructions reached Colonel Nicholson at the same time as the order transferring him from Maryland to Virginia and apparently nothing was accomplished in this direction at the time. (64)

In the meantime, Delawareans became dissatisfied with Penn's administration and requested a separate assembly and administration officers. This was granted to them by Penn during his second and last visit to his colony in 1701. The Delaware country was thereafter called "The Three Lower Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware."

So long as the territories on both sides of the twelve mile circle around New Castle belonged to a single proprietor, William Penn, the line was not of great importance, because it was just an inter-county boundary. But now, since "The Three Lower Counties" were granted a separate legislature, the circular boundary became very important and it was necessary that it be laid out to divide New Castle County from Chester County. On August 28, 1701, Penn accordingly authorized the survey of the circular boundary. (65)

Chapters to Follow

- Chapter II. Survey of Circular Boundary
- Chapter III. Articles of Agreement of 1732 and the
Temporary Line of 1739.
- Chapter IV. John Watson and the Indenture of Agreement
of 1760.
- Chapter V. Mason and Dixon Survey
- Chapter VI. Colonel Graham's Survey of 1849
- Chapter VII. Hodgkins Survey of 1892
- Chapter VIII. Act of 1921
- Chapter IX. New Jersey v. Delaware Suit.

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- (39) HISTORY OF DELAWARE COUNTY. See Ashmead, Henry G.
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- (53) MASON AND DIXON JOURNAL. See Pennsylvania. Secretary
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- (55) MASON AND DIXON LINE, THE. See Darlington, William.
- (56) MEMOIR ON THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN WILLIAM PENN AND
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- (61) NEW SWEDEN, A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE OF.
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- (71) SOME THINGS HISTORICAL: EARLY COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS.
See Rogers, Laussat Richter.
- (72) STATUTES AT LARGE. See Pennsylvania (Colony).
- (73) SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS ON THE DELAWARE. See Johnson, A.
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- (76) VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY AT NEW CASTLE ON
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- (77) WATSON'S, JOHN JOURNAL. See Watson, John.
- (78) WILLIAM PENN, HIS INTERESTS AND INFLUENCE IN WEST NEW
JERSEY. See Clement, John.

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- (12) Delaware, A Guide to the First State, p. 22; Hazard's Annals, p. 48.
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- (14) Delaware, A Guide to the First State, p. 41; Hazard's Annals p. 257-265. Colonial Documents of New York. V. 2, p. 81.
- (15) Hazard's Annals, p. 268-70; Colonial Documents of New York. V.2, p. 80-84; Boundary Dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania, p. 245.
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- (17) Hazard's Annals, p. 278; Colonial Documents of N. Y. V.2, p. 80-1.
- (18) Hazard's Annals, p. 277; Boundary Dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania. p. 245.
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- (20) Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware, 300-309; Hazard's Annals, 286; Colonial Documents of New York, 85-86.

T. C. Morris
November 18, 1938

CIRCULAR BOUNDARY

BOUNDARIES

CURRENT FILE

A photostat copy of Penn's warrant for the survey of 1701 found
in United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1893,
page 186.

At y^e Request of y^e Inhabitants of y^e County of Chester
& County of New Castle that I would Grant them a warr^t for y^e run-
ning a Dividing Line Between the two s^d Counties that the Inhabi-
tants of y^e Respective Counties which are in Question may know
to what Jurisdiction they Belong.

I Hereby Nominate Appoint and Authorize thee Isaac
Tailer of y^e County of Chester in y^e Province of Pennsylvania and
thou Thomas Pierson of ye County of New Castle in y^e Territories
to accompany the Magistrates of each County or Anny three of them
within y^e space of forty days after y^e Date hereof to so measure
and Survey from y^e Town of New Castle the distance of twelve miles
on a Right Line by y^e River Dellaware upwards & from the s^d Dis-
tance to Divide between the s^d Counties By a Circular Line extend-
ing according to y^e Kings Letters Pattents & Deeds of Enfeoffment
From the Duke for y^e Same & y^e s^d Circular Line to be well marked
two thirds of y^e semicircle & make a true Return hereof into my
Secretarys office to Remain uppon Record & for your so doing this
shall be your warr^t given under my Hand & Seale this 28 day of
y^e 8th month 1701.

(signed) Wm Penn

November 18, 1938

(Abstract)

Isaac Taylor and Thomas Pierson's Survey of the Circular Boundary, Copied from Plaintiff's Exhibits Volume XII, Chart 1 in State of New Jersey Plaintiff, vs. State of Delaware, Defendant, (Boundary Suit) U. S. Supreme Court. No. 19 Original. October Term, 1929.

By virtue of a warr^t from William Penn Proprietary & Governour of the Province of Pensilvania & Counties Annexed Bearing Date the 28th day of y^e 8th Month 1701 Authorizing us to Accompany the Magistrates of y^e County of NewCastle & County of Chester or any three of them within the space forty days after y^e s^d Date to Admeasure and Survey from the Town of NewCastle the Distance of twelve Miles on a Right Line up y^e s^d River & from y^e s^d Distance to Divide Between the two s^d Counties By a Circular Line Extending according to y^e Kings Letters Pattents & Deeds of Enfeofment from the Duke & y^e s^d Circular Line to be well marked two third parts of y^e SemiCircle.

These are to Certifie that on y^e twenty fifth day of y^e Ninth Month 1701 wee met at NewCastle with Cornelius Empson Richard Halliwell & John Richard Justices of y^e County of NewCastle & Caleb Peisey Philip Roman & Robert Pile Justices of the County of Chester who Did Unaminously Conclude that the Begining should be at the End of the Horse Dike next y^e s^d Town of NewCastle and from thence to Measure Due North the s^d Distance of twelve Miles & at the Extent thereof to Run the said Circular Line first Eastward Down to the River & then to Return to y^e s^d Extent of twelve Miles North & to Run the said Circle westward untill it should compleat the two third parts of the said SemiCircle And Accordingly the twenty sixth day of y^e s^d Month we Did begin in

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Copy of Taylor and Pierson's Survey of the Circular Boundary.

y^e Presence of y^e s^d Justices at the s^d End of y^e Horse Dike
and Measured Due North twelve Miles to a white Oak Marked with
twelve Notches standing on y^e West side of Brandywine Creek in
the Land of Israel Helm & from the s^d white Oak Wee Ran Eastward
Circularly changing our Course from the East Southward one Degree
at the End of Every Sixty Seven Perches which is the chord of one
Degree to a twelve Miles Radius & at y^e End of forty three Chords
wee Came to Delaware River on y^e upper Side of Nathaniel Lamply's
Old House at Chichester and then wee returned to the s^d White
Oak in Israel Helms Land from thence we Ran Westward changing our
Course one Degree from the West Southward at y^e End of Every Six-
ty Seven Perches as before untill we had Extended Seventy Seven
Chords (Which being Added to forty three Chords make two third
parts of the SemiCircle to a twelve Miles Radius) all which s^d
Circular Line being well marked with three Notches on Each side
the Trees to a Marked Hickory Standing Neare y^e Western Branch
of Christina Creek Surveyed the 4th day of the 10th month 1701
By us.

(signed) Isaac Taylor
& Thos: Pierson

These may certifie that Isaac Taylor & Thomas Pierson
Did accompany us at ye Town of NewCastle y^e 25th day of y^e 9th
month 1701 together with Richard Halliwell being all Justices of
y^e Peace where we did unanimously agree and conclude that in or-
der to Admeasure and Survey the Twelve Miles Distance from New-
Castle Town for the Dividing the County of NewCastle from the

T. C. Morris

BOUNDARIES

November 18, 1938

Copy of Taylor and Pierson's Survey of the Circular Boundary.

County of Chester according to y^e Proprietarys Wart the Beginning Should be at y^e End of y^e Horse Dike next the s^d Town & then to Run Due North twelve Miles & from y^e Extent thereof to Divide the s^d Counties by a Circular Line as is above Certified & that at the End of the s^d Horse Dike y^e s^d Isaac Taylor & Thomas Pierson did begin to Measure the s^d twelve Miles in y^e Presence of us all together with Richard Halliwell & from that time we were sometime five but never less than four all y^e Running y^e s^d North Line & also the two thirds of y^e SemiCircle till it was Compleated according to y^e above Certifficate & y^e whole was finished y^e 4th of this Instant to this Certifficate we Do Subscribe our Names y^e 13th of y^e 10th mo 1701.

(signed)

(The signatures to this document are indecipherable)

November 21, 1938

(Abstract)

"The Circular Boundary of Delaware"

Lynn Perry

Civil Engineering Magazine

4, p. 576-584

Enormous areas of land in the colonies were lavishly granted to royal favorites in the first half of the 17th century by James I and Charles I without a great deal of attention being paid to such details as boundary lines. June 1632 Charles I granted to Cecil Calvert. Second Baron of Baltimore, a charter to Maryland, between the 38th and 40th parallels of North latitude and extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay to the headwaters of the Potomac River. This lay entirely within the then recognized boundaries of Virginia but her charter had been annulled in 1624.

In 1664 Charles II granted to his brother, the Duke of York (afterwards King James II), all the territory between the west bank of the Connecticutt and the east bank of the Delaware Rivers.

Penn was anxious to get as near the seaboard as he could, and in the conferences prior to the granting of the charter to William Penn, the duke of York was asked how much territory he thought he should retain in the vicinity of New Castle. The Duke agreed to relinquish his claim, regranted to him in 1674, to the unsettled parts of the upper Delaware River and suggested that a boundary 20 miles north of New Castle would be suitable. After further consultation between Penn and the Duke, a distance of 12 miles was agreed upon and the charter was issued. By it the Duke retained his colonies on the lower Delaware although they were not mentioned in either of his grants from the King, these extend-

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Lynn Perry, Civil Eng. Mag.

ing only to the eastern banks of the Delaware. So Pennsylvania's southern boundary was described as "following a circle drawne at 12 miles distance from New Castle, Northward and Westward (from the River Delaware) until the beginning of the fortieth degree of Northern Latitude, and thence by a straight Line Westward to the Limit of Longitude."

Penn seems to have become dissatisfied with his title, and on August 21, 1682, he obtained from the Duke a quitclaim deed, relinquishing to Penn any claim that the Duke might have to the Province of Pennsylvania. Three days later the Duke gave Penn two deeds of feoffment for Delaware. The first conveyed to Penn the town of New Castle and a 12 mile circle around it. The second conveyed all the land south of that circle as far as Cape Henlopen. The title of the Duke was shadowy so Penn's could have been no better. True, the Duke exerting governmental jurisdiction over Delaware from New York, but he had no grant to the lands, and Penn's agents experienced great difficulty in their attempts to collect rents in Delaware. It is worthy of note, also, that the King (Charles II) never confirmed Penn's claims to the lower Delaware nor did the Duke of York do so during his reign as James II. The deed of New Castle and a 12 mile circle around it contained a covenant for further assurance anytime within 7 years. At the request of Penn, the Duke promptly took steps to rectify his title. Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England were issued in March 1682, granting New Castle, together with the Land and

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subaqueous soil within a circle of 12 miles radius around it, to the Duke of York. Delivery must have been made promptly for on Oct. 28, 1682, we find Penn at New Castle, where formal livery of seisin of the lands and waters within the 12 mile circle was made. He gave the colony a liberal government, incorporating the Delaware settlements with Pennsylvania proper, and allowing their representation in the Provincial Assembly. However, the Delawareans soon became dissatisfied with Penn's administration and requested a separate assembly and administration officers. This was granted during Penn's second and last visit to Pennsylvania in 1701. Delaware was thereafter called "three Lower Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware." When the Three Lower Counties were separated from Pennsylvania it became necessary to establish a boundary line dividing New Castle County from Chester County. This survey was authorized by Penn in August 1701 when Isaac Taylor of Chester County and Thomas Pierson of New Castle were appointed to run and mark the boundary between these counties. They were ordered to run a circular arc of 12 mile radius with the town of New Castle as its center and extending from the Delaware River westward two thirds of a semicircle (120 degrees). They began their survey on Sept. 26 at "the End of the Horse Dike next to ye town of New Castle" and measured "thence Due North the Distance of twelve miles -----." The survey was completed Oct. 4 and certified nine days later.

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Running this radius and arc in 9 days, including a Sunday, through forest and across streams with a compass and Gunter's Chain was no small accomplishment. The lineal distance measured was over 37 miles retracing 9 miles making a total of 46 miles covered an average of over 5 miles per day. The surveyors ran a "due North" line 12 miles which took them to a peculiar bend of the Brandywine Creek. They made a considerable error in both angle and distance. This point which they assumed to be 12 miles "due North" of New Castle, is about 0.9 miles too far to the west and about 2000 feet too far from New Castle. If they had measured along the surface of the ground, this distance would have been less than 12 miles. So it is probable that they measured horizontally, and still their error indicates a chain about 2.1 feet too long. This appears ridiculously large but is not improbable with the equipment and personnel available in America in 1701. If the links were worn only $\frac{1}{4}$ through, the chain would be approximately 2.65 feet too long.

Their error in Westing might be explained by their not taking into account the magnetic declination. But there is a record of an observation for magnetic declination in Philadelphia in 1701, and it was $8^{\circ} 30'$ W. This would have carried them a half mile further to the west, and besides, they probably knew their declination. A more probable explanation would be that they were using a poor needle and that this was unduly affected by

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local attraction, particularly noticeable in the valley of the Brandywine.

Coming from the south with a bearing a little west of North, the line became tangent to the circle at A, fig If it had been produced due North from the tangent point, it would have cut off a thin segment of the circle, leaving a part of Maryland less than 12 miles from New Castle. So the line was established from the tangent point to the west and north around a part of the circumference of the 12 mile circle until it reached a point due north of the tangent point. The boundary was then run due North to the northeast corner of Maryland. This cut out of Maryland a small segment of a circle containing about 12 acres.

They marked the Tangent Point, the center ordinate and the south end of the due North Line with dark granite monuments without any identification marks. The best known of these stones, then at the Tangent Point is in a meadow between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the highway (Route 2) leading from Wilmington to Baltimore, about two and seven-eighths miles west of Newark. Mason and Dixon fell into some error in placing these stones; they are 108 feet too far from the belfry of the New Castle Court House and the chord is 300 feet too long.

Western boundary of Delaware has a true bearing of $3^{\circ} 36'06''$ W.

State Traverses:
Boundaries:

Items from The Breviate

Page	1732 Oct. 30 - Nov. 2.)	
46-54)	
	1733 Feb. 1-3. For members)	Maryland and Pennsylv-
	see page 468)	ania Commissioners meet
)	at New Castle to consider
	Sept. 3-6)	the Boundary question.
)	
	Nov. 14-24)	

264 1670 Nov. 7

The Governor's License to Peter Alricks, to take up a Pair of Mill-stones at the Whorekill, belonging to no Person there.

265 A lot bordering on the Mart at New Castle.

291 1675 Sept. 15.

"Ordered that the Block-house at Newcastle, be removed, and built on the Back-side of the Town, about the middle of it, at or near the Old Block-house, wherein there may be a court-house and a Prison also."

292 1675 Nov. 5

A grant of 600 acres to William Roods, at Rehobah on
Rehobah Bay.

297 1676 Feb. 21.

A grant, below the Indian Bridge.

299 1676 Mar. 25

Samuel Land granted a lot in New Castle on Warmoes St.
and Minquaes St.

309 "To John Woodhus, of the Land called Would have more." - 400
Acres.

Page

336 1679 Nov. 20.

Land St. in New Castle.

337 Randall held a prisoner in Turkey.

340 Indians sell Case and Broett Island.

377 A 10,000 acre Manor for the Duke of York, laid out in
Sussex Co.

389 Indians sell land from Quing Quingus Creek or Duck Creek, to
Chester Creek.

Morris, T.C.
August 1938.

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Old Negro Cemetery.

Demands of modern shipping cause the removal of ancient burial grounds of Negroes whose families lived, worked, and died in the Summit Bridge area along the Delaware-Chesapeake Canal since the days before the canal was built.

The Federal government recently condemned the burial grounds of the Mount Pisgah Union American Church and the church tract, located on the road that leads to the Kirkwood-Summit road. The land will be used for widening the Delaware-Chesapeake Canal. The government awarded the church trustees \$8,132.60 for the properties and \$12,300 to cover the cost of disinterment of the dead.

The first Mount Pisgah Church was a rude log cabin about a mile north of the site of the present edifice.

Worship began in the little building then known as the Union Church of the Welsh Tract in 1812 and was continued until 1865 when for lack of burial space the church moved to its present site. At this time the name was changed to Union American, and again in 1933, to Mount Pisgah Union American under the Delaware Conference.

About 520 dead are in the old burial ground and 408 in the present cemetery, although it is understood that more than one person was often buried in the same grave.

Of the 928 burials to be disinterred many date back to 1812, more than a decade before the canal was started.

Interred in these historic old burial grounds are slaves and freedmen who probably helped dig the canal in the late 1820's when hand labor cut a channel from the Delaware to the Chesapeake Bay.

References:

Rev. J. W. Brown -President, Union American Church Conference,
Wilmington, Del.

Newspaper clippings - J. E. E. 2-3-37.

LOCATION - - Statewide

File S-416

Submitted by John Cunningham,

Date June 26, 1936.

*Reference
(1 ch State
drawn)*

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,

The C. & D. Canal extends from Ready Point, 40 miles south of Philadelphia, 3 miles south of Delaware City to Chesapeake City on Back Creek, a navigable branch of Elk River, in Maryland. It is a sea level canal, toll-free, owned by the U.S. Government and operated by the U.S. Engineer's Department. Its length is 13 5/8 miles, and (when present operations are completed) it will have a depth of 27 feet at mean low tide, and a width of 250 feet at the bottom, capable of accommodating the largest vessels. This canal is an important link in the Atlantic inland Waterways System from Boston to ~~Baltimore~~ ^{M.M.I.} N.C. It shortens the distance between Baltimore and Philadelphia by 516 miles; between Baltimore and New York by 170 miles; and between Baltimore and Liverpool by 100 miles. It provides an inland thoroughfare safe from storms and in war furnishes a potential medium for the intra-coastal transporting of troops and naval vessels, and sets up a line of defense in case of an invasion of foreign troops into the Delmarva Peninsula.

The construction of the canal has been carried out in three phases:-

1804-1828. Construction of the toll canal, with three locks, 22 feet wide, canal depth, ten feet. (In 1855 the locks were enlarged and made 24 feet wide)

1919-1927 Canal purchased in 1919 by the Government and made into a sea-level canal, without locks, toll free, 12 feet deep and 90 feet wide. The curves were straightened, new entrances dug, and new bridges erected.

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1935 - Depth increased to 27 feet, width to 250 feet, bridges enlarged.

Surveys for the canal were made as early as 1786, and in 1803 the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company was formed. Work was started in 1804, and after being held up for a time by financial troubles, was resumed in 1821. As many as 2,600 men at one time were employed with pick and shovel, wheelbarrows and carts, under the direction of Major Philip Keybold, Superintendent of Construction. The canal was financed by the sale of shares to the public and to the U.S. Government (\$450,000.) the State of Pennsylvania (\$100,000.) Maryland (\$50,000.) Delaware (\$20,000.) and the City of Philadelphia (\$25,000.). The canal was completed in 1828 at a cost of \$2,250,000. The formal opening took place on July 4, 1829, with military ceremonies, roar of artillery and the drinking of many toasts.

When first completed the canal was 66 feet wide at the top and 22 feet wide at the locks. The depth was 10 feet but often fell below that level due to the deficiency in the water supply caused by leakage around the locks, evaporation, and seepage. In 1852 pumping stations were erected at Chesapeake City and at Delaware City to keep the water in the canal at the proper level. In 1855 the locks were enlarged from 100 feet long and 22 feet wide to 220 feet long and 24 feet wide.

During the Civil War, the canal proved of great importance. In 1861, all railroad bridges into Washington from the North and West were burned by rebels, and only by the Federal Government seizing all steamboats in Philadelphia

and rushing them, loaded with troops and military supplies through the canal was the capital saved from capture.

In 1919 the Government purchased the canal from the private owners and took it over on August 19, 1919. From 1922 to 1927 the U.S. Engineer's Department converted the ancient waterway into a sea-level canal with a depth of 12 feet at low tide, bottom width of 36 feet and top width of 90 feet. The old locks were removed, curves straightened, a new entrance was made below Delaware City at Reedy Point, and jetties were constructed at both ends of the canal. At Chesapeake City removal of the old locks and re-routing of the canal entrance necessitated shifting a part of the village. Over 15 million cubic yards of earth were excavated in order to reach the desired depth of 27 feet. Dikes were built at low places and the low lands filled in. Five electrically operated vertical lift type steel bridges were constructed at a cost of \$5,500,000. The four highway bridges are at Reedy Point, St. Georges, Summit Bridge, and Chesapeake City. The railroad bridge¹⁰ at Canal² Station on the Delaware road branch of the P.R.R. These bridges were designed and constructed to carry the heaviest military load, and have a horizontal clearance of 175 feet, and a vertical clearance when fully opened of 140 feet, 5 feet higher than the Delaware River Bridge and sufficient for the passage of the largest vessels. All this was at a cost of \$10,500,000. President Coolidge pressed a button in the White House and formally opened

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the sea-level canal on May 14, 1927.

On June 7, 1935 an appropriation of \$5,107,000. was granted to enlarge the canal to a deeper waterway 27 feet deep and 250 feet wide to permit the passage of the largest ocean going vessels and battleships. Four large dredges were put into operation on the western end between the Elk River and Bethel, Maryland in order to bring the canal to the desired depth. From Bethel, Maryland to the P.R.R. Bridge at Canal, the "Deep Cut," is being widened and deepened. At this point, where the banks rise as high as 100 feet approximately 4,500,000 cubic yards of earth must be removed to lessen the possibility of slides. This phase of work is performed by a variety of equipment - steam shovels, scrapers, tractors, trucks, etc., are in operation, while nearly hundreds of men from the relief rolls of Wilmington and Baltimore are employed with pick and shovel and wheelbarrows.

Another operation at present is the extensive alteration of three of the four highway bridges crossing the canal at a cost of \$200,000. At Summit Bridge, the north pier is being strengthened. At St. Georges Bridge, both piers are being reinforced, new abutments constructed and a 60 foot span added to each end. At the Reedy Point Bridge new abutments are being constructed and a 60 foot span added at each end.

At the end of the present fiscal year, \$5,000,000. will have been expended on the project. It is ~~eventually~~ planned to spend an additional \$5,000,000. on the canal and deepen it to 35 feet, which is now over 60% completed.

Page No.5
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FACTS ON C. & D. CANAL.

Delaware City was founded on hopes raised by the digging of the canal. It was laid out in 1826.

Much of the stone for the construction of the canal came from Harley Mill, now Cherry Hill, Cecil County, Md.

The stone for the locks at Delaware City came from Leiper's Quarry, at Leiperville, Pa.

The stone for the locks on the western end came from Port Deposit, Md.

The fish and game laws of the U.S. and the States of Delaware and Maryland within their respective bounds are enforced upon the waters and lands pertaining to the waterway, owned by the Government.

When the tide is high, the current in the canal flows from Delaware City to Chesapeake City, while the process is reversed when the tide is low.

When making a test boring 60' below the line of the canal in 1907, the remains of a pre-historic forest were encountered at that depth.

The steam pump and water wheel at Chesapeake City throw two and one quarter million gallons of water per hour, and was the largest in the U.S. Built in 1852.

The saving in transportation costs of freight over the canal is app. \$1.00 per ton.

While excavating the new entrance to the canal below Delaware City a large peat bed was found extending 4 or 5 mi. 1500' wide, 40' to 50' deep.

Commercial Traffic thru the canal in 1935 amounted to 1,061,207 tons, in addition to more than 1000 pleasure craft.

Page No. 6
File S-416

For a long time barges were drawn thru the canal by horses and mules; the tow path was on the north side of the canal.

Two of the original locks constructed in 1824 were uncovered at Chesapeake City in 1924 by the U.S. Engineers engaged in enlarging the canal. They were ^{so} well preserved that they were put in use as waste gates.

The canal crosses the Mason and Dixon Line about 2 mi. east of Chesapeake City.

The Delaware City Canal entrance was temporarily abandoned in 1919 when the new entrance was completed at Reedy Point. However, on March 18, 1935 \$67,000. was appropriated to dredge the former entrance to the canal.

REFERENCES: - - E.E. 11-3-1919 } History of C. & D. Canal.
E.J. 12-12-1919 }

E.E. 10-29-25 Article on C. & D. Canal.
E.E. 3-1-26 p.1 Bridges over Canal.
E.E. 2-28-27 p.21 Canal Trip.
M.H. 3-19-35 p.1 Appr. for Deeper Canal.

Reference

Additional References on C. & D. Canal.

Submitted by John Cunningham,

Date July 8, 1936.

The Atlantic Intra-Coastal Waterway, compiled by Wilfred H. Schoff, published by The Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, Philadelphia, 1914, 36 pages, p.12, C. & D. Canal.

History of Delaware, by J. Thomas Scharf, published by L.J. Richards & Co. Philadelphia, 1888 2 Vols. p.3 Dimensions of C. & D. Canal, p.423, 424, History of C. & D. Canal.

Delaware and the Eastern Shore, by Edward Noble Vallandigham, published by J.B. Lippincott Co. Philadelphia, 1922, 330 pp. p.32, C. & D. Canal.

Submitted by Donald Crowe.
January 25, 1937.

Chesapeake & Del. Canal
Delaware Canal.

*Folder Chesapeake Delaware
Canal in State Papers
1 c - State Papers*

The correct title of the canal is the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal. Was incorporated in 1803, but construction was not started until 1824 and the water was let in July 4, 1829. The cost of the canal was \$2,250,000. One-fifth was paid by the United States; \$100,000 by the State of Pennsylvania; \$50,000 by the State of Maryland; \$25,000 by Delaware and the remainder by citizens of the three States.

The canal is 13 5/8 miles long. Width at water line when constructed was 66 feet, with a bottom 36 feet. Depth of water 10 feet, depth of excavation at summit, 75 feet; original length of locks 100 feet, since extended to 220 feet and the width increased from 22 to 24 ft.

The canal has a tide lock proportioned for a use of six feet above low water at Delaware City, a lift lock of 16 feet at St. Georges, and a lock of 16 ft. lift descending into Back Creek at Delaware City.

From 1885 to 1894 there was a small decrease each year in tonnage passing thru the Canal.

Wm. H. Conner
November 14, 1938

Transportation

211

CURRENT FILE

Extract from Columbian Observer, Philadelphia, Wednesday evening,
June 26, 1824. Published by S. Simpson & J. Conrad.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

Elkton, June 19.

1000 hands are now employed at work on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; they are very healthy, and generally well pleased with the treatment they receive. We are happy to state that the reports of their riots, which have been circulating at a distance, are not true.

A new boat named, The Encyclopaedia, of Albany, is now afloat on the canal, which it is designed to navigate, containing a Book Store and Lottery Office. -- The National Democrat says, "It will move up and down the canal, bearing the riches of science, as well as the gifts of fortune, to their respective favourites."

J. F. Pote
January 19, 1939

TRANSPORTATION 172

CURRENT FILE

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL

"The Chesapeake and Delaware canal was opened on the great anniversary - but the torrents of rain that descended during the whole of the day, prevented the performance of certain ceremonies which were intended, and rendered it exceedingly uncomfortable to the military who attended from Baltimore to assist therein. The canal, however, is not yet fitted for ordinary operations - though they may be commenced in two or three weeks."

Niles' Weekly Register, V. 36, P. 317 (July 1829).

J.F.P. 1/26/39.

J. F. Pote
January 19, 1939

TRANSPORTATION 213
CURRENT FILE

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL

"Delaware. The canal to unite the waters of the Delaware with those of the Chesapeake, appears to go on well. About 2,600 men, independent of all machinery, are now employed on it."

Niles' Weekly Register, V. 30, P. 321 (July 1, 1826).

J.F.P. 1/26/39.

Cullen, Virginia F
Lewes, Del.
July 1, 1936.

214
State Drawer
Folder: Capes

Cape James
Mariners' Name for Cape Henlopen.

For approximately 100 years Cape Henlopen, at the entrance to Delaware Bay, was topographically designated as "Cape James", its official name, a fact that Delaware historians have veiled in obscurity.

That Cape James was its name after 1682 and was thus known to mariners as late as 1779, chroniclers have failed to stress. But ancient maps of the bay soundings, recently brought to light, have established this fact.

Thomas Scharf, considered by many the most reliable authority on Delaware history, records that on December 25, 1682, William Penn, founder of the colony of Pennsylvania with jurisdiction over what is now the State of Delaware, changed the name of the cape to Cape James, at the same time substituting Sussex for Deale and Kent for Jones, for the two lower counties of Delaware. (1). After that terse statement, the historian continues to record the point as Cape Henlopen and occasionally, Cape Cornelis, its original name, disregarding Penn's official dictum.

Originally, Cape Henlopen. or Hinlopen, was the northern point of Fenwick Island, 139 perches below the cape on the ocean side, the name given it in 1614 by Captain Cornelis Mey, the Dutch navigator, when the island was part of the mainland. Eventually the name was transferred to the Delaware cape, but just when is not made clear by historians. (2).

Throughout the famous boundary dispute between the Baltimores and the Penns, which extended from 1632 to 1775, the bone of contention was the location of "Cape Henlopen" in defining

the boundaries of their provinces to determine whether the "false cape" on Fenwick Island or the present cape was meant. Chroniclers of the dispute disregard the name of "Cape James."

But old salts and chart makers were true to the ruling of the Quaker lord who had re-named it Cape James after James II, of England, formerly the Duke of York, in appreciation of the royal grant of land in the new country. As late as 1776, one year after the boundary controversy was settled, Joshua Fisher, a Lewes navigator, drew a chart of Delaware Bay, published at Philadelphia on March 12, on which the present Cape Henlopen is designated as "Cape James" and "Cape Hinlopen" indicated to the south of the cape, labelled "False cape." A copy of this chart in possession of Judge Richard S. Rodney, of New Castle, hangs on the wall of his summer home in Rehoboth. Another chart, published at Duke's Court, London, on November 30, 1776, also lists the cape as Cape James. (3).

Still another chart, compiled in 1779 by Sir Andrew Slade Hammond, of the British Navy, indicates Cape Henlopen as Cape James. This chart was purchased from the British Admiralty in 1932 by A.C. Robertson, of New York, to give the soundings and navigable waters of Delaware Bay at the time of the sinking of the treasure sloop, De Braak, which he and his colleagues were trying to locate off the Delaware capes. (4).

At the time Captain Mey explored the Delaware Bay in 1614, Fenwick Island was part of the peninsular and the northerly point was rightfully considered a cape. Later, a ditch was dug on the landward side, which became a channel through action of the tide, completely isolating it from the mainland and leaving a false cape.

At the same time Captain Mey gave his surname to the northern cape of Delaware Bay, "Cape Mey" now spelled May, and his Christian name Cornelis, to the southern cape, now Cape Henlopen. Various origins have been attributed to the name but Scharf's account

is perhaps the accurate. He says that Captain Mey gave the name Henlopen or Hinlopen to the southern cape facing the ocean, "probably after Thymen Jacobsen Hinlopen of Amsterdam, or a town in Friesland." (5).

Just when Cape Henlopen ascended "139 perches" northward from Fenwick Island to its present location, no historian has seemed to bother much about. However, we know that mariners of the eighteenth century set their compasses for "Cape James" as late as 1779, probably later, and in all likelihood from the time it was changed to Cape James in 1682, earlier maps may reveal.

References:

- (1) Scharf, History of Delaware, 1:84.
- (2) " " " " , 1:26 .
- (3) Judge Richard S. Rodney, copy of Chart.
- (4) A. C. Robertson, New York, representative of the London Salvage Co.
- (5) Scharf, History of Delaware, 1:26 .

LOCATION - Lewes

State Folder

Lighthouse

Submitted by --Virginia F. Cullen

Date - January 28, 1936.

Topic - Site and Ruins - Cape Henlopen Lighthouse.

LOCATION: Located three miles east of Lewes, the ruins are reached via the roadway running parallel with Lewes Beach out past the Lewes Coast Guard station. Because of the present sandy condition of this road automobiles can proceed only two-thirds of the distance to the cape, the rest of the way being more certain when undertaken on foot. The State Highway Department is planning to construct a hard-surfaced road.

A mass of granite boulders lying in the pounding surf of Delaware Bay at the foot of Cape Henlopen is all that remains of the ancient lighthouse that once surmounted the Great Dune of the cape. Built in 1764 by the British Colonial Government with funds raised by subscription and lottery, the lighthouse functioned almost continuously for 162 years and finally fell into the breakers on April 26, 1926. It was the oldest lighthouse structure south of Boston and said to be the second oldest in the United States. (A) (B)

When the lighthouse was built it was located in the midst of a pine and cedar forest about one mile from the ocean. The rapid erosion of Cape Henlopen at the rate of several yards a year so widened the point that the tower was practically hanging on the brink at the time it collapsed.

It was an octagonal structure seven stories high with walls seven feet thick at the base. (B)

For the benefit of the lighthouse two hundred acres of land around the cape were ordered to be surveyed on November 27, 1763, by John Penn, and in the following year the structure was built and the beacon installed. (A)

The original grant gave a portion of land in that section to the town of Lewes which ever since has controlled any revenues accruing from leases. (C)

SOUVENIR HUNTING

Shortly after the tower fell souvenir hunters thronged to the ruins and carried off pieces of stone and parts of the shattered beacon lens which may be seen in various homes of this community. The prismatic bits of glass from the giant lens are often placed over mantels or in window sills where they reflect the flames of home fires or the sunlight from without.

The large granite boulders, washed and polished by the grinding surf until their quartz-flecked surfaces scintillate with the blue and gold of sky and sea, are still in demand for home construction around Lewes and Rehoboth. A veritable traffic in the stones ^{was} once conducted by a few Lewes residents, who hauled the boulders at \$8. a load for anyone desiring them. Many fireplaces have been built with them, which are considered unusually striking as the stones sparkle in the firelight.

Among the local homes where these may be seen are those of Oscar Warrington, on Kings Highway; Livy Rogers, on State Street and Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, on Market Street. Ralph Rust, on the Lewes-Rehoboth Highway, has used the stones not only in the construction of a fireplace but as the outer walls of his new home. (D)

"THE SAND HILL"

* The immense sand dunes of Cape Henlopen - a white stretch of great beauty lying east of Lewes - are said to be the second fastest moving dunes in the United States, next to those in Indiana, by virtue of their rapid erosion. The Great Dune that supplies material for two sand industries in that locality, towers between 80 and 100 feet above the adjacent marshes.

A popular tradition is that a layer of ice and snow has been unearthed in the middle of summer from beneath the giant mount. (G)

The scenic view from the 80-foot dune on which stood the lighthouse is famed as one of great beauty throughout Delaware. The panorama encompasses the broad stretches of Delaware Bay, with the New Jersey coastline like a low-hung mountain range against the horizon. On the ocean side to the east lie the remains of pine forests engulfed to the treetops by the shifting sands of the past century.

From this vantage point of the dune, it is said, the "Lewestowners" watched the activities of the pirates Teach and Captain Kidd, in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, as they swooped down upon shipping off the capes. Much later, the townspeople went to the dune to watch British men-of-war before the shelling of the town in 1813. (J)

PETRIFIED FOREST (Also under S-140, S-693) (151)

The Great Dune of Cape Henlopen is a year-round rendezvous for curio seekers who have unearthed many strange and interesting specimens stamped with the early settlement of this locality as far back as the aboriginal inhabitants before the whites took possession. The dune is often referred to as the "Petrified Forest" of Cape Henlopen, the sand-submerged forests having yielded many objects that bear an uncanny resemblance to animal life. These specimens were recently displayed in Rehoboth at a "Flotsam and Jetsam" exhibit of the Village Improvement Association.

Among these relics owned by Mrs. Howard Pyle, a summer resident, are shark's teeth, petrified oysters and curious formations of coral and lava. Captain John W. Hudson, of the United States Coast Guard service, has a collection of stones from drifts of flint rock exposed on the northeast side of the Great Dune. Larger stones found within these drifts are believed to be Indian instruments for shaping war implements of the tribe, including perfect specimens of arrow heads, spear heads, tomahawks, and the like. Mrs. Wilbur S. Corkran, of Rehoboth, has a collection of water-worn pine roots of queer proportions which are used as garden ornaments. Other relics found are various assortments of quartz, slag, marine life formations, and a chunk of purple believed to be part of a ship's figurehead.

(E)

EASTER MONDAY

(Also under S-240)

A custom said to date back over two hundred years is the annual trek to the dune of Cape Henlopen on Easter Monday. Young and old persons come from all over Sussex County, though the practice originated with Lewes folk. The first pilgrimage harks back to the days even beyond the recollection of the town's oldest residents, many of whom remember their childhood journey across the marshes over treacherous roads in hired wagons, chartered hacks and other horse-drawn vehicles, the girls clutching at their sunbonnets tied securely beneath their chins to protect them from the blazing glare of the white sand. (H)

Each succeeding generation of school children have prayed for sunny weather on Easter Monday so that an early start can be made to a long day of picnicking on the sands and rolling down the steep slope of the Great Dune. The frolic is enjoyed by all sexes and ages, the custom being that each person who makes a perfect roll from top to bottom wins a colored egg.

OLD SALT WORKS

During the War of 1812 salt was made on the flats beyond Cape Henlopen lighthouse, and was sold at \$3. a bushel. Along the seashore shallow wells were dug and the water thus accumulated evaporated into crude salt works. Some of the buildings used by the salt works were swept away in a great flood which is still remembered as "Norman's Flood" by some of the old citizens of Lewes. The family of Thomas Norman, who occupied a building, was rescued through the heroic efforts of Lewes pilots. (F)

"POOR MAN'S FISHING GROUND"

This name is applied locally to the coastal area near Cape Henlopen, as this section is used by scores of fishermen who make their living peddling fish caught around the cape.

"POINT O'CAPES:"

Local designation of the Delaware Bay coast line immediately west of Cape Henlopen, (which contrary to natural assumption does not refer to the actual point).

References:

- A. Scharf - History of Delaware, p-1225, Vol. 11
- B. Newspaper files, Wilmington, Del.
- C. James T. Lank, Lewes magistrate
- D. Polk Carey, Lewes, Del.
- E. Village Improvement Association, Rehoboth Beach.
- F. Scharf - History of Delaware, p-1215, Vol. 11.
- G. Legendary
- H. Miss Susan Penelope Rodney, aged 90, Lewes, Delaware.
- J. Local Tradition.

First Draft.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

LEGAL HOLIDAYS

JANUARY

New Year's Day Jan. 1

FEBRUARY

Lincoln's Birthday February 12.

Washington's Birthday February 22.

MAY

Memorial Day May 30.

JULY

Independence Day July 4.

SEPTEMBER

Labor Day First Monday in Sept.

OCTOBER

Columbus Day Oct. 12.

NOVEMBER

Armistice Day November 11.

Thanksgiving Day Last Thursday in November.

DECEMBER

Delaware Day December 7.

Christmas Day December 25.

Note. Good Friday is Legal Holiday in Delaware, date movable.

NOTES ON NATIONAL BACKGROUND FOR
DECADE HISTORY, 1790-1800
(From Cyclopedia of Classified Dates)

1785 Exportation of cotton started, with largest shipment
(12 bales) being sent from Philadelphia to Liverpool.
The Lombardy poplar is introduced.

1786

April 24 One hundred houses burned in Boston.

1787

Dec. Creek Indians defeated at Jack's Creek.

Departure of the first American Vessel making voyage
around the world.

Dec. 7 Delaware is the first State to ratify the Federation Con-
stitution by unanimous vote. Pennsylvania is second
(Dec. 12) with a vote of 46-23.

New York: The Congress of the Confederation decides
to make Philadelphia the Capital for ten years, and
then to select a site on the Potomac.

1788 The Quakers emancipate their slaves in Philadelphia.
First Roman Catholic Church in New England built at
Boston.

Mar. 21 Seven-eighths of New Orleans destroyed by fire.

1789 The Constitution of the United States is amended to prohibit an established religion or interference with freedom in the exercise of religion.

In Virginia the General Committee of the Baptist Church adopts a resolution against slavery.

The American Museum is first published in Philadelphia by Matthew Carey---discontinued in 1792. Franklin College (Lutheran) is established by the Pennsylvania Legislature in recognition of services and virtue of German settlers.

Jan. 7 First National election held.

Apr. 6 Washington chosen president by the electors, and John Adams vice president.

Apr. 30 Washington and Adams inaugurated.

July 4 First tariff act approved.

Washington makes a tour of the Northern States.

1790 Northwestern Wars start (continue until 1795).

" June 5 The steamboat constructed by John Fitch (propelled by 12 oars) makes round trip from Philadelphia to Trenton.

Dec. Samuel Slater, an Englishman, starts the first successful American cotton factory at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

" May 31 First copyright act passed by Congress.

" Apr. 30 Congress enacts that every soldier shall have half a

- 1790 gill of rum, brandy or whiskey daily.
- " The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society petitions Congress "to devise means for removing the inconsistency of slavery from the American people." Point out that slavery is already prohibited in six States.
- " Bill introduced in Congress to tax distilled liquors.
- " May 29 Rhode Island, last of the thirteen original States, ratifies the Constitution, by vote 34-32.
- " July 16 Maryland and Virginia cede sixty square miles to create the District of Columbia.
- " Sept. 2 Seat of government moved from New York to Philadelphia.
- " Census taken, giving whole population 3,929,214, including 697,681 slaves. Philadelphia leads in population with 43,000; New York, 33,000; Boston, 18,000; and Baltimore, 13,000.
- " Aug. 1 Yellow fever starts in New York.

- 1791 Anthracite coal discovered in Pennsylvania.
- David Rittenhouse succeeds Benjamin Franklin as president of the American Philosophical Society.
- " July 4 George Buchanan makes his address on slavery.
- " Jan. 1 The National debt is \$75,463,476.
- " Feb. 25 The Bill to establish a National Bank becomes a law.
- " Mar. 3 The District of Columbia is fully organized.
- " June 7 The Bank of the United States is instituted in Philadelphia, with a capital of \$10,000,000.
- " Aug. George Hammond, the first minister from Great Britain,

is received in Philadelphia.

1791 Oct. 24 The Second Congress opens in Philadelphia.

1792 Major General Anthony Wayne appointed fifth commander of the Army.

" Apr. 2 National Mint established in Philadelphia.

Nov. 5 Washington and Adams reelected.

" Cotton Gin invented by Eli Whitney.

" Viscount Chateaubriand visits the United States.

" Congress fixes the postage rate at $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents on letters for 30 miles, the rate to increase with the distance beyond that limit.

1793 June 9 First balloon ascension in America made in Philadelphia before President Washington by Francois Blanchard.

" Sept. 18 Cornerstone laid for the Capitol at Washington by President Washington in connection with Masonic ceremonies.

" Mar. 4 Washington and Adams begin second term of office. William Cobbett, an English political writer, edits paper in Philadelphia.

" Apr. 8 Edmond C. Genet, minister of France, arrives in Charleston; fits out privateers to fight for France against English; visits Philadelphia (May 16) and presents his papers to Washington May 17; in July,

Washington requests France to recall him for his audacity in American politics.

1793 Dec. 31 Thomas Jefferson resigns as Secretary of State as a protest against the government's policy of neutrality instead of joining France against the English.

" July Yellow fever again spreads devastation in Philadelphia, killing thousands.

1794 Whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania.

" Feb. 17 A new theatre is opened on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, by Wignel.

" Jan. Edmund Randolph succeeds Thomas Jefferson as secretary of State.

" Jan. 2 Congress resolves to buy peace with Algiers.

" " 13 Two more stars added to the Federal flag.

" Mar. 27 Congress provides for a Navy.

" Apr. 19 John Jay confirmed as special envoy to England (concludes treaty Nov. 19)

" Incorporation of the Insurance Company of North America, and the Insurance Company of Pennsylvania.

" The first turnpike road is constructed by private interests, extending 62 miles and connecting Lancaster with Philadelphia.

1795 June 24 Jay Treaty ratified by Congress.

Sept. 5 David Humphries makes treaty of peace with Algiers

by which the United States pays an annual tribute of \$24,000.

1795 Oct. 27 Treaty of San Lorenzo, between the United States and Spain, setting the boundary between Louisiana and the United States and securing free navigation of the Mississippi.

" Dec. 7 Fourth Congress opens at Philadelphia.

William Henry Harrison marries Anna Symmes.

" Feb. 28 About 500 emigrants' sleighs pass through Albany on their way to the Genesee Country---the Genesee Valley being the Far West.

" Yellow fever claims 700 victims in New York.

" Exports for 1795 total \$47,000,000.

1796 Joshua Clayton inaugurated as Governor of Delaware. Many settlers emigrate to Ohio, and Cleveland is founded.

" Feb. 4 Three hundred houses burned at Charleston.

" Nov. 25 Three hundred and fifty houses burned at Savannah, with a loss of \$1,000,000.

" Sept. 17 Washington, having declined a third term, delivers his farewell address; meets both house and senate Dec. 7 for the last time as president.

" Electoral votes gives presidency to John Adams, with Thomas Jefferson as vice president.

" June Treaty with Creek Indians made at Colraine.

" July 14 Treaty with Cherokee Indians made at Holston.

- 1796 Dec. 9 T. C. Cooper first appears in America as Macbeth,
playing in Philadelphia.
- " Newburyport has a factory for printing calico.
- " The Literary Magazine and American Register, by
C. Brockden Brown, published (discontinued in 1810)
- 1797 The American Universal Magazine appears in Philadelphia.
- " Gunning Bedford inaugurated as Governor of Delaware.
- 1798 Apr. 30 Navy Department is formally created, with Benjamin
Stoddard, of Maryland, as first secretary.
- " Yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia prevents
Episcopal Convention.
- " "Hail Columbia" is written by Judge Joseph Hopkinson,
of Philadelphia.
- " Daniel Rogers is inaugurated as Governor of Delaware.
- " Jan. 5 Congress appropriates \$12,000 to pay Kosciusko.
- " Mar. Congress organizes the Mississippi Territory.
- " June 18 Congress amends naturalization laws, requiring 14
years' residence for eligibility to citizenship.
- " July 14 Congress suspends intercourse with France.
- " Yellow fever claims 3,645 victims in Philadelphia,
and 2,086 in New York.
- 1799 June 11 Richard Allen, first Negro clergyman, is ordained by

the Methodist in Philadelphia.

1799

First camp meeting in America is held at Red River, Kentucky, by the Presbyterians.

"

Dec. 14 Washington dies at Mt. Vernon after a single day's illness---universal mourning; buried Dec. 18.

Quasi-war with France---no declaration made by either country; on Feb. 1, the frigate Constellation, of 38 guns, captured in the West Indies the French frigate L'Insurgente, of 48 guns, after a one hour battle; one American killed and two wounded, while the French loss was 29 killed and 44 wounded.

Cast-iron plows are introduced.

1800

June 15 National Capital transferred to Washington.

"

Library of Congress is founded.

"

Second census, covering sixteen States, gives total of 4,306,464 whites, and 1,002,037 Negroes, of which 108,435 were free, and 893,602 were slaves. The total census showed a population increase of 35.11.

"

Feb. 1 Commodore Truxton has severe battle with the French man-of-war Vengeance, which escapes defeat by sailing away in the darkness. (The war proceeds no farther.)

"

The licentiousness of the press, attributed to adventurers from England, prompts Congress to pass the unpopular sedition laws restraining the liberty of the press.

1891 Richard Bassett inaugurated as Governor of Delaware.

1802 James Sykes inaugurated as Governor of Delaware.

" Mar. 16 West Point established by the government.

" Yellow fever reappears in Philadelphia.

1803 Apr. 30 Louisiana Purchase made, doubling the original national area---possession taken Dec. 20.

1804 Abolition societies begin to dwindle and slavery is advocated as a positive good, as the value of the cotton gin becomes more widely known.

1805 David Hall inaugurated as Governor of Delaware.

Extracts from Cyclopedia of Classified Dates, by
Charles E. Little, ^{New York, London,} Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1900,
pp. 98-113. 1454 pp.

J. F. Pote
C. W. Young
Sept. 17, 1940

Wilmington in the 1790's²³³
Contemporary Events

UNITED STATES

- 1789 April 30
George Washington is inaugurated President of the United States.
- 1789 First ten amendments (Bill of Rights) adopted.
- 1790 May 29
Rhode Island accepted the Constitution.
- 1790 The financial affairs of the country were put on a firm basis. The seat of government to be at Philadelphia for ten years, and after that permanently located on the Potomac, where land was ceded by the states of Maryland and Virginia (District of Columbia), and the city of Washington laid out.
- 1790-95 Indian war. Defeat of Harmer 1790; St Clair 1791; and victory of Wayne 1794.
- 1790 Population 3,921,326 (1st census). National debt Jan. 1, 1791, \$75,463,476.52.
- 1790 April 17
Death of Benjamin Franklin.
- 1791 August
George Hammond, minister from Great Britain, received. Vermont admitted (14th State).
- 1792 April 2
A national bank (United States bank) chartered for twenty years, and a mint, were established at Philadelphia.
- 1792 Two parties now came into prominence: the republican, afterwards democratic, led by Jefferson; and the federalist, whose leaders were Hamilton and Adams.
- 1792 Kentucky admitted (15th state). Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. Washington and Adams reelected.
- 1793 France declared war against Great Britain and sent Genet as minister to the United States. He arrived at Charleston in April, and proceeded to fit out privateers etc. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality, April 22; and the next year (1794) the neutrality act was passed. Genet appealed from the executive to the people, and, upon the demand of the government was recalled.

- 1793 Fugitive slave act, substantially a dead letter until revived in 1850.
- 1794 Whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania. It was caused by an internal revenue law of 1791, which laid an excise on domestic spirits, and was put down by an army composed of the militia of Pennsylvania and adjoining states.
- 1794 Eleventh amendment, securing the non-suability of states, proposed by congress, and declared ratified Jan. 1798.
- 1794 Peace purchased from Algiers, and from Tripoli and Tunis in the following years.
- 1794 Nov. 19
Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation (Jay's treaty) was concluded; ratification exchanged in Oct. 1795; money to carry it out voted in 1796.
- 1795 Treaty with Spain estab. southern boundary of U.S.
- 1796 Tennessee admitted (16th state).
- 1796 Sept. 18
Washington's farewell address.
- 1797 Mar. 4
John Adams, federalist, 2nd President, Thomas Jefferson, republican, Vice-President.
- 1797 Special mission to France. Attempt on part of the French to exort money (XYZ affairs). Pinckney, one of the envoys, replied: "Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute." Hostilities actually began. Provisional army raised; Washington, lieutenant-general; navy department organized 1798: Constellation captured L'Insurgente 1799; but when Bonaparte came into power more pacific intentions prevailed, and a convention was concluded 1800, Sept. 30.
- 1797 The language of the French sympathizers became so violent that the alien and sedition laws were passed. They were followed by the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798-1799, in which it was asserted that a state had a right to decide for itself how far the national authority should be considered binding.
- 1799 Dec. 14
Death of Washington.
- 1800 Nov. 22
Congress met in Washington for the first time.
Population 5, 319, 762 (2nd census).

France

- 1790 July 14
National federation in Paris; the Constitution accepted
by the king.
- 1792 Sept. 21
France declared a Republic.
- 1793 Jan. 21
Execution of Louis XVI.
- 1793-94 Reign of Terror in France.
- 1794 July 27
Fall of Robespierre.
- 1798 Aug. 1
Battle of the Nile at Aboukir (Nelson).

Great Britain

- 1784 Aug. 13
Pitt's India bill became law.
- 1796 Oct. 11
Spain declared war against England.
- 1797 Feb. 27
Bank of England stopped specie payments.

Sweden

- 1792 March
Gustavus III murdered by James of Ankarström.

Poland

- 1795 Third and last partition of Poland.

Ploetz' Manual of Universal History - Translated and enlarged by Willaim L. Tillinghast-revised and edited by Harry Elmer Barnes-New York-Houghton Mifflin Company 1925-766 pp + 88 pp.

WILMINGTON IN THE 1790's

Chronology

1786

February 2

An act for devising and establishing seals for the officers of the several counties passed by the Assembly.

1786

The State incorporated a Bank of North America.

1786

June 24

Congress given power by an Act of the Assembly, to levy duties on imports into Delaware

1786

September 11

A Commerce Convention convened at Annapolis, Md., in which Delaware was represented.

1786

James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, David Rittenhouse, and Benjamin Rush attend a meeting of scientists in the Old Wilmington Academy.

1787

February 3

John Fitch granted exclusive rights by Delaware Legislature to use steamboat invented by him.

1787

February 3

The Delaware Legislature grants "to John Fitch, esq., the sole and exclusive right and advantage of making, conducting and employing the steamboat, by him lately invented, for a limited time."

1787

An act passed for support of maimed officers and soldiers of the late war.

1787

September 17

Richard Bassett, Gunning Bedford, Jr., Jacob Broom, John Dickinson, and George Read, Delaware delegates sign the Constitution of the United States.

1787

Oliver Evans granted exclusive rights by Legislature to manufacture and sell steam-carriages invented by him.

1787

November 10

The House of Assembly passes an act granting Oliver Evans, for a term of years, the sole and exclusive right of making and selling within the state a steam-carriage, of his own invention, capable of carrying heavy burdens, to be propelled by the agency of steam and the pressure of the atmosphere, without the aid of animal force.

1787

December 7

Delaware ratifies the U. S. Constitution, the first State to do so, on the same day the Convention assembled.

1788

June 21

The Constitution becomes effective by the ratification of nine states.

October 24

George Read and Richard Bassett were elected as the first United States Senators from Delaware.

1789

February 3

An act was supplemented to the act preventing the exportation of Slaves from Delaware.

February 3

Medical Society of Delaware is incorporated.

February 4

Presidential Electors vote first time for President.

1789

March 4

The United States Constitution goes into force as the law of the land.

April 30

George Washington took oath of office as the first President of the United States.

1790

Population of State (U. S. Census) 59,096.

July 30

The Federal Gazette carries the following advertisement:
"The STEAMBOAT sets out from Arch street ferry on Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, for Chester, to return the same day. And on Thursday following, at seven o'clock, for Wilmington and Christeen Bridge."

August 5

John Fitch's steamboat makes scheduled trip from Philadelphia to Wilmington and Christeen Bridge.

1791

January 27

Sussex county residents petitions the Assembly to change the location of the county seat to a more central part of the county.

January 29

The State ceded to the United States the lighthouse at the entrance of Delaware Bay.

Heirs of Penn sue through Thomas McKean for quit rents and proprietary rights.

1791

Robert Coram, Wilmington schoolmaster, publishes a plan for the General establishment of schools throughout the United States.

Outbreak of revolution in Santo Domingo brings many French refugees to Wilmington.

October 29

The Assembly designates Georgetown as the new county seat of Sussex County. Robert Coram,

November 4

Captain Robert Kirkwood and other Delawareans were killed in battle with the Indians near Cincinnati.

1792

June 12

The Assembly adopts the second State Constitution, framed by a convention which met at New Castle. It was put in operation without having been submitted to the people.

October

William Cobbett, later a radical writer and reformer, arrives in Wilmington from England. Cobbett taught in two Wilmington schools.

The Legislature met at Duck Creek Cross Roads, (Smyrna) and at that time thought of making it the capital of the State.

1793

Board of Health is established in Wilmington, and works effectively during the yellow fever epidemic of 1798.

1793

Louis Philippe, the banished Duke of Orleans, is among the French refugees in Wilmington and becomes school master. (He was declared King of the French August 9, 1830.)

January 13

Joshua Clayton takes office as first Governor of the State of Delaware. All previous executives were called Presidents.

1795

February 9

The Assembly charters the Bank of Delaware in Wilmington. (This was the first bank in Delaware.)

First cotton factory opened in Old Academy, Wilmington, by Jacob Broom.

1795-1805

Hezekiah Niles (later editor of the famous Niles' Register) is an early Wilmington printer, twice town clerk and twice assistant burgess. (Niles died in Wilmington, April 2, 1839.)

1796

Legislature creates a public school fund of all money from marriage and tavern licenses.

February 9

An Act to prevent swine running at large in the Village of Frederica, on "Jone-cake-creek", is passed.

1797

Lewis Case⁶, later U. S. presidential candidate, teaches school in Wilmington.

May 12

Thomas Jefferson, Vice President of the United States, arrives in Wilmington and stays overnight at Patrick O'Flynn's Tavern on the southeast corner of Market and Third Streets.

1798 May 25

His Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war DeBraak, Captain James Drew, sinks off Lewes, with the loss of forty lives and a cargo of gold popularly estimated at \$10,000,000.

June 18

The "Alien and Sedition Laws," passed by Congress.

1799

An act is passed by the Assembly to allow "free black persons and free mulattoes" to give testimony in criminal cases.

Assembly passed a resolution disapproving Virginia's attitude on the laws.

1800

The custom house is moved from New Castle to Wilmington.

1800
Population - 64,273.

1802
June
Eleuthere Irenee du Pont de Nemours buys a tract of land on the Brandywine and begins the manufacture of gunpowder.

1803 *Jan. 10*
Vice President Aaron Burr visits Wilmington, and stays for 3 days at the Sign of the Ship Tavern.

1803
The English began to search American vessels.

1803
January 18
John Bowers is authorized to set apart for public use a part of his land at Mulberry Point or Bowers' Beach and to erect a toll gate on the road leading thereto.

1803 April

Willard Hall, of Massachusetts, arrives in Delaware with letters of introduction from Harrison Gray Otis to James A. Bayard and Caesar A. Rodney. (He became a noted Judge and "Father of Education" in Delaware.)

May

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company organized.

1804

Oliver Evans, a Delawarean invented a steam dredging machine.

January 23

The Assembly incorporates the Wilmington Spring Water Company.

1805 July 25

The first Methodist camp-meeting on the Delmarva Peninsula is held in a grove three miles south of Smyrna, and is attended by thousands from Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

1806 January 16

The name of Duck-creek-cross-roads is changed to Smyrna.

January 28

Grog-town or Lewis'-cross-roads is changed to Kenton by legislative act.

February 5

Robert Montgomery Bird, distinguished author and dramatist, is born at New Castle.

1806

("Paper Blockade") British close all European ports.

November 21

Napoleon retaliates by declaring the British Isles blockaded.

J. Sweeney
mch 4 '37

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CALENDAR OF ANNUAL EVENTS FOR STATE GUIDE

Only events of general interest listed; for descriptions consult index. Many opening dates vary with the years, and are placed in the week in which they usually occur. The abbreviation "n f d" signifies event occurs during the month but has no fixed date.

Jan.	1	Sussex County	Old Christmas
	n f d	Wilmington	State Swimming and Diving Championship.
	n f d	Wilmington	Delaware Camera Club's Annual Exhibition.
Feb.	n f d	Wilmington	Dollar Day (of semiannual cheap sales)
	n f d	Wilmington	Polish Day
Mar.	17	State	St. Patrick's Day
	n f d	Wilmington	Spring Electrical Show
Mar. or Apr.		Wilmington	Easter Sunrise Service
	"	Cape Henlopen	Easter Monday Pilgrimage to Cape Henlopen
Apr.	3rd wk	_____	State Skeet Shooting Tournament
	n f d	State	Arbor and Bird Day
	n f d	Wilmington	Charity Ball
May	3	_____	Polish Constitution Day
	30	Wilmington	Memorial Day Parade
	30	Wilmington	Pontifical Requiem Field Mass
	last Sun.	Glasgow	Pencader Presbyterian Church Anniversary
	3rd wk	Yorklyn	State Trapshooting Tournament
	n f d	Dover	A Day With the Storied Houses and Gardens of Old Dover
	n f d	Wilmington	Art Week
	n f d	Wilmington	Music Week

May	n f d	Wilmington	May Festival
	n f d	Newark	May Festival
	n f d	Wilmington	Wilmington Horse Show
	n f d	New Castle	A Day in Old New Castle
	n f d	Wilmington	Beaux Arts Ball
	n f d	Wilmington	Flower Show
	n f d	Wilmington	Wilmington Day (of semiannual cheap sales)
	n f d	Wilmington	Women's Golf Tournament
May or June	Trin.Sun.	Wilmington	Holy Trinity (Old Swedes') Church Anniversary
	n f d	"Longwood Gardens," Pa.	Savoy Opera Company
	n f d	Wilmington	Exhibition of School Art
	n f d	St. Georges	Horse Show of St. Georges Hunt Club
	n f d	Wilmington	Horse Show of Pine Tree Hunt Club
	n f d	Indian River	St. George's Chapel
June	1st Sun.	Odessa	Old Drawyers Church Anniversary
	3rd Sun.	Middleton	St. Anne's Church Anniversary
	last wk	Wilmington	Model Yacht Regatta
	n f d	Wilmington	St. Anthony of Padua Day
	n f d	Wilmington	Art Exhibition
	n f d	Wilmington	Public Park Single Tennis Championship
	n f d	Wilmington	State Lawn Tennis Championship
	n f d	Elsmere	Cinder Lane Horse Show and Gymkhana
	n f d	Glasgow	Specialty Show of the Eastern Beagle Club
	n f d	Wilmington	Wilmington Country Club Invitation Golf Tournaments for men and women.
	n f d	Wilmington	Wilmington Country Club Four-ball Golf Play
	n f d	State	Red Cross Swimming and Diving
July	4	Arden	Arden Town Fair
	last wk	Wilmington	Model Yacht Regatta

July	last wk	Harrington	Kent and Sussex Fair
	n f d	Wilmington	State Clay Court Single Tennis Championship
	n f d	Wilmington	State Public Park Junior Tennis Championships
	n f d	Wilmington	Junior State Tennis Open Championship
	n f d	Rehoboth	Art Exhibition
	n f d	Rehoboth	Flower Show
Aug.	2d Thur.	Bowers Beach	Big Thursday (gen.get-together)
	last Sun.	Wilmington	Big Quarterly (colored people's get-together)
	2d wk	Frankford	Antioch Colored (peoples) camp
	last wk	Wilmington	Model Yacht Regatta
	n f d	Dover	Kent...
	n f d	Wilmington	New Castle v . .
	n f d	Lewes	...
	n f d	Augustine Beach	Farmers' Day
	n f d	Yorklyn	T.Clarence Marshall Annual Trapshooting Tournament
	n f d	Wilmington	Dollar Day(of semi-annual cheap sales)
Sept.	7	Lewes	Delaware Breakwater Swimming Contest
	17	State	U. S. Constitution Day
	last Sun	Frederica	Barratt's Chapel Anniversary
	1st wk	Wilmington	Model Yacht Regatta (Championship)
	last wk	Wilmington	All-DuPont Sports Tournament
	last wk	Farnhurst	Delaware Pistol, Revolver, and Small Bore Rifle Championships.
	n f d	Wilmington	Art Exhibition
	n f d	Farnhurst	Delaware Tidewater Pistol, Revolver, and Small Bore Rifle Championships.

Sept.	n f d	Wilmington	German Day
	n f d	Wilmington	Fairfield Farm Horse Show
	n f d	Wilmington	Fall Meet of Pine Tree Hunt Club
	n f d	Wilmington	Dahlia Show
	n f d	Wilmington	Radio and Electric Show
Oct.	11	Wilmington	Kazimierz Pulaski Day
	31		Hallowe'en
	n f d	DuPont estate Kennett Pike and Montchanin Road, New Castle Co.	Dog Show of the Wilmington Kennel Club.
	n f d	Wilmington	Asbury Church Anniversary
	n f d	Wilmington	Art Exhibition
	n f d	Wilmington	Wilmington Day (of semannual cheap sales.)
Nov.	last Thur	Oak Orchard	Pow-wow of the Nanticoke Indian Association
	last wk	Wilmington	Automobile Show
	n f d	Wilmington	Bachelors' Ball
	n f d	_____	Art Exhibition(of Howard Pyle art)
Nov.or Dec.		Wilmington	Christmas Shop(sale sponsored by Womans' Club of Trinity Church)
Dec.	7	State	Delaware Day
	n f d	Wilmington	Holiday(Benefit) Ball
	n f d	Wilmington	Civic Observance of Christmas.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

GENERAL

MARCH

Movable.

APRIL

In April about April 10th. by
Governor's Proc.Following Easter. For St. Francis
Hospital, Wil.

MAY

Movable -University of Delaware
Women's College.3 days in 1st 2 weeks. Peoples'
Settlement, Wil.

May 3.

Movable (one day) Wilmington.

First to second Sunday in May.

2nd Sunday in May.

Movable.

Saturday of Art Week, Costume Ball.

Last week in May for three weeks.

At Rehoboth. Convention. Last
week in May or first in June.

Movable in May.

~~Wilmington~~ 3rd
2nd or 3rd Sat. in May. At New Castle.

1st and 2nd Sat. in May. at Dover.

JUNE

Wil. Society of Fine Arts, Library
Bldg. Last two weeks in June, Sept.
Oct.

✓ Electric Show

✓ Arbor and Bird Day

✓ Charity Ball

✓ May Festival

✓ May Festival

✓ Polish Constitution Day

✓ Flower Market

✓ Wil. Music Week

Mother's Day

✓ Del. Art Week

✓ Beaux Arts Ball

✓ School Art Exhibit
Wilmington* Del. Federation of
Women's Clubs

✓ Iris Show

✓ Day in Old New Castle

✓ Old Dover Day

Art Exhibit -Howard Pyle

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

GENERAL

JUNE

- | | |
|---|--|
| Wil. Boy Scout Camp Rodney
On Chesapeake Bay | Eight weeks beginning last week in June. |
| Family Society Camp
Wilmington. | Last Friday in June to last Fri. in Aug. |
| Flag Day | June 14. |

JULY

- | | |
|--|--|
| Arden Town Fair | July 4. |
| ✓ Kent-Sussex Fair | Tuesday of last week in July thru Sat. |
| Girls' Scout Camp,
Camp Brandywine and Rockford
Park. | July-August. |
| State Volunteer Firemens'
Meeting and Parade | July or September. Place varies. |
| Legion Carnival
(Lawrence Roberts Post,
A.L. Bugle & Drum Corp.) | 10 days in July |
| Veterans of Foreign Wars'
Encampment | July - Place varies. |
| Y.W. C. A.
Camp Otonka, Oak Orchard,
Del. | July 10th to last of Oct. |

AUGUST

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ✓ Big Thursday | 2nd Thursday. Bowers Beach. |
| State Convention American
Legion | Last of Aug. or first of Sept. |
| ✓ Dollar Day. Wilmington | In August on Mon. Shopping Day. |

SEPTEMBER

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Constitution Day | September 17. |
| Del. Bankers' Convention | First Thurs. after Labor Day. Rehoboth. |

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

LEGAL HOLIDAYS

JANUARY

New Year's Day

Jan. 1

FEBRUARY

Lincoln's Birthday

February 12.

Washington's Birthday

February 22.

APRIL-MAY

Good Friday.

Movable.

MAY

Memorial Day

May 30.

JULY

Independence Day

July 4.

SEPTEMBER

Labor Day

First Monday in Sept.

OCTOBER

Columbus Day

October 12.

NOVEMBER

Armistice Day

November 11.

Thanksgiving Day

Last Thursday in November.

General Election Day

1st. Tuesday after 1st. Mon. Biennial.

DECEMBER

Delaware Day

December 7.

Christmas Day

December 25.

Note. Good Friday is Legal Holiday in Delaware, date movable.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

JANUARY

✓ Old Christmas

January 6. In Sussex County.

FEBRUARY

Candlemas

February 2.

MARCH

St. Patrick's Day

March 17.

✓ Easter

Movable.

Ascension Thursday

40 days after Easter. (Masonic observance)
(Knights Templar)

✓ Easter Monday

Monday after Easter - Egg Rolling, Lewes,
Del.

✓ Rogation Sunday

5th Mon. after Easter. St. Georges Chapel,
Indian River.

MAY

✓ Field Mass

May 30. Cathedral Cemetery, Wilmington.

✓ Pencader Presbyterian
Church, Glasgow, Del.

Last Sunday in May. Anniversary.

Feast of Weeks, Jewish

May or June - Movable.

✓ Old Swedes Church
Anniversary

Trinity Sunday.

JUNE

✓ Old St. Anne's P. E.
Middletown, Del.

3rd Sunday in June. Anniversary.

✓ Old Drawyers Presbyterian
Near Odessa, Del.

First Sunday in June. Anniversary

✓ St. Anthony's Day

On Sunday nearest June 13. Italian.

Corpus Christi

Movable. May or June.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS
RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

JULY

Feast of Our Lady of Mount
Carmel.

July 16. Italian. (Sun.following date)

AUGUST

Camp James (E.of Laurel)

First week in Aug.,incl. 2 Sundays.

Camp Delmarva (N.of Laurel)

Second week in Aug.incl. 2 Sundays.

Brandywine Summit Camp
(Wilmington conference)

First Sun.in August,continues 3 Sun.

✓ Big Quarterly (Negro)

Last Sunday in August. Wilmington.

SEPTEMBER

✓ Barratt's Chapel

Sunday of last week. Anniversary.
Near Frederica.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER

Jewish Holidays

Movable.

OCTOBER

Asbury M. E. Church
Wilmington.

October 18. Anniversary on nearest Sun.

GENERAL

FEBRUARY

✓ Dollar Day, Wilmington

In February on Wednesday. Shopping Day.

✓ Tadeus Kosciusko Day

February 12. Polish Falcons - Wil.

St. Valentine's Day

February 14.

RECREATION

MAY

- ✓ St. Georges Spring Horse Show May or early June, St. Georges, Del.
- Univ. of Del. Interscholastic Meet. In May.
- ✓ Wil. Horse Show In May. (At Meadows-on-the-Brandywine, Estate of Norman P. Rood, 3 days).
- ✓ Women's Golf Tournament One week. Latter part of May. Wil. Country Club.

JUNE

- Opening of Bass Season June 25.
- ✓ Women's Invitation Golf Tournament - Wil. Country Club. In June. One week.
- ✓ State Public Park Tennis Tournament In June. One week - Wilmington.
- du Pont Country Club, Club Championship In June. At du Pont Country Club.
- ✓ Wil. Country Club Invitation Tournament for Mitchell Trophy (men) In June.
- ✓ Del. State Lawn Tennis Championship Two weeks in June. At Wil. Country Club.
- Eastern Beagle Club Meet First Sun. in June. J. Wirt Willis, Estate near Glasgow, Del.
- State-wide Red Cross Swimming and Life Saving Championships Latter part of June for 2 weeks.
- Lewes Yacht Races Every Sun. at 2 p.m. June to Labor Day for Henlopen Trophy.

JULY

- 36 Hole ^d Medal Play July 4. and Memorial Day. Wil. Country Club.
- ✓ Del. Clay Courts Tennis Championship One week in July. At duPont Country Club.
- Rock Manor Golf Championship Last of July. At Rock Manor Links. (Qualifying rounds in June.)

First Draft.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

RECREATION

JULY

Del. Clay Courts Tennis
Championship.

One week in July. At duPont Country Club.

Rock Manor Golf
Championship

Last of July. At Rock Manor Links.
(Qualifying rounds in June)

Junior Championship Golf
(Boys and Girls)

In July.

AUGUST

T. Clarence Marshall
Tournament

Aug. 11-15 at Yorklyn, Del.

SEPTEMBER

Opening of Squirrel
Season

September 15.

All duPont Sports

2 days last week in Sept. duPont Country Club.

Wil. Rifle and Pistol Club
Championship of Del.

Last week end in Sept.

Model Yacht Championship

First week in Sept.
(Trials, last week in June, July and August.
Price's Run Pool. Wilmington.

Del. Breakwater Swimming
Contest at Lewes, Del.

Labor Day.

Turkey Trap Shooting,

Labor Day, and all holidays to year end.
At Lewes Beach.

OCTOBER

Animal Dog Show

One day session. Kennel Club of Wil.

Tidewater Rifle & Pistol
Championship

Four days. Farnhurst (Marksmen's Club)
Farnhurst Range.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

RECREATION

NOVEMBER

Opening of Rabbit and
Quail Season

November 15.

Wil. High School vs.
Chester High Football

In November.

Wil. High School vs.
P. S. duPont High School (Wil)

In November.

Football

Salesianum (Wil) vs. N. E.
Catholic High School (Phila.)

In Oct.-Nov.

Football

Seaford vs Laurel High School

Oct.-Nov.

Football

Dover vs. Caesar Rodney School

Thanksgiving

Football

Univ. of Del. vs. Washington

College, Chestertown, Md.

In November

Football.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE
MATERIALS RECEIVED BY THE
LABORATORY ON JANUARY 15, 1961.
THE MATERIALS WERE RECEIVED FROM
THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:
1. THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS WERE
RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING
SOURCES:
2. THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS WERE
RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING
SOURCES:
3. THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS WERE
RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING
SOURCES:
4. THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS WERE
RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING
SOURCES:
5. THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS WERE
RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING
SOURCES:

11/1/1765

The Stamp Act Congress, at New York, having drawn up petitions and memorials to the King, and Parliament adopted a Declaration of Rights- 9 colonies represented. The Stamp Act went into force, Nov. 1, 1765.

11/30
12/3/1767

In the issue of the Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser appeared the first of twelve successive weekly Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the inhabitants of the British Colonies. John Dickinson was the writer of the letters.

6/1/1774

The Boston Port Bill went into operation, closing the Harbor against commerce; the day was observed in many parts with fasting and mourning, business having been suspended.

8/22/1774

Caesar Rodney, Thomas McKean and George Read were appointed delegates to the Continental Congress.

9/5/1774

The First Constitutional Congress and Second Colonial Congress met in Carpenter's Hall at Philadelphia.- 11 colonies represented. John Dickinson of Kent County Delaware was one of the Pennsylvania delegates.

11/4/1774

Congress by its committee, makes a Declaration of Rights.

265

T1
95
R
105

C3/15/1775

Having received reports from the delegates to the Continental Congress, the Assembly approved the proceedings of the Congress. The next day the same delegates were reappointed.

T1
95

C3/29/1775

Delaware delegates to the Continental Congress were instructed by the Assembly how to vote on questions of Independence from England.

A
81

4/19/1775

At Lexington, Mass., the first battle of the War for American Independence was fought. This is the political birth of the United States. Word reached Delaware April 26.

A
81

5/10/1775

The Second Continental Congress met ^{at} Philadelphia - 13 colonies represented.

T1
115

3/20/1775

Officers were appointed for two regiments of the New Castle County Militia.

A
80

6/17/1775

Continental Congress elected George Washington commander in chief of the American army, he accepts the appointment, refusing all compensation. (June 15?)

Q
223

6/20/1775

A meeting was held at Broad Creek for the purpose of forming a fourth county in Delaware. The attempt failed.

- Q 224 7/8/1775 The Delaware delegates in Congress joined in signing a petition, to the King of England.
- Q 225 9/11/16 1775 The Council of Safety organized the militia into nine battalions.
- A 81 11/4/1775 The Continental Congress directs that there should be issued daily to each soldier a pint of milk and a quart of spruce beer or cider.
- A 81 11/29/1775 Congress first seeks admission into the family of nations by appointing Franklin, Jay, and three others, a committee to confer with friends of the colonies in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere."
- GG1 197 12/31/1775 Major John McPherson of Delaware was killed in the Battle of Quebec.
- A 82 1/1/1776 The Union glaf is first unfurled in the camp at Cambridge, Mass.
- CC1 266 1/19/1776 John Haslet was elected Colonel of the Delaware Regiment.
- T1 118 ~~3/17/1776 The British man-of-war "Roebuck," appeared in the Delaware Bay.~~
- R 58 5/8&5/9/1776 The "Roebuck" and Liverpool, two British frigates engaged in battle with Colonial Row Gallies opposite the mouth of the Christiana Creek.

5/15/1776

58 Congress calls upon the States to provide independent government and totally suppress every kind of authority under the Crown.

6/3/1776

FI Congress calls for 10,000 men to form a "Flying Camp."

6/7/1776

9 Congress changes its demands, and asks for independence instead of constitutional liberties.

6/12/1776

9 Thomas McKean appointed on a committee to draft a form of confederation for the Colonies.

6/14/1776

W Resolution of Congress relative to the formation of a government in each of the colonies was unanimously approved by the Delaware Assembly. The next day it proceeded to provide such a government for Delaware.

6/28/1776

The draft of The Declaration of Independence was presented to Congress.

7/1/1776

Indecisive voted on the resolution for Independence of the Colonies.

7/2/1776

Delegates of all the colonies adopt the resolution of Independence except New York, whose delegates have not been instructed to take such an important step. John Adams predicted the "2nd day of July" would be long celebrated.

- 3 7/4/1776 The resolutions of reasons for adopting the Declaration
5 of Independence was passed. The Declaration of Independence
6 was adopted by the delegates of thirteen colonies at two
o'clock in the afternoon. News of the same reached Dover
the next day.

- 0 7/19/1776 Resolution passed by Congress specifying July 4th as the
"Birth of the Nation."

- 5 7/20/1776 First Delaware Regiment was ordered to Philadelphia.

- 2 7/27/1776 The Assembly issued a call for a State Convention to
draft a form of government for the State.

- 5 8/27/1776 The delegates to the Convention assembled at New Castle.

- 5 9/9/1776 The Colonies are first called the United States of
America by Congress.

- 1 9/11/1776 The Bill of Rights was adopted by the Convention at
pendix New Castle.

- 8 9/16/1776 Congress calls for 88 battalions to serve during the
war. Delaware's quota was one battalion of 600 men or 800 men.

- 9/21/1776 A constitution or System of Government was proclaimed
by The Delaware State

- 9/26/1776 George Read reports that Delaware's quota for the Flying Camp had been raised.
- 10/25/1776 First election for Assembly under the Constitution.
- 10/28/1776 The first State Legislature convened at New Castle, Geo. Read was elected speaker. Some of the Delaware Regiment were in the Battle of Chatterton Hill at White Plains
- 11/7/1776 A council of Safety was appointed by the Legislature.
- 11/30/1776 First Company of the Third Regiment under Captain John Patton was mustered in.
- 12/1/1776 Second Company of the Third Regiment under Captain Robert Kirkwood was mustered in.
- 12/28/1776 Delaware troops in the siege of Trenton.
- ~~12/31/1776 The Flying camp was mustered out.~~
- 1/3/1777 Delaware troops aid in taking Princeton, N.J. Col. John Haslet was killed in battle
- 1/6/1777 The second session of the Legislature convened at New Castle
- 1/17/1777 The Legislatue adopted a design for the Great Seal of The Delaware State.
- 2/12/1777 John McKinley was elected first President of the State for a term of three years.

- DD
75 2/18/1777 The Legislature adopted a resolution agreeing to pay the members of the Militia who served in the Continental Army a bounty of six dollars.
- DD
71 2/22/1777 Capt. Ralph Walker was appointed Fort Major at Fort Christina.
- FP2
698 2/22/1777 The Delaware Legislature revoked the Will and Devises of William Penn, deceased.
- AK
166 4/1/1777 The last six companies of the Third Regiment under Captain David Hall were mustered in.
- DD
22 5/12/1777 The ?Seat of the Government of Delaware was changed from New Castle to Dover.
- DD
35 66/1/1777 The legislature adjourned until October.
- DD
30 7/30/1777 The British fleet entered Delaware Bay
- ME3
194 8/27/1777 The British General William Howe issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Delaware and Eastern Shore of Maryland.
- DD
31 9/3/1777 The Battle of Cooches Bridge, though little more than a skirmish, was the first battle of the Revolutionary War, fought on Delaware Soil.

- 9/11/1777 The Battle of Brandywine - Major General Lafayette 20 years of age, was wounded.
- 9/11/1777 President John McKinley was captured at his home in Wilmington just after the Battle of Brandywine.
- 9/18/1777 The Continental Congress removed from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Penn., where it met on Sept. 27 and immediately adjourned to New York.
- 10/1/1777 The Militia prevented the holding of an election in Sussex County.
- 10/4/1777 Delaware troops engaged in the battle of Germantown, near Philadelphia. Colonel Hall was severely wounded.
- 10/20/1777 The State Legislature met at Dover for the first time.
- 10/29/1777 The Legislature passed a resolution to raise six hundred militia for defense of the State.
- 12/19/1777 General Smallwood was placed in command of the Delaware Regiment, and stationed at Wilmington for the winter.
- 3/31/1778 Caesar Rodney was elected President of Delaware.

Q
247 April 1778 General Smallwood suppressed an insurrection of Tories
at Jordan's Island, about ten miles from Dover.

48 5/7/1778 News was received of the armed alliance between France
and the United States.

GG2
122 5/18/1778 Washington detached LaFayette with about 2100 troops
Q
248 across the Schuylkill. Some of these troops were from
Delaware. The next day Lafayettes forces engaged in the
battle at Barren Hill

A
8 6/18/1778 The British began the evacuation of Philadelphia.
B3
19

05 6/26/1778 The Delaware Assembly provided for pardoning certain
citizens who had aided the enemy.

Q
48 9/27/1778 Delaware troops were assigned to the winter camp at
Middlebrook, N.J.

DD
385 2/1/1779 The Delaware Assembly ratified the Articles of Confed-
eration. It also authorized General Washington to quarter
Pulaski's cavalry within the State
19
P2
45

Q
19 7/19/1779 Captain McLane's company engaged in battle at Paulus
Hook, N.J. (now Jersey City.)

- DD
62 10/30/1779 The Assembly placed an embargo on exportation of wheat, flour, corn and other food supplies.
- DD
77 11/29/1779 The Assembly convened at Wilmington.
- DD
11 12/26/1779 The Assembly on Sunday provided for raising \$1,360,000. between Feb.1 and Oct.1, 1780.
- 3
XV 4/16/1780 The Southern expedition under Major-General Baron DeKalb left Morristown, N.J.
- 3 4/16/1780 Delaware troops start for the South.
- 6 8/16/1780 Delaware troops in battle near Camden, S.C.
- 55 8/19/1780 The Army re-organized at Charlotte, N.C.
- 11/1/1780 The Assembly provided for paying the officers who were captured on August 16, last two months pay in specie.
- 12/2/1780 General Green relieves General Gates and takes command of the Southern Army.
- 1/17/1781 Delaware troops engaged in the Battle of Cowpens, S.C.
- 2 2/10/1781 The Assembly provided for filling up the Army.
- 3/1/1781 Congress ratifies the Articles of Confederation.

- 3/15/1781 Delaware troops in the Battle at Guilford Court House
Greensborough, N.C.
- 4/25/1781 Delaware troops in the Battle of Hobkerks Hill near
Camden, S.C.
- 5/28/1781 Delaware troops arrived during the siege of Ninety-Six.
- 9/8/1781 Delaware troops in battle at Eutaw Springs, S.C.
- 10/19/1781 Surrender of Cornwallis to George Washington at Yorktown,
Va.
- 11/5/1781 John Dickinson was elected President of Delaware
- 1/30/1782 Legislature provides for taking first census of the
State
- 11/16/1782 Delaware troops in the South began their return march.
- 3/17/1783 Delaware troops arrived at Christina Bridge.
- 7/4/1783 Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati formed at
Wilmington.
- 9/3/1783 Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the
United States was signed.

- 1/14/1784 Treaty of Peace ratified by Congress.
- 6/26/1784 The Assembly passed an Act providing for the raising of the remaining portions of its quota of the public debt \$24,042.
- 2/5/1785 The Assembly calls in all bills of Credit
- 2/5/1785 An Act was passed providing support of maimed officers and soldiers of the late war.
- 6/4/1785 An Act was considered to suppress public marts and fairs.
- 2/2/1786 An Act for devising and establishing seals for the officers of the several counties passed by the Assembly.
- In 1786 The State incorporated A Bank of North America.
- 6/24/1786 Congress given power by an Act of the Assembly, to levy duties on imports into Delaware.
- 9/11/1786 A Commerce Convention convened at Annapolis, Md., in which Delaware was represented.
- 2/21/1787 John Dickinson submitted a report of the Annapolis Convention to Congress.
- 5/14/1787 A convention for revising the Articles of Confederation convened at Philadelphia.

- 9/17/1787 A new Constitution for the United States was agreed upon by the Convention.
- 12/7/1787 Delaware ratifies the ^{U.S.} Constitution being the first State to do so.
- 6/21/1788 The Constitution becomes effective by the ratification of nine states.
- 10/24/1788 George Read and Richard Bassett were elected as the first United States Senators from Delaware.
- 2/4/1789 Presidential Electors vote first time for President.
- 2/3/1789 An Act was supplemented to the act preventing the exportation of Slaves from Delaware.
- 3/4/1789 The United States Constitution goes into force as the law of the land.
- 4/30/1789 George Washington took oath of office as the first President of the United States.
- 1/29/1791 The State ceded to the United States the lighthouse at the entrance of Delaware Bay.
- 9/8/1791 The Assembly called a new Constitutional Convention.
- 10/29/1791 The Assembly designates Georgetown as the new county seat of Sussex County.

- 11/4/1791 Captain Robert Kirkwood and other Delawareans were killed in battle with the Indians near Cincinnati.
- 11/29/1791 The Convention to consider a new Constitution convened at Dover.
- 6/12/1792 The Constitution signed by the members of the Convention.
- 1792 The Legislature met at Duck Creek Cross Roads, (Smyrna) and at that time thought of making it the capital of the State.
- 1/18⁴/1793 Joshua Clayton takes office as first Governor of the State of Delaware.
- 2/9/1796 The Bank of Delaware incorporated. Also first public school law enacted.
- 6/18/1798 A residence of fourteen years, required by Congress to become a citizen.
- 2/1/1799 Assembly passed a resolution disapproving Virginias attitude on the laws.
- 1803 The English begin to search American vessels.
- 1804 Oliver Evans, a Delawarean invented a steam dredging machine.

- 5/16/1806 ("Paper Blockade") British close all European ports.
- 11/21/1806 Napoleon retaliates by declaring the British Isles blockaded.
- ~~12/22/1807 The second embargo Act was passed by Congress.~~
- 6/22/1807 The American ship "Chesapeake" battles the British man-of-war, "Leopard."
- 7/2/1807 Delaware asked to raise 814 militiamen.
- 12/22/1807 The second Embargo Act was passed by Congress.
- 1809 Assembly considers establishing a penitentiary for the State.
- 2/3/1809 Embargo Act repealed by Congress to take effect March 4th.
- 3/15/1809 The Non-Intercourse Act passed by Congress.
- 1/19/1809 The Assembly asks Congress to erect forts in Delaware
- 1/23/1809 The Assembly offers to cede to the United States all sites selected for forts.

5/16/1811 Engagement between the American ship "President" and
the British ship "Little Belt,"

1/26/1811 The Assembly exempts from military service manufact-
urers and their employees.

6/1/1812 President Madison recommends to Congress a
Declaration of War with Great Britain.

6/18/1812 President Madison signs the Declaration of War with
Great Britain.

8/14/1812 British ship "Mary Ann" captured by American
privateer, "Paul Jones."

8/19/1812 The American frigate "Constitution" captured the
British frigate "Guerriere,"

10/18/1812 The American ship "Wasp" in battle with the
British sloop, "Frolic"

12/26/1812 The British Council ordered a blockade of the
Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

3/14/1813 British vessels blockade the Delaware River.

3/16/1813 Commodore Beresford sends note to the Magistrate
of Lewes demanding food.

- 4/6/1813 Commodore Beresford attacked Lewes.
- 4/12/1813 Gov. Haslet called out the State Militia.
- 5/13/1813 The first detachment of volunteers from Philadelphia arrive in Delaware.
- 5/17/1813 Camp established at Staunton.
- 6/2/1813 Camp established at Shellpot Hill.
- 7/12/1813 Camp established at Oak Hill, west of Wilmington.
- 7/28/1813 The soldiers reached Philadelphia after breaking up their camp at Oak Hill.
- 7/29/1813 The Delaware flotilla in skirmish with British sloops "Martin" and "Junon".
- 8/11/1813 Dr. James Tilton, of Wilmington was appointed Physician General of the armies of the United States.
- 9/23/1813 News received of Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
September 10, 1813
- 12/27/1813 A public meeting in Wilmington to protest the high cost of living.

- 6/20/1814 The British frigate "Nieman" anchored off the Delaware Capes.
- 9/11/1814 McDonough" victory on Lake Champlain.
- 12/24/1814 Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent. James A. Bayard, of Delaware was on the Peace Commission.
- June 1815 Work was in progress on the fortification of Pea Patch Island.
- 2/18/1815 The Peace Treaty was ratified by Congress.
- 12/25/1817 A turn-pike in Delaware was completed at a cost of \$39,549.97
- 1/19/1820 A.
Caesar Rodney addressed the people in regards to Congress prohibiting the extension of slavery.
- 1821 Assembly passed an Act to establish Delaware College at Newark.
- 1821 Assembly passed an Act levying Transit Duties
- 1822 Judge Willard Hall recommended improvements in the public school system.
- Nov. 1822 Six men and two women arrested, in Wilmington, as counterfeiters.

1822

The Legislature had a decided Republican majority, for the first time.

1/27/1823

Cassar Augustus Rodney appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Buenos Aires.

2/5/1823

Assembly voted \$25,000. of the school fund be invested in stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

1/17/1823

Farmer's Bank designated as depository for School Funds.

10/6/1824

General Lafayette visited Wilmington, and attended the wedding of Charles I duPont and Dorcas Montgomery VanDyke at New Castle.

1835

General Lafayette again visited Wilmington and the battle ground at Chadd's Ford, where he was wounded in 1777.

1828

The National Republican Party was formed.

4/18/1829

Louis McLane was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain.

2/12/1829

First acceptable free school law of Delaware was enacted.

- 10/17/1829 The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal opened for traffic
- 1831 An attempt was made to abolish imprisonment for debt.
- 1831 The first railroad in Delaware, New Castle and Frenchtown, was completed.
- 8/8/1831 Louis McLane was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Jackson
- 11/8/1831 Delegates met in convention at Dover to reframe the State Constitution.
- 12/2/1831 The new Constitution was adopted.
- 7/10/1832 The first steam train in Delaware was operated on the New Castle and Frenchtown R.R.
- 5/29/1833 Louis McLane was removed as Secretary of the Treasury and appointed Secretary of State of the United States.
- 3/3/1834 Senator John M. Clayton presented a petition to Congress for restoration of the Bank of the United States.
- 5/8/1834 The inaugural ceremonies of Delaware College at Newark.

- Y
6 1834 The Whig Party was organized.
- P8
55 2/11/1835 A Lottery was authorized to raise money for State
and school purposes.
- 8 1840 The Treasurer reported the State entirely free from
debt, and \$19,222.34 in the treasury.
- 8 10/20/1840 Daniel Webster addressed a Whig meeting in
Wilmington.
- 3
1
5 2/22/1841 The Delaware Assembly adopts a resolution condemn-
ing Congress for failure to recharter the banks of the
District of Columbia.
- 0 3/11/1841 Charles Dickens, the English novelist, ¹vists Wilmington
- B
6 Jan. 1843 The frist State educational convention in Delaware is
held at Dover.
- U
7 1/22/1845 The Assembly protested the admission of Texas to the
Union.
- 5 Feb. 1845 John B. Gough lectures on temperance in Wilmington,
- 61 5/11/1846 President Polk tells Congress war exists by the act of
Mexico.

- 5/13/1846 The President called for 50,000 volunteers.
Delaware's quota was 390.
- 4/8/1847 The Delaware Regiment starts for Mexico.
- 1/15/1848 Ownership of Pea Patch Island and boundary line
settled by arbitration.
- 2/2/1848 Treaty of Peace agreed upon between Mexico and
the United States.
- 7/4/1848 Peace with Mexico was proclaimed.
- 3/7/1849 President Taylor appoints John M. Clayton as
Secretary of State of the United States.
- 4/19/1850 The Bulwer-Clayton Treaty signed.
- 7/22/1850 John M. Clayton left the cabinet by resignation.
- 1850 A Temperance party was organized in Delaware.
- 5/12/1851 President Millard Fillmore and Cabinet visit
Wilmington.
- 3/5/1851 The Assembly prohibits free negroes from coming
into the State.

- 12/7/1852 Delegates assembled in convention at Dover to
reframe the constitution of the State.
- 4/30/1853 The Amended State Constitution is agreed upon by
the Convention. It was later rejected.
- 1853 The American "Know Nothing" Party was organized.
- 1854 The American Party wins in the State
- 1855 The Delaware Railroad Co. connecting with the
New Castle and Frenchtown Road was opened between New
Castle and Wilmington.
- 1856 Threats of seceding from the Union were made by some
States during this campaign because of agitation to abolish
slavery.
- 1858 The "Peoples" Party was organized in Delaware
- 7/16/1859 Delaware Democrats declare for non-intervention by
Congress for or against slavery in any state or territory.
- 1/3/1861 Hon. Henry Dickinson from Mississippi addresses the
Assembly and invites Delaware to secede from the Union.
- 11/6/1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the
United States.

- 1/2/1861 Governor Burton addresses the Assembly, and tells of secession movement among the Southern States.
- 2/4/1861 Delaware was represented in a Peace Conference at Washington, D.C.
- 3/4/1861 Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States.
- 4/12/1861 Fort Sumter was fired on by the Confederates.
- 4/14/1861 President Lincoln calls for 75,000 men. Delaware's quota was 750.
- 4/23/1861 Governor Burton issued a proclamation, calling for the enlistment of volunteers.
- 4/30/1861 Company C. of the Delaware Blues left Wilmington, and were mustered in May 7.
- 5/11/1861 Henry A. duPont commissioned Major General of Delaware troops.
- 5/23/1861 Governor Burton in response to the President's call for 300,000 men, recommended the continuation of enlisting volunteers for the Army.

AH
57

24 6/27/1861

A Peace Convention was held at Dover and resolved for a peaceable recognition of the confederacy.

AK
85

9/17/1861

The Second Delaware Regiment of Infantry left Camp Brandywine for Cambridge, Md.

65

10/20/1861

The First Delaware Regiment left for Camp Hamilton.

ALQ
41

Nov.1861

President Lincoln confers with Representative Fisher of Delaware, in regard to paying owners to free their slaves.

Q
46

8/5/1862

The Government calls for 300,000 men; Delaware to furnish 2,290. A draft was ordered, but not needed in Delaware.

Q
47

9/17/1862

Two Confederate spies were arrested in Wilmington. The same day the Second Delaware Regiment was in battle at Antietam, Md.

A
15

9/22/1862

President Lincoln issued his proclamation of Emancipation to take effect Jan.1,1863.

Q
47

11/10/1862

The Fourth Delaware Regiment left Wilmington for the seat of war.

Q
47

12/20/1862

Captain Niels battery of artillery left Wilmington for Washington.

AM
155

12/22/1862

Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware offers resolutions in the Senate to investigate the interference by armed men at the election in Delaware on Nov.4.

AB
56

1/8/1863

The Legislature passed a resolution to investigate the report of the Governor, relative to the use of troops at the polls in the preceeding November election.

AB
28

91

2/13/1863

The Assembly adopted the Joint Resolutions on Federal Relations.

A
21

3/3/1863

Congress passed an Act to draft men for the Army.

51

7/1/1863

Governor Cannon issues a call to defend the State against the advance of the Confederates.

Q
52

7/3/1863

General Schenck issued a proclamation establishing martial law in Delaware. The same day Delaware troops helped to defeat General Lee in the Battle of Gettysburg.

K
73

8/12/1863

A draft ordered to take place at Smyrna to raise 1,636 men, the quota for Delaware.

AH
337

QQ

224 11/17/1863

The Democrats decided not to vote in the election to be held on the 19th., to elect a successor to William Temple, Representative in Congress, who died in office ^{May} ~~March~~ 28, 1863.

- Q
354 12/18/1863 The iron-clad oath"resolution was introduced in Senate.
- Q
355 1/26/1864 Senator Bayard took the oath of loyalty.
- AF
680 1/29/1864 Hon. James Ashton Bayard resigned as United States Senator in Congress.
- Q
356 7/18/1864 The President issued a call for 500,000 men. Delaware to furnish 2,445.
- UU
127 8/3/1864 The Assembly by resolution requested the Governor to give information relative to the enlistment of negroes.
- Q
356 8/12/1864 The Legislature appropriated \$250,000. for bounties for enlistments.
- UU
128 8/9/1864 The Governor replied giving the order of the War Department of the United States.
- UU
149 8/12/1864 The Legislature provided for a bounty of \$200.
155 for each white person who voluntarily enlists.
PP
482
- AK
279 12/19/1864 The President called for 300,000 men, Delaware to provide 935.
- A
243 1/31/1865 Congress adopted the XIII Amendment to the Constitution.

UU
13
21

2/8/1865

Governor Cannon submitted the proposed amendment to the Legislature recommending its ratification.

UU
14
28

2/8/1865

The Legislature refused to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment

AK
79
T1
14

2/20/1865

A draft was held in Kent and Sussex Counties.

3/1/1865

Governor Cannon died in office.

AK
79

3/25/1865

A draft was held in New Castle County.

A
46

4/9/1865

General Lee of the Confederate Army surrendered to the Union Forces at Appomattox Va., thus ending the Civil War.

A
247

4/14/1865

President Lincoln was assassinated.

1866

The Assembly refused to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.

NN
80

12/23/1867

A convention met at Dover, they appointed a committee to draft a general school code.

AK
293

Sept. 1868

A convention of white citizens was held in Wilmington to advocate suffrage for colored citizens.

UU
411
419

3/18/1869

The Assembly refused to ratify the Fifteenth amendment.

- QQ
 224 Nov.1869 A Women's Suffrage Convention was held in
 Wilmington,
- QQ
 24 2/14/1870 The colored people, in Wilmington celebrate
 the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.
- AK
 295 8/24/1870 The Democratic party declared in favor of a white
 man's party.
- AI
 3 May 1872 A controversy over the rights of New Jersey
 citizens to fish in the Delaware River within the twelve
 mile radius from New Castle.
- P14
 119 4/3/1873 An act was proposed for the amendment to the
 State Constitution to empower the Legislature to enact
 a General Incorporation Law. The Amendment was ratified
 January 28, 1875.
- TU
 09 1/30/1873 The Legislature appointed commissioners to meet
 with New Jersey Commissioners and settle the dispute over
 fishing in the Delaware River within the twelve mile
 radius. Their report was made July 2, 1874.
- U
 52 3/25/1875 The Legislature passed a new school law.
- K
 1 1876 Delaware was represented at the Centennial Exposi-
 tion in Philadelphia.

- YY
18 1878 The Greenback or Independent Party was organized.
- AK
305 1880 Hon. Thomas F. Bayard was placed in nomination for President of the United States.
- TI
289 1881 The County Seat of New Castle County was moved from New Castle to Wilmington and a Court House built at Market and Tenth Streets, now Rodney Square.
- UU
60
- PP16
332 4/8/1881 The Assembly passed laws for free elections and regulating ballots.
- to 335
- AF
680 3/7/1885 Hon. Thos. F. Bayard became Secretary of State under Grover Cleveland. He served until March 6, 1889.
- AO
137
- Q
393 1886 The Temperance Reform Party held a convention in Delaware.
- UU
19 1/4/1887 Governor Stockley urged upon the Legislature the necessity of some remedy for the great evil in the use of intoxicating liquors.
- JJ
45 9/8/1888 Pennock Pusey, having been appointed by the Delaware Historical Society to represent them at the Swedish celebration at The Minneapolis exposition, and finding he could not arrange matters so as to attend appointed Major Geo. Q. White as substitute.

- 1/6/1891 Governor Benjamin T. Biggs in his message to the Legislature called attention to the fact that much legislation had been of a private nature, and condemned it.
- 1/11/1893 The Legislature passed an Act to submit to the people at the General Election the question of calling a convention to amend the Constitution of the State.
- 3/31/1893 The New York Tribune announced the appointment of Thomas F. Bayard as the first Ambassador to Great Britain.
- 12/1/1896 A convention convened at Dover to reframe the State Constitution.
- 6/4/1897 The Convention agreed on a Constitution.
- 6/10/1897 The Constitution became effective.
- 4/25/1898 War was declared against Spain by the United States.
- 4/26/1898 The First Delaware Regiment was ordered to camp.
- 4/21/1898 The Assembly enacted a capitation tax law, revised a school tax law, and passed a general election law.
- 5/12/1898
- 6/1/1898
- 4/21/1898 Governor Tunnell requested of the Assembly an appropriation, for training and paying expenses of the National Guard.
- Aug. 1898 The Delaware troops were ordered to Porto Rico, but the order was revoked,

- UU
1347 3/13/1899 The New Castle County Work House was established.
- PP22
524 2/12/1901 The Legislature ratified the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
- AF
469 1901-1902 Delaware had no Senator in Congress.
- Ti
249
AF 3/2/1903 J. Frank Allee was elected Senator for the term expiring March 4, 1907, and L. Heisler Ball was elected Senator for the term expiring March 4, 1905.
- PP23
21 1905 The General Assembly consented to the purchase by the United States of two tracts of land in Red Lion Hundred for military purposes.
- UU
527 3/20/1905 The Legislature ratified a compact of a joint commission for jurisdiction over the Delaware River within the twelve mile limit from New Castle.
- PP23
458 3/20/1905 The use of the pillory was abolished.
- AF
926 6/13/1906 Henry A. duPont was elected United States Senator by special session of the Legislature.
- PP24
15 1906 The Constitution was amended to abolish the payment of one dollar to register in an election.
- AK
334 11/6/1906 The Advisory Initiative and Referendum at the General Election was carried by a vote of 17248 for, and

2,162 against.

P24
22 4/9/1907 The Legislature enacted a law requiring the Constitution of the State to be taught and explained in the public schools, of the State

K
35 11/5/1907 By election the sale of alcoholic liquors was prohibited in Kent and Sussex Counties.

P25
14 3/26/1909 The Legislature provided for a Collateral Inheritance and Succession Tax.

U
18 3/18/1909 The Legislature gave to the United States the title to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

U
17 3/30/1911 The Legislature enacted a law to regulate the undertaking business and provided for a Board of Examiners.

TY
1 1912 The Progressive Party was organized.

PP27
500 3/19/1913 The Legislature amended the charter of Delaware College to provide for a Women's Division.

PP27
71 3/21/1913 The Legislature provided for the erecting of a monument to Delaware Soldiers at Valley Forge.

PP27
346 3/14/1913 The Legislature provided for the codification of the Laws of Delaware.

- AM
6 7/25/1916 The Delaware National Guard was sent to Deming,
New Mexico. They returned February 8,1917. were mustered
out by Feb.15,1917.
- PP29
763 4/2/1917 The Delaware Workmens' Compensation Law was
&
734 enacted. The Mothers' Pension Commission was created by the
Assembly.
- AM
5 3/25/1917 The First Battalion of the National Guards was
recalled to service.
- C27
537 4/2/1917 President Wilson asked Congress to declare war
against Germany. This is commonly known as the World War.
- G12
10675-4/6/1917 Congress declared war between the United States
and the Imperial German Government.
- PP30
23 3/26/1918 The Assembly ratified the XVIII (Prohibition)
Amendment.
- AN
6 8/29/1918 The first Delaware Troops embark from Hoboken,N.J.
AK
345 for the battle field in France.
- AK
345 9/7/1918 The Delaware Troops landed at Brest,France.
- C27
513 11/11/1918 An Armistice was signed,thus ending the World War.
B
743

D22

843

1/16/1919

The Eighteenth Amendment to the United States
Constitution became legal.

PP30

352

4/14/1919

The Legislature enacted a new Free School Code
and provided for a State Board of Charities.

Steven J. Leech
September 20, 1939

MILITIA AND NAVY

CURRENT FILE

299

Coast Guard and Lightships

Lewes Coast Guard Station. On Breakwater Harbor, 2 miles southwest of north tip of Cape Henlopen, Post Office, Lewes, Delaware.

United States Coast Guard Register

Lewes Coast Guard Station situated within the sheltering curve of Cape Henlopen, and guarding the mouth of the Delaware Bay, the entrance to the strategic ports of Philadelphia, Trenton, and Wilmington, where millions of dollars in commerce passes yearly in ocean going vessels hailing from every seaport on the globe.

Seventeen men comprise the crew of the Lewes Station. They include the keeper or officer in charge, Chief Boatswain Harry N. Derrickson -- five rated men, all boatswain's mates, four motor machinist's mates, and eleven surfmen.

Sunday Star - Wilmington. May 1, 1938.

Six stations are maintained along the seacoast: Lewes, Henlopen, Rehoboth Beach, and Fenwick Island. All are in constant touch with their base at Point Lookout, under the command of Lt. Dick Burke.

United States Coast Guard Register

"Two of the lower bay (Delaware) stations are notable in the history of lighthouse engineering. Brandywine Shoals is a dangerous and very shoal area lying near the center of Delaware Bay, eight miles from the entrance. A lightship was placed here in 1823. A lighthouse was first built on Brandywine in 1827, but was soon demolished by the sea."

Lighthouses and Lightships of the United States.
George R. Putnam, chapter V, p. 83.

Fourteen-Foot Bank lies above Brandywine Shoals, about in the center of Delaware Bay, and was marked for years by a lightship. This vessel was often forced from her station by the heavy ice of the Delaware River. In 1887 the first lighthouse in the United States built on a submarine foundation, with a caisson sunk in the sand bottom by the pneumatic process, was completed on Fourteen-Foot Bank.

George R. Putnam: Chapter V, p. 85.

From off Delaware Bay to Chesapeake Bay there are five light-vessels stationed, all well offshore, being from seven to sixteen miles out, and known as Northeast End, Five Fathom Bank, Fenwick Island Shoal, Winter Quarter Shoal, and Cape Charles.

Geore R. Putnam: Chapter V, p. 86.

In the bay (Delaware) there are five substantial lighthouses built on caisson foundations close to the edge of the channel at dangerous shoals, and indicating by white and red sectors in the lights the limits of channel and shoals; these all stand in the water in depths of from seven to twenty-four feet. Above this for a distance of fifty miles to Philadelphia there is an unusual series of powerful range lights, so that vessels are guided by two lights in line for every stretch of this winding waterway; there are also either gas buoys or adjacent lights at nearly every turn from one course to another. Some of the rear range lights are as much as three miles from the water, and furnish a rather novel sight standing in a farming district.

Lighthouses and Lightships - George R. Putnam. — ?

Cape Henlopen Lighthouse

"From the hand lamp, which burned whale oil, then lard oil, and finally coal oil, the beacon grew to several lamps with reflectors, then to an Argand lamp, and at last to the system that was in use when the Lighthouse Service decided the old light was doomed, and dismantled it."

New York Times. March 21, 1926. Magazine Section 15

"On the 5th of September 1762, a patent for 200 acres of land was granted by the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania to the Board of Wardens, for the purpose of erecting a lighthouse on Cape Henlopen. In the course of the ensuing year, the material for the building was purchased, but it was not begun until the year 1765. In the year 1766, and 1767, it was completed and lighted, and in those years, and the succeeding years."

Hazard's Register

"Cape Henlopen Light, Delaware, Destroyed, South from the extremity of Cape, south side of entrance to Delaware Bay, on top of sand dune which was fifty feet high. Built by Colony of Pennsylvania 1767 from funds raised by lottery; octagonal granite tower 82 feet high, on same design as Sandy Hook Lighthouse. Damaged by British 1777, rebuilt 1784, granite ashlar. Undermined and destroyed by the sea 1926, after almost continuous struggle for 159 years, against shifting sand dunes, and later encroaching the sea, the original site is said to have been a mile from the sea."

Sentinel of the Coast - George R. Putnam.

"In the bay (Delaware) there are five substantial light-houses built on caisson foundations close to the edge of the channel at dangerous shoals, and indicating by red and white sectors in the lights the limits of channel and shoals; these all stand in the water in depths of from seven to twenty-four feet. Above this for a distance of nearly fifty miles to Philadelphia there is an unusual series of powerful range lights, so that vessels are guided by two lights in line for every stretch of this winding waterway; there are also either gas buoys or adjacent lights at nearly every turn from one course to another. Some of the rear range lights are as much as three miles from the water, and furnish a rather novel sight standing in a farming district."

Lighthouses and Lightships. George R. Putnam.

Overfalls Lightship

"Five miles offshore from the Henlopen Lighthouse is the "Overfalls Lightship" marking the entrance to the Delaware Bay. Strongly moored, this intrepid little vessel rides the waves day after day to direct sea traffic. It is fully equipped with fog whistle, bells, lights, and warning signals, and although in constant danger from being rammed by passing ships, there have been surprisingly few accidents. The men who man the ship are prisoners for months at a time."

Sunday Star. Wilmington. Feb. 18, 1934.

The United States Lighthouse Depot
(Edgemoor)

The U. S. Lighthouse Depot on a wharf at the river shore, is the supply and repair base for all lighthouses, lightships, and buoys in the area of the Delaware River and Bay and along the Delaware Seacoast to the Maryland Line. The large wharf is usually covered with great steel buoys brought here for reconditioning; barnacles and rust are removed and bright red paint is applied to the nun buoys, black paint to the can buoys. Bells, horns, whistles, and lights are repaired and replaced. The warehouse contains all sorts of equipment, from expensive prism lenses of cut glass, for lighthouses, to soap and towels for lighthouse crews.

The Delaware Guide. Delaware Federal Writers Project.

Fort Christina

"In the meantime every man had been busily at work on the new fort. It was built on a cape about two miles from the mouth of the Christina Creek where nature provided a wharf of stone. It was surrounded by marshy ground on the northwest side where it could be approached by a narrow strip of land, and it was particularly well situated for defense against the Indians. On the south side the river and the ships could be moored within a few steps of the wall, where a bridge was built for the convenience of passengers and freight. The fort was built in the form of a square with sharp arrow-like corners, three of which were mounted with artillery. It was built with palisades and earth and was considered to be strong enough to withstand the attack of a very large number of Indians. Since it was two miles from the bank of the Delaware, it could not close that river, and it seems that Minuit selected this spot so as to avoid a collision with the Dutch as much as possible until the colony was strong enough to assert its authority.

"About May 10th the ramparts were completed and a short time later the fort was entirely ready. Guns were now taken from the 'Kalmar Nyckel' and mounted on the wall. The Swedish flag was raised on the flag pole and with the report of cannon, the fort was called Christina. Two houses were erected inside the fortress, one of which was probably used for a magazine to store the merchandise in; the other for a dwelling house. They were built of logs, probably unhewn, and the dwellings had loop-holes and probably two or more windows.

MILITIA AND NAVY

"The roof was gabled and most likely covered with small timbers split in two. A fire place and an oven were built in a corner of bricks carried over on the ships. Rough benches, chairs and tables were probably constructed from rough timber. It is also likely that beds of some sort were made and we may suppose that the bedroom and dining room were the same. The situation of this fort was described in 1645 by Hudde: 'This fort lies about a half a mile (Dutch equal to two and a half miles in English) in the creek and is nearly encircled by a marsh, except on the northwest side where it can be approached by land. At its southwest side it touches the Kill; but although it is actually in a pretty good order yet it might be made 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. This is the fort constructed by the Swedes under the command of Peter Minuit in the year 1638.'" (Archives of Pennsylvania, Second Series V, 110).

Bevan: History of Delaware Past and Present.

Fort Union

"Fort 'Union,' for the defense of Wilmington, was erected in March, 1813, by the gratuitous labor of the town and vicinity. James A. Bayard with his own hands assisted in its construction. The fort, says an old chronicler, commanded the Christiana against any force that might come up the stream. An artillery company was formed at David Brinton's tavern, at Fourth and Market Streets, on Wednesday evening, March 19, 1813, 'for the defense of the borough.' The arsenal of Wilmington, then situated out of the borough limits, in what is now Washington Street above Eighth, was the place of rendezvous

for the military companies. Thomas Robinson, major-general of the State militia, on March 27th, four American gunboats arrived at New Castle for the 'protection of the river craft.' On April 12, for the first time, the steamship 'Delaware' made a trip to Philadelphia, and returned the same day."

Scharf: History of Delaware, Vol. I, p. 287 (note)

"A fort was built at 'The Rocks,' occupying about the site of old Fort Christiana, and near the spot where the monument has recently been erected to mark the first landing place of the Swedes. It was called Fort Union, and in its construction the populace took much interest. The fort commanded the entrance of the Christiana Creek, and in the event of an invasion by the British was expected to serve to a great advantage."

Conrad: History of Delaware.

Fort Casimir

"Four miles below the mouth of the Minquas was a point of land reaching into the Delaware known as Sand Hoeck and commanding a good view up and down the river, here Stuyvesant built Fort Casimir, which though long since washed away, is thought to have stood between Harmony and Chestnut streets below Front in the present town of New Castle. The erection of a Dutch fort so near the Swedish stronghold at Christina brought the rivalry between the two nationalities to a crisis, and the bloodless conquest of the Dutch in 1665 of the Swedish fort and possession resulted.

Conrad: History of the State of Delaware (Vol. II, p. 507)

"The Dutch fort at Casimir (New Castle), was taken May 31, 1654, by the Swedes under Governor Risingh, and renamed Fort Trinity, and held until 1655, when it was retaken by the Dutch under Governor Stuyvesant, to whom also two weeks later, the Swedish fort at Christina surrendered, and the Swedish power in America was gone forever.

Conrad: History of Delaware, Vol. II, p. 507, p.756.

Fort Oplandt

"When the expedition reached the Delaware cannot be determined exactly but probably the sea passage took about three months. The new settlers passed Cape Cornelius (Henlopen) and then entered a deep creek which was called Hoornkill known at the present time as Whorekill or Lewes Creek. A strategical location was selected and a palisaded building was put up on the site, which was called Fort Oplandt. The settlement itself was made within the limits of the land purchase already given and it was called the Valley of Swans, in Dutch, 'Zwanendal.'"

Bevan: History of Delaware Past and Present.

Fort Trinity (Fort Casimir)

On May 20, the emigrants gazed on the ruins of Fort Elfsborg, and on the 21st day they anchored off Fort Casimir, seized the place, hoisted the Swedish flag, and called it Trinity Fort, in honor of Trinity Sunday the day it was captured.

Conrad: History of Delaware.

Delaware Forts

Fort du Pont

"Fort du Pont is the headquarters of the harbor defenses of the Delaware River and Bay, and the only regularly garrisoned fort in this area. Other fortifications under its authority are Fort Delaware and Fort Saulsbury, where detachments are posted. The 270 acre reservation of Fort du Pont, fronting the Delaware River, comprises a parade ground, officers' quarters, a hospital, a large brick and frame building.

Delaware: A Guide to The First State

Fort du Pont

Historical -- Situated in New Castle County, in Red Lion Hundred, on the Delaware River opposite Pea Patch Island. Area: 321.6 acres more or less.

Named Fort du Pont by General Orders, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General Office 1899 in honor of Rear Admiral Samuel F. du Pont, United States Navy.

Original reservation of 62.5 acres acquired in 1871 by purchase and in 1904, 95.52 acres acquired. Remainder acquired accretion.

du Pont, Samuel F.

American Naval Officer; born Bergen Point, New Jersey, 27 September, 1803; died Philadelphia 23 June, 1865. He was the third son of Victor Marie du Pont de Nemours.

Government Documents - War Department - (Military Reservations - Delaware) Washington August 23, 1937.

OK

Fort. Saulsbury --

Historical - Situated in Sussex County, in Cedar Creek Hundred, near the mouth of Cedar Creek, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Area: 162.104 acres, more or less.

Named Fort Saulsbury by General Orders. No. 130, War Department, 1917, in honor of Honorable Willard Saulsbury, Attorney General of Delaware, United States Senator, and Chancellor of the State of Delaware.

Original reservation of 151.12 acres acquired in 1917 by purchase. In 1918, 10 acres acquired by condemnation.

By Executive Order of August 12, 1935 under the provisions of section 4 of the Air Commerce Act of 1926, the airspace over the reservation was reserved and set aside for governmental purposes as an airspace reservation within which civil aircraft, for reasons of public safety, are forbidden to be operated except by special permission of the War Department.

Fort Delaware --

Historical - Situated in New Castle County. On Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River, near Delaware City, about 12 miles south of Wilmington. Area: 178 acres, more or less.

Named Fort Delaware by General Orders, Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters of the Army 1833.

Original reservation ceded to the United States by the act passed May 23, 1813. Set out below under Jurisdiction.

Certain individuals having claimed title to the island under grants from the State of New Jersey, the question was submitted to arbitration and, on January 15, 1848, title was found by the arbitrator to be in the United States. Case of Pea Patch Island, 30 Federal. Case 1123, Case No. 18311. See also New Jersey v. Delaware, 291 United States 361. Deeds from the claimants to the United States which had been held in escrow pending the determination of the arbitration were thereupon delivered to the United States.

Jurisdiction. - Exclusive jurisdiction was by the following act passed May 27, 1813. (Laws of Delaware. 1813 - 1819, p. 13.):

An Act ceding to the United States of America the jurisdiction which this State has over the Pea-patch on certain conditions therein mentioned.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That all right, title, and claim which this State has to the jurisdiction and soil of the island in the Delaware, commonly called the Pea-patch, be and the same is hereby ceded to the United States of America, for the purpose of erecting forts, batteries, and fortifications, for the protection of the River Delaware and the adjacent country; upon the conditions nevertheless, that the said forts, batteries,

fortifications shall be erected and kept up at the expense of the United States, and also that all process, civil and criminal, issuing under the authority of this State may be executed and served within the place, the jurisdiction of which is hereby ceded as aforesaid, in the same manner as if no such cession had been made.

Easements, etc. - None.

Metes and bounds. - This reservation comprises the following described land: The whole of Pea Patch Island above low water line (A. G. 600.93 (4-15-36))

New Castle National Guard Target Range (near New Castle.)

Historical -- Situated in New Castle County, in New Castle Hundred on the Delaware River, about nine miles from Wilmington, area 224.49 acres; more or less.

Named New Castle National Guard Target Range by General Orders, No. 7 War Department 1936.

Original reservation acquired in 1908, by purchase, subject to certain agreement between Kensey Johns and David W. Gemmill dated February 4, 1851 and recorded February 4, 1851, in Record F, Vol. 50, page 180, Records of New Castle County, as to the construction and maintenance of a certain mud bank, sluice, sluice race and drain, the maintenance of ditches and fences and the possession of and right to occupy certain marsh and meadow land, and also subject to the easement and rights granted and reserved in certain deeds, one from David W. Gemmill and wife to Edward Edwards.

Government Documents -- War Department (Military Reservations-Delaware, Washington, August 23, 1937.)

The Delaware National Guard Camp. Bethany Beach, Del.

The National Guard Camp (encampment during August), having a group of frame buildings on very low ground, is a summer training headquarters for the National Guards units of Delaware and neighboring states. The establishment includes barracks, hangers, a flying field, and a parade ground. The Delaware Guard is an anti-aircraft unit whose practice by day and night attracts hundreds of visitors. By night the sky is illuminated by brilliant searchlight beams trying to pick up "enemy" aircraft planes towing targets for the artillery. Balloons are sent up by the dozens to be smashed by streaming red incendiary bullets from machine guns. There is the annual Governor's Day when the Governor and his staff review the troops at dress parade. The camp is usually given the name of the Governor currently in office.

Delaware: A Guide to the First State.

The Old Arsenal (New Castle)

Was erected in 1809 on the Green facing Market Street, between Delaware and Harmony Streets by the United States Government when the threat of war with England became serious. It was used in 1813 by Brig. Gen. John Stockton, and in 1831 lodged the garrison from Fort Delaware while the burned fort was being rebuilt. The fort was then in charge of Major Pierce, brother of Franklin Pierce who became President of the United States in 1853. The arsenal was again used in 1846 at the outbreak of the Mexican War.

Delaware: A Guide to the First State.

File No.230

LOCATION - - Delaware

Submitted by G. Ashworth Burslem

Date - February 28, 1936.

THE LOWBER CLOCK

This is an old eight day clock in the possession of the descendants of Michael Lober that is worthy of notice, even though not made in Delaware. It is probably the oldest clock in Kent County, and is still keeping good time. It has a walnut case, with brass works and a brass face. It was brought to this country wither by Michael or Peter Lober from Amsterdam. From Peter the clock descended to his son William, and then to William's only child, Catherine, who married Thomas Cooper, and from Catherine Cooper the clock went to her daughter Letitia, who married John Gruwell. It is now owned by John C. Gruwell. The names of the successive owners are written on the inside of the clock. It bears no date, but its history has been handed down by Catherine Cooper, who learned it from her grandfather, Peter Cooper.

H& B. Papers
Vol 3
Old. Del. Clockmakers.

File No.230

LOCATION - - Delaware

Submitted by G. Ashworth Burslem,

Date - February 27, 1936.

State
2/18/36

THE BEARD CLOCK

See Recog. Beard, Duncan

There are four clocks in Kent County over one hundred and fifty years old that are still in service. Scattered throughout the country are ten more of these clocks. Those in Kent County are owned by L. J. Niles, H. E. Culbreth, The National Bank of Smyrna, and Miss Mary Spruance of Smyrna.

These clocks were made by Duncan Beard who lived two miles south of Cantwell's Bridge on the road to Blackbird. Coming from Scotland in 1767, Duncan Beard bought an acre of land and built a house and a shop. Traditions speak of him as a skilled worker in metals and maker of clocks which earned the reputation of being exact and perfect time keepers.

The faces of the clocks were usually of brass and ornamented and gave the days of the month and the changes of the moon. That they were fine pieces of workmanship is attested by those that are still rendering service.

When the colonies declared their independence and began preparations for war, Duncan Beard made a proposal to make gun locks for twenty-two shillings and six pence each. The proposal was accepted by a committee appointed by a convention held at New Castle, August 27, 1776, for the purpose of adopting a constitution for this State.

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WILMINGTON, Del. - Temperatures and Precipitation

Temperatures in degrees Farenheit.

	Mean Minimum Temp.	Mean Maximum Temp.	Normal Temp. Range Between	Precipitation IN Inches
Jan.	26.24	42.23	6.8 and 59.0	3.14"
Feb.	25.33	42.92	8.5 " 58.5	2.57"
March	31.53	51.10	15.4 " 70.6	3.33"
April	39.46	63.17	28.5 " 79.0	3.57"
May	50.82	72.63	39.1 " 87.0	3.47"
June	60.40	80.94	47.2 " 92.1	4.06"
July	65.49	85.42	53.4 " 94.8	4.56"
Aug.	63.50	82.83	52.8 " 91.9	5.41"
Sept.	58.67	77.75	43.2 " 89.5	4.05"
Oct.	45.85	65.44	31.4 " 79.8	3.46"
Nov.	38.02	54.24	18.6 " 70.3	3.54"
Dec.	27.59	42.81	10.5 " 59.6	2.50"
YEARLY Total Precipitation (Average)				43.66"

Wm. H. Forbes
September 23, 1940

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Encyclopaedia File
Cities and Towns
Wilmington

THE EARLY NOON DAY SERVICES IN WILMINGTON

In these days when it is a problem to fill the churches on Sunday morning, not to mention keeping them open in the evening, the response at the noonday services during Lent is encouraging..

These services were instituted by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a nation-wide organization of men within the Protestant Episcopal Church, for men only, that they might leave their office, or work bench, for half an hour's service, without any thought of how they looked. If women attended St. Andrews, where the local services were held, they sat in the gallery. In the early years, the services were slimly attended. The Rev. Floyd Tomkins, of Philadelphia was the favorite preacher, drawing about a hundred persons, which is small compared to today's attendance. The services last thirty minutes, time being given to two hymns, a short prayer service, and the sermon.

In a spirit of broadmindedness, the Rev. Philip Cook, when he took up his duties here as Bishop, instituted the inter-denominational series of services, in which Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians have a part. An added interest was shown, and the congregations increased to between eight and nine hundred. The Rev. Floyd Tomkins, Rev. Robert Norwood, Rev. Andrew Mutch, and Bishop McDowell were among the favorite preachers.

Women began to come in such numbers, filling a portion of the church before the people would arrive from their places of work, that many of the late comers would have to stand. It was

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an inspiring sight to see men and women, ^{many} never missing a service, sacrificing part of their lunch period, and maybe the lunch itself, to attend these services.

The collections taken at these services go as honorarium to the visiting preacher, except for a small portion retained to pay the expenses of the committee having the meetings in charge. Plans are laid for the next Lenten services months in advance, dates being arranged with preachers wanted, many of whom have engagements to preach at noonday services in other cities.

Today other denominations have adopted the idea, noonday meetings being held, during Lent, at Grace Methodist Church, as well at St. Andrew's.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

FORMATION OF THE DELAWARE SAFETY COUNCIL

One hot summer day in the late summer of 1919 seven representatives of local industrial concerns met in the office of Lewis A. DeBlois in the duPont Building. Those present were, besides Mr. DeBlois:

Carlton T. Bridgham, representing the New Castle Leather Co.
 William C. Corey, representing the Delaware Leather Co.
 Irving Warner, representing the Charles Warner Co.
 E. Ross Farra, representing The American Car & Foundry Co.
 A. P. VanGelder
 E. J. Riederer

As a result of this conference it was decided to form the Delaware Safety Council. Mr. DeBlois accepted the responsibility of President. Mr. Bridgham was elected Treasurer, and a Mr. Read was named Secretary.

The Council was formed primarily to foster industrial safety, and the result of this meeting was the inauguration of a Safety Campaign among the employees of the local plants, and the initial meeting was arranged to be held at the plant of the New Castle Leather Co. on September 9, 1919. It was the first meeting of this kind ever held in the City, and was very largely attended. The enthusiasm expressed at this meeting resulted in the establishment of a series of lectures and meetings to last throughout the winter.

Some twelve or fifteen meetings were held culminating in a large banquet meeting held in the cafeteria of the New Castle Leather Co. at 11th & Poplar Sts. on May 20, 1920. Over two hundred people were present. Mr. DeBlois presided and made the speech of the evening. Eighty-six diplomas were presented to that many individuals who had completed the course. The next annual meeting was held in the same place during April of 1921.

Shortly after the organization of the Council, Mr. DeBlois conferred with Mr. Irénée duPont, who suggested that the Council could be of immense value to the citizens of Wilmington by sponsoring a campaign for public safety on the streets.

The support of Supt. Black of the Police Department was early secured; and the late Sergeant Devennish was detailed by the Superintendent to paint white safety lines at the crossings of dangerous streets provided that the Safety Council would supply the paint, which we did. This was the first time that such safety lanes had ever been marked on Wilmington streets.

Mr. William C. Corey took the message of safety into the schools, and personally addressed the scholars in all of the then existing schools; but it was a long time after this before the school safety patrols were established. The next publicity move was by posting small red signs reading "Cross Crossings Cautiously." These were posted at all intersections, in store windows and on the trolley cars. The Traction Company was an early supporter of the Safety movement.

This campaign for safety on the streets met with universal approval and substantial support on the part of leading citizens.

In June 1921, Carlton T. Bridgham was elected President, and served the next two years. Mr. Thomas A. Walsh, experienced safety man, was selected as Secretary. The Council started to expand and to take in lower Delaware. Much new blood was brought into the organization; men prominent in civic affairs were attracted to the organization. It was during the presidency of Mr. Bridgham that the first meeting for the instruction

of paid chauffeurs was held. The meeting was held in the old First & Central Presbyterian Church on Market Street where the Delaware Trust Building now stands. The crowd was so large that it was impossible to get them inside the building. A second meeting was arranged for the following evening; the attendance on this second night was also greater than the hall could hold. A third meeting was arranged for the next evening. The President presided at all meetings; and Percy Warren Green addressed the audience explaining the existing laws. Ex-president DeBlois also addressed the meeting from the angle of safety.

The foremen's school of instruction was conducted each winter for several years in addition to which daylight visits were made to the various plants in the vicinity where the employees were addressed by well informed speakers.

The newspapers were very liberal both with their news space and editorials; and practically every day there was some mention of the activities of the Safety Council. It was about this time that they adopted the slogan "Safety at the shop, on the streets, in the home."

One of the early activities which attracted a good deal of attention, both favorable and otherwise, was a Vigilance Committee. This was an organization of carefully selected men and women who were to note gross violations of traffic rules and report them to the Council's secretary who in turn forwarded them to the Police Department. Much good work was done by this Committee, but it was also subjected to a good deal of adverse criticism, and after several years was abandoned.

After Mr. Bridgham's retirement in 1923, the Council rather lost momentum until Walter Dent Smith came into the picture. (April 1, 1924)

Carlton T. Bridgham

October 30, 1934.

G. K. Browning
January 9, 1940

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CONSERVATION AND RECLAMATION

Encyclopedia File

CONSERVATION IN DELAWARE

Delaware, with an area of 2,370 square miles, has an extensive conservation area set aside for migratory bird life, fur-bearing animals, and fresh water fish. That for migratory birds lies principally along the Delaware River, with its bays and inlets. Fur-bearing animals abound in Delaware, being protected by State laws from over-trapping. The State Fish and Game Commission each year plants young fish of several species in the ponds and lakes of the State, for the benefit of fishermen.

The beginning of 1940 shows the State has four small sections of forest land set aside for the reclamation of timber, these being the first steps in the direction of timber conservation in this area. It is expected that those having sufficient acreage may be shown the advantage of permitting the growth and care of timber on lands which are not suitable for cultivation of crops.

The areas set aside for bird conservation, wild life generally, and also for fishing purposes, in the three counties of the State, number eleven, beginning with the small game refuge on Pea Patch Island, in Delaware River, off Delaware City.

South of New Castle, on the Delaware River, lies a small tract of marsh land, where many muskrats are trapped yearly, which is the breeding ground for numbers of migratory birds. State Highway 132 touches this spot.

South of Delaware City, another small square marshy tract serving the same purpose, is reached by State Road 134.

From Woodland Beach, on Delaware River, to opposite Dover, with Duck Creek entering from the north, and Little Duck, Muddy, and Hughes Creeks entering from the west, is an excellent refuge for migratory birds, and a breeding ground as well. Muskrats are taken in large numbers in this section. State Road 6 skirts its western edge, while the south end is served by State Road 147.

North of Slaughter Beach, on State Road 36, from Milford, and State Road 57, from Slaughter Beach, is found one of the smallest spots reserved for water fowl in the State. This is penetrated by an unnamed stream formed at its western edge by the junction of Cedar and Slaughter Creeks.

To the east of Lewes, near the Delaware Breakwater, is a tiny square plot, designated as a bird refuge, where are found numbers of water fowl, both during the breeding season and the winter.

Directly south of the above mentioned spot is a much larger section between Lewes and Rehoboth Canal, on the west side, and the Atlantic Coast on the east. This triangular-shaped section, with a large fresh water lake near its center, provides nesting places for water fowl by the thousand. It is also an excellent spot for the trapping of small fur-bearing animals.

Another refuge, a small triangular bit of marsh land, just north of Rehoboth on the Atlantic, and bounded on the west by the Lewes and Rehoboth Canal, is too small to provide quarters for bird life in quantity, but is utilized as a nesting spot in

summer by numerous ducks.

The largest area in the State which might serve as a game refuge and breeding place for wild fowl, extends from Dewey Beach to Bethany Beach, on Route 14, and lies between the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and Rehoboth and Indian River Bays on the west. Just north of Bethany Beach, Assawoman Canal almost touches it. Although State land, a number of squatters' cabins have been erected along its northern edge; no decision has yet been reached as to what disposition is to be made of the section.

South of Bethany Beach, extending to the Maryland State border, along the Atlantic, touched on the north side by Assawoman Canal, and entered by Miller and Derickson Creeks, lies a spot of considerable size, where much wild life is found. Fresh water fishing is also good here. State Road 184, from Ocean View, touches this place, and it may also be reached by another road from Bayard.

Trappe Site and Trappe Pond, the latter a fresh water fishing place, lies halfway between Laurel, on the west side and Mission, on the east. Route 24 is the best for reaching these spots, which are located in the southwest corner of Sussex County.

The State forests of Delaware are of small area and divided into four sections, located in different parts of the State. They are:

Redden State Forest, one section situated at Redden, on Redden State Road 113, and the other directly west of State Road 47, north of Georgetown;

Ellendale Forest, lies halfway between Milford and Georgetown, on State Road 45, a very narrow strip, located on both

sides of this highway;

A small forest, unnamed, situated south of Milford, on
State Road 113;

The State's largest tract of wooded land is the Petersburg
site, between Wyoming and Maryland state line, on State Road 10.

Information from Interviews.

CONSERVATION and RECLAMATION

State

Forestry

Forest fire control
Observation towers--Laurel, Delaware
Laws for protection

Forest planting--acres--nurseries--tracts
Maintenance and operation

Conservation--45 acre tract of forest land presented by the Delaware State Federation of Womens' Clubs to the state. This land known as "Charles Richards Farm" lies on the highway between Greenwood and Ellendale--to be cared for by the State Forestry Department.

Protection

Shelter belts--windbreaks--watersheds

Wild life--fish and game

Game sanctuaries--(their names)

Fish hatcheries

Restocking and liberation

Statistics--\$11,709.95 expended for liberation -- end of fiscal year

21,173 rabbits released last 3 years
4,795 quail " " "
2,794 pheasants " " "

The above liberation cost \$41,000

17,883 bass released last year
337 crappies released last year
38,000 perch and catfish released last year

Bank planting--rivers, harbors, lakes, streams

Organization--State Board Game and Fish Commissioners
Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin
State Forestry Department

CONSERVATION and RECLAMATIONFEDERALSoil conservation

Statistics--42,000 acres in region of erosion control
 65 square miles in the Christina River watershed.
 55 per cent increase since this service started.

Ditching and drainingMosquito controlOrganization

U. S. Biological Survey--(their purchases)
 C.C.C.
 REsettlement Administration--Land Utilization Division
 Delaware Mosquito Control Commission

Private workLocal

Japanese beetle

Bird sanctuaries

Silver and Comegys Lakes--Sussex County

Wild life

Delaware in the past three years has spent more money in wild life investment per square mile than any state in the country. The report of the Game and Fish Commissioners show the rate of \$7.60 per square mile during each of the past three years.

Expenditures

1936	Ending June 30.....	\$ 8,725.09
1937	" " "	11,709.95
1938	" " "	20,575.28

\$3,584.18 spent on game fish during fiscal year of 1938
 9,587.09 spent on game animals during fiscal year of 1938
 7,404.01 spent on game birds during fiscal year of 1938

HISTORY OF THE DELAWARE SAFETY COUNCIL

When Mr. Irénée duPont was President of the duPont Company, he took a major interest in the safety activities of that organization and insisted that every possible thing be done, both from an engineering and an educational viewpoint, to eliminate accidents and to increase the safety of operations. A company which had at that time of its history large responsibilities for explosive manufacture was thought of in the public eye as a hazardous industry, yet in a very short time, under Mr. duPont's leadership, the actual safety record of this great industrial empire became more safe than the ordinary bricklaying industry.

Mr. duPont felt that if an industry could be made safe by intelligent activity, the same thing could be done for a community or a state, and with the active collaboration of his then Safety Director, Lewis DeBlois, he organized in 1919 the Delaware Safety Council as a voluntary association. The Council was first financed entirely from two sources -- one-half of its small budget being contributed by the Service Citizens of Delaware, a civic organization; and the other half by Mr. Irénée duPont personally. As the organization grew in activity and prestige, the Service Citizens of Delaware gradually relinquished its financial support, which was off-set by increased general memberships, but through all the years Mr. duPont has been a large financial supporter. The original activity was largely in the industrial field. Gradually the Council branched into public safety, school safety, and home safety.

A large part of its work has always had to do with encouraging constituted authorities to do the best possible safety job. The Council has relinquished some of its activities and taken over new endeavors as fast as possible.

Under the leadership of the Council, the State Motor Vehicle Laws were codified and made uniform with the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety recommendations. Another example of the operations of the Council is, of course, the experimental operation originally of the Car Inspection Campaigns. This was at first a voluntary demonstration project and later the Council became a cooperating agency

along with the State Motor Vehicle Department and the State Highway Department in this venture. This state was the second to adopt the compulsory annual car inspection system, which has now become so popular nationally.

The Council has always laid particular emphasis on child safety and years ago established at No. 9 School, 8th & Wollaston Sts., in this city, of which Miss Clara Mendinhall was then the principal, one of the earliest safety demonstration centers for teachers in the United States.

The results of the Council's work can well be measured by the reduction in the accident rate in this state in industry and on the streets and highways, and its acceptance by constituted authorities as a semi-official safety organization for the state, and in the National recognition it has achieved. In 1931 Delaware received the National Award as the state which had made the greatest progress in automobile safety in the year, and the City of Wilmington has twice won Honorable Mention, and in 1939 won second place in its population group, in the National Inter-City Traffic Safety Contest.

Our industrial accident experience both in frequency and severity has for the past ten years been remarkably below the expected rates.

The backbone of the Delaware Safety Council has been its ability to attract to its Board the voluntary services of some of our most distinguished and able citizens. We take great satisfaction in the knowledge that the civic work they do not only results in great economic savings but the actual prevention of loss of life, limb, and sight with all the tragic consequences.

Philip C. Southard
December 30, 1940

Encyclopedia File 333
Special Query

HOW AND WHERE DID EARLY DENTISTS OF DELAWARE-AND LATER DENTISTS-GET THEIR EDUCATION? OPPORTUNITIES OF EDUCATION IN DENTISTRY.

Delaware's first dentists were the useful barber-surgeons, who combined several vocations. Hans Jeneke, Tyman Stidham, Frederick Hans Kock, and Hendrick Mundt were among the early barber-surgeons who came to Delaware and practiced dentistry, in addition to other duties, chiefly medical. These men acquired their skill by study and apprenticeship under a preceptor, or through native skill.

Dentistry continued in the Colonies to be a part of the medical art, practiced by medical doctors and by dental artisans. In 1776, there were between 3,000 and 3,500 medical practitioners in the Colonies, of whom but 400 held degrees, most of these gained in Europe. Only 51 of them had graduated from American medical schools. The type and extent of medical education in Delaware prior to 1800 may be gauged by these figures; as to dentistry, this was a sideline with them, or else practiced by dental artisans, usually silversmiths by trade.

John Le Telier, a gold and silversmith, was the first dentist of record in Delaware, as an advertising card in the Delaware Gazette of Dec. 21, 1793, shows. Daniel Neale of Camden, Delaware, is recorded to have made porcelain teeth and to have constructed a dental articular previous to 1794. Nothing is known of his education, but he is said to have been

a mechanic and inventor. Following these, George Jones and Emmor Jefferis, silversmiths, became dentists. It is assumed that most of these dentists secured information from or practiced dentistry with the traveling dentists who went from place to place, doing what work was needed and moving on to another town or city. Emmor Jefferis probably studied under George Jones. Jones was also a clock and watch manufacturer.

The method of gaining an education in dentistry in this later period (1776-1840) was to take up residence with a preceptor, for two years, during which time the student did the office chores in addition to the drudgery work of a dental office. He probably operated on charity cases. There was little or no pay, and board and lodging was deemed sufficient. At the end of the two years, the student received a diploma.

This preceptor system continued until the founding of the first dental college in the world in 1840—the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Here the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery was granted after a satisfactory scientific course of one year of two terms, or three months each. To enter this college, where four eminent physicians and dentists were instructors, there was required at least a two year's apprenticeship in dentistry and a recommendation from his preceptor.

It was not necessary, however, to have a college degree to practice dentistry in the various States, and then pass the examination of State Boards until a number of years later; in Delaware, not until 1885. But the requirements of a student, even under the preceptor system, had enlarged greatly by this time, and in-

cluded the knowledge of making entirely different types of denture and bridgework, use of anesthesia, knowledge of chemistry, and all the innovations of the period. A public high school education was necessary to attempt such a field of study and craftsmanship. About 1867 the College course was raised to two years of six months study each; in 1892 it was raised to three years of the same session each. The apprenticeship previously required was abolished, a certificate of necessary pre-dental education was required, and the medical curriculum was enlarged.

Since 1917, the course in a dental college has been four years, the session being from September until June each year. At least two years of pre-dental college work is required to matriculate. The examination of the National or individual State Dental Board must be passed before a license to practice is granted. After 1941, in Delaware, it will be necessary for a graduate dentist, before being eligible to take the Delaware State Dental Board examination, or to practice in the State, to serve a year's internship in a hospital or other public institution, as provided by the dental law recently passed.

The educational qualifications and the time expended in gaining a degree in Dental Surgery, plus the year and half spent before license may be granted to practice, is undoubtedly a barrier and hardship to those without financial means, or ample time to gain a livelihood unsupported.

Extract from The Delaware Gazette and Watchman

32
t.14,1834.

New-Ark College

Delaware

The vacation of this Institution expires on the 4th of November next; the next day (November 5) the Collegiate year begins. There are two vacations, one of four weeks, beginning on the 4th Wednesday of April, and one of six weeks, beginning on the 4th Wednesday of September. The estimated expenses for the Collegiate year, including board, tuition, room rent, washing, light, fuel, amount to \$104.15.

The Faculty consists of a President and three Professors. The Rev. E. W. Gilbert, of Wilmington, chosen President at the close of last term, has accepted. Two of the professorships are filled by Mr. Agnew and Mr. Graves. The other will be filled at the beginning of the term now approaching. The Trustees have felt deeply the importance of able and well-qualified Instructors, and have taken much pains to secure a faculty worthy of confidence, both as well for their qualifications to prudently and affectionately take care of, and govern the students, as their skill in teaching. To those acquainted with the gentlemen named, this representation need not be made.

The College embraces an academical department. In this department, a student may be instructed in academical branches, or in any one or more of the collegiate branches, as may be chosen, in cases in which it is desired not to go through a full collegiate course. This department is under the care and superintendence of the Faculty of the College.

There is no place in the middle states more healthy than Newark. It is in the upper part of the State of Delaware, near to Pennsylvania and Maryland. The situation is retired, and very favorable for a seminary of youth. It is removed from the dangers of large towns, and at the same time it is as easy of access as can be desired, for convenient communications from and to parents. It is six miles from Elkton, eight from Frenchtown, ten from New-Castle and twelve from Wilmington.

Willard Hall

President of Board of Trustees.

HK - V.E.S.

V. E. Shaw
December 5, 1938

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Extract from The Delaware Gazette and Watchman

pt.26, 1834
3,col.3

Delaware College

We learn that the Trustees of this institution at their late meeting on Monday and Tuesday last, rescinded the suspensions of the students engaged in the late disturbance. As a consequence, Mr. Monroe the acting President, feeling that the position taken by the faculty had not been sustained, immediately sent in his resignation, which has not yet been accepted. We also understand that the Rev. E. W. Gilbert has received the appointment of President.

It is to be regretted that any misunderstanding should have taken place between the faculty and the Trustees. This misfortune alone has already been the ruin of several institutions established under the most favorable circumstances, in the adjoining states.

V. E. Shaw
December 5, 1938

Education
Delaware College

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CURRENT FILE

Extracts from The Delaware Gazette and Watchman

Delaware College (Editorial)

o.2122
ept.9,
834
2,col.2
ummary

"We regret to learn that a serious disturbance took place in this institution, on Sunday week, which has led to the suspension of eight students, as we are informed, and induced four others to leave the institution." In the absence of those who would normally conduct services, Rev. Samuel Bell, a trustee, was invited to preach in College Hall. He was rudely and noisily received. After service several students left the building, blowing out lights as they went, and, outside, "assaulted Mr. Bell with pebbles and brickbats." Five students, believed implicated, were suspended for defiance of authority, since their connection with the assault could not be proved. One, on being sent for to appear at the President's room, returned as a message, that he was at leisure to see the faculty at his own room.

This is the faculty version. Promises to print another submitted anonymously if writer will identify himself. Reports high feeling both in the college and the town.

Editor regrets affair, but feels, "it is far better that half the pupils be lost than that the laws and authority of the institution should be set at defiance with impunity." Hopes public and trustees will sustain the faculty, as such lawlessness "is the great defect in our classical seminaries in this section of the Union."

E. Shaw
December 9, 1938

8
Education: Delaware College

341
340

Newark College

Extract from the Delaware Gazette and Watchman, April 26, 1836.

Summarized
V.E.S.
Semi-annual examination of students held; Dr. Mason delivers
inaugural address.

Order of Exercises

Country and City Education, W. G. Whitely

Music -- Should there be in this country restriction
on Immigration? debate- T. D. Bell; J. T.
McCullough

Music -- The Fashions-original poem, G. R. McLane

Music -- The Student, J. V. Barney

Music -- The Character of the Times, Wm. S. Clawson

Music -- The Downfall of Babylon, G. R. Riddle

Music -- The Indian, Wm. C. Clawson

Music -- Selfishness, A. T. Gray

Music -- Newark, original poem, W. S. Graham

PK-
VES.

V. E. Shaw
December 6, 1938

CURRENT
EDUCATION

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FILE

(Extracts from Delaware Gazette and Watchman, May 1, 1835).

Newark College

3,
1. 3. The Summer Term of this institution will commence both in the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments, on Wednesday the 27th of May, and will continue seventeen weeks, after which there will be a vacation of five weeks. The Bill, which is to be paid for each term in advance is for the

Summer Term	17 weeks	\$34.50
Winter Term	25 weeks	<u>58.00</u>
Total per annum		\$92.50

This includes Board, Tuition, Room rent, Fuel for public and private rooms, Tutor's wages, use of Library and incidental expenses.

Washing is a matter of private contract, Students furnish their own Books. The latter can be purchased here.

To show the flourishing state of the Institution, it is only necessary to state, that it has had 94 Students in its first year; and from applications and annunciations already made, a large accession is expected next term.

The College edifice being already nearly full, it will be necessary hereafter that all pupils under 14 years of age should board in private families. Their expenses in this case will be about the same as if in the College edifice.

Five teachers are now entirely devoted to the service of the Institution; viz., a President, Three Professors and one Tutor; to which it is probable there will be added this summer a Lecturer on Chemistry.

Communications during the vacation, may be addressed to the Rev. Samuel Bell, Newark, Del., or all other times to

E. W. Gilbert, President

2230

Newark College

The annual commencement in this institution took place on Wednesday last, and as it was the first since the organization of the institution, which was carried into effect only eighteen months since, considerable interest was felt among the friends of the institution and the public generally in witnessing the exercises, and anticipating the important advantage to be derived from the first college established in Delaware. We were among those, who were in attendance, and who have felt the deepest interest from the outset in the prosperity, and popularity of the institution. We have witnessed many exhibitions of the kind, but none under similar circumstances in which the friends of classical literature, had greater reason to be gratified, particularly, if we take into consideration the many disadvantages, and difficulties under which this institution, in its infancy has labored. Embarrassing as they may have been to the Board of Trustees, they are now unquestionably surmounted, and what is of still greater importance, the experiment has shown conclusively that the institution, under a proper organization, will meet with patronage, and public favor, abundantly sufficient to place it on a permanent basis, and enable it to vie with any similar institutions in this section of the union.

Since the College organization, about one hundred students have entered their names in the Collegiate and preparatory departments. No class have yet graduated, but from the number of Freshmen and Sophomores already entered, we have no doubt, these classes will be as large as in almost any institution in

Education
V. E. Shaw

a similar time from its organization.

The public exercises on Wednesday and the evening previous, consisted of public speaking by orators, selected by the two literary societies already formed, and were such as created the most favorable impression on a large and very attentive audience.

Order of Exercises

For the evening preceding the first annual commencement of Newark College, Del.

Music

Original Oration--State of Society by J. Rarrah, F.A.S. Phila., Pa.

Music

Original Oration-- Love of Fame
By M. Hayes, F.D.P.S., Dover, Del.

Music

Original oration - Rise and Progress of Literature
By A. P. Robinson, F.D.P.S., Georgetown, Del.

Music

Original Oration - Influence of Luxury
By W. M. H. Irwin, F.D.P.S., Lewistown, Pa.

Music

Original Oration - Fanaticism
By A. T. Gray, F.D.P.S., Newark, Del.

Music

Original Oration - Present Prospects of America
By W. D. Clarke, F.D.P.S., St. Georges, Del.

Music

Original Oration - Liberty

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V. E. Shaw

By W. D. Sherrard, F.D.P.S., Philadelphia, Pa.

Music

Select Oration - Slavery

By W. W. Farris, F.D.P.S., Newcastle Co., Del.

Music

Original Oration - Influence of Public Opinion

By L. C. Graves, F.D.P.S., Baltimore, Vermont.

Music

Original Oration - Spirit of Independence

By B. F. Wattson, F.D.P.S., Newark, Del.

Order of Exercises

On the annual commencement, Sept. 23, 1835.

Music

An Oration on the "Freedom of the Press"

By Wm. G. Whitely, of Wilmington, Del.

Music

On the "Death of the late Chief Justice Marshall"

By Wm. S. Graham, of Chester Co., Penn.

Music

Of the "Life and character of Thomas Jefferson"

By George R. Riddle, of New Castle, Del.

Music

On "Our Country"

By Thomas P. Bell, of Newark, Del.

Music

On the "Birth Day of Washington"

By Jos. Tatlow of New Castle, Del.

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Music

On "Home

By James C. Turner, of Baltimore Co., Md.

Music

On the "Birthright of America

By James T. McCullough, of Newark, Del.

Music

Valedictory Address, with an Oration on "Ancient Grecian
Literature"

By David H. Agnew, of Lancaster Co., Penn.

* * * * *

The Trustees of Newark College, at the recent commencement announced to the public, that measures were in progress to fill the Presidency and Professorships of the institution, if possible, by the commencement of the next session, and that under any circumstances, there would be no interruption in the regular exercises of the different departments. It is known that sometime since the faculty, with a single exception, resigned, in consequence of the acceptance by Trustees of the funds raised by the new Lottery Law.

We understand, it is in contemplation to raise some of the salaries, and fill the vacancies with gentlemen of long experience, and of the first literary attainments. And what is of greater importance, an effort will be made to make the institution such as will receive the patronage of every portion of the community. This institution was never designed by the Legislature of the state to partake in any degree of a sectarian

Education
V. E. Shaw

character, and probably it would be unjust to say, it has at any time become so. It is nevertheless true, that such impressions have prevailed in this community, and it is time they were eradicated. In this exciting and controversial age, a literary institution of this description, must not even be suspected of being more under the influence of one religious denomination, than another. The vacancies, we presume, will now be filled by individuals from the different religious sects.

Newark College

235
Oct. 13, 1835
2 col. 2

Summarized
VES

At a meeting of the trustees Oct. 9, the Rev. Richard Mason of Geneva, N. Y. was elected President of the College, Mr. James Park, Professor of Mathematics, and Mr. Simpson of Marietta, Pa., Professor of languages. They are expected to start their duties at the beginning of the new session.

Newark College

39
Oct. 20, 1835
3, col. 5.

In an advertisement announces the appointments listed above, that a Steward is preparing the building for occupancy, and that "unanimity and harmony" now prevail on the Board.

47
Oct. 27,
2, col. 3

Summarized
VES

Editorial comments favorably upon the qualifications of the new faculty members, announces that the winter session opens "tomorrow," and expresses hope that the fact the faculty members represent different denominations will dispel the fear of sectarianism.

47
Nov. 24,

Summarized
VES

Editorial on Newark College comments on the competence of the new faculty, its non-sectarian character, the advantages of Newark (among them Mr. Russel's "family school" for younger

Education
V. E. Shaw

students), the reputation of the new President. "The college, for the first time since it went into operation is now completely organized in every department.

- ec. 18,
4, col. 3 Advertisement giving names and experiencesⁿ of new faculty.
- an. 15, 1836.
2, col. 2. College narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Jan. 11, --
detail given.
- pr. 29, 1836 Exhibition of public speaking - p. 2, col. 5.

W.H. Conner
Nov. 3, 1938
Extracts from Delaware State
Journal. Wilmington, Tuesday,
Sept. 28, 1852

Education

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CURRENT FILE

DELAWARE COLLEGE

The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, September 1st, and continue 16 weeks. Candidates for the different classes will be examined at this time. In the Scientific Department, young men in advance of our Academies, may study Agricultural Chemistry or Engineering; may fit themselves for Mercantile Life or Teaching, or whatever occupation they may prefer.

NEWARK ACADEMY

Will open on Wednesday, the 27th of October, and continue 21 weeks. Terms: Bill, including Board, Tuition, &c. \$75 00. For circulars containing full information, address

Rev. W. S. F. Graham,
President of Del. College.

MILFORD

Female Collegiate Institute

The second year of this Institute will commence on the 2d Wednesday of October next.

The Collegiate is now fully organised and in most successful operation with a competent faculty of Professors and Teachers. In the language of its patrons: "There is no institution in the country that affords greater advantages on more reasonable terms."

Persons wishing circulars containing course of study, terms, &c., can address

Rev. G. W. KENNEDY, Pres't.
Female Collegiate Institute, Milford, Del.

W. H. Conner
January 9, 1939

EDUCATION

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Encyclopaedia

Extract from the Delaware State Journal (Statesman and Blue Hen's Chicken), Wilmington, Friday, May 29, 1857.

DELAWARE COLLEGE.--Active preparation is now being made for the annual commencement exercises at Delaware College. The exercises will occur in the following order: June 28, Baccalaureate Address, by President E. J. Newlin; Sunday morning, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock; June 28, Address to the Fraternity, by Rev. H. Dunning, of Baltimore, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock; June 30, Anniversary Celebration of the Athenoean Society, Address by Rev. A. Given Carothers, of Washington, D. C., Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, July 1. Graduating Orations, at 10 o'clock. Address to the Alumni, by W. H. Purnell, Esq., of Maryland; at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, P. M., Anniversary Celebration of the Delta Phi Society. Address by Rev. W. Simonson, of Pennsylvania. Poem by Rev. T. Hempstead, of Connecticut, in the evening at 8 o'clock.

etc

CURRENT FILE

Preliminary History and Development of the
Board of Game and Fish Commissioners of Delaware

The first legislative action to restore wild life in Delaware was undertaken by the Session of 1879 and was entitled "An Act to incorporate the Delaware Game Protective Association." A body corporate and their successors to continue over a period of twenty years next ensuing, was chosen, comprising: I. M. Mills, Anthony Higgins, Sr., J. Jackson Pierce, George Churchman, E. T. Walton, William R. Cochran, Edward Bringham Jr., Richard Townsend, John C. Higgins, from New Castle County; Thomas H. Denny, John C. Pennewill, Peter Lindale, Richard Harrington, William M. Hall, Charles Harrington, and J. Frank Denney, from Kent County; Charles Stockley, Charles M. Cullen, J. G. Cannon, Harbeson Hickman, Thomas Curry, William M. Ross, John Causey, Jehu F. Derrickson and John A. Gum; from Sussex County.

On March 28, 1879, a set of by-laws was drawn up. The Corporation was given power to make and adopt such rules and regulations as would effect the proper conservation of wildlife. The association was granted the right to control bag limits and make other restrictions on hunting and fishing. The first regulations affected non-residents with regard to the taking of deer, grouse, quail, pheasant, shore birds, ducks, rabbits, brook trout and black bass. At this time ruffed grouse were becoming very scarce in Delaware, and most of the common game species of the present day were under restrictive regulations.

Membership fees in the Delaware Game Protective Association were set at five dollars for non-residents and two dollars for

residents; members were empowered to make arrests. Whenever the funds reached three hundred dollars, the directors were empowered to purchase game for restocking Delaware.

Delaware's restocking program received its impetus from these early conservationists, who were interested in resupplying the depleted wild bird and animal stock. These first efforts received little recognition; not until recent years did conservation and game management command the public's proper attention.

On April 19, 1887, members of the Game and Fish Protective Association received, after an appeal to the State Legislature, an appropriation of four hundred dollars out of the oyster fund to be used annually by Dr. E. C. Shortlidge or some other scientific expert in hatching, propagating and distributing valuable food fish. The bill of appropriation required that a written report of the activities of Fish Commissioner be made to the Governor on the first of each year. The State treasurer was ordered to recognize the warrants of the Fish Commissioners from time to time as they might require.

On May 3, 1893, the legislators of the State, realizing the the importance of fish to the State, passed an amendment entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor to appoint a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries and to provide for his compensation."

Out of this law grew certain provisions which authorized the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to make arrests of persons violating the Laws of this State, relative to fishing regulations and to call upon any person or persons, boat or boats, vessel or vessels, with their crew as a posse cometatus in the enforcement of the fishing laws of this State.

With the beginning of wild life conservation in Delaware under

the Act of 1887, Dr. E. C. Shortlidge did much to promote interest in fish culture and game propagation. With aid from the Federal government he spent much of his spare time with fish culture as a hobby. In 1891 several ponds were opened for propagation purposes. Propagation of perch was equally as difficult and unsatisfactory in the early days as at the present time.

In 1911, April 27th, an act was passed to appoint a Board of Game and Fish Commissioners of the State of Delaware with power to regulate and control and protect wild life. Major Edward G. Bradford, Jr., was the first chairman and John P. Le Fevre was elected the first and only game warden. P. S. Farnham, U. S. Management Agent of the Biological Survey, at that time Field Agent of the American Game Protective Association, was called in to advise and organize the new commission office. Operation of this agency was greatly impeded by lack of good roads, abundant game violators, and opposition to game conservation regulations.

Mr. Farnham went with Major Bradford and Colonel Lefevre throughout the State making estimates and surveys, on the possibility of setting up a self sustaining State Game Protective Agency.

Among the first regulations in game protection was the passage of the license law, which was intended to bring revenue to the Commission for support of its activities, and later the dog law. Upon the appointment of wardens great difficulty was encountered in tracking down stray and unlicensed dogs. Opposition by farmers to this measure effected the appeal of the dog tax, a course which hampered the progress of the commission for some years, until a new regulation was passed. The resident and non-resident revenue was not sufficient to maintain more than four wardens and it was necessary to reduce personnel.

Progress of game and fish conservation in Delaware was hampered by many political and unsympathetic interests until the term of the late Robert P. Robinson, as president of the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners. Public sentiment throughout the country and State in the interest of game birds and animals created such an impetus that considerable attention was given to the efforts to restock and restore our natural heritages of game and fish. During the tenure of Governor Robert P. Robinson considerable interest in wild life conservation was aroused through the 4H Clubs of the State. As president of the Grange he consolidated Game Management and Farm interests. Prior to 1930 only fish rearing under Dr. Shortlidge and the Game farm under the regime of Colonel John P. LeFevre continued as successful Delaware conservation activities.

Great strides have been made in wild life conservation and game management in Delaware under the present regime of Leonard K. Yerger. Considerable interest has been evidenced by the public, and fish and game clubs, in the restocking and propagation of game, birds, and animals and since 1933 there has been much activity in this phase of Delaware life.

The old law permitting the expenditure of funds for raising game animals and birds to restore the State has been changed until its present status, which requires the Board to spend one-quarter of its income to replenish rabbits, quail, fish, partridge and raccoon afford considerable working capital for this purpose. With the increase in revenue from game hunting and fishing licenses, dog tax, party boat licenses, permits and the like, the Commission has attempted an extensive conservation program both from protective and propagation standpoints. Commissioners Yerger, Maull and Rawley

have inaugurated a six-year program aimed at maximum cooperation among farmer, hunter, and others interested in hunting and fishing.

Property for the Dover rearing ponds was obtained in 1935 for the raising of large mountain bass, pike and crappie. Its progress has been rapid and it is expected that this method of raising fish by artificial means will be an inexpensive method of restocking ponds and lakes of Delaware.

Establishment of a division of education to work with schools and colleges and all other conservation agencies has recently been instituted.

Special emphasis is being placed on scientific investigation for the solution of wild life problems continually arising before the Board. Federal aid has been secured in some projects and it is expected that more will be forthcoming. The farmer - sportsman, three way cooperative plan, has effectively improved the relationship between farmer and sportsman. The Game Management Refuge Program as inaugurated in 1937 is being carried on in twenty distinct communities throughout the State in the hope that these areas will form seed stock refuges to enhance the natural environment of Delaware game.

Game Refuges

There are five fish rearing ponds around, Dover, Delaware, near Moore's Lake, which include a strip of land bordered by two mill races. In all, the land area consists of fourteen and three-fourth acres, much of which was purchased in 1937.

At the present only two ponds are completed for the rearing of fry fish. When the remainder can be stocked with spawn it is planned to raise large-mouth bass, perch, crappie bass, and blue-

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gills for the stocking of the streams of Delaware annually.

The completion of the ponds is expected by the end of 1939, when a capacity schedule will be started.

The game refuge program is under the process of revision; on April 1 all the old refuges were abandoned for new locations. The Board of Game and Fish Commissioners plan, during the next six years, to establish 20 game refuges throughout the state. Each refuge is expected to include 500 acres of woodland, crop land, and water (streams and lakes). The ten thousand acres of refuge land will be stocked with rabbit and quail. Raccoon will be liberated in certain areas and pheasant in natural ranges in New Castle County.

Aside from these planned refuges legislation requires that all state owned land shall be refuges and some large private estates -- so it is safe to estimate that 40,000 acres can be considered as available for wild life protective zones.

Twenty-six refuges, established from 1937-1939 and restocked twice with rabbit, quail, and pheasant, have been discontinued as protective zones and are potential hunting grounds and propagating areas for the aforementioned species.

According to available reports game of all species is plentiful in Delaware. These can be attributed to the expenditure of seven dollars per acre in restocking game annually since 1936 -- a high figure as contrasted to other state expenditures for release of wild game.

OK.
R.F.N.
8/23/39

J. F. Pote
January 19, 1939

TRANSPORTATION 316
CURRENT FILE

DELAWARE BREAKWATER

"The Breakwater, near the mouth of the Delaware, will be commenced with much spirit early in the spring. Mr. Leiper, one of the contractors to supply the stone, has made a canal a mile and a half long, in Delaware county, Pa. having two locks, executed in the best manner, by which the famous Ridley-creek stone will be directly transported from the quarries to the site of the breakwater. Large quantities, are also to be supplied from the neighborhood of Wilmington, Del."

Niles' Weekly Register, V. 35, P. 282 (1828).

J.F.P. 1/26/39.

J. F. Pote
C. W. Young
Sept. 24, 1940

Wilmington in the 1790's
Government

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SOME COURT CASES OF THE 1790's

December Term 1798 (Page 81)

VD 71	The Trustees of New Castle Common vs John Hair	 	fifa for Costs ret'd Lev'd on goods.
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for Hair see pages 89 and 90.

(A)

* * * * *

April Term 1794 (Page 46)

R ^d 29	Francis De Rouchamp v James MCurrah and Ignatius Palyart	 	Atta. Case B1 £ 1500 Att ^d Goods & Chattles SpIRC entd.
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(B)

November Term 1794 (Page 102)

GR 75 Js	James LeCompte v Thomas Bradley	 	Debt, late Shaffetcepicorp in Cust aftd B1 Bd Spt B1
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(B)

* * * * *

Dr. Charles Croxall mentioned on page 13, see P, 38, etc. (C)

For the name Hair see pages 106, 370, 456. (C)

February Term 1793 (Page 209)

Byd 5	Reuben a Negro boy by his next friend Betty Jefferson v Robert Griffin	 	Sums sur Petition for freedom, Shff rets Sum ^d
----------	---	----------------	---

(C)

May Term 1794

8	Jacob Bombarger	I	ven fa Dol ^d 3.00	
	v	I		
	James Delaplain	I		(C)

* * * * *

February Term 1792 (Page 41)

Ly	Peter Le Maigre	I	for use of George Wilhelm Steinhaver	
66	v	I		
	James Ogle	I	Fr. Fa	
			Debt	567.15.0
			Interest from March 24, 1790	<u>175.162</u>
			till the 22 day of May 1795	
			is five yrs. & 2 mo. wasting two days	743.11.2
	G ^m By Cash p ^d by Peter Le Maigre for interest			68.27
				<u>675.8.7</u>
	To Cost and expences as P. margin			54.90
				<u>729.17.7</u>

(D)

* * * * *

May Term 1793 (Page 702)

JM	Edward Roche Esq ^r	I	Case Settled and	L
32	v	I	Plff for Costs	0.6.9
	Jonathan Groves	I		(E)

1787 November Term (Page 719)

GRT	Samuel Delaplain	I	Assault & Battery	
106	v	I	May 1794 ended	2.17.10
	Daniel Charles Heath	I		(E)

May Term 1788 (Page 721)

eah BFG	Rainey a Black Woman	I	Sum ^s sur Petition	
12	v	I	for freedom May	
	Sluyter Bouchell	I	1795 dec ^d free	2.14.5

(E)

February Term 1790 (Page 726)

Js 101	James Delaplain v Elijah Cole	 	Case Dec. 1793 Rule Narr. by first rule day in Vacation aflds March 24 1794 Settled says Plaintiff	1.9.4	(E)
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August Term 1792 (Page 742)

GRB ^{yd} 6	Peter, A Negro man v John Mantier	 	Sum ^s sur Petition for Freedom May 94 ended	1.1.5	(E)
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May Term 1794 (Page 754)

	Madam Baque v James H. Watmough	 	Dom Att ^a Case not to come to hand Ck Bab	0.4.11	(E)
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1794 May Term (Page 754)

Ly 70	Daniel Carmick v Mons ^r De St. Martin	 	Case discon ^d by plff's Atty	0.10.6	(E)
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December Term 1794 (Page 754)

Ly 10	Mary Gavin adm ^x of Joseph Gavin dec'd v John Letelier	 	Case abated by deffs death	0.10.6	(E)
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May Term 1794 (Page 760)

Bqt 56	Joseph Picot v James H. Watmough	 	Case May 1795 Judgment	1.6.10	(E)
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May Term 1794. (Page 766)

Ly	Peter Le Maigres' exrs		Scv Fa Dec ^m 1795		
61	v		Judg	1.12.10	(E)
	Joseph Ogle				

December Term 1795 (Page 771)

VD	Gautier Deshais & Co		Case N. E. I.		
36	v			0.10.6	(E)
	Lasouchere Riviere				

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- (A) Execution Docket
- (B) Process In The Supreme Court
- (C) Shff H.'daius's Docket
- (D) Execution Docket for 1791, 1792, 1793, A Part of the Year 1794--in the Court of Common Pleas of New Castle County Delaware.
- (E) Judgment Doquet-Ledger A.

These items are taken from volumes on the shelves of unsorted material at the Historical Society of Delaware.

James B. Cheyney
May 27, 1940

FAVORED EATS AND DRINK OF DELAWAREANS

Hog's jowl (always pronounced as if spelled "jool" by its Delaware devotees with discriminating yens for food excellence) is the favorite dish for spring in lower Delaware. The virtues of hog and hominy of other southern states are largely discounted in contrast with this favorite food of Kent and Sussex Countians. The concoction was perhaps originally compounded by the Negroes of slavery days when cheap and sustaining food for Negroes was an economic consideration of first importance. Blue Hen's Chickens who have transferred their lares and pennates to other states have introduced their favorite spring diet to their new homes and hog's jowl and turnip greens have become wide-spread in scope. It is quite easy to determine the original locale of a newly located citizen wherever he may have lived if one may detect the odor of hog's jowl and turnip greens issuing from the family kitchen.

This Delaware emblem of sumptuous eating is a by-product of the truck garden and the meat is the lower half of a hog's jaw, salt cured and smoked. The greens are the tops of turnips purposely left in the ground in the autumn to resume growth in the early springtime when they shoot forth their tender tops or sprouts almost before other green things are awake. The ^{are} two/^{for a time}boiled together, the meat appearing on the stove ~~axfswxhdxrx~~ prior to the coming of the greens. And when the combination is properly cooked, every Delawarean below the twelve-mile circle will argue that hog's jowl and turnip greens are fit for the tables of royalty. To dispute such appraisal would start a heated argument.

The dish is so highly appreciated by the lower countians that an invitation to come to dinner always bears the appetizing assurance of an abundance of the concoction. Obviously the yen for the dish is inborn hereditary, otherwise time would be required to cultivate a taste and preference for the dish until it stands at the top of the list of favored foods.

Lovers of the dish regret that there has been no cross breeding of the turnip and a new variety produced that would furnish greens all the year instead of a few days.

The popularity of hog's jowl and turnip greens increases with the lapse of years and by another half century, at the present rate of gain, it may have become almost a southern sectional dish, for in addition to its fine flavor, hog's jowl and turnip greens are commended on economic grounds and for the additional reason that they are readily available for even humble families of very moderate means.

The Delmarva peninsula of which Delaware is an integral part also lays claim to have discovered the terrapin as food for the gods. These precious turtles came to triumphant culinary notice in the country between the two bays, which was their strongest habitation. A century ago they were so abundant that they were sold for one dollar a cart load, and, as often has been reiterated, Negroes were spared having their appetite blighted by law or custom which prohibited feeding terrapin to the blacks oftener than once a week. The husky slaves protested that terrapin almost nauseated them, which warrants the conclusion that the turtles were not cooked by the later day formula with sherry wine and with the skill of modern chefs.

Since those times the turtles have been in such demand that epicures are ready to pay at the rate of eight, nine or ten dollars a piece for "counts," which are about the size of a man's hat crown. Indeed the call for terrapin has been so far above the supply that hotels and restaurants have felt justified in "adulterating" the dish with meat of the muskrat or any other dark flesh. Terrapin farms also have been established and are trying to keep the supply of terrapin abreast of the ^{demand} ~~urg~~, but find it almost impossible, for the period between the egg and the "count" age is a long term of years. And besides many of the artificially hatched turtles are overtaken by death during that long stretch of time. The farm terrapin have not the fine flavor of those bred in the salt water marshes but still they are almost the best of edibles.

John M. Clayton, a distinguished Delaware statesman, is credited with introducing the diamond back terrapin to Washington's social and official circles. They were carted from Delaware to his Washington home at two dollars per load and stored in his cellar until "called for" during the winter.

His Sunday night suppers became the most popular of functions in the Capitol, even presidents gladly breaking precedents by going out to partake of the informal spreads. Mr. Clayton cooked the turtles in a chaffing dish over which he presided with the true spirit of an epicure and it is further averred that he was one of the very first connisseurs to employ sherry wine in preparing them for the table. Truly terrapin is a noble dish, unexcelled by any other in the world's catalogue of delicacies.

Another distinctively Delaware concoction is peach and honey. Its native habitat is Sussex County with a slight overflow into Kent. Peach and honey dates back in origin to the very earliest times when the peaches grown in the state were unfit for other uses than distilling. Consequently the drink is much more than a century old favorite. The brandy was held in high esteem by tipplers long, long ago and up to and beyond the Civil War period. It was kept sealed twenty or thirty years, then mixed with honey; it was the ideal drink of epicures but those who neglected to take account of its strength were sure to learn that it packed a mighty kick if imbibed freely. The fact that it was so soft and mellow camouflaged its prodigious power, and he who was lured to over-indulgence was sure to have the problem of a splitting headache to solve. Peach and honey was served at most festival occasions for men in earlier times, but as Delawareans turned from alcoholic to milder beverages, its use has about vanished.

Apple jack, the cousin of peach brandy, likewise has almost entirely faded from the picture of beverages. Both had a partial comeback during the years that the national government was trying out the experiment of Prohibition, for it seemingly got by the sleuths who ferreted out violators of the Eighteenth Amendment.

In earlier times almost every country household in Delaware's lower counties had its own distilling "screw" and operated it busily during the peach and apple season. The heads of most farm-steads fondly cached a quantity of "peach" each season and left it to ripen and grow mellow until called for.

Brandy was often made by one generation and served the two succeeding ones. The government now maintains an eagle-eyed watchfulness over orchardists with a distilling paraphernalia and there are few remaining in Delaware.

Personal Recollections.

Albert Polk, ex-representative in Congress, formerly of Georgetown, Delaware.

DELAWARE RECIPES

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* Comment is made by the Journal-Every Evening, March 15, 1941, page 12, on the new book From Delaware Cooks "perhaps the only all state cook book ever published" :

You have not dined in Delaware until you have had red snapper soup, Black Joe cake, lemon butter, "Cry Babies," cow heel pudding, sweet pickled huckleberries, roast wild duck, turnip greens or furmity, all found in this book. Mrs. Clifford Burton's recipe for green cucumber pickle is her own and modern as today.

Many of the recipes call to mind the Delaware countryside—wheat coffee, peach cordial, raspberry vinegar, muskrats, grape preserves and fried corn.

Many make pleasant pictures of family life—Mrs. Chas. Joseph' note to her recipe for preserving grapes to be used for pies "the sugar cane was grown by my father on his farm and the molasses made at a cane mill nearby." Doris E. Harrington says of her icing for chocolate cocoanut cake "a Christmas, birthday and company cake used in our family for many years."

From an old cook book which originally belonged to Miss Sallie Corbit of Odessa but now in the possession of Mrs. Richard Gundry comes this recipe for sweet omelet: Add a little sugar to the eggs, instead of pepper and salt, make it then as a plain omelet, enclosing in the center any kind of preserves, marmalade or jam, when it is turned on to the plate, sprinkle sugar on top.

Mrs. Gardner Ellis gives a recipe for wheat coffee: Parch the wheat, grind it in a coffee mill, make quickly (same as coffee) and serve it unsweetened with cream while hot. Delicious!. An old Ridgely family recipe for hominy pudding is given: When your hominy is nearly done boiling, take out a quart of the liquor; while hot, add a half pound of butter, 8 eggs, the grated rind and juice of a lemon, sweeten to taste with powdered loaf sugar. Before baking, add a generous wine glass of French brandy. Bake in a pie crust (use no upper crust).

Typical recipes include hot eggnog, according to formula used in the Ellis family for 150 years; Mrs. Slothower's recipe for crab soup; oyster fritters served at King's Church oyster suppers in the fall; Mrs. John Robinson's way of preparing muskrats or Marsh rabbits; Mrs. John S. Rodney's dressing for deviled tomatoes; Virginia Wilson's dandelion salad; Mrs. Clifford Burton's sweet potato biscuit; Eva M. Short's apple macaroon; Mrs. L.W. Palmer's nut squares, an original recipe; Mrs. Charles I. Joseph's recipe for French pickle, as used by her mother and grandmother .

Copies can be obtained from Miss Emily King, State Department of Public Instruction, Dover, Del., or from Home Economic teachers or home demonstration agents.

J. F. Pote
March 17, 1937

Delaware Free Press - Wilmington, Del.
Saturday, August 7, 1930.

10-10-1830 One day last week at one of the quarries near
Wilmington, a mass of rock weighing one hundred and eighty tons
was thrown off at a single blast.

1830/ Nov. 6 Delaware Breakwater - The enterprising Contractors
on the River Delaware (for furnishing stone) completed their con-
tracts with the government on the 28th ult. The number of loads
of stone sent to the Breakwater from the quarries on the Delaware
commencing on the 18th day of April, last, and ending on the 26th
of October 1830, were 1,332. The number of perches 66,789 - 19 feet.

Upland Union.

State Printer:
Del. Breakwater 37

From Sunday Star, Nov. 22, 1925.

"Some of the rocks for building that massive wall (Delaware Breakwater) were procured from the site of the early Swedish landing place on the Christiana River of this city at the foot of Fourth (Should be Seventh) street."

G. K. Browning
Dec. 22, 1937

(2p.)
Calendar of Events

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State House;
Calendar

DELAWARE DAY

Delaware Day, December 7, is not a legal holiday in Delaware, but is customarily observed in the schools by exercises, while state and national flags are displayed generally. Banks and other business houses remain open. Its observance is permissive, not mandatory, as shown in the following resolution:

Chapter 53, Laws of Delaware, Vol. 39, 1934, pages 128-29.

House Joint Resolution.

Providing for a Proclamation by the Governor calling on the citizens for the proper observance of December seventh.

WHEREAS: The Continental Congress adopted the Federal constitution in September 1787 and submitted it to the various states for ratification.

WHEREAS: Delaware was the first state to ratify this constitution.

WHEREAS: This ratification took place on December 7, 1787.

WHEREAS: It is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this day be commemorated with suitable patriotic and public exercises in observing and commemorating this historic event.

WHEREAS: Delawareans are rightfully proud of the fact that their state is known as the first state of the Union.

WHEREAS: The Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of Delaware now celebrate this day annually.

WHEREAS: This movement was approved in annual convention by the American Legion, Delaware State Education Association, Delaware Citizen's Association, State Federation of Women's Clubs.

WHEREAS: The Rotarians of the State have circulated a petition advocating this plan and which has been signed by more than six thousand citizens.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

That the Governor of the State of Delaware be authorized and

directed to issue a proclamation calling upon all citizens of this State to display State and National flags on December seventh of each year and designating it as Delaware Day, at the same time inviting the people of the State of Delaware to observe the day in schools, churches and civic organizations with appropriate celebrations commemorating December SEVENTH as Delaware Day in honor of our State being the first State of the Union.

Approved, November 29, 1933.

The Laws of Delaware (1933), referring to Intoxicating Liquor, p. 128, Sec. 5, define as holidays: Sunday, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas.

In Chapter 78, Section 197 (Code Section 3321) of the Revised Code of Delaware (1935), legal holidays are designated as follows:

The legal holidays within the meaning of this Chapter are Christmas, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day whenever proclaimed, New Year's Day, the Twenty-Second Day of February, known as Washington's Birthday, the Thirtieth Day of May, known as Memorial Day, Saturday afternoons after twelve o'clock noon, known as Bank Half Holiday, the First Monday in September, known as Labor Day, the Twelfth Day of February, known as Lincoln's Birthday, the Day of the General Election as it biennially occurs, the Twelfth Day of October, known as Columbus Day, Good Friday, and the Eleventh Day of November, known as Armistice Day; provided, however, that the provisions of this Section with respect to Armistice Day shall not apply to Educational Institutions, but all Educational Institutions in this State that are in session on the Eleventh day of November, known as Armistice Day, shall hold appropriate exercises between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon, in memory of Armistice Day.

Provided that if any of said legal holidays falls on Sunday, the Monday following shall be a legal holiday within the meaning of this Chapter.

J. B. Pietuszka
Victor Miller
Sept. 25, 1940

1790 file
Wilmington in the 1790's

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MOVES TOWARD NEW CONSTITUTION (1792)

"Wednesday, 7th, P. M.

Council assembled. Present as yesterday (Mr. Mitchell, Speaker, Mr. Kean, Mr. Ridgely, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Shankland, and Mr. Cooper).

A petition, signed by ten persons residing in the County of Sussex, praying that a convention may be chosen, at the next general election, for the purpose of revising and amending the Constitution, or for framing a new one in its stead, was presented to the Chair, and, on motion, read.

Mr. Grantham, a member of Assembly, was admitted and delivered to the Chair the following resolutions, viz;

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF THE DELAWARE STATE
WEDNESDAY, A. M., September 7th, 1791.

1. Resolved unanimously, That, in the opinion of this House, alterations and amendments of the Constitution of this State are necessary; and that the same should be revised in such manner as may be best adopted to the end proposed.

And whereas governments are instituted for securing the unalienable rights of men, and the protection of individuals in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; and all government originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and intended solely for the good of the

whole: and whereas it is expressly declared by our own Bill of Rights, "That whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, the people may, and of right ought, to establish a new, or reform the old government," from which, as well as from the nature of society, and the principles of government, it appears that the people have, at all times, an inherent right to alter and amend the form of government, in such manner as may appear to them best adapted to the end proposed; and whereas it has been found from experience, that the great and important ends of government are not effected by our present form of government, and that the general departments thereof are so blended together, and improperly arranged, as to prevent an impartial, beneficial, and energetic operation; and whereas the burdens and expenses of government are with difficulty borne, and in some instances the present form is contradictory to the constitution of the United States, which every member of the Legislature and all Executive and Judicial officers must be bound by oath or affirmation to support; and whereas, by the thirtieth article of the constitution of this State, the power of revising the same, and of altering and amending certain parts thereof, is vested in the General Assembly; and it appears to this House, that the exercise of the power of altering and amending the constitution by the Legislature would not be productive of all the valuable purposes intended by a revision, nor be so satisfactory and

agreeable to our constituents; and that it would be more proper and expedient to recommend to the good people of this State to choose deputies for this special purpose, to meet in convention, it is therefore further

2. Resolved, That it be recommended to the good people of the several Counties of this State to choose a suitable number of deputies, to meet in convention, for the purpose of revising, altering and amending the Constitution of this State; or, if they see occasion, for forming a new one instead thereof.

3. Resolved, also, That it is the opinion of this House, that the said Convention consist of the number of thirty persons; that is to say: ten for the County of New Castle, ten for the County of Kent, and ten for the County of Sussex; and be chosen on the first day of October next, in the same manner, by the same persons, at the same places, and under the same regulations, as are directed and appointed by the Election Laws of this State; save that the names of the persons to be elected deputies shall be written on pieces of paper separate from those containing the legislative representatives and officers then to be elected, and put into separate boxes; and that the returns should be made to the convention so choosen; and that the said convention should meet on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, at the Town of Dover.

4. Resolved, That it be and it is hereby recommended to the succeeding House of Assembly to provide by law

for the expenses incurred by the said election and convention.

Extract from the minutes

JAS. BOOTH,

Sent for concurrence.

Cl'k of Assembly.

On motion, the above and forgoing resolutions were read, and five amendments, being proposed, were agreed to."

IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE DELAWARE STATE,

"THURSDAY, September 8th, 1791.

1. Resolved unanimously, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, alterations, and amendments of the Constitution of this State are necessary, and that the same should be revised in such manner as may be best adapted to the end proposed."

Extracts from - Votes and Proceedings of the Council of the Delaware State. Special Session, September, 1791. pp. 1200, 1201, 1202, 1205, 1206.

Calendar

Source: A Printed Program of Dover Day,
1934-1935.

DOVER DAY

Dover Day bids fair to become an established institution. Inaugurated in 1935 by the Dover Garden Club, it has grown in favor during the few years of its existence.

A Saturday in the early part of May has been chosen for the day. Old and modern homes and gardens are opened to the public. A folder gives a description of what is to be seen. The intent is to recapture the past and the spirit that animated the men and women in the formative years of the State's history. Old treasures are brought from their hiding places and placed on exhibition. Silver, china, glass, costumes, furniture, jewelry of two centuries ago, miniatures, Cagarr-type, articles of every kind and description, priceless in value, will be exhibited. The tea set purchased by King Anthony for Mary Vining, silverware manufactured by Delaware silversmiths of the eighteenth century, silks worn at the Court of St. James, Caesar Rodney's desk, and other valuable heirlooms will be seen.

To make the picture more real, and the past more vivid, hostesses will be dressed in colonial costume.

For the day the house is open and exhibiting the treasures will be numbered. The Garden Club issues a descriptive folder that those making the pilgrimage may become acquainted with the history of the home or the exhibits.

Burslem, G.A.

Kent County

State Drawer:

Calendar of Annual

Events.

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Camp Meetings

The Century Old Camp Meeting Grounds, three miles south of Dover, on the Dover and Camden road U. S. Route 13, remained unused for many years. About 1926 a company of members of the Holiness Church purchased the property. Meetings are held every afternoon at two-thirty O'clock, and in the evening at seven-thirty during the period of the camp. A dormitory on the ground accommodates those who desire to remain. Board and lodging are furnished at reasonable rates. The dates for the camp are not fixed, but are arranged so that there will be no conflict with meetings in other places.

There are two camp meetings for colored people, one near Kenton and one near Viola, held during July and August. The

The Camp near Kenton usually opens in July.

From the Dover, Kent County, Office.

Reference

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File no. 614

Source: Scharff's History of Delaware
and personal inquiry.

Dover

THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

*in Public
Bldgs.*

The Agricultural building is situated on the north side of the Green facing the State House. It was formerly known as the County building, and was ~~erected in~~ to care for the County offices. Until 1933 it stood close to the narrow street, the eastern exit from Dover. In that year it was moved back, and turned around, from the street in line with the other properties. In it are housed the State Agricultural Department, the Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Chemistry Department.

~~X. Scharff~~

Ellen Samworth
June 4, 1940

III - 1 - a

ENGLISH INFLUENCE UNDER WILLIAM PENN

1682

William Penn's
First Colony

Three quarters of a century after the English had settled at Jamestown, William Penn sailed up the Delaware River in the Welcome with the members of his first official Quaker colony in the Delaware valley. He brought a greater number of ~~xxxxxx~~men, women, and children than had been brought with any one expedition of the Swedes and Dutch and it is quite probable that there were a number of them of higher education than had come before. William Penn himself was an Oxonian, widely travelled, and through his Dutch mother and his many visits to Holland he brought a more definite Dutch influence to education on the Delaware than the Dutch themselves had left, as the Pilgrim fathers brought it to Massachusetts through their Dutch exile. In sailing up the Delaware Penn passed towns and villages containing about three thousand souls, but nowhere a school house. A school house was reported at St. Georges in 1714 by the Swedes as shown in Clay's Annals of Old Swedes Church on page 199. He found several churches, one small wooden church at Crane Hook, serving Christina and Sand Hook, and the Dutch church at New Castle, a church at Wicaco, and one on Tinicum Island. There were pastors and teachers, but schools awaited Penn's genius for education.

William Penn had written his frame of government in England before coming to his grant on the Delaware where New

New Castle gave him possession in presents of "turf and twig, and water and soyle of the river Delaware," but where he gave them far more in freedom of religion, provision for education, and security in title to property. His frame of government provided "That the Governor and Provincial Council shall erect and order all public schools and encourage and reward the authors of useful sciences and laudable inventions in the said province ** and fourthly a committee of manners, education, and arts that all wicked and scandalous living may be prevented and that youth may be successively trained up in virtue and useful knowledge and arts." (21) L.P. Powell, p.28.

w 60 1682

"Laws shall be printed and taught in the Schools." Pa. Archives, 8th series, vol. I, p. 11. And be it &c That the Laws of this Province from time to time, shall be publisht and printed, that every one may have the knowledge thereof; And they shall be one of the Books taught in the Schooles of this Province, and territories thereof.

At this early date Penn made provision for industrial education for both rich and poor. In Rule 28, he provides "That all children within this province of the age of twelve years shall be taught some useful trade or skill to the end that none may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and the rich if they become poor, may not want." (22) L.P. Powell, p. 28. Penna. Archives, Eighth Series, Vol. I, p. LXI.

hap.CXII.

And to the End that Poor as well as Rich may be instructed in good and Commendable learning, Which is to be preferred before wealth, Be it &c., That all persons in this Province and Territories thereof, having Children, and all Guardians or Trustees of Orphans, shall cause such to be instructed

in Reading and writing; So that they may be able to read the Scriptures; and to write by that time they attain to twelve years of age; And that then they be taught some useful trade or skill, that the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor may not want; Of which every County Court shall take care; And in case such parents, guardians, or overseers shall be found deficient in this respect, every such parent, guardian or overseer, shall pay for every such Child, five pounds, Except there should appear an incapacity in body or understanding to hinder it. Laws of Pennsylvania, 1682-1700, p. 142.

"The first general assembly, which convened at Chester, December 4, 1682 accepted the frame and body of laws which Penn had proposed and had printed in England including the educational provision." This assembly passed further educational laws and the second assembly which convened at Philadelphia on March 10, 1683 passed the strongest laws for compulsory education ever passed. In 1693 this stringent law for compulsory education, for the erection of schools, for industrial education, and for legal force to execute these laws was abrogated by William and Mary but was re-enacted by Governor Fletcher in 1693 and there is no evidence of a second formal repeal. (23) L. P. Powell, p. 28 & 29.

Penn's capital being established in Philadelphia, made it natural that the best of all development should center there. The first attempt to establish a school, December 1683, is recorded in the minutes of the Provincial Council. Here is recorded the aim, the means, the curriculum, the cost and

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the teacher, Enoch Flower, for the first school in the city of Philadelphia rather than in the province of Pennsylvania and the Three Lower Counties. Enoch Flower had been a teacher for twenty years in England, had opened a school in Philadelphia in October, 1683 which as we have stated was established by the Provincial Council in December of the same year. This first attempt to establish a school in the new province of Pennsylvania found a schoolmaster at hand ready for the call. Enoch Flower had come from Corsham, County of Wilts, had instructed youth for twenty years in England, and was now the first accredited teacher of the children of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, opening the first school in a dwelling of pine and cedar planks. In November of the same year, 1683, the council, which established Enoch Flower's school, had in mind a higher school, a school of arts and sciences. The "Friends Public School," now known as the "William Penn Charter School" was probably begun as a public grammar school in 1689 and was incorporated in 1697. The design of this school was fully set forth in the preamble to its charter which stated that the prosperity and welfare of any people depended in great measure on the good education of youth and their introduction to the principles of true religion and virtue and that the necessary virtues "cannot be effected in any manner so well as by erecting public schools for the purpose aforesaid."

"The charter provided that all children and servants should be instructed, the rich at reasonable rates and the

poor to be maintained and schooled for nothing."

A Scotch Friend, George Keith, was the first teacher. He was employed at a fixed salary of £50 per year, a house for his family, a school house, and the profits of the school for one year. Did his Scotch thrift lead him to charge a fee to every pupil? Tuition soon ceased to be free. His assistant was one Thomas Makin or Meakin who was required by the council in 1693 to procure from the inhabitants of the town "a certificate of his abilitie, Learning and diligence." After this he was given a "Licence" to teach. Thus early in the history of America we find a public school teacher granted a government certificate to teach. Thomas Makin was a Latin scholar. He "wrote a Latin poem descriptive of Pennsylvania in 1729." Perhaps his poem shows how close to the present Delaware water-front these early schools were located for we know that the infant town was a water-front fringe at this early date. Unfortunately he was drowned in the Delaware River, unpoluted then, while attempting to draw a pail of water.

The promptness with which William Penn's conception of education was put into operation by the establishing of schools in Philadelphia as compared with the early action of the Dutch, who had excellent requirements for establishing schools, was no doubt due to their sense of values. The Dutch on the South River were looking for rich returns in money from trading, especially in furs, while William Penn was developing human values. Penn was supposed to have reflected his Dutch mother's influence and the effects of his

many visits to Holland in his scheme of education.

Besides these schools under the auspices of the Provincial Council, which were open to all the inhabitants, there were others instituted by private enterprise in which there was no provision for educating those too poor to pay. Christopher Taylor established a school on Tinicum Island before 1686 and the island was referred to as College Island. Christopher Lewis and Benjamin Clift were Englishmen who established schools. The Dutch and German Friends established a famous school at Germantown in 1701 where Francis Daniel Pastorius became schoolmaster after teaching in Philadelphia for five years. He was famous for his learning in languages, science and philosophy.

Philadelphia schools seem to have been the only ones available to residents of the three lower counties and only the well to do could afford to send their children to them. Although Delaware was politically an appendage of Pennsylvania and geographically an adjunct of Maryland it had characteristics of its own that set it apart as an entity. Its long sea and river boundary endangered it to attacks by water from which it was a protection to Pennsylvania, but that province gave no aid in danger, leaving Delaware to its own defense. Its western boundary was indistinguishable from the grant to Lord Baltimore whose first colonizing purposes it antedated, and its territory lay entirely without his charter rights and boundaries. It was the meat between two nutshells. It lay between both, but was a part of neither.

Since all the settlements on the Delaware were included in the province of Pennsylvania, Delaware was governed by Pennsylvania's educational policy and enactments. In 1704 there was a separation of the three lower counties from the rest of Pennsylvania and we must look to Delaware for its own history of education from that date.

The press which is a great factor in education had no representation in Delaware until 1762, this colony being the twelfth one in which printing was established, Georgia being the last. As Philadelphia was the seat of education so was it the seat of journalism.

While William Penn was keenly alive to the importance of an educated people and to the responsibility of the government to foster education as one of its responsibilities to the citizens, he soon found so many matters threatening his established government both from within and from without that his return to England became necessary. Trouble over boundaries and titles, and the death of his wife delayed his return. Amid all the troubles and changes in establishing a stable government, education suffered so far as government care was concerned. Pennsylvania and Delaware governments alike did nothing. What was done was the work of the religious denominations, a private agency in which work the Quakers and Episcopalians led.

Ellen Samworth
June 4, 1940

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Encyclopedia Page
Education in Delaware

III - 1 - b.

THE SWEDISH INFLUENCE UNDER WILLIAM PENN

Although the early Swedish education left no building of brick or stone in which the culture of their home-land was impressed they left a far more lasting influence from their sincere racial, civic and religious influence. Until the opening of the nineteenth century (Lawrence Girelius, their last Swedish pastor, returned to Sweden in 1791) they heard the Word of God and the liturgy of the Lutheran Church in the Swedish tongue, and sermons from scholarly ministers preached in the pure and refined language of their native speech. They had schools in the homes as occasion made possible taught by scholars from Swedish universities. Nicholas Forsberg was the last Swedish schoolmaster in 1749. They were peaceful, neighborly, honest and civic-minded.

Their dealings with the Indians were just and established an understanding of fair play either in trade or in their rights to the land or in humane treatment that was a foundation upon which William Penn could well build his reputation for such interchange of friendship that caused it to be said of Quakers that never a drop of their blood was shed by an Indian.

While at one time there was as close a union of Church and State on the Delaware as could be found anywhere it was because the Dutch Reformed Church furnished no pastor, the Church of England had not yet sent missionaries, the Presbyterians had not yet been forced to flee for religious freedom,

and the Delaware Valley would have been without religious ministration if Carl Lock and Dominie Frabricius in spite of their faults had not been restored to religious service.

When that really great man Erick Bjork and his companions, Rev. Andrew Rudman and Jonas Auren came to preach the Gospel, both Bjork and Rudman, besides ministering to the Swedes in their vast but scattered parishes on both sides of the river, preached occasionally in English to the pastorless English churches and thus established a brotherhood that helped to make a Christian commonwealth of the Delaware community and restored the freedom of conscience and the estimation of education that the great Gustavus Adolphus visioned in establishing his colony.

William Penn who associated with them in daily life and who called some of them into public service called the Swedes "a plain, strong, industrious people ... I see few young men more sober or industrious." Henry C. Conrad pays the following tribute to their influence "It cannot therefore be questioned that the early settlement of Delaware by these one thousand odd sons and daughters of the rugged old Norse race, so near kin to our own Anglo-Saxon, was a highly fortunate event, and one which in many ways, racially and otherwise, has wrought happy results which will long endure. Many and glowing have been the eulogies paid to these subjects of the great Gustavus, who sought to realize his splendid dream of founding in the New World an asylum for the oppressed of the Old. The Rev. Wm. Reynolds, D. D. in his Introduction to this translation of

Acrelius, says 'The Swedish colony on the Delaware has deeply and widely affected the state and national character.'

In referring to the Swedish ministers holding a pastoral relation to the whole population, Dr. Horace Burr says: 'The influence of those educated and refined Christian gentlemen was undoubtedly a great power for good in the formation of the character of the people.' "He styles the 'Old Swedes' Church the most noted and venerable of the architectural remains of colonial days on Delaware soil. Long may it stand a monument to the memory of its projector and builder, the zealous, earnest and patient Erick Bjork and his faithful fellow-laborers, a blessing to the surrounding inhabitants and an object of veneration and care of the citizens of Wilmington, whether they trace their descent from those who helped rear the walls or of other lineage."

(State Encyclopedia)

EDUCATION

(Early period)

History

Swedish, Dutch, English, Friends
Racial attendance, (Indian, Moor, Amish, Negro, White

Supervision, Layteachers, instructors

Private and Parochial Schools

Subscription Schools

Boarding Schools

Military Schools

Sectarian Schools

Institutes

Seminaries

Public Schools (19th century)

(Modern period)

Wilmington Schools

(Their names and types)

Statistics, enrollment, attendance, rating, census

Taxation, methods of support, appropriations,
 donations, etc.

Social Development, recreation, exhibits, etc.

Curriculum Revision

Specialized Subjects, vocational, arts, etc.

State Schools (Same sub-heads as above)

(Their names and types)

Rural and Special Districts (Their names)

Curriculum

EDUCATION

Old school--Forwood school (Silverside road) built in 1799--attendance 6.

Donations--University of Delaware--H. Fletcher Brown his gifts.
Chemistry building cost about \$400,000.

Private or special school--Faith Theological Seminary
Delaware School for Deaf Children
Friends School--191 years old
Delaware School of Music

Organization--State Board of Education
Delaware School Foundation
State School Fund
School Code Commission
Delaware School Auxiliary
Parent Teachers Association
Georgetown Demonstration School
Delaware Association for the Moral Improvement and
Education of Colored People
African School Society
Peninsula Horticultural Society
Delaware Library Association
American Association of University Women
Home and School Association of the Friends School
The Delaware Physical and Health Education Association
Home Economics Association
Delaware State Teachers Association
Lalor Foundation
Fellowship grants
Awards for chemical research
Delaware Commercial Teachers Associations
National Pharmacy Week
Wilmington Garden Club
Home Economics--exhibitions

Statistics--Kindergartens
349 pupils enrolled last year in Wilmington
8 kindergartens (6 for white--2 for negroes)
--- attendance

155 schools built in Delaware since 1919
96 one-room schools now in Delaware
26 schools have two teachers
23 schools have less than six teachers
New schools represent an investment of about \$19,000,000
Decline in school revenue during last few years

EDUCATION (continued)Wilmington Public SchoolsStatistics

Per pupil cost has been reduced \$1.63 since 1930.

Per year cost for the entire average net enrollment:

\$94.08 in 1930-31

96.41 in 1931-32

94.74 in 1932-33

85.11 in 1933-34

85.80 in 1934-35

92.45 in 1935-36

Analysis of the 1936-37 budget shows that of every dollar spent--\$86.92 went for salaries and the remaining

\$13.08 went for text books, supplies, fuel, light, etc.

School experts usually regard per pupil cost tendencies as one of the best indices of determining whether available funds are being used in the most economical and effective way.

Physical examinations given to pupils in city public schools by school doctors and nurses:

Last year 16,146 pupils received medical examinations

" " 4,813 " " prophylactic treatments

" " 3,535 " " special examinations

A permanent record is kept for each child who attends kindergarten to grade 12

Wilmington and State Public SchoolsStatistics

Delaware public school system (including colleges) will receive \$3,921,847 for the 1938-39 year from the State Board of Education and the federal government.

School buses--17 years without a fatality

10,531 pupils transported in buses at public expense--1936-37

9,262 pupils transported by contracts

1,269 pupils transported by private conveyances

State Schools--90 per cent of school children in Delaware are housed in new and modern buildings.

In 1918-19 the schools of Delaware stood 33 among the states of the Union in accordance with the Ayres Index. Recent comparison shows Delaware stands among the first 10 states.

EDUCATION

Wilmington Public Schools--named for Leading citizens

Pierre S. DuPont High School
Thomas F. Bayard School
Willard Hall Junior High School
George Gray School
William P. Bancroft School
Charles B. Lore School
Emalea P. Warner Junior High School
Mary C. I. Williams School
David W. Harlan School
Evan G. Shortlidge School
Wollaston School
Howard High School
Samuel G. Elbert School
John Palmer School

Public Schools

Savings system in existence 16 years
22 local public schools participating
9 rural " " "
23,100 active depositors
\$240,830 deposited end of last school term
\$1,250,000 deposited in 16 years

University of Delaware

\$4,145,495 plant net investment
353,525 ground value
2,765,731 building and dormitory investment
1,055,239 library investment

EDUCATION (continued)

Public Schools

History

Statistics, rating, census, registration, nationalities,
number of teachers and scholars, etc.

Taxation, method of support, donations, state and federal
appropriations, corporation franchise tax, etc.

Night Schools

Americanization Classes

School attendance law

Organization

Replacement program, building and maintenance

Parochial Schools

(Their names and types)

History

Statistics, enrollment, attendance, rating, etc.

Curriculum

Replacement program, building and maintenance

Negro Education, (Same sub-heads as Wilmington Schools)

(Their names and types)

Organization

State College for Colored Students

EDUCATION (continued)

Private and Special Schools

(Their names and types)

Statistics, enrollment, attendance, rating, etc.

Vocational and Trade
Preparatory and Academic
Business and Commercial
Theological
Art, Music and Crafts
Dancing
Nursing
Physical Culture
Industrial
Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Grippled

Universities and Colleges

(Their names and types)

History

Statistics, registration, attendance, rating, etc.

Departments and Subjects

Organization

Taxation, method of support, donations, etc.

J. B. Pietuszka
Victor Miller
Sept. 26, 1940

Wilmington in the 1790's²⁹⁷
Government

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

DELAWARE CONSTITUTION OF 1792

(From Conrad's History of the State of Delaware)

"On September 8, 1791, the General Assembly by resolution called a new Constitutional Convention for the State and provided for the election of its members by the people. The delegates chosen to the Convention from the three counties were as follows:

New Castle	Kent	Sussex
Thomas Montgomery,	Nicholas Ridgely,	Isaac Cooper,
Robert Haughey,	James Morris,	Charles Polk,
John Dickinson,	John Clayton,	George Mitchell,
George Monro,	James Sykes,	Isaac Beachamp,
Robert Armstrong,	Robert Holliday,	John Wise Batson,
Joseph Tatnall,	Richard Bassett,	John Collins,
Edward Roche,	Thomas White,	Peter Robinson,
Robert Coram,	Benjamin Dill,	William Moore,
William Johnston,	Manlove Emmerson,	Rhoads Shankland,
Kensley Johns,	Henry Molliston,	Daniel Polk,

"The convention assembled at Dover on November 29, 1791. John Dickinson was made President and James Booth, Secretary. After a session covering a month the draft of a Constitution was submitted and ordered printed, and the Convention adjourned until May 29, 1792. During the recess of the Convention James Sykes, a member from Kent county, died, and Andrew Barratt was elected to fill the vacancy. On reconvening John Dickinson resigned as Presi-

dent, owing to ill-health, and Thomas Montgomery was elected to succeed him. The Constitution was not put before the people for ratification, but was adopted by the Convention, and became the second Constitution of the State."

Quoted from Conrad's History of the State of Delaware, 1908, vol. I, pp. 155-56.

Three Centuries of Delaware Costumes

A survey of the costumes worn by Delaware men, women, and children during three centuries, from pioneer days to present.

Costumes of the common people, of judges, lawyers, doctors, soldiers, housewives, slaves, bond servants, servants, in various trades, etc. Costumes worn at parties, balls, dances, and great occasions. Penal costumes, scarlet letters, etc.

Articles of dress from shoes to bonnets, their variations at the several periods.

Fashions of all periods, and how perhaps they varied in Delaware.

Fashions and costumes that may be peculiar to Delaware.

Sources:

Histories and chronicles of Delaware.

Volumes of reminiscences, tales, etc. Also biographies and memoirs.

Display of costumes at the Old Town Hall. Displays at Library, etc.

Newspapers and periodicals, especially advertisements.

Also old letters. Old attics.

Pictures in all sources, oil paintings, and the like in art museums.

Use quaint, humorous, and detailed quotations whenever possible.

Examples: Governor Bennett in 1830's was still wearing in office the costume of the Revolutionary War, knee-breeches, etc.

Letter of Elizabeth Clay Lees in New Castle in the Delaware

Elizabeth Booth's Reminiscences of New Castle.

Dankers and Sluyter's Journal -- De La Grange.

MRS. HANSON'S SCHOOL

From Reminiscences of Wilmington, Montgomery, Page 267 2nd Edit.

"The northwest corner of Sixth street (and Shipley) was the residence of Miss S. Hanson, an estimable lady, and celebrated for the excellent government of misses. Many from distant places were placed and educated under her care. In this house an adventure of the Revolution has already been related, in which Miss Hanson was a participant."

(This adventure, told on Pages 210, 211, and 213, is to the effect that two officers, one a captain in the regular army, the other of militia, had taken their lodging the night Wilmington was captured by the British after the Battle of the Brandywine "at the house of their mother-in-law, Mrs. Hansons, northwest corner of Shipley and Hanover Sts. Mrs. Hanson was a widow with two single daughters; one of them was very handsome, and quite a belle." One of the daughters, Miss Nancy, managed to get the officers away. The officers were Colonel Tilton and Captain Bellach. This girl afterwards married Major D. G. Adams, an officer of the Revolution. Adams is buried in Old Swedes. He was brigadier general of the militia, then sheriff of the county, and was engaged in commerce. A widow with eight children survived him. P. 132)

James Spain
September 25, 1940

Encyclopaedia File
401
Government in Delaware
Present Government
County: Criminology

II-B-2-b

THE CELL-LESS DORMITORY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS AT THE WORKHOUSE

Three years ago an old automobile paint shop at the New Castle County Workhouse was converted into a "First Offender Building." The conversion included the construction of a dormitory and a modern washroom with showers. The building is used for young first offenders, short term, and honor prisoners, and its creation came as an answer to the long-felt need at the prison for the segregation, especially of young prisoners and short-termers, from seasoned criminals and long-termers. The need was repeatedly expressed by Warden Elwood Wilson and experts in penology who inspected the Workhouse. Warden Wilson's "First Offenders Building" is of dormitory type, without cells, large enough to hold 150 inmates, and equipped with its own receiving room, dining room, workshop, recreation room, library, and sleeping quarters.

As the Warden has expressed it, his purpose is not to "baby" first offenders with this separate treatment, but rather to deal with them humanely and to safeguard them from the negative influence of the inveterate criminal. Although all first offenders are not young, the Warden pays particular attention to the youthful ones. Said the Warden in an interview:

"He usually comes here seeking the so-called thrill of being in a big jail and becoming acquainted with hardened criminals.

"The kid has probably been reading books. He thinks he'll be a big shot if he gets into the "big house." Well we don't want him in there and

and we don't want him to get next to the hardened criminals."

Warden Wilson has sent to the new building young men and old, men sentenced for four years and for four months. The Warden explained:

"Each prisoner is an individual. He is not simply part of human cargo shipped out here by the courts. There is Jack and Charlie and Bill -- everyone of them a separate man with his own personal background and problems.

"That's why I'd rather have the men grouped than bunched altogether. The first offenders in the outside dormitory are free from the influences of the long-termers in the big house. They are free from work inside the main building. Their duties are taking care of the workhouse lawn, and working in the berry fields and in the prison greenhouse.

"They are not pampered. They are not given unusual privileges. Their routine is strict. Their food is the same as that served in the main building.

"Not one man of this group is allowed inside the big house."

On coming to the Workhouse, the prisoner goes through the same routine as any other prisoner, including a ten day isolation period. Then the Warden has a talk with him. His record is gone over in advance, and if he is serving for his first offense, he is sent to the cell-less dormitory.

Says the Warden:

"...after he (the new prisoner) has been in the main prison for 24 hrs., he's a different man. Something has happened to him. He's already on the other side. He's a prisoner and I'm the Warden and he doesn't want to be seen talking with the Warden. He's afraid the other will call him a "stool pigeon." He has a chip on his shoulder and it's a mighty hard thing to break down that feeling.

"The cell-less dormitory averts this danger. The structure is the centre of a separate existence. There, the men "have their own recreation space - the

the lawn of the Workhouse. They have their own church services, their own dining room, their own baths. They never get inside the big building. They never will, if we can help it."

Penal statistics demonstrate that a heavy portion of prison sentences are meted out to ex-convicts; in other words, they show that there is a considerable rate of recidivism. Social environment unquestionably explains a high percentage of the fallback into crime; just as well to be estimated is the prison environment to which the offender is sent, particularly so in regard to the impressionable first offender. To him, mingling with the toughened criminal, the prison too often becomes a school for the refinement of his technique in the art of crime; an envenomed attitude is taken on, better methods of successfully carrying out a criminal project are learned, underworld contacts are made. The loss of characters that easily could have been saved by protective segregation is thus affected. The Workhouse's step in this positive direction deserves watching.

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James Spain
September 13, 1940

Encyclopaedia File 404
Government in Delaware
Present Government
County; Criminology
II-B-2-b

PAROLE IN DELAWARE

Parole began in Delaware with the enactment of a parole law by the State legislature in 1923. A provision created a State Board of Paroles to pass upon petitions for release; its present secretary is ex-State Senator J.W. Robertson.

Although the bulk of prisoners at the Workhouse may petition for parole, a small segment is legally excluded from this privilege; to wit, those convicted of rape, assault with intent to commit rape, incest, sodomy, or the possession, use, or sale of morphine, opium, cocaine, chloral-hydrate, or any of their compounds. All other offenders may be paroled if they show a sufficiently good behavior record during their period of incarceration and their pre-conviction history indicates the possibility of future good behavior, in the eyes of the Parole Board. The Board, under the limits of the law, has specified certain conditions relative to the release of applicants. In the first place, the applicant must have the endorsement of the Warden of the Workhouse. Secondly, he must have provision for a home as soon as released. Thirdly, he must be assured of employment before release. Moreover, he must assert acceptance of such conditions as abstinence from intoxicating liquors, avoidance of bad company, maintenance of dependents, and immediate reporting of changes in residence or employment.

To date, Delaware's Parole system has been marked by outstanding success. According to a statement by L.P. Mahony, of the Prisoner's Aid Society, Delaware's system has been the most successful of all the States. In the first fourteen years of its existence, said Mahony, there were only fifty-seven violations of parole, none of which were the "serious crimes which have brought criticism on the parole system in some States." Forty-two of the fifty-seven were for minor offenses, like failure to report at regular intervals to the board or disorderly conduct; ten were for larceny; one for larceny, one for assault and battery, one for arson, two for stealing, and one for forgery. During 1937, according to Mahony, there were only eight violations among the seventy persons on parole in that year. The eight included three for larceny, one for forgery, two for stealing cars, and two for disorderly conduct.

In the light of prospective parole, Robertson divides the prisoners of the Workhouse into "two distinct classes." On one side are the convicted who are "criminally inclined," perpetrating offenses intentionally and with "malice aforethought." He declares, "They plan and scheme and lay in wait for the opportunity to steal or defraud, and in most cases of this sort no amount of coaxing or soft-peddling will change them." This type puzzles the secretary of the State Board of Paroles. Parole, he claims, does this type little benefit, because it will "squirm" through the period of supervision and then, "away they go," back to their old tricks. Opposed to this group is another representing the prisoner who

has committed a crime by "mistake." This prisoner is not "criminally minded," but the "victim of our present social order," expressing somehow his victimization by yielding in a moment of "weakness or temptation." Though good of soul, he was "caught in the crash." Robertson thinks this kind of individual "ideal" for parole. Prisoners of that variety do not "deceive," they go back to work with "cheerfulness" and they "obey the law." Another category, in Robertson's opinion, that makes good is the class that serves "time for assault and battery," victims of passion, "sorry" immediately after the commission of their offense.

The greatest number released on parole were those convicted for larceny. "And it is with this class of offenders we have the greatest trouble." Most all of the men returned to the Workhouse from parole were of the "thieving type." Paradoxically, homicide convicts are those best behaved when put on parole.

Petitioners for parole must make their application a considerable space of time before the Board's monthly meeting in order to allow for an investigation of their case and personal character. If the Board feels that the applicant's character and past record warrant the privilege of parole, it is given; however, if an attempt at lying is manifest, with the possibility of a repetition of previous demeanor should the convict be released, Robertson considers the chances of such a prisoner as "slim indeed."

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Wm. H. Conner
Oct. 15, 1941

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ALLEN'S ACCOUNT OF THE ROW GALLEYS OFF CHRISTINA CREEK

The following description of the engagement between the British men-of-war, Roebuck and Liverpool, and the armed American row galleys from Philadelphia, off Christina Creek, May 5, 1776, is taken from Gardner W. Allen's A Naval History of the American Revolution, pages 138,140-3.

Delaware and Chesapeake Bays and the Carolina sounds witnessed a good deal of marine conflict during the year 1776. Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia maintained many small craft, as well as some large vessels, for defense, and a number of captures were made early in the year. Several Continental vessels also cruised in these waters...

The British man-of-war Roebuck, 44, cruised about the Virginia and Delaware capes from the middle of March until June. May 5, in company with the Liverpool, 28, and a number of tenders and prizes, she came up Delaware Bay. On the 8th these vessels were met below Chester by thirteen Pennsylvania galleys and an engagement followed which lasted all the afternoon. The Continental schooner Wasp, Captain Alexander, came out of Christiana Creek, into which she had been driven the day before by the British, and recaptured one of their prizes—a brig. The Roebuck was considerably injured in her rigging and, in attempting to get near the galleys, grounded on a shoal; the Liverpool anchored near by for her protection. During the night the Roebuck got off and the British dropped down the river. The galleys followed and another action took place. An American prisoner, impressed on board the Roebuck, says that the galleys "attacked the men-of-war the second day with more courage and conduct and the Roebuck received many shots betwixt wind and water; some went quite through, some in her quarter, and was much raked fore and aft. . . . During the engagement one man was killed by a shot which took his arm almost off. Six were much hurt and burned by an eighteen-pound cartridge of powder taking fire, among whom was an acting

lieutenant."¹ The British ships then retreated. In his official report to the admiral the captain of the Roebuck says: "On the 5th of May I took the Liverpool with me, sailed up the River as far as Wilmington, where I was attacked in a shallow part of the River by thirteen Row Gallies attended by several Fire-Ships and Launches, which in two long Engagements I beat off and did my utmost to destroy. . . . After having fully executed what I had in view, I returned to the Capes the 15th."² The presence of the Reprisal and Hornet in the bay, or near by, although they took no part in the action, may have contributed to the discomfort of the Englishmen's situation.³

The Reprisal, Captain Lambert Wickes, was ordered June 10 to Martinique, but she did not sail at once; at the end of the month she was still in the Delaware. On the 29th the armed brig Nancy, from the West Indies bound to Philadelphia with ammunition and military stores, was chased off the Delaware capes by six British men-of-war and tenders; she engaged the latter and beat them off. The Lexington and Reprisal came to the Nancy's rescue, and under cover of a fog she was run ashore near Cape May and the most valuable part of her cargo, including two hundred and seventy barrels of powder, was saved. The fog soon lifted and the British were seen to be very near and sending in boats. The Nancy's captain and crew then quitted her after setting her on fire, a large quantity of powder being still on board. Two or three of the British boats then came in, boarded the Nancy "and took possession of her with three cheers; soon after which the fire took the desired effect and blew the pirates forty or fifty yards into the air and much shattered one of their boats under her stern. Eleven dead bodies have since come on shore with two gold-laced hats and a leg with a garter. From the great number of limbs floating and driven ashore it is supposed thirty or forty of them were

¹Am. Arch., IV, vi, 810

²Brit. Adm. Rec., A.D. 487, November 28, 1776.

³Am. Arch., IV, vi, 395, 408, 498, 809-811; Almon, 111, 173; Boston Gazette, May 20, 1776; Barney, 40-43; Wallace's Life of Bradford, 367.

destroyed by the explosion."¹ According to a British account, which may, however, refer to another incident, the boats sent in "boarded amidst a heavy fire from the shore, where thousands of people had assembled to protect her. Finding it impossible to get her off, we set her on fire, with orders to quit her without loss of time, as we found her cargo consisted of three hundred and sixty barrels of powder with some saltpetre and dry goods; but unfortunately, before we had all left her, she blew up and a mate and six men was blown to pieces in her. The oars of the other boats were all knocked to atoms and two men had their ribs broke; but considering the whole, we was amazingly fortunate, as the pieces of the vessel was falling all round for some time."² The Americans mounted a gun on shore and opened fire on the men-of-war. The fire was returned and Lieutenant Wickes, brother of the captain of the Reprisal, was killed.³

¹Am. Arch. V, 1, 14.

²Navy Rec. Soc., vi, 35, journal of Lieutenant (later Rear-Admiral) James, in which discrepancies in date and other details may perhaps be accounted for by its having been written two years later, in prison.

³Am. Arch., IV, vi, 783, V, 1, 14; Mag. Amer. Hist., March, 1878, narrative of Lieutenant Matthewman.

W. H. Conner

SPORTS AND RECREATION

November 9, 1938

CURRENT FILE

Extract from Every Evening, Wilmington, Del., Monday, May 1, 1876.

THE BASE BALL MANIA.

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PLAYING IT ON SATURDAY AND
PREACHING ABOUT IT SUNDAY

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The Quickstep Amateurs Beat the
Kleinz-The Professionals Beaten
--A Sermon on the Game.

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The game between the Quickstep amateurs and the Kleinz club, of Philadelphia, played on Saturday afternoon, on the grounds of the former, was attended by several hundred spectators. The first part of the game was close and interesting, the playing being excellent on both sides, but as the game advanced the fielding of the visitors was marked by numerous errors, especially in the way of misthrows, and the home club got so far ahead that the contest was no longer exciting.

The presence of a number of boys, and some who were not boys, among the spectators, who insist on umpiring the game, detracted more than did any other cause from the interest. Common sense and decency would indicate that these semi-savages should be run out of every ball field they entered. They should be taught enough respect not only for the decent spectators but for the home club, to allow its captain to look after its interests, especially as it has one in Lafferty who is abundantly able to do so.

The game was umpired with apparent fairness by the manager of the Kleinz club, but a close decision in favor of the Kleinz in the seventh inning rendered him obnoxious and he was forced to retire and Frank Stock umpired for the remainder of the game.

W. H. Conner

SPORTS AND RECREATION

November 9, 1938

Extract from Every Evening, Wilmington, Del., Monday, May1, 1876.

The play of the Quicksteps was marked by but few errors of consequence and their battling was stronger than that of the visitors, we failed to get used to Lafferty, though he pitched through the entire game. Evans went into pitch on the sixth inning but had to go back to the field on account of his disabled arm. Carrigan, though his style of pitching is calculated to worry and baffle abatter, failed to do much damage to the Quickstep boys, and, after the seventh inning, he got disgusted, retired to the field and allowed Burns to pitch, who was succeeded in the ninth inning by Dunlap. Though the members of the home nine played well Burchall's play at third base can be truly describe as brilliant. He is destined, both as fielder and batter, to make one of the best ball players in the country. The score by innings was as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Q.,	1	0	0	1	2	3	2	3	0--12
K.,	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3-- 6

THE PROFESSIONAL NINE--THE GAME IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Quickstep professionals visited Philadelphia on Saturday and played the Philadelphia nine on their grounds at Twenty-fifth and Ridge avenue. Only about 150 people were in attendance, and the game was a poor one; resulting in favor of the Philadelphia's, by a score of 16 to 7. No runs were earned on either side. Both the Quickstep catchers being disabled. Householder again caught for them and did very badly, making 12 of the ... fielding errors

W. H. Conner

SPORTS AND RECREATION

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credited to the Quickstep. The fielding errors of the Philadelphia numbered 17. Owing to the crippled condition of the home club the game cannot be considered a representative one. Their catchers, however, are recovering and will be in condition for play in a week or so.

GAMES ON SATURDAY.

In Philadelphia, the Athletics defeated the Germantown 28 to 5. The Hartfords defeated the Bostons, at the latter place, 3 to 2 in ten innings. The New Havens defeated the Mutuals, at the former city, 13 to 7. The Chicagos defeated the Cincinnati 11 to 5. The St. Louis defeated the Louisville, at the latter place, 6 to 2.

A BASE BALL SERMON.

At Grace Church, last evening, Rev. Mr. Smith taking his text from the 4th chapter of Timothy, delivered a sermon on base ball, its uses and abuses. He considered it a healthy recreation, but that it is now carried too far, the way it is conducted at present being derogatory to the morals of the young men. He placed the average cost of base ball, during the season, at \$40,000 per week. A number of ball players, including members of the Quickstep clubs, were among the audience, attending especially to hear the sermon.

James B. Cheyney
May 20, 1940

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DELAWARE'S KITE SHAPED RACING TRACK

Dr. J. Cheston Mc Coy, a native Delawarean and medical specialist of large income, made in 1894 an effort to make his farm near Kirkwood, Delaware, the haven for trotting horses even before Goshen, N. Y. had been established as the center for harness races between horses of Hambletonian strain. He built a mile "kite shaped" track on his 300 acre estate and, for the next 20 years, most of the star trotters and pacers of the East contested there for big purses. One or two such starters hung up world's records; consequently the eyes of all lovers of trotting horses were turned thither during those meetings.

Race courses of kite shape were already in vogue in big centers among harness horsemen, when Dr. Mc Coy opened his track in October, 1894, which was the only one of the pattern in this section of the country. At that time, horse breeders had turned largely to thoroughbreds on tracks where wagers or pools added to the thrills of racing.

It is still the delight of Delaware sportsmen to recall that Directum I, in October, 1894, paced the mile track in 1.59 3/4 and thus set the pacing record for a decade. The older horsemen also recall that Lord Dewey, Delaware bred and born, the head of the Mc Coy stables won four \$10,000 purses in as many consecutive weeks (1914) on Grant Circuit Tracks. The Lord was an aristocrat with Admiral Dewey as his sire and Nancy Hanks as his dam. During the days when he was going best,

he started to beat the record of his dam and covered the mile in 2.04 3/4 a fraction of a second above the mark attained by Nancy Hanks. His handler insisted that had weather conditions been favorable, the Lord would have traversed the "kite" possibly two seconds faster and thus defeated his dam's best speed.

The sporting world was amazed at the record of Lord Dewey and predicted that he would make the finishing wire to set a new world record. He attracted the best horses and stables to Kirkwood. Lord Dewey was the brightest star of the tracks of his time.

The racing events on the Kirkwood track brought thither almost all the harness horsemen - as the Goshen race meets have done in recent years, and while the attendance was larger than could be advantageously cared for at the Mc Coy estate, it never measured up to meet the expense of the meetings and their purses.

The old Mc Coy house near Kirkwood, Delaware, long attracted the observant interest of travelers in that neighborhood. It was modelled after a villa its builder had admired during a tour of Italy and was brilliant in its coloring and odd in pattern. It, however, was ^{an} expensive demonstration of house building and furnishing, being spacious and elaborately appointed.

Nearly every horse of high standing trotted or paced on the Mc Coy kite which was reputed to have been five or eight seconds faster than the circular courses. Indeed, at times, there were more than a hundred harness horses and foals established in the huge stables adjoining the track, many of whom were bred and owned by Dr. Mc Coy.

The great and costly racing-breeding plant was appointed

and equipped with full modern completeness, but after a decade of effort, its owner found the financial involvements too great for his shrinking income and in failing health, he reluctantly abandoned the track and all its appurtenances. For a quarter of a century, time and termites have played havoc with the great grandstand and spacious stabling.

For many years prior to 1835, the mile-and-a-quarter track in Brandywine Hundred, adjacent to the Practical Farmer, a cross roads hotel on the Philadelphia Pike, staged innumerable horse races. They attracted the fastest harness horses of those times when perhaps the trotting record was about three minutes. Thousands of spectators from Southern Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all parts of the State of Delaware and of the Delmarva peninsula attended these meets which were regarded as the super-track events among sportsmen and farmers. With both groups, the fast horse was supreme in their appreciation and regard.

The failure of Dr. Mc Coy's ambitious project was due almost entirely to the fact that his racing establishment and track were a very considerable distance from the nearest railroad station, and automobiles were just coming into general use, while the du Pont boulevard with its fine concrete surface and from four to six lanes had not reached the completion stage.

Interview with George Snedecker, occupant of the Mc Coy estate and kinsman of its original owner.

and equipped with full modern conveniences, but after a decade
of effort, the owner found the financial involvement too great
for his shrinking income and in 1911 he reluctantly
abandoned the track and all its appurtenances. For a quarter
of a century, time and weather have played havoc with the great
grandstand and spacious seating.

For many years prior to 1885, the six-and-a-quarter track
in Standway's hands, adjacent to the practical bumper, a cross
roads hotel on the Philadelphia Pike, stayed innumerable horse
races. They attracted the fastest horses of those times
when perhaps the fastest record was about three minutes.

Thousands of spectators from Southern Pennsylvania, Delaware,
Maryland and all parts of the State of Delaware, and of the
Delaware peninsula attended these races which were regarded as
the super-track events among Southern and Delaware. With both
groups, the best horse was supreme in their appreciation and
praise.

The failure of the horse racing project was due almost
entirely to the fact that the racing establishment and track were
a very considerable distance from the nearest railroad station,
and automobiles were just coming into general use, while the
foot boulevard with its fine concrete surface and from four
to six lanes had not reached the completion stage.

Interview with George Snodgrass, occupant of the No. 100 estate
and kinship of the original owner.

W.H.W.