



Capt. Kidd in NYC

New Castle History Class 2



Penn with Livery of Seisin

- From the Duke of York to Wm. Penn **PLUS PIRATES!**
- Why Penn was a great man, but with problems from Lord Baltimore and piracy
- The world's most successful pirate, with connections to our area.
- Penn's Lieutenant Governor Markham and his suspected pirate son-in-law (John Brown).
- Privateers -- what they are, with a sea chantey as a learning aid, and connections to 30 The Strand
- Penn's Lt. Governor fakes a raid on PHL to try to scare the Quakers to improve defense.

NC Common, 1704



The Fort Lot



Imports into East Coast Ports, 1762

Port	Year	Value	Quantity	Notes
New York	1762	1,200,000	10,000	Woolen Goods
	1763	1,100,000	9,000	Woolen Goods
Philadelphia	1762	800,000	7,000	Woolen Goods
	1763	750,000	6,500	Woolen Goods
Boston	1762	600,000	5,000	Woolen Goods
	1763	550,000	4,500	Woolen Goods
Newport	1762	400,000	3,000	Woolen Goods
	1763	350,000	2,500	Woolen Goods
Rhode Island	1762	300,000	2,000	Woolen Goods
	1763	250,000	1,500	Woolen Goods
Connecticut	1762	200,000	1,000	Woolen Goods
	1763	180,000	900	Woolen Goods
Massachusetts	1762	150,000	700	Woolen Goods
	1763	140,000	650	Woolen Goods
Virginia	1762	100,000	500	Woolen Goods
	1763	90,000	450	Woolen Goods
North Carolina	1762	50,000	250	Woolen Goods
	1763	45,000	225	Woolen Goods
South Carolina	1762	30,000	150	Woolen Goods
	1763	28,000	140	Woolen Goods
Georgia	1762	15,000	75	Woolen Goods
	1763	14,000	70	Woolen Goods

Shipping Supplies and Livestock, 1797



Useful Book

The Politics of Piracy

Crime and Civil Disobedience in Colonial America

Douglas R. Burgess, Jr. 2014

(Available at UD E188.B954)

Too academic for me to recommend

But good detail on Penn, Penn's Governors, Assembly, Pirates, Law

Chapters:

- The Sorrowful Tale of Robert Snead [a whistle blower in Philadelphia]
- London Fog: A Brief, Confusing History of English Piracy Law
- "A Spot upon Our Garment" The Red Sea Fever in Colonial New York [Kidd]
- Voyage of the *Fancy* [Henry Every, world's most successful pirate]
- A tale of two trials
- A Society of Friends: Quakers and Illicit Trade in Colonial Pennsylvania

People in the Duke of York period (1664-1682)

(which like the Dutch period was brief)

Elizabeth I, virgin queen, no heir, Protestant

James I (as in the Bible) (r1603-1625)

Charles I, liberal, religiously tolerant (r1625-1649)

Granted Maryland to Lord Baltimore (1632)

Beheaded 1649

Oliver Cromwell (r1653- 1658)

Adm. William Penn Sr. (1621-1670)

Charles II, protestant (r1660-1685)

[large debt to late Adm. William Penn Sr.]

[grants New York to James II, Duke of York 1664]*

[Imprisons many Quakers including Wm. Jr.]

William Penn (1644-1718)

[grants land to Adm. Penn's son William Jr]

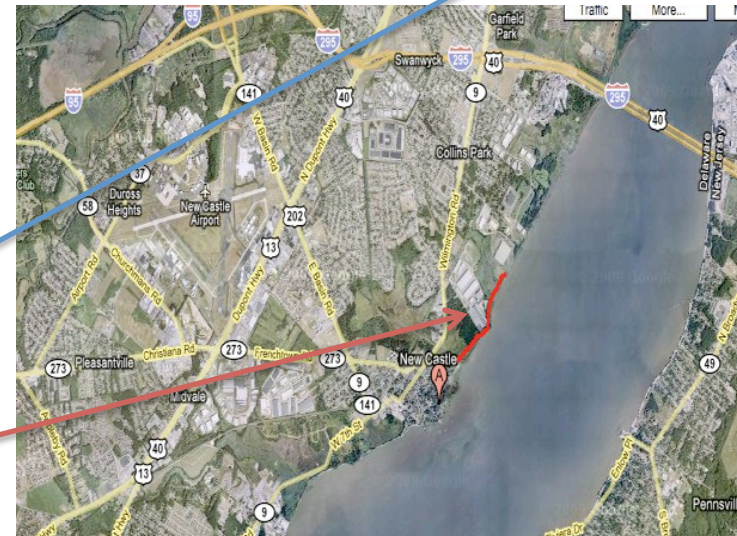
James II (r1685-1688), married to a Catholic;

* Faulty deed in re: PA & DE— only granted to E. side of Delaware River.

Duke of York period (1664-1682)

(Captured under Charles II, granted to James II, granted to Wm. Penn)

- **British Conquest: Dutch Governor Hinoyossa resisted, troops killed**
Town plundered: 100 sheep, 30 horses, 50 cows, **60 Negroes**, the year's crops, tools, brewhouse, stillhouse, sawmill
- **Then a peaceful transition— land, laws, government**
very different from French in Nova Scotia
- **Articles of Agreement:**
 - #2 -- That Whosoever of what Nation soever Doth submit to his Majesties Authority shall Be protected in their Estates reall and personall, By his Majesties Lawes and Justice
 - #6 -- That all the People shall Enjoy the Liberty of their Conscience in Church Discipline as formerly
- **Cranehook (Swedish) Church (1667)**
- **'Long Finne' rebellion (1669)**
- **First Quaker visit to New Castle**
(George Fox, 1672)
- **Dike uprising (1675)**



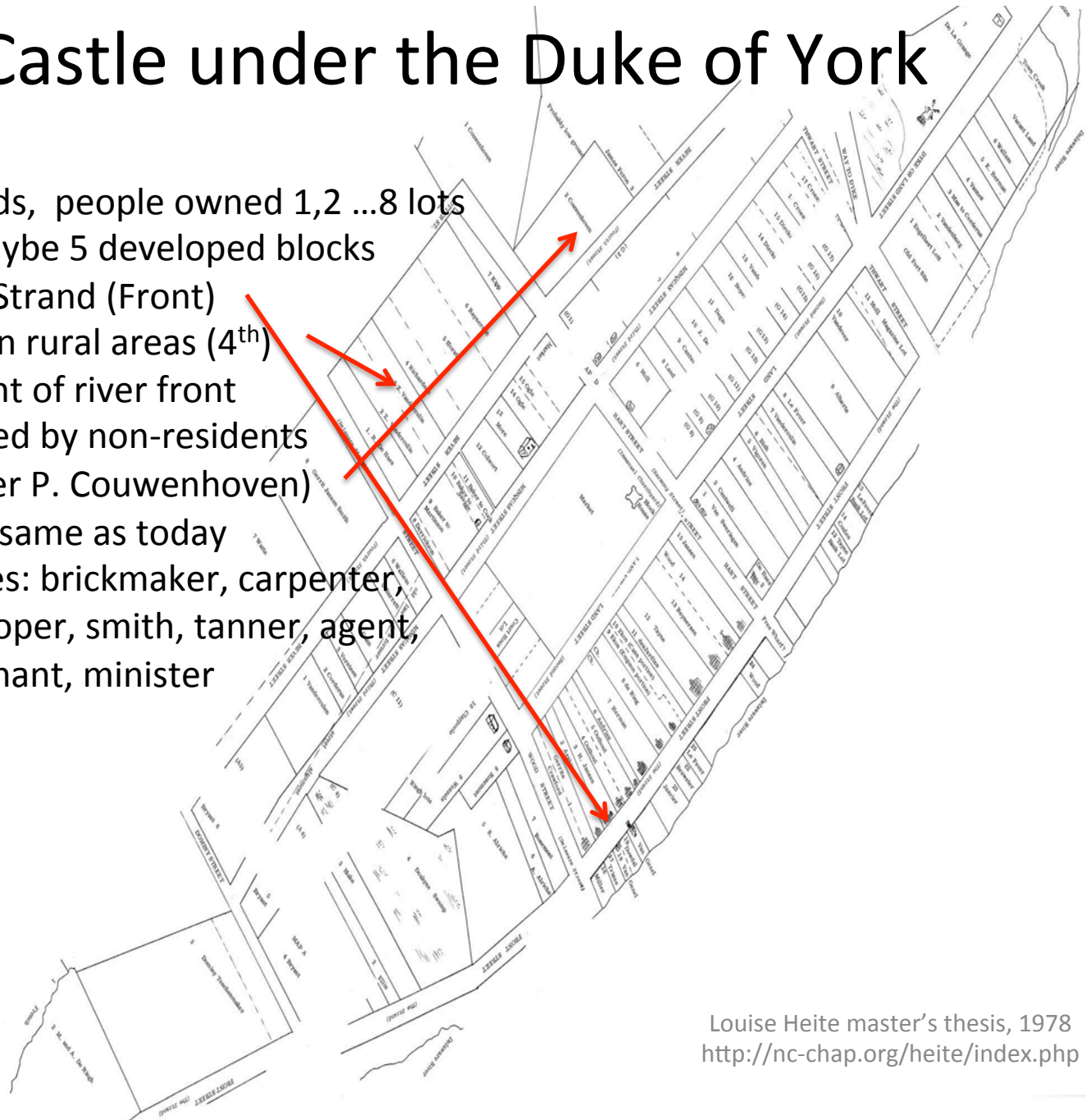
Links to more detail

<http://nc-chap.org/cranehook/>

<http://nc-chap.org/chap/history/dikeUprising.php>

New Castle under the Duke of York

- ~100 households, people owned 1,2 ...8 lots
- Small town, maybe 5 developed blocks
- Mainly on The Strand (Front)
- Lot sizes large in rural areas (4th)
- No development of river front
- Some lots owned by non-residents (e.g. N.Y. brewer P. Couwenhoven)
- Street outlines same as today
- Deeds list trades: brickmaker, carpenter, cordwainer, cooper, smith, tanner, agent, attorney, merchant, minister



New Castle was still wild in 1676

Wolf heads were brought in for bounty.

15 men brought in 55 wolf heads in 1676

Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware
1676-1781

p ^s ent	Mr John Moll	}	Justices.
	Mr Peter Alrichs		
	Mr Will: Tom		
	Mr Walter Wharton		
	Mr fopp outhout		
	Mr Jean Paul Jacquet		
	Mr Gerrett otto		

A List of y^e wolfs heads brought in by

W. heads

Hendrik Everton	6 :
Hendrik Anderson	1 :
Andries Andriessen	1 :
att Crainhook	
Lace Andries	1 :
Ralph hutchinson	5 :
Mr John Moll	16 :
John Smith	1 :
Mr P : Alrich	1 :
Justice G : otto	2 :
Johannes d'haes	6 :
Moses d'gan	2 :
Capt ⁿ Colier	10 :
John Clerck	1 :
Tymen Stiddems Son	1 :
Capt Billop	1 :

Wolfs heads in all 55 at 40 gild^m

p^r head as it was ordered
by y^e gener^l or high Court } 2200 :

To y^e Clercq Eph : herman allowed by the
Court as will appear by their order } 300 :

To y^e High Sherrif for Collecting the
aboves^d sumes allowed 625 :

gilders 2200 + 300 + 625 = 3125 :

Jasper Danckaerts travel description (1679-1680)

We will observe before leaving Sand-hoek, that it has always been the principal place on the South River...It is now called Newcastle by the English. It is situated on the west side of the river upon a point which extends out with a sandy beach, affording a good landing place, better than is to be found elsewhere on that account. It lies a little above the bay where the river bends and runs south from there, so that you can see down the river southerly, the greater portion of it, which presents a beautiful view in perspective, and enables you to see from a distance the ships which come out of the great bay and sail up the river.

Formerly all ships were accustomed to anchor here, for the purpose of paying duties or obtaining permits, and to unload when the goods were carried away by water in boats or barks, or by land in carts. It was much larger and more populous at that time, and had a small fort called Nassau; **but since the country has belonged to the English, ships may no longer come here, or they must first declare and unload their cargoes at New York, which has caused this little place to fall off very much,** and even retarded the settlement of plantations. **[First of many blows to New Castle's prosperity]**

What remains of it consists of about fifty houses, almost all of wood. The **fort is demolished**, but there is a good block-house, having some small cannon, erected in the middle of the town, and sufficient to resist the Indians or an incursion of Christians; but it could not hold out long. This town is the capital of justice, where the high court of the South River is held, having three other courts subordinate to it.

Life for indentured servants not far from New Castle

Visit to Mr. Moll's plantation by Jasper Danckaerts in 1679 :

[It] is situated about fifteen miles from the Sandhook. It was about ten o'clock in the morning when we took leave of our friends and left ...it was three o'clock in the afternoon when we reached the plantation. There were no persons there except some servants and negroes, the commander being a Parisian.

The dwellings were very badly appointed, especially for such a man as Mons. Moll. There was no place to retire to, nor a chair to sit on, or a bed to sleep on. For their usual food the servants have nothing but maize bread to eat, and water to drink, which sometimes is not very good and scarcely enough for life, yet they are compelled to work hard.

They are brought from England in great numbers into Maryland, Virginia and the Menades and sold each one according to his condition, for a certain term of years, four, five, six, seven or more. And thus they are by hundreds of thousands compelled to spend their lives here and in Virginia and elsewhere in planting that vile tobacco, which all vanishes into smoke, and is for the most part miserably abused, It is the chief article of trade in the country.

Religious groups in New Castle

Dutch reformed church -- services in Fort, then on Strand, building donated by Andreas Hudde , 2nd Street ?

Frequently no minister

German Lutheran church in Swanwyck, Pastor Jacob Fabritius

fined in Long Finne rebellion; exiled to Philadelphia after Dike Uprising

Swedish Lutherans in Crane Hook (1667-1699)

“style of a fortified log house with projecting second story to allow the settlers to shoot down on the pagans if attacked.”

Quaker meeting originally shared with Newark

(Baynard Blvd. near Branmar), Meeting built. c1700

Presbyterian & Episcopal churches c1705



Crane Hook



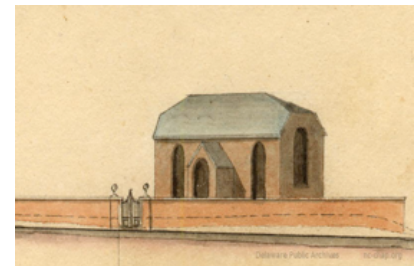
Quaker school/church



Presbyterian Church



Immanuel Church



The Arrival of William Penn

(in America from 1682-1684, 1699-1701)

Penn's Landings:

1st New Castle, 2nd Chester, 3rd Philadelphia

Elizabeth I, virgin queen, no heir, Protestant
James I (as in the Bible)

Charles I, liberal, religiously tolerant, beheaded
Granted Maryland to Lord Baltimore 1632

Oliver Cromwell

Charles II, protestant (r1660-1685)

[large debt to late Adm. William Penn Sr.]

Imprisons many Quakers including Wm. Jr.

[grants land to Adm. Penn's son William Jr]

James II, (r1685-1688), married to a Catholic;

Glorious Revolution 1688, James II deposed

William & Mary of Orange, Protestant

James II tries to return (1690 battle of Boyne, Ireland*)

Quakers still persecuted in England

(* 2-degrees separation from John, David Finney, New Castle)



William Penn

(1644-1718)

(One of my two heroes in this class, the other Benjamin Latrobe.
Both had failings in business sense and leadership)

“William Penn was the greatest lawgiver the world has produced, being the first, in either ancient or modern times who has laid the foundation of government in the pure and unadulterated principles of peace, reason, and right.”

Thomas Jefferson, principal author Declaration of Independence

The French philosopher Voltaire, a champion of religious toleration, offered lavish praise. “William Penn might, with reason, boast of having brought down upon earth the Golden Age, which in all probability, never had any real existence but in his dominions.”

Wm. Penn

Frames of Government 1682, 1683, 1696
Charter of Privileges (Liberties) 1701

William Penn was the first great hero of American liberty. During the late seventeenth century, when Protestants persecuted Catholics, Catholics persecuted Protestants, and both persecuted Quakers and Jews, Penn established an American sanctuary which protected freedom of conscience. Almost everywhere else, colonists stole land from the Indians, but Penn traveled unarmed among the Indians and negotiated peaceful purchases. He insisted that women deserved equal rights with men. He gave Pennsylvania a written constitution which limited the power of government, provided a humane penal code, and guaranteed many fundamental liberties.

For the first time in modern history, a large society offered equal rights to people of different races and religions. Penn's dramatic example caused quite a stir in Europe.



Religious freedom under Penn vs. Maryland, Dutch vs New England

Catholics in colonial Delaware enjoyed religious liberty under the Penn proprietorship and could worship freely, in stark contrast with adjoining Maryland. That province, although founded on principles of religious liberty by a Catholic proprietary, was soon dominated by an increasingly intolerant Protestant majority. After the Glorious Revolution of 1688 this majority demonstrated its loyalty to the new regime by accepting the Church of England as the legally recognized established church and suppressing all dissent, whether of Protestant or Catholic persuasion. The anti-Catholic restrictions were particularly onerous and were not formally repealed until after American independence. Catholics were forbidden to vote, bear arms, hold public office, teach school, or conduct worship, and their churches were closed.

Donn Devine, Beginnings of the Catholic Church of Wilmington, DE

Limited religious freedom in New England. Puritans hung a Quaker woman in 1660.

Cotton Mather vs Wm. Penn, 1682

“Cotton Mather, the celebrated divine, who believed in witchcraft and the persecution and prosecution of those who were suspected of it, led the opposition to Penn's coming.

Mather, believing he was doing “God Service by witch hunting,” wrote the following letter ...

“September ye15, 1682. To ye aged and Beloved John Higginson:

There be now at sea a shipp ...called the Welcome, which has aboard it a hundred or more of the hereticks and malignants called Quakers, with William Penn, the scamp, at the head of them.

The General Court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malachi Huscott ...to waylay said Welcome, as near the end of (Cape) Cod as may be **and make captives of Penn and his ungodly crew**, so that the Lord may be glorified and not mocked on the soil of this new country, with the heathen worshipers of these people. **Much spoil may be made by selling the whole lot to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices in rumme and sugar**, and we shall not only do the Lord good service by punishing the wicked, but shall make great gayne for His ministers and people. ...

Yours in ye bowels of Christ, Cotton Mather.”

Quaker meetings were held alternately at Newark (Baynard near Branmar Shopping Center and in homes in New Castle, such as Edward Blake's (site of David Finney Inn) before the meeting house was built c1705

This one was to set up a committee to inquire into "clearness" before marriage.

Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore

<http://nc-chap.org/church/quaker.php>

Monthly Meeting notes from Newark [New Castle] Monthly Meeting (1688,p3)

The Quarterly Meeting being held at Edward Blake's at New Castle Edward Blake and Hannah Decou appearing before ye meeting Signified their Intentions of Marriage, ye Meeting appointing Cornelius Empson and Thomas ??? to enquire concerning ye Clearness of said Hannah, & John Alloway & George Hog to enquire concerning ye Clearness of Edward Blake & to make a report thereof to ye next Monthly Meeting. Likewise Cornelius Empson & Robert Ashton are dir___ by this meeting

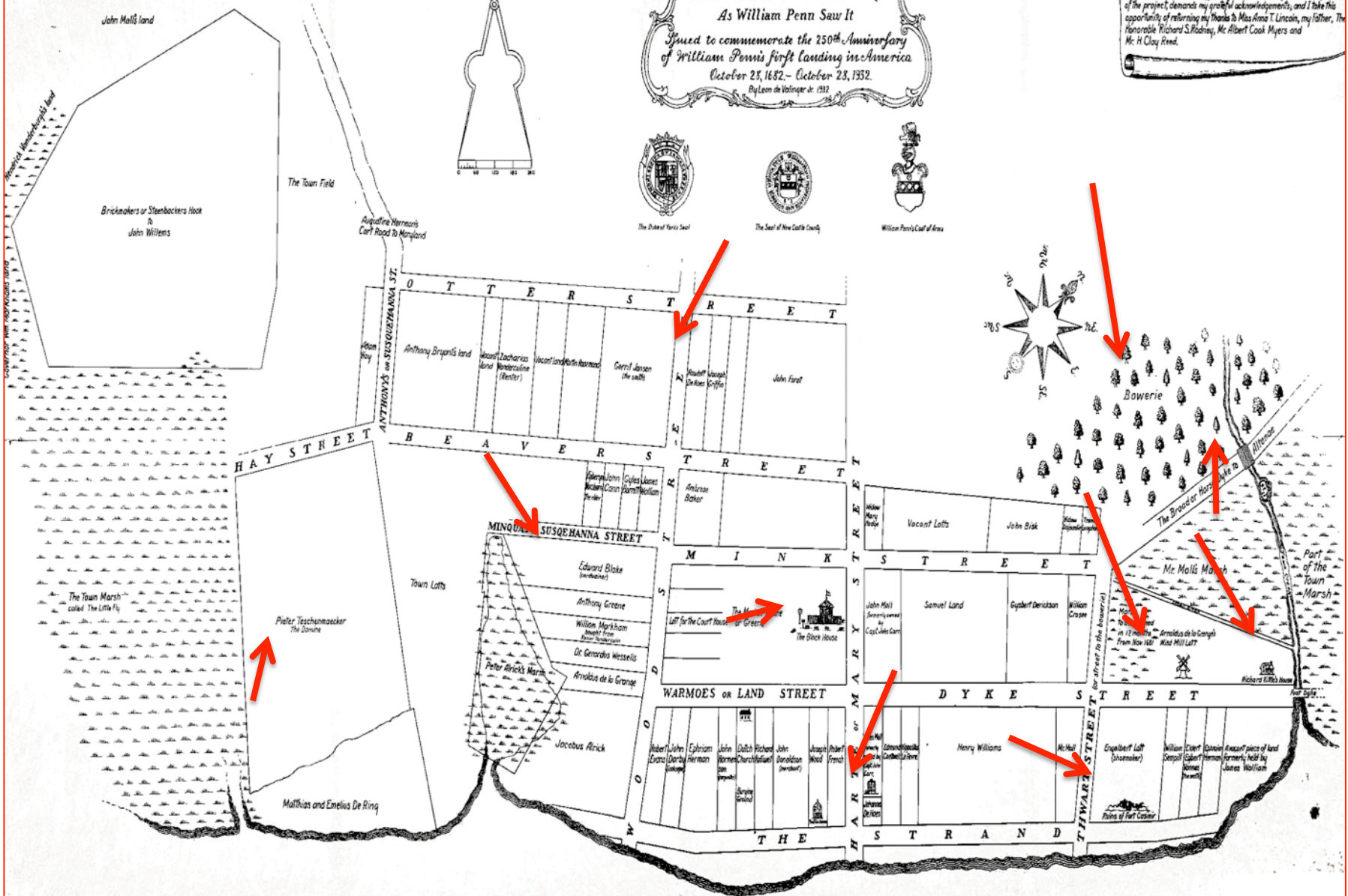
*June 1688
being held at Edward Blake's nothing
being held at Cornelius Empson's
of Empson to speak to friends
of last Quarterly meeting and an*

meeting.

*Mr. Davis came before this Mo.
Marriage, it's ordered y^t the 9th*

MAP
of
NEW CASTLE UPON DELAWARE
As William Penn Saw It
*Issued to commemorate the 250th Anniversary
of William Penn's first landing in America
October 28, 1682 - October 28, 1932.*
By Leon de Vallinger Jr. 1932

This work has been compiled by me from original land warrants surveys and documents and has been plotted as accurately as possible from the material at hand, on a scale of one hundred and twenty feet to the inch. The cheerful assistance afforded me, in the course of this work, by friends of the project, demands my grateful acknowledgments, and I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to Miss Anna T. Lincoln, my father, The Honorable Richard S. Rodney, Mr. Albert Cook Myers and Mr. H. Clay Reed.



D E L A W A R E R I V E R

Map of New Castle upon Delaware as William Penn Saw it, 1932, Leon de Vallinger

Penn's simple taxation system in the New Castle Constabulary

In 1683, just after Penn's arrival taxes were based on three things:

- acreage outside of town,
- number of town lots,
- number of titheables:

Calculated tax closely matches actual tax.

In Va.: free caucasian males age sixteen or older plus all negroes imported whether male or female, and Indian servants male or female however procured, being sixteen years of age

Name	Akres of Land ▼	Town Lotts	Tithebles	Pounds	Shillings	Pence	Decimal Pounds	Calc. tax [†]
Capt. Markham	1000				10	10	0.54	0.54
Peter Allricks	1000	2	4	1	3	8	1.18	1.18
Charles Rumsey & John Wattkins	640				7		0.35	0.35
Giles Barret	550	2	2		10	9	0.54	0.67
John Williams Neering	500	2	6	1	3	7	1.18	1.18
Henrick Vandburg	450	4	3		17	2	0.86	0.86
Epharim Harmon	400	2	2		9	2	0.46	0.59

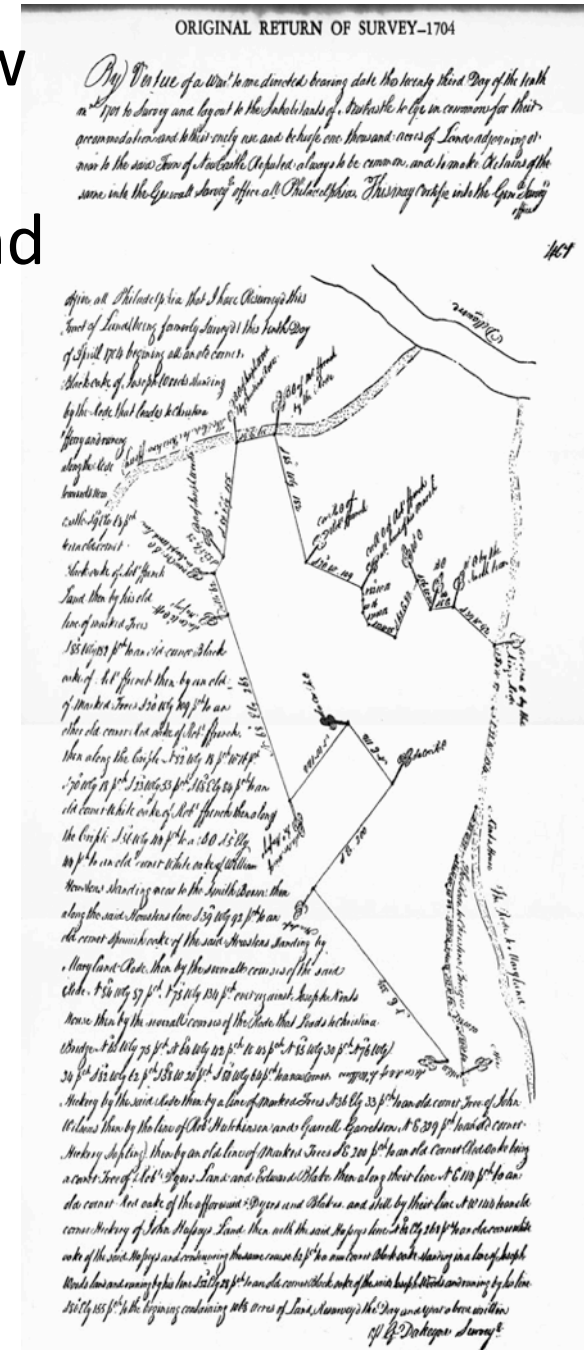
Deputy governor Markham apparently did not have a residence here, but was one of the two largest landholders.

Return of the survey of a common in New Castle requested in 1701 by Wm. Penn prior to sailing for the last time for England

By vertue of a War[ran]t, to me directed, bearing date the twenty third Day of the tenth mnth, 1701, to Survey and **lay out to the Inhabitants of New Castle, to lye in common for their accomodation and to their onely use and behoofe, one thousand acres of Land** adjoying or near to the said Town of New Castle, Reputed allways to be common, and to make Returns of the same into the Generall Surveyers office att Phila-Delphia.... begining att an old corner Black Oake of Joseph Wood's, standing by the Rode that leades to Christina Fferry and running along the Rode towards New Castle, S. 9° Easterly 68 pch. to an old corner Black Oake of Robt. Ffrench Land; then by his old line of marked Trees, S 85° westerly 182 pch. to an old corner Black Oake ... running by his line S 52° Easterly 28 pch. to an old corner Black Oak of the said Joseph Woods, and running by his line S. 80° Easterly 155 pch. to the begining containing 1068 acres of land, Resurveyd the day and year above written,

Pr. G. Dakeyne, Surveyr

<http://trusteesncc.org/>



Penn's visits to his colony were brief (1682-1684, 1699-1701)

His work in creating his 'Noble Experiment' was interrupted by dealing with dissension between Quakers and Non-Quakers.

The first visit was cut short by challenges from Lord Baltimore and Penn had to return to England

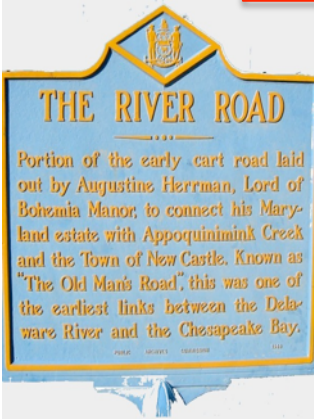
The second visit to America was to deal with piracy.

Augustine Herman's 1660-1670 map of Maryland (oriented West-East)

Maryland
Southern Border:
Watkins Pt. due East, West
Eastern Border:
Watkins Pt. due North to 40' parallel

Watkins Point

Read Lyon, Iron Hill
New Castle, Crainhoc
Christina
Elssborgh



Cause of Penn's return to America from England in 1699

Pennsylvania was called in 1698, "Ye greatest refuge and shelter for pirates and rogues in America."

Penn's Lieutenant Governor William Markham was a frequent target of accusations.

Britain had a BIG PR PROBLEM that eventually reached PA: in 1695 Henry (John) Every (Avery) operating out of Madagascar seized the treasure ships of Grand Moghul Aurungezeb (100 million subjects) bound for Mecca with his daughter (and lots of treasure). Britain promised to capture & hang Every.

Six of the crew made it to England, one with too many gold coins to carry. Some of the crew made it to PA, the reputed 2nd mate James Brown married governor Markham's daughter! Governor Markham not particularly cooperative in the manhunt for Every's crew. (See supplementary reading)

Pennsylvania was not the only pirate haven in the colonies

New York's governors was fired because of piracy, Rhode Island, possibly the most infected almost lost its charter

The “Golden Age of Piracy” lasted from 1650's to 1720's

It stopped after the Peace of Utrecht (vs. Spain) Navies were able to go after the pirates, and the pirates no longer had safe bases

- Caribbean
 - Henry Morgan, Captain Kidd,
- The Indian and Red seas
 - Henry Every, Kidd
 - Home bases in American Colonies
- Caribbean, America, Africa
 - Stede Bonnet, Teach (Blackbeard)

BACKGROUND READING IN THE PDF

483. Col. Quarry to the Council of Trade and Plantations. About 60 pirates have arrived in a ship from Madagascar. They are part of Kidd's gang. About 20 have landed in this Government [PA], and 16 at Cape May. The ship lies near the Cape of this Government waiting for sloops from New York to unload her. She is a very rich ship. All her loading is rich East India bale-goods and abundance of money. I seized two of the pirates and conveyed them safe to Burlington Gaol. If I had brought them to this Government they would have been set at liberty as Avery's crew were. I pursued two others and lodged them in Philadelphia. I informed the Lt.-Gov. Markham and with his assistance lodged them safe in gaol. I discovered their money and goods, which he hath taken into his hands and refuses to lodge them with the Admiralty officers or to allow me to take an account of them. I offered if he would impress a vessel and raise me forty men to seize the ship and all in her, but could not prevail with him. *It's a very miserable thing to live under a Government of upwards of 7,000 men capable to bear arms where there is no militia or any means to serve the King.* I have sent an express to the Governor of Virginia and Maryland and all the Governors northwards. The Governor of the Jerseys is very ready and active on this occasion. I have 2,000 pieces of eight which I took from the two first pirates. I hope to be reimbursed my charges out of them. If I have your orders I will take care a proper account is rendered of their effects. All that serve His Majesty here are very uneasy to find there is no notice taken of their complaints of the affronts and threats the Government put upon them and His Majesty's authority. Unless some action be taken, it will soon be impossible to get men to serve the King here, especially in what relates to the Admiralty, there being no salaries allowed to the officers. *Signed, Robt. Quarry. Endorsed, Recd. Aug. 4, Read Aug. 7, 1699. 3 pp. Annexed,*

America and West Indies: June 1699, 1-10', in Calendar of State Papers Colonial, America and West Indies, Volume 17, 1699 and Addenda 1621-1698, ed. Cecil Headlam (London, 1908), pp. 266-283

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/colonial/america-west-indies/vol17/pp266-283>

June 6. Philadelphia.

495. Col. Quarry to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I have by the assistance of Col. Bass, Governor of the Jerseys, apprehended four more of the pirates at Cape May and might have with ease secured all the rest of them, and the ships too, had this Government given me the least aid or assistance, but they would not or so much as issue out a proclamation, but on the contrary the people of this government have entertained the pirates, conveyed them from place to place, furnished them with provisions and liquors, given them intelligence and sheltered them from justice, and now the greatest part of them are conveyed away in boats to Rhode Island. All the persons that I have employed in searching for and apprehending these pirates, are abused and affronted and called enemies to the country, for disturbing and hindering honest men, as they are pleased to call the pirates, from bringing their money and settling amongst them. ...

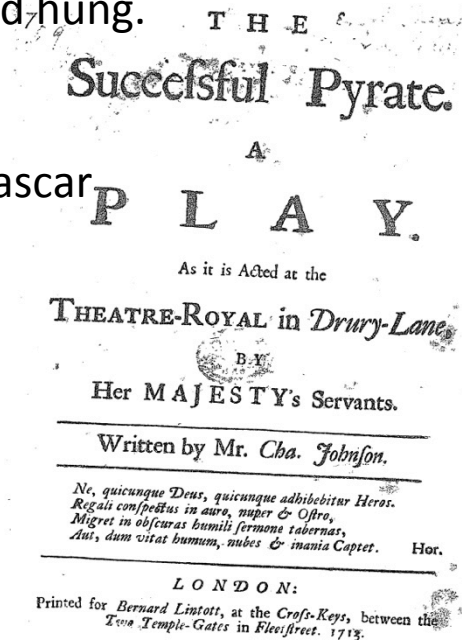
I enclose the Act they have passed against pirates and privateers. It contains no provision, like the Jamaica Act, making it felony for the King's subjects to serve under any foreign prince against any other prince in amity with His Majesty, though all the roguery in the West Indies has been under colour of foreign commissions. The Jamaica Act makes all such to be accessory that shall knowingly entertain etc. any person deemed or adjudged to be privateers and pirates. But this Act leaves out the word "deemed," so that when I complain of such men, they answer they do not know them to be pirates till they are convicted. The Jamaica Act empowers all commission officers on notice of any privateers or pirates to raise such number of armed men as they think fit; but this Act omits the word "armed," and empowers the Justices, Sheriffs and Constables only to call men to their assistance. If the Quaker Justices can preach the pirates into submission, it is well. The clause making it lawful to destroy pirates who resist is left out, and the penalty for a man refusing to appear when called out is put at only £5. Every care is taken to empower the persons they associate with the Judge of the Admiralty, but there is no provision to empower him, and my Commission from the Admiralty gives me no power to try piracy. But what most sticks with me is how I can try any for their lives when none of the Judges will take the oath of allegiance or the oath of a Judge, nor the jurors their usual oath nor the witnesses swear to their evidence. I hope you will send a Commission under the Great Seal or order pirates to be sent to England, which in my opinion will be much the better way. They have sent home this Act in great triumph to Mr. Penn who knows how to make use of it to serve his ends, but they already fail to put it into execution. We are not out of hopes that, since the wisdom of Parliament hath not thought fit to permit Quakers to give evidence in any criminal cause or serve on juries or bear any office of profit in the Government, they will extend their charity and consider the unhappy circumstances of this place and make the like provision for us. *Signed, Robt. Quarry.*

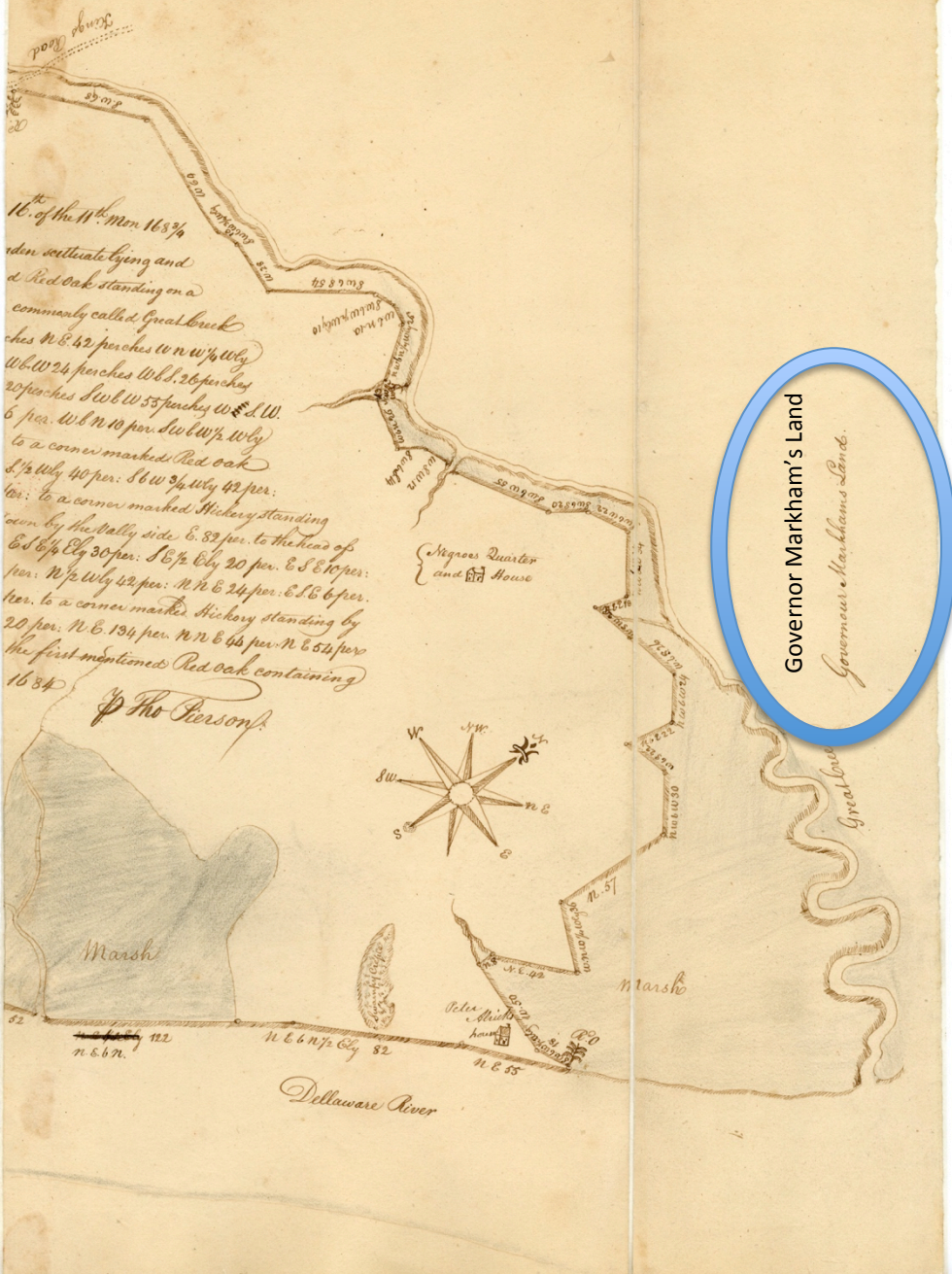
P.S. Since my writing this, Capt. Kidd is come into this Bay with a sloop. A ship stands off and on, the sloop's boat and some of the men have been on shore to mend some iron-work and were kindly received at the Hore Kills, and several of the inhabitants have been on board them. This Government takes no notice of it. I sent an express to the Governor of Virginia, who I hope will send the man-of-war hither time enough. The Governor of Maryland has secured some of the pirates. Capt. Shelly, after he had landed and secured all the goods, run the ship ashore near New York and then the merchants concerned informed the Governor against their ship. The pirates I brought here have liberty to confine themselves to a tavern, which is what I expected. **The six other pirates in West Jersey are at liberty, for the Quakers there will not suffer the Governor to send them to gaol.** *Endorsed, Recd. Aug. 4. Read Aug. 7, 1699. 3½ pp. Annexed,*

Maritime Law

Complications were already a problem in 1600's

- Maritime law derives from international law, not common or statute law.
- But, how is a highwayman different from a pirate?
- The former is tried by his peers, the latter by admiralty courts
- Neighbors are likely to let pirates free (as happened in England with the 6 captured Avery pirates), or PHL residents vs Every's men, or NYC residents vs Capt. Kidd and do not regard their crimes as serious
- The English Avery pirates were retried on a pretext, convicted and hung.
- PHL Avery pirates did not hide, the second mate James Brown married Gov. Markham's daughter
- The Avery case inspired a play (COMEDY!) taking place in Madagascar





William Markham

(1635-1704) Cousin of Wm. Penn

Gov. of Penn. 1681-1682 (before Penn's arrival), and 1693-1699

Deputy Gov. of Delaware

Main residence in Philadelphia,

But he owned 1000 acres of land probably including the present Dobbinsville and Hare's Corner

I don't know when he bought this land. He came here before Penn!

Penn was told (1699)

Get rid of Gov. Markham, recreate vice-admiralty courts, stamp out piracy.

OR

Lose the Proprietary charter.

Penn left for the colonies immediately

found corruption throughout his government, attempted to clean it up

fired Markham, who had led the colony since its founding

had the assembly pass anti-piracy laws, recreate vice- admiralty courts and remove jury requirement for piracy trials

In 1701 he

- created Charter of Privileges (Liberties)
- granted the Three Lower Counties a separate assembly, meeting in New Castle
This is the first separation from PA. The second was June 15, 1776
- granted the Common to New Castle)

He returned to England 1701 to continue to defend against Maryland's claims and never returned to PA. His sons ruled the colony until the revolution.

Pirate and privateers attacks on the Delaware

[Recall that Ft. Casimir (New Castle) was FOUNDED by privateers (WIC). In one exploit this private company captured 16 Spanish ships in the Caribbean and divided the profit between company, investors and the government.]

Later, French and Spanish pirates and privateers terrorized people on the Delaware from Lewes to Philadelphia

Attacks came in 1698, 1699, 1704, 1705, 1708, 1709, 1713, 1717, 1722, 1743, 1746, 1747. Attacks stopped when a British frigate was stationed at the mouth of the bay.

An English aristocratic visitor to New Castle in 1697

Newcastle 40 myles below philadelphia towards ye Sea is a prettey town, builds ships and hath merchants resideing in itt. Here live many Swedes formerly Banished theyr own Country For misdemeanors's, here live well, & have good farmes and under English gouernment.

Newcastle is ...an auncient settlement, here is the Custom house, a small Ruinated Church a prettey town house, on which they hoyst the Kings flag at approach of any 3 masted Vessell which may be espyed comeing in (at a good distance) out of Delaware Bay, **they have Six Iron guns mounted on ye Bank** but hardly large enough to comand the River. Vessells also stopp here goeing down for Sea. about 8 myles below n Castle is a Creeke, by wch you may come to a neck of Land 12 myles over Crosse wch are drawn goods to & from Mary Land & Sloopes also of 30 tunns are carryed over land in this place on certaine sleds drawn bv Oxen, & launched again into the water on ye other Side.

Pirates raid Delaware. How to Defend?

John Evans

Governor PA (and DE) 1704-1709

- Replacement for William Markham
- A non-Quaker chosen by Penn to appease non-Quakers
- Young (25), impetuous, prone to brawls in taverns
- “Evans lodged ... but the habits of both of the young gentlemen were such that respectable housewives soon felt that their absence was more agreeable than their presence.
- Instigated a fake raid on New Castle to promote self-defense in a pacifist setting
- Had a law passed to build a fort in NC and shakedown Philadelphia merchants

The Governor had endeavoured to form a militia through the government, but so far as appears, and which could not be reasonably expected otherwise, not with much success. He knew the *Quakers'* principles were against bearing arms and war, yet, as the inexperience and assuming of youth, as well as the prejudice of more advanced years, is sometimes ready to regard a contrariety of sentiment, in others, more especially if it differ much from the common opinion, in the highest point of absurdity, without duly examining into the merits of it; so Governor *Evans*, by part of his conduct, appears to have regarded and treated the principles of the *Quakers*, in respect to *self defence*, as a mere notion, which would never endure a serious trial; and by the following imprudent scheme and experiment, instead of answering any useful intention to the public, he is said not only to have alienated the *Quakers* further from him, but also highly disgusted such of the people in general, as were not concerned in the contrivance, or execution of it.


Governor *Evans*, in conjunction with *Robert French* of *Newcastle*, *Thomas Clark*, an attorney at law,

law, of *Philadelphia*, and some others of his associates, it is said, for their diversion, and to try the disposition of the people, but most probably that of the *Quakers* chiefly, concerted a scheme to raise and carry on a *false alarm*, in order most effectually to terrify the inhabitants by a sudden surprize, and thereby oblige them to have recourse to arms, for their defence.

It was at the time of the fair in *Philadelphia*, on the 16th. day of the Third-month, O. S. 1706, when this plot was put in execution; *French* acted at *Newcastle*, by sending up a messenger to the governor, at *Philadelphia*, in the greatest haste, and apparent consternation, to acquaint him, that a number of vessels were then actually in the river, and as high up as a place, which he named. Upon this news immediately the Governor acted his part; and, by his emissaries, made it fly through the city; while himself with a drawn sword in his hand, on horseback, rode through the streets, in seeming great commotion, and a behaviour adapted to the nature of the occasion, commanded and entreated people of all ranks to be properly assisting on the emergency, &c.*

The stratagem, in part succeeded; and the suddenness of the surprize, with the noise of precipitation

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 Acc  
 of the  
 alarm,

1706.  tation, consequent thereon, threw many of the people into very great fright and consternation, in-  
Account of the false alarm, &c. somuch that it is said, some threw their plate and most valuable effects down their wells and little-houses; that others hid themselves, in the best manner they could, while many retired further up the river, with what they could most readily carry off; so that some of the creeks seemed full of boats, and small craft; those of a larger size running as far as *Burlington*, and some higher up the river;—Several women are said to have miscarried by the fright and terror, into which they were thrown, and much mischief ensued.\*

But the design, it is said, was suspected, or understood, by the more considerate part of the people, even at the beginning; and endeavours accordingly were used, to prevent its taking effect; but the conduct and artifice of the Governor, with the help of his numerous assistants, and the easy credulity, common to the more inconsiderate part of mankind, very much frustrated these endeavours, till the first transport of amazement had subsided.

# Governor Evans and the shakedown fiasco

Gov. Evans proposed to the assembly the building of a fort at New Castle; This law imposed a duty of half a pound of Gun-powder for every ton ... that all vessels ... were obliged to stop, drop anchor and the commander to go on shore, and make report. At length Richard Hill, with Norris and Preston, ... was determined to try to remove this nuisance. He had a vessel; then loaded and just going out to sea; he went in the vessel down the river and dropt anchor a little way before the fort; Norris and Preston went on shore, to inform the officers that the vessel was regularly cleared. Hill, taking command of the sloop stood to the helm and passed the fort... the guns were pointed in such a direction, that a shot went through the mainsail. As soon as the sloop clear of the fort, John French, the commander of it, put off in a boat, in order to bring her to. When he came along side, Hill ordered a rope to be thrown him, upon which they fastened the boat, and French went on board; the rope was then immediately cut, and the boat falling astern, French was conducted a prisoner to the cabin; He was brought on shore to Lord Cornbury, Governor of New Jersey...to give an account of his conduct. After French, in a coarse manner had been sufficiently reprimanded ... he was at length dismissed, but not without marks of derision from some of the attendants. Hill protested to the General Assembly; which protested to the Governor without a dissenting vote. The proceedings at New Castle did not continue.



# English, Spanish & French Pirates, Privateers on the Delaware Definitions

**Pirate:** a person who robs or commits illegal violence at sea or on the shores of the sea.

**Privateer:** an armed private ship licensed by a government to attack enemy shipping [and pay a percentage to the government; a low-cost way for a government to extend its navy ]

**Letter of Marque:** License to an armed private ship to attack enemy shipping

The U.S. Constitution provides, [Article I, Sec. 8 cl. 11](#):

The Congress shall have Power ... To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

**Admiralty Law** determined who got what after prizes (ships) were captured -- was it neutral?, what colors flying?, assisting ships? ... ship guilty until proven innocent

See Wikipedia: prize (law)

# About Privateers – From a Folksong

## Lyrics

Oh the year was **1778**

*How I wish I was in Sherbrooke now!*

**A letter of marque came from the king**

To the scummiest vessel I've ever seen

*God damn them all I was told*

***We'd cruise the seas for American Gold***

***We'd fire no guns, shed no tears***

*Now I'm a broken man on a Halifax pier*

*The last of Barrett's privateers*

Oh, **Elcid Barrett** cried the town. *How I wish ...* *Civilians supplementing the military*

**For 20 brave men all fisherman who**

Would make for him the Antelope's crew *God damn them all*

The **Antelope sloop** was a sickening sight...*How I wish ...*

On the 96<sup>th</sup> day we sailed again *How I wish ...*

When a bloody great yankee hove into sight,

with our cracked four pounders we made to fight *God damn them all*

*Comments*  
*(Revolutionary war).*

*(Official British act against US at no cost)*

*Hopefully low risk, high yield*

*Private vessel used  
for govt. goals*

Barrett's Privateers,  
modern folksong by Stan Rogers (1976)



A dark, grainy night photograph of a house. A single window is brightly lit from within, showing a glimpse of the interior. The rest of the house and the surrounding area are in deep shadow, with some foliage visible in the upper right corner. The overall mood is mysterious and suspenseful.

**KENSINGTON**  
[www.kensingtontv.com](http://www.kensingtontv.com)

# Philadelphia mayor: on pirates

In 1717, James Logan writes, saying, "We have been extremely pestered with pirates who now swarm in America, and increase their numbers by almost every vessel they take. If steady care be not taken they will become formidable, being now at least 1500 strong. They have very particularly talked of visiting this place ; many of them being well acquainted with it, and some born in it, for they are generally all English, and therefore know our government can make no defence."

# Privateer recruitment in Philadelphia

Now fitting out for a Cruizing Voyage against his Majesty's Enemies, and will sail in two Weeks.

THE SHIP PANDOUR, William Dowell, Commander; Burthen about 300 Tons; to carry **24 Carriage Guns**<sup>#</sup>, nine and six pounders, 24 Swivels, and 30 Brass Blunderbusses, with 150 Men, is a new Ship, built for a Privateer, and every way completely fitted for that Purpose.

ALL Gentlemen Sailors, and others, inclin'd to enter on board, ... may repair to the Commanders aforesaid, or to the *Sign of the Boatswain and Call*<sup>\*</sup> near the Draw-Bridge, Philadelphia, where the Articles are to be seen and sign'd by those who are willing to go the Cruize.

*Pennsylvania Gazette*, Jan. 21, 1746

<sup>#</sup> Kalmar Nyckel carried **twelve 6-pounders** and 2 swivel guns

<sup>\*</sup> Previously Blue Anchor Tavern; existed prior to Penn's landing



purpose as a contributor to the national stock of glue than as the unconscious persecutor of his former owner.

"Mrs. Adeler, do you feel any interest in the subject of pirates?"

She said the question was somewhat abrupt, but she thought she might safely say she did not.

"I make the inquiry for the reason that I have just written a ballad which has for its hero a certain bold corsair. This is the first consequence of the death of our horse. In the exuberance of joy caused by that catastrophe, I felt as if I would like to perpetrate something which should be purely ridiculous, and accordingly I organized upon paper this piratical narrative. You think the subject is an odd one? Not so. I do not pretend to explain the fact, but it

is true that by this generation a pirate is regarded as a comic personage. Perhaps the reason is that he has been so often presented to us in such a perfectly absurd form in melodrama and in the cheap and trashy novels of the day. At any rate, he is susceptible of humorous treatment, as you will perceive.

"I have had a stronger impulse to write of buccaneers, too, because I am in New Castle; for, somehow, I always associate those freeboot-

ing individuals with this village. A certain ancestor of mine sailed away from this town in 1813, in a brig commissioned as a privateer, and played havoc with the ships of the enemy upon the Atlantic. In my childhood I used to hear of his brave deeds, and, somehow, I conceived the idea



that he was a genuine pirate with a black flag, skull and cross-bones, and a disagreeable habit of compelling his captives to walk the plank. I was much more proud of him then, Mrs. Adeler, than I should be now had he really been such a ruffian. But he was not. He was a gallant sailor and a brave and honest gentleman, who served his country faithfully on the ocean, and then held a post of honor as warden of the port of Philadelphia until his death. But I never go to the river's side in New Castle without involuntarily recalling that fine old man in the character of an outlawed rover upon the high seas.

"Here, my dear, is the ballad. When I have read it to you, I will send it to the *Argus*. Since Mr. Slimmer's retirement there has been a dearth of poetry in the columns of that great organ."

#### MRS. JONES'S PIRATE.

A sanguinary pirate sailed upon the Spanish main  
In a rakish-looking schooner which  
was called the "Mary Jane."  
She carried lots of howitzers and  
deadly rifled guns,  
With shot and shell and powder and  
percussion caps in tons.

The pirate was a homely man, and  
short and grum and fat;  
He wore a wild and awful scowl be-  
neath his slouching hat.  
Swords, pistols and stiletos were ar-  
ranged around his thighs,  
And demoniacal glaring was quite  
common with his eyes.



His heavy black moustaches curled away beneath his nose,  
And drooped in elegant festoons about his very toes.

## Two Privateers with New Castle Connections

- Sarah McCullough grew up at 30 The Strand at the time of the Great Fire. Her father owned the store now “Boulden’s”
- Her book about the McCulloughs and collateral lines (1860) describes her relationship to:



Le Blanc, 'Taken July 4, 1797'

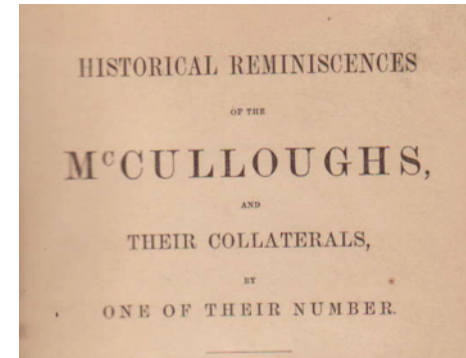
Cousin David Maffet, who commanded the sloop, Rattlesnake, during the war of 1812. Operating with the *Scourge* he captured numerous vessels off England (then sent them to Norway to be sold) before being captured and imprisoned by the British in Dartmoor until 1815

Uncle David McCullough, captain of the sloop (also called the Rattlesnake) during the revolutionary war.

*Penn Gazette, Feb 26, 1777*

*Thursday last arrived here the prize Brig Hope, William Price, late Master; she was bound from Newfoundland for Barbados, laden with Codfish, and taken on her Passage by the **Rattlesnake** Privateer, Captain **McCullough**, of this Port.*

A separate ad announces a that the Court of Admiralty will hold a hearing for David McCullough vs the “Hope”, 100 ton burthen, with her tackle, furniture and cargo...



*Part of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.* } To all whom it may concern.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 15th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of David McCullough (son, as well, &c.) against the *Brig Hope*, or vessel, called the *Hope*, burthen about 100 tons, lately captured by William Price, with her tackle, appais, furniture and cargo. To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill. *By order of the Judge.*

Feb. 25, 1777. ] **ANDREW JOHNSON**,

ceaseless course. The race of yore  
or infancy upon their knees,  
arrivelling boyhood legends store,  
ventures, happ'd by land or sea,  
dotted from the things that be!"

ED FOR THE FAMILY.

PHILADELPHIA.  
1860.

Honesty is the best policy



# The Fort Lot/The Battery



1810 Orphans Court map



Battery Park

# Shots fired from New Castle succeeded in deterring a pirate, 1748

... pirates appeared at the Capes and entered the Bay. One, a Spanish brigantine, ... captured a sloop off the Capes and was then piloted into the Bay and river ....

She proceeded on up the Bay and captured a pilot-boat. Seeing a large merchantman at anchor off New Castle, [the captain] determined to take her promising his men to then loot and burn the town and continue up the Delaware....

Fortunately, an English sailor, who had been impressed in Cuba, escaped from the Saint Michael during the night, and, swimming ashore, informed the people of Salem. Then crossing to New Castle, he arrived just before the Spaniard came up displaying English colors. After considerable difficulty the sailor convinced the inhabitants that the ship was a Spanish privateer, and **she was fired upon from New Castle** and from the merchantman.

At this the Saint Michael drew off, hoisted Spanish colors and anchored off Reedy Island, near four sloops that had been chased into the Delaware by a privateer. These sloops she captured after dark, and, stripping the crews of everything, put them ashore with forty-five other prisoners.

# Privateer Lynx

(Baltimore schooner 1812, 2001)

