

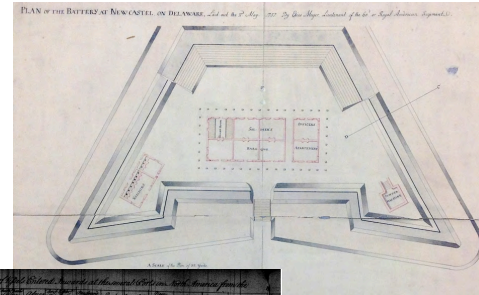
New Castle History

Class 3

Immigration continues

B. Franklin, Sir Wm. Keith, A. Mouse

French & Indian War, weekly reports of scalplings; finance a fort with a lottery! (1757--)



Taxation & shipping details from a VERY BIG spreadsheet

Item	Quantity	Value	Notes
Wheat	100	100.00	
Barley	50	50.00	
Oats	200	200.00	
Flour	100	100.00	
...

Revolutionary war: terror, minor skirmishes nearby, visit by the British commander's secretary
Patriots: Scots Irish Presbyterians (McKean, Van Dyke, Bennett, Hopkinson ...
Capitol relocated to Dover (1777)

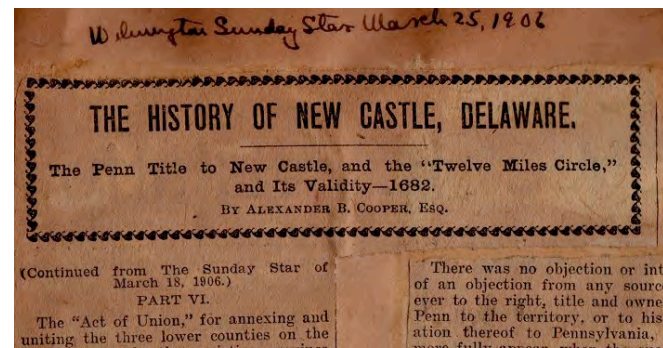


Arsenal construction (**War of 1812**)
George Read II organizes a Corps of Flying Artillery at the Green Tree (Hares Corner)
Mrs. Read makes contingency plans to flee to Carlisle PA if we're attacked.



“Under Wm. Penn and his Heirs”

Cooper’s History of New Castle, Part XIII



Beyond what has already been said..., **very little of interest to the town of New Castle, or in fact to the three lower counties, has been preserved between the year 1700 and the beginning of the revolutionary war.** In explanation of this, however it may be stated, in the first place, that the people lived throughout that period in a comparatively quiet way and there were no very stirring events to record.

Secondly, there seems to have been no full and accurate records made. Thirdly, such as were made have been removed, lost or destroyed. It is well known that many of the records, however important or unimportant they may have been, were carried away, lost and destroyed during the revolutionary war.

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

Not really true:

- Continued immigration of Scots-Irish
- Attempted expansion of the town by Gov. Keith
- French & Indian War
- Building of the battery

Immigration

Half of all Scots-Irish immigrants arriving in the Delaware Valley before 1763 first set foot in New Castle, and about two thirds of them arrived as indentured servants.

German speaking immigrants, who arrived in the region in far greater numbers than the Scots Irish were prohibited from disembarking at New Castle because ... they had to register and swear an oath of allegiance to the king in Philadelphia.

Scotch-Irish Immigration

There was a huge migration to America during the 1700s of Scots who had lived for a time in Ireland.

The Scotch-Irish: A Social History, J. G. Leybaum, 1962

1728 "in New Castle government there arrived forty-five hundred persons, chiefly from Ireland; and at Philadelphia . . . 1155 Irish."⁴⁶ A news item dated August 14, 1728, from New Castle, read: "There is come in this last week about 2000 Irish People, and abundance more are daily expected. In one Ship about 100 of them dyed in their passage hither. It is computed that there is about 6000 come into this River since April last."⁴⁷ Smith mentions a scrap of paper, whose source is unknown, which has been preserved by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It cites figures of "Passengers & Servants imported from Ireland" into Philadelphia—in June 1729, 1,856; in 1731, 322; in 1734, 755; and in 1735, 343.⁴⁸

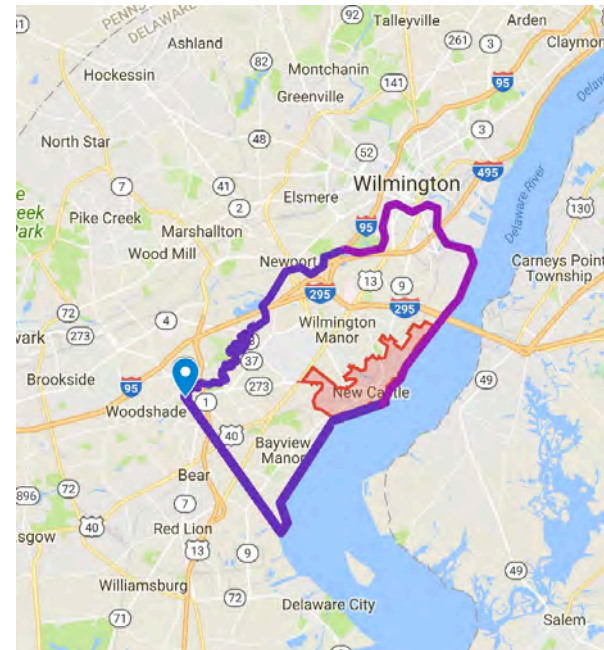
1729-68. Arthur Young, economist and statistician, estimated in 1779 that between 1729 and 1750 Ulster lost a quarter of her population that had been engaged in manufacture.⁴⁹ A writer in the *Dublin University Magazine* asserted that "from 3,000 to 6,000 annually emigrated" from Ireland in the years from 1725 to 1768, although this writer of 1832 gives no proof of the accuracy of his figures.⁵⁰ It was said that the Presbyterian population of Ireland declined by one-half between 1718 and 1775—a statement that offers a clue but not a definite figure.⁵¹

1768-1800. Newenham in 1805 surmised that 200,000 people had emigrated from Ireland during the last half of the eighteenth century; and, during the three years 1771-73, "by exact statistics, 28,600."⁵² The *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1774 quotes exact figures, asserting that 6,222 immigrants from Ireland had come to America between August 3 and November 29, 1773; while in five years between 1769 and 1774 there came to America 152 ships with passengers from Londonderry, Belfast, Newry, Larne, and Portrush, with a total tonnage of 43,720. The note is added: "the number of emigrants is supposed fully to equal the number of tons of shipping."⁵³ Futhey reports that between 1772 and 1775 nearly a hundred vessels sailed from ports in Northern Ireland, "carrying as many as 25,000 passengers, all Presbyterian."⁵⁴ Froude says there were 30,000 Ulster emigrants to America in these years.⁵⁵ Naval records show that 5,835 "Irish servants" landed at Annapolis in the thirty years after 1745, and eighty-three during the same period in Virginia.⁵⁶

Governors of Pennsylvania (& Delaware)

- William Markham, led colony in Penn's absence for years, friend of pirates
- Evans -1709 young, rash, faked a raid on PHL, seized PHL ship in New Castle
- Charles Gookin (1709-1717) Hated by Delaware colonists
- Sir William Keith (1717-1726) impoverished nobility, supportive to Ben Franklin, created a charter for an enlarged City of New Castle in 1724 (never really happened), he was replaced, died in poverty in Old Bailey, London

Youtube of Disney's *Ben & Me* (1953); Ben meets Keith & Col French



New border of City of New Castle (1724) and current town

Real Story of Ben Franklin & Sir William Keith (Gov. of Penn.)

- Ben, age 17, meets, impresses Gov. Keith
- Keith suggests Ben go to London buy printing stuff
- Ben leaves from New Castle without Letter of Credit from Keith
- Ben works for a year in London, then returns to PHL
- Keith removed from office, ignores Franklin

Keith: "Give me an inventory of the things necessary to be had from England, and I will send for them. You shall repay me when you are able; I am resolv'd to have a good printer here, and I am sure you must succeed." This was spoken with such an appearance of cordiality, that I had not the least doubt of his meaning what he said... I afterwards heard it as his known character to be liberal of promises which he never meant to keep.

...

The governor, seeming to like my company, had me frequently to his house, and his setting me up was always mention'd as a fixed thing. I was to take with me [to London] a letter of credit to furnish me with the necessary money for purchasing the press and types, paper, etc.

Franklin books passage from New Castle to London, but doesn't succeed in getting the promised letter of credit. Colonel French had brought on board the governor's despatches, [and Franklin] ask'd the captain for those letters. There was none for Ben. A friend let him into Keith's character. he: told me there was not the least probability that he had written any letters for me; that no one, who knew him, had the smallest dependence on him; and he laugh'd at the notion of the governor's giving me a letter of credit, having, as he said, no credit to give.

Returning to Philadelphia in 1726 "I found sundry alterations. Keith was no longer governor, being superseded by Major Gordon. I met him walking the streets as a common citizen. He seem'd a little asham'd at seeing me, but pass'd without saying anything.

I soon after obtain'd, thro' my friend Hamilton, the printing of the Newcastle paper money, another profitable jobb as I then thought it; small things appearing great to those in small circumstances; and these, to me,

Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin,
project Gutenberg

New Castle in 1750

Rev. George Ross to Rev. Bearcroft

The town of Newcastle consisting of about fourscore houses waxes poorer & poorer, And falls into Contempt more and more every year, having Several houses without inhabitant, & Some not fit for habitation.

...This dying Condition is partly owing to an upstart village [Wilmington] lying on a Neighboring creek, which yields a convenient port to the adjacent country.

From the papers of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel

Echoes of a distant war

The French & Indian War began on the western frontier

Braddock defeated in battle for Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh).

G. W.: “We have been most scandalously beaten by a trifling body of men (1754)

Anna Dorothea Finney (1735-1817) grew up in New Castle, Delaware, the daughter of a wealthy physician and landowner of Irish descent named John Finney, and lived in Amstel House, which her father had built in 1738. According to one source Anna fell in love with a young British officer. When he was killed in the French and Indian War, she resolved never to wed. Her father had other ideas and arranged her marriage to her first cousin John Finney,



Biggs Museum, Dover

Anna Dorothea Finney, by John Hesselius, Biggs Mus. c1758

The War Comes Closer - 1756

There were 69 reports of scalplings in 1756 in The Pennsylvania Gazette according to the Accessible Archives index -- more than one per week.

The closest was about 75 miles from Philadelphia.

"I am sorry to inform you that the Indians are committing their savage barbarities on the poor defenceless inhabitants of this county. From the 23d of last month to the 8th instant, that have killed and captivated twenty one of our inhabitants, which intimidates the settlers so much, that those who live above us, on both branches, are all preparing to come to the towns, and have given up all thoughts of putting in any fall crops, which is a plain demonstration that it is all over with our county, if something is not speedily done by our legislative body at this sitting, to encourage the people to make a stand. The 8th instant a party of Indians came to the house of John Lee, when they took him, his wife and seven children prisoners, also John Walker and three more, that were in the house, thirteen in all; the savages promised not to hurt them, provided they made no noise and would go quietly along, but about a quarter of a mile from the house they tomahawk John Lee, John Walker, and two of Lee children; a young child of Lee they threw against a sappling and left for dead, but it is likely to recover; they likewise tomahawked and scalped a woman and her daughter, who are still alive, but it is the general opinion they cannot long survive."

June 2 1757

"Just now a Messenger arrived, who informs, that on Saturday last one Eckinrod, of Linn Township [near Lehigh?], ... was shot and scalped by some Indians behind his House, ... that one of his Sons, about eight Years of age, was carried off; and his Daughter, about six Years old, shot through her Right arm, but escaped, and is likely to do well. She says she saw two Indians; and **another of Eckinrod Sons saw two Indians *scalping* his Father**, but had Time to run off."

IN your Paper of the 9th Instant, I observe the following Paragraph, viz. "The last Letters from Philadelphia bring **Accounts of the Scalping** the Inhabitants of the Back Provinces by the Indians: At the same Time the Disputes between the Governor and the Assembly are carried to as great a Heighth as ever, and the Messages sent from the Assembly to the Governor, and from the Governor to the Assembly, are expressed in Terms which give very little Hopes of a Reconciliation. The Bill to raise Money is clogged, so as to prevent the Governor from giving his Consent to it; and the Obstinacy of the Quakers in the Assembly is such, that they will in no Shape alter it: So that **while the Enemy is in the Heart of the Country, Cavils prevent any Thing being done for its Relief.** --- Mr. Denny is the third Governor with whom the Assembly has had these Disputes within a few Years."

Pa. Gazette Sept 23, 1757

A Lottery for Civil Defense

SCHEME Of a LOTTERY for raising 2000 Pieces of Eight for erecting a BATTERY at the town of New Castle , and purchasing some GUNS for the same.

THE defenceless state of the town of New Castle , particularly at this juncture, when a war between Great Britain and France seems almost inevitable, renders it exceedingly dangerous for the country around, as well as the Inhabitants thereof: And as the inhabitants from the fewness of their number, are unable to erect any fortification by subscription, that may be of service in time of danger, hoped an undertaking that may, with the divine assistance, not only be the preservation of our lives and fortunes, but, in a great measure, of the last importance even to Philadelphia itself, by warding off the impending evil, or keeping an enemy at play till notice can be given thereof, will meet with encouragement from all lovers of their country and liberties....

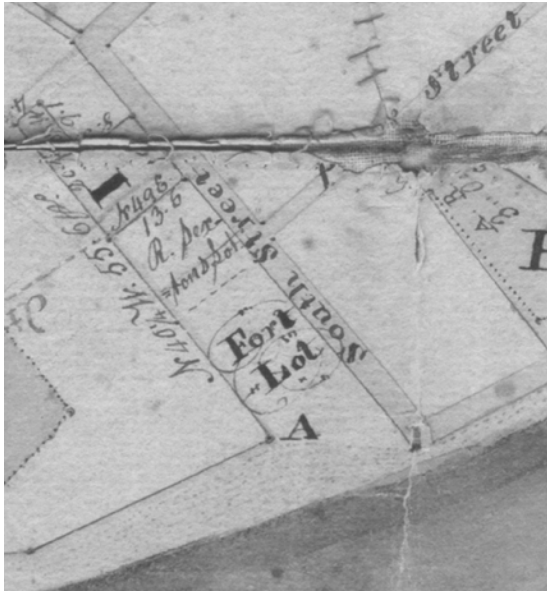
So soon as the drawing is finished, the prizes will be published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, and the money paid to the possessors of the 166 large prizes, Twenty per Cent being first deducted, and the 664 small prizes to be paid without any deductions, which makes the deduction on the whole less than Fifteen per Cent.

Proper Notice will be given of the Time of Drawing.

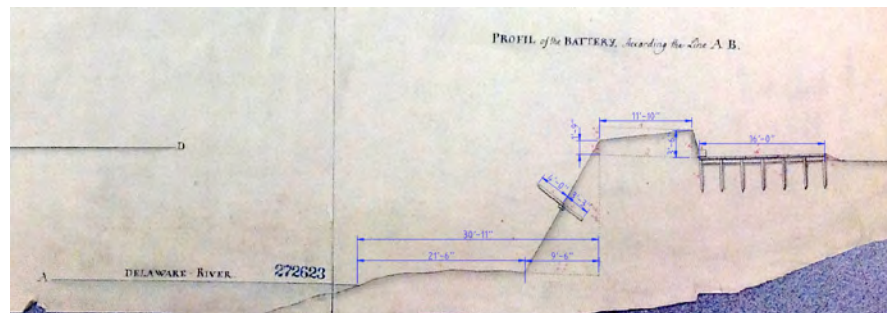
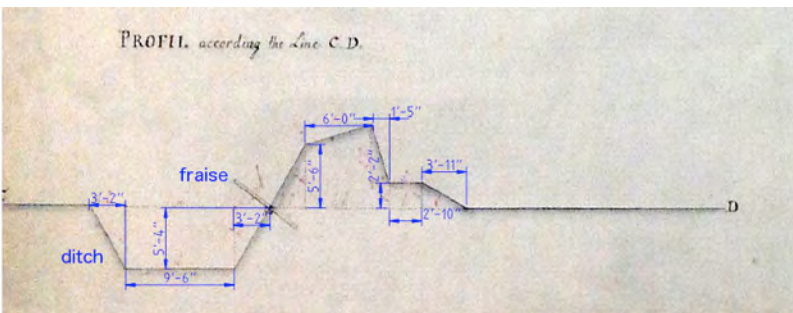
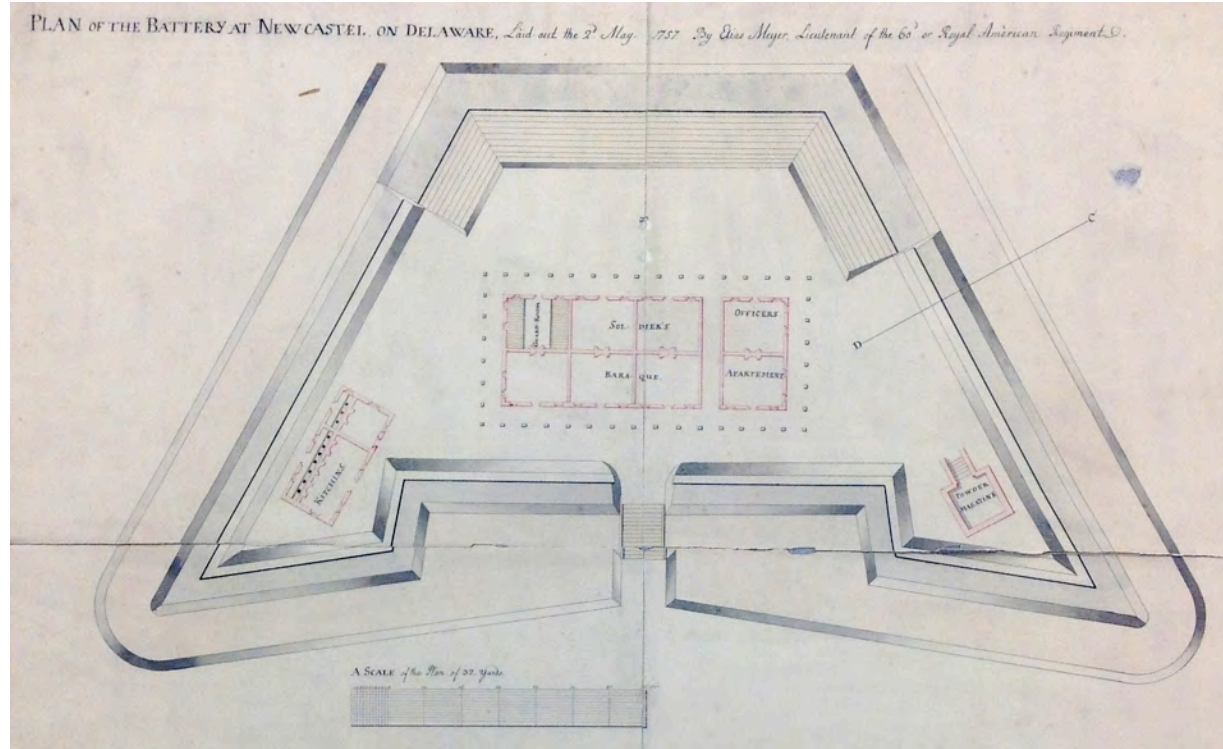
The persons following are appointed managers of this lottery, viz. Benjamin Chew, John Ross, William Patterson, David Witherspoon, Jacob Vanbebber, and David Bush, Esquires; and William Armstrong, John Vandike, Alexander Porter, Richard McWilliam, John Vangezell, William Bedford, George Monro, Zachariah Van Leuvenigh, and Nathaniel Silsbee, Gentlemen; who are to give bond and be on oath for the faithful performance of their trust. Tickets are to be sold by the said managers, at their respective dwellings.

Pennsylvania Gazette, August 26, 1756

PLAN OF THE BATTERY AT NEWCASTEL ON DELAWARE, *Laid out the 2nd May 1757 By Elias Meyer, Lieutenant of the 60th or Royal American Regiment*



Location of the Fort Lot, South St. at the river. Orphan's court map, 1810



PAMHC
Harrisburg
MG11

ORDER TO PAY WORKMEN AT BATTERY AT NEW CASTLE,
1757.

Gent^l :

Pay the several Labourers & workmen that now are, or hereafter shall be employ'd for erecting a Battery at the Town of Newcastle, by Order, their Wages, respectively, out of the Eight Hundred Pounds put into your hands, being part of Two thousand Pounds given for His Majesties Use, and the several Sums by you

so apply'd shall be allowed you at settling your Acco^{ts} with the Commissioners.

Newcastle 5th November, 1757.

To the Trustees of the General Loan }
Office for Newcastle County. }

Indorsed,

5 Nov^r, 1757. An Order upon the Trustees of the L. Office for Newcastle County, to pay the workmen employ'd in erecting a Battery at Newcastle.



Overlay of 1757 Plan on Contour Map



Note: Battery is correct scale, but placement location is totally arbitrary: It should be 30' from the waterline, but where was that in 1757?

Possible location of the Battery based on the waterline of the 1803 Latrobe C&D canal plan



There MAY be some remnants of the battery on the knoll. A GPR study might be very interesting.

Vessels, Imports And Exports Just Before The Revolution: The American Board Of Customs,

An account of the number of Vessels Entered Inwards at the several Ports in North America

From: Great Britain, Ireland, South ... of Europe, Africa, Brit...West Indies, Newfoundland, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Hampshire, Massachussets, Connecticut, R. Island

Ports:
 Newfoundland, Quebec,
 Halifax, Piscataqua, Falmouth,
 Salem & Mbleh'd, Boston,
 Rhode Island, New Haven,
 New London New York, Perth
 Amboy, Burlington, Salem &
 Cohensy, **Philadelphia, New
 Castle**, Lewis, Pocomoke,
 Chester, Patuxent, North
 Potomack, Accamac, South
 Potomack, Rappahannock,
 York River, James River, Do.
 upper part, Currituck,
 Roanoke, Bath Town,
 Beaufort, Brunswick, ???,
 Charles Town, Port Royal,
 Savannah, Sunbury,
 St. Augustine, Pensacola,
 Mobile, Bahama, Bermuda

An account of the number of Vessels Entered Inwards at the several Ports in North America from the

	Great Britain		Ireland		South ... of Europe		Africa		West Indies		Newfoundland		Quebec		Nova Scotia		New Hampshire		Connecticut		R. Island												
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage											
Newfoundland	60	16,380	14	1,180	22	1,060			1	1	120			1	1	114	8	8	365	5	15	1,770			2	2	220						
Quebec	27	1,576	1	350	2	140			2	2	670			1	60	1	30	14	673	1	15	1,770			1	15	246						
Halifax	14	1,170	3	281	2	330			4	205	1	30	1	1	191			6	205	1	71	2,686			7	186	1	103					
Piscataqua	8	915			2	180			69	98	6,500	4	14	327	1	30	8	235	2	63	2,151			7	181	1	94						
Falmouth	28	1,682	2	240					4	27	1,630	1	1	110	1	60	2	78	11	316			12	147	2	16	688						
Salem & Mbleh'd	5	485			31	27,446			14	68	3,873	2	5	340			16	538	1	3	205			2	50	1	2	110					
Boston	73	2,333	1	100	16	13,229			60	112	12,445	6	18	1,008	2	16	958	2	117	3,061			33	896			1	118	3,220	38	878		
Rhode Island	4	615			2	3,190	1	36	57	102	5,058	1	5	188	1	4	170	10	152	1	6	210	3	98	3,231			37	620				
New Haven	1	50							13	51	2,165								5	133	14	1,205							9	140			
New London	1	100			1	185			26	100	1,875			1	45	14	339			2	45	2	113	3,191					14	506			
New York	41	3,855	18	1,355	27	11,270	1	30	69	110	6,968	5	1	315	7	11	615	6	175			3	56	1,385	2	212	2,230	5	31	1,626			
Perth Amboy					1	25			1		30																			13	282		
Burlington											4	112																			1	40	
Salem & Cohensy											4	110																					
Philadelphia	16	3,602	32	2,495	105	5,068			126	38	11,716	14	2	303	3	5	445	3	25	1,270	2	5	225	1	56	3,225	4	90	19	604			
New Castle			6	710					9	12	715																				1	30	
Lewis	1	100			9	1,060																											
Pocomoke	2	205			1	100			5	10	1,160										3	110	1	7	315						1	20	
Chester					3	330			1	6	345																						
Patuxent	57	6,098	22	1,818	23	3,275	1	78	16	29	2,153	1	50							1	35	2	55	5	22	1,658			7	92			
North Potomack	27	575	1	70	6	720	1	73	4	5	575																					2	62
Accamac	1	90			1	140			1	13	730										1	36	2	60	11	277					7	114	
South Potomack	13	2,071	1	70	6	685			2	4	340																						

BE REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Account of the number of vessels and their tonnage that have **entered inwards** at the several ports in North America from the 5th of January 1772 to the 5th of January 1773

		Topsail	Schooner	Tonnage
PHL	Great Britain	63	-	7,757
	Ireland	12	-	25
	Brit. West			
	Indies	137	110?	12,947
New Castle	Great Britain	-	-	-
	Ireland	10	-	1085
	Brit. West			
	Indies	9	10	713

- Philadelphia imported 10x more than N.C. in 1772
- New Castle's imported from Ireland and B.W.I (and a few American ports)
- 43 incoming vessels both extra and intracontinental— about one per week

Non-dutiable goods imported into New Castle in 1772



Le Blanc, 'Taken July 4, 1797'

Item	Amount	Units
Cotton	5,100	
Hides	137	No.
Rum	138,000	gal
Limes	200	bbl
Sugar	66	

(Rum punch: one of sour, two of sweet, three of strong, four of weak)

Setbacks to New Castle

Before 1682, New Castle was the only large town on the Delaware River

- Ft. Casimir: hunger, illness, death
- The town is surrounded by marshes restricting growth
- British require all ships to come to NYC before unloading in New Castle
- Penn founds Philadelphia as the prime city of the colony
- The 'upstart village to the north' (Wilmington) develops into a trade center
- 1777 State capitol moved to Dover due to the exposed position of New Castle on the river
- New Castle & Frenchtown RR bypassed by Phila.-Baltimore line
- County courthouse moved to Wilmington

Looking at it negatively, historian Connie Cooper calls New Castle a “Town among Cities” in her 1983 Ph. D. thesis

Looking at it positively, she called it “...one of Delaware’s oldest, most significant and most beautiful towns”

Benson & Hoffecker in 2011 wrote “New Castle is an extraordinary town ... the crown jewel of Delaware”

War has Started!

The News Comes to New Castle (a week later)

“After **the battle of Concord** the news was sent by messenger and receipted for in each town and sent forward - no matter what the hour day or night. The message was received here in New Castle on Wednesday evening April 26, 1775, and receipted for **by Zachariah Van Leuvenigh** and Stephen Spencer, a relative. Van Leuvenigh, at the time, lived in the house. They sent the message to "Christiana Bridge" where it was received by Samuel Patterson who sent it on to Col. Thomas Cooch, and he forwarded it to Tobias Rudolph at Head of Elk or Elkton, where it was received at 4: 30 A.M. on Thursday morning April 27.”

Collected Essays of Richard S. Rodney, (1955), 1975

The battles were on April 19.
(Remember “twas the 18th of
April in ‘75; hardly a man is now
alive...)

Van Leuvenigh house: Delaware & Strand. Typical early Georgian house: water table, string course, symmetrical, hip roof



New Castle, A Town Divided

Patriots, (Whigs), often Scots-Irish, often Presbyterian, often radical, support revolution

The three ministers of the New Castle Presbyterian Church from 1769 to 1824 were born in Ireland or were of Scots Irish descent.

The congregation as well as the population of New Castle County had a strong Scots-Irish presence by the revolution.

Minister: Joseph Montgomery preached to the militia in 1775 on the Continental Congress day of fasting, urging the need to "separate from our parent state". In 1776 he became Brigade Chaplain to Delaware Regiment of the Continental Army

Leader: Thomas McKean. helped organize resistance to the Stamp Act (1765), in 1774 organized a mass meeting to protest the post-tea party treatment of Boston. He held NUMEROUS positions public simultaneously in both Delaware and Pennsylvania.

Patriot gangs roamed the town. Howe's secretary Ambrose Searle was almost captured when "60 of the Rebel militia" seized the seamen accompanying Searle.

Loyalist, Tories, often Anglican, loyal to crown

Leader: George Read (Dublin Irish descent, inside the "Pale") was moderate, and respected

Openly loyalist residents faced abuse: surgeon John Watson was "mobbed and insulted by the People of the Town." Innkeeper John Drake and his wife fled New Castle.

His wife "received a Musket Ball in the back of her neck " when the militia fired at her and Mrs. Watson as they fled to a British vessel. [one of 150 in 1777]

General William Howe was Commander in Chief during the Revolution His Secretary (Ambrose Searle) visited New Castle

Sept. 11, 1777

...We passed by Newcastle, an inconsiderable Town pleasantly situated upon the Delaware. The Prospect of the Ships Sailing up this River, the Banks of which are extremely beautiful and the most like the Banks of the Thames of any River I have yet seen in America, was very grand and Splendid

...The Admiral is about 10 or 15 miles higher up, about Chester; and as much firing was heard to-day, we conjectured it passed between our Ships and the Rebel Batteries, as our people were removing the **Obstructions** in the River.

Oct 14, 1777

Landed at Newcastle and walked about the Town & its Environs, which are by far the most pleasant and the most fertile Lands I have yet seen in America.

Searle's description of New Castle

The Town is small, and its Buildings mean & scattered; yet, though inferior in Size & every other Respect to Wilmington, it is the principal Town of the County where the Courts of Justice are held: and here are a Parish Church, a Presbyterian Meeting House, a Court House, a Gaol, a Pillory, a Pair of Stocks, one old Cannon for Signals or rejoicing Days, and a Pound for Hogs. The inhabitants seem poor, and their appearance is by no means healthy, though the Country about them is pleasant. The Fever & Ague prevails here in Autumn, as in all the Low Lands of Delaware Bay & River. There being no Wharf or Dock, [???] where Ships can ride out of the strong Current, it does not seem probable that this Town will ever grow (at least not grow rapidly) into Consequence.

--The Flat Boats were this evening ordered to Wilmington, in order to take the Troops stationed there (about 3,000 men) up the River to assist in opening the Passage to Philadelphia by annoying the Rebel Ships from the Shore.

Lord Howe's Secretary 1777 Visit to New Castle

The principal Houses, of wch there are but few, are utterly abandoned by the Inhabitants on account of their Concern in the Rebellion. I walked to a handsome Country House about a mile from Town, belonging to a **Richard McWilliams Esq.** (a native, like most of the People in the Neighborhood, of Ireland) and had some Conversation with him. He was too old [d 1785] to be concerned actively in the Rebellion; but by some of his Expressions, I could not but perceive with Sorrow, that he was tainted with its Principles.



McWilliam House
8 The Strand



McWilliam House, Spring Garden,
New Castle, NCHS



Fireplace wall removed in 1929 from
"Green Spring Manor", New Castle for
Hennage House, Williamsburg, Va

Where, When, was Spring Garden?

Look at maps, aerial photos: present in 1868, 1926, gone in 1937, replaced by Bellanca

Beers Atlas, 1868



http://firstmap.gis.delaware.gov/arcgis/rest/services/DE_Imagery/DE_Imagery_1937/ImageServer?f=jsapi



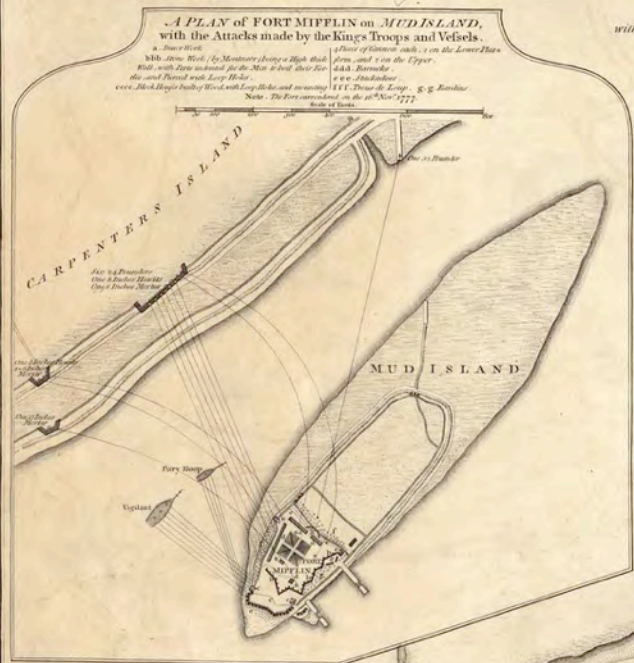
THE COURSE OF DELAWARE RIVER

from PHILADELPHIA to CHESTER
with the SEVERAL FORTS and STACKADOES raised by THE AMERICANS.

and THE ATTACKS made
By His MAJESTY'S LAND and SEA FORCES.



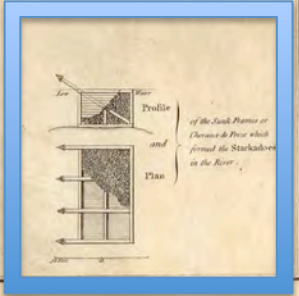
LOYDON:
Printed for W. Faden, Geographer to the KING, Charing Cross,
Jan^y 1st 1765.
2^d Edition.



Cheveaux de Frise

LIST OF THE AMERICAN FLEET.

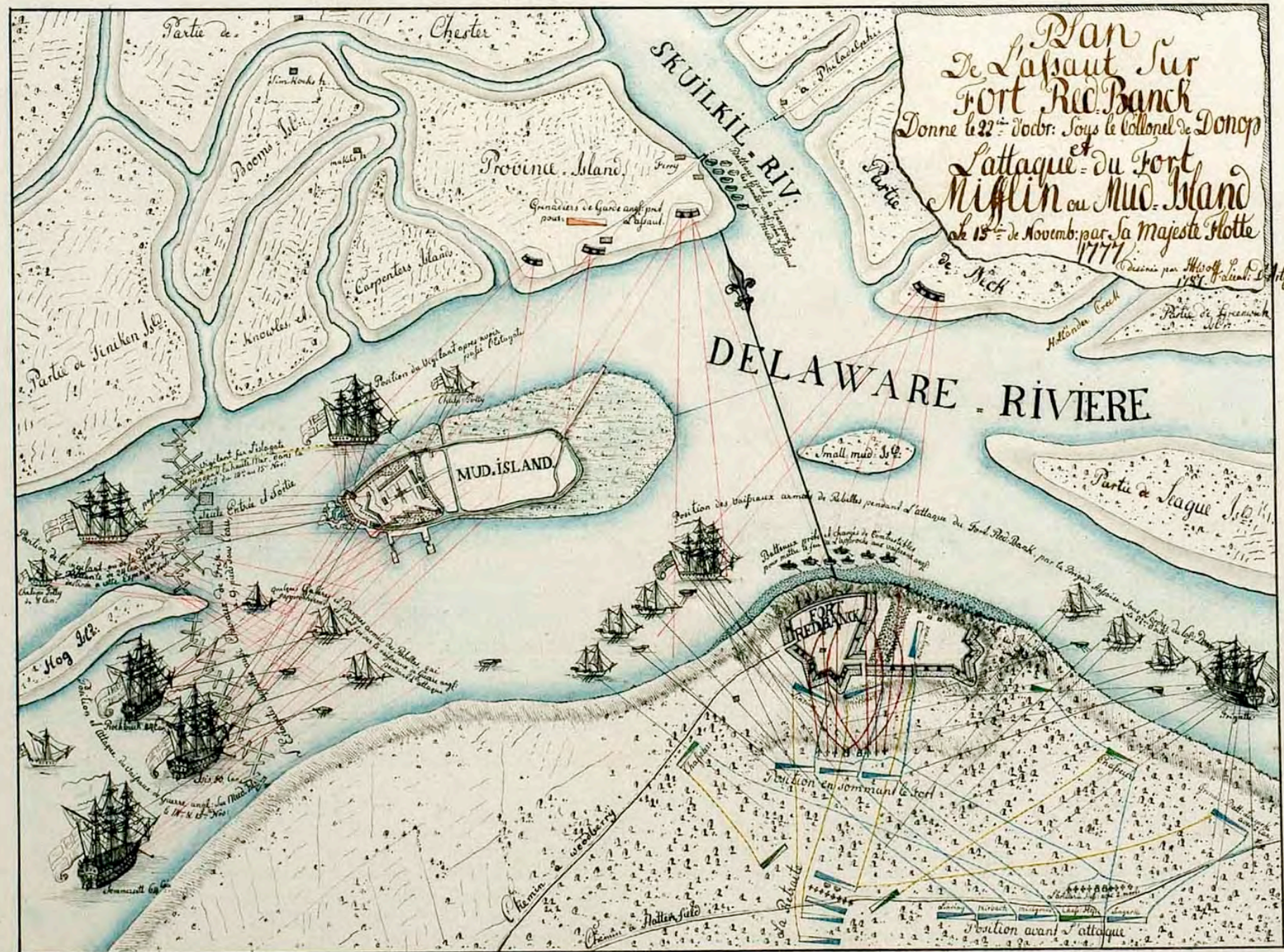
13 Gallies	1000
10 Half Gallies	1000
2 Schooners	1000
1 Floating Battery	1000
10 Cannon and Pistols	1000
1 Personal Ship	1000
10 Barks	1000
1 Brig Andros Dutch	1000
1 Schooner	1000
1 Brig Galley	1000
1000	1000



Two Miles

Pan
De L'assaut sur
Fort Red Bank
Donne le 22^e Decbr. sous le Colonel de Donop
L'attaque du Fort
Niflin ou Mud-Island
le 15^e de Novemb. par Sa Majeste Flotte
1777

Designe par Mr. de la Force
le 17^e Decbr. 1777



1000 pas Geomety

Hessian Fortification Map of Wilmington, Sept. 1777

verz2117774

Identifier: HStAM, WHK, WHK 29/58a

Description model: Map / Plan

Series title: Nordamerikanische Kriege von 1775-1782

Title: Plan der Besetzung von Wilmington durch Oberst Loos,
14. September 1777

Dating: (1777) 1790

Original title: Plan von Wilmington wie solches im Feldzuge
von 1777 vom Obristen Loos...

Description of contents: Nach Westen ausgerichtete Karte von
Wilmington an der Straße von...

Description of contents: Unterer Kartenrand: Delaware

(Previous) provenances: Wilhelmshöher Kriegskarten

Author: H. Bädicker

Format: 220x280 mm

Scale: 1 Englische Meile = 4,5 cm [1:33.800]

Design: Handzeichnung, farbig

Number of sheets: 1

Descriptors: Loos

Descriptors: Bädicker, H.



[https://arcinsys.hessen.de/arcinsys/
detailAction.action?detailid=v2117774](https://arcinsys.hessen.de/arcinsys/detailAction.action?detailid=v2117774)

New Castle, A Town Divided

Patriots (Whigs) Supported Revolution

They were often Scots-Irish, often Presbyterian, often radical

The three ministers of the New Castle Presbyterian Church from 1769 to 1824 were born in Ireland or were of Scots Irish descent.

The congregation as well as the population of New Castle County had a strong Scots-Irish presence by the revolution.

Minister: Joseph Montgomery preached to the militia in 1775 on the Continental Congress day of fasting, urging the need to "separate from our parent state". In 1776 he became Brigade Chaplain to Delaware Regiment of the Continental Army

Leader: Thomas McKean. helped organize resistance to the Stamp Act (1765), in 1774 organized a mass meeting to protest the post-tea party treatment of Boston. He held NUMEROUS positions public simultaneously in both Delaware and Pennsylvania.

Patriot gangs roamed the town. Howe's secretary Ambrose Searle was almost captured when "60 of the Rebel militia" seized the seamen accompanying Searle.

New Castle, A Town Divided

Loyalist, Tories, often Anglican, loyal to crown

Leader: George Read (Dublin Irish descent, inside the "Pale")
was moderate, and respected

Openly loyalist residents faced abuse: surgeon John Watson
was "mobbed and insulted by the People of the Town."

Innkeeper John Drake and his wife fled New Castle.

His wife "received a Musket Ball in the back of her neck "
when the militia fired at her as she fled to a British vessel. [one of
150 in 1777]

Service during the war (including militia) was widespread

Richard Adair, William Adams, Veazy Alexander, Robert Bail, Samuel Barr, Gunning Bedford (1742-97), James Booth, Joseph Booth, James Boyd, Archabald Boyd, Hugh Brown, Robert Bryan Jr, Charles Bryson, William Buchanan, William Clark, Thomas Clark, John Clark esq, John Clawson, Sator Clay, Thomas Clay, John W. Clay, William Coffey, William Colsbery, James Crawford, James Creed, John Dougherty, Cornileous Dushane, John Elliots, Joseph Enos, Richard Enos, John Enos, David Finney esq., William Fryar, Robert Furnis, Isaac Grantham, Samuel Hanna, Hance Harman, Fredrick Hill, David Irvin, Francis Janvier, Richard Janvier, Thomas Janvier, Samuel Janvier, Philip Janvire, John Jaquet, Peter Jaquet Jr., John Jordan, Robert Kerr, John Kirk, James Kirkpatrick, John Lewden, John Lewden Jr., John Maleclon ? esq., Andrew McCahan, Patrick McCormick, John McGinnis, William McGinnis, Thomas McKean esq., John McKee, John McKinly esq., William McKinney, Richard McWilliam esq., Robert Mears, Alexander Montgomery, Thomas Morton, Morton Morton, Daniel Murphy, William Norris, John Pasmore, James Patrige, Samuel Patterson esq., David Porter, Alex Porter, John Powel, James Read, George Read esq., John Reynolds, James Rezous, Samuel Ruth, Abraham Sankey, William Scott, William Shannon, Abraham Short, Sampson Smith, John Stafford, John Stewart, William Stidham, Josphe Tatlow, John Thompson esq., John Titus, Abraham Vandigrift, Robert Wiley, James Wilson, John Yeates

94/226 entries in annotated 1776 tax records had service in the military

<http://nc-chap.org/census/riordan/tax1776.php> Liam Riordan

Prominent N.C. Residents Active in the Revolution

Patriots, Whigs, support revolution
 Predominantly Scotch-Irish,
 Presbyterian

T. McKean, N. Van Dyke

Quaker

C. Bennett

Anglican

F. Hopkinson, J. Booth Sr.

Loyalists, Tories, loyal to Crown
 Predominantly Anglican

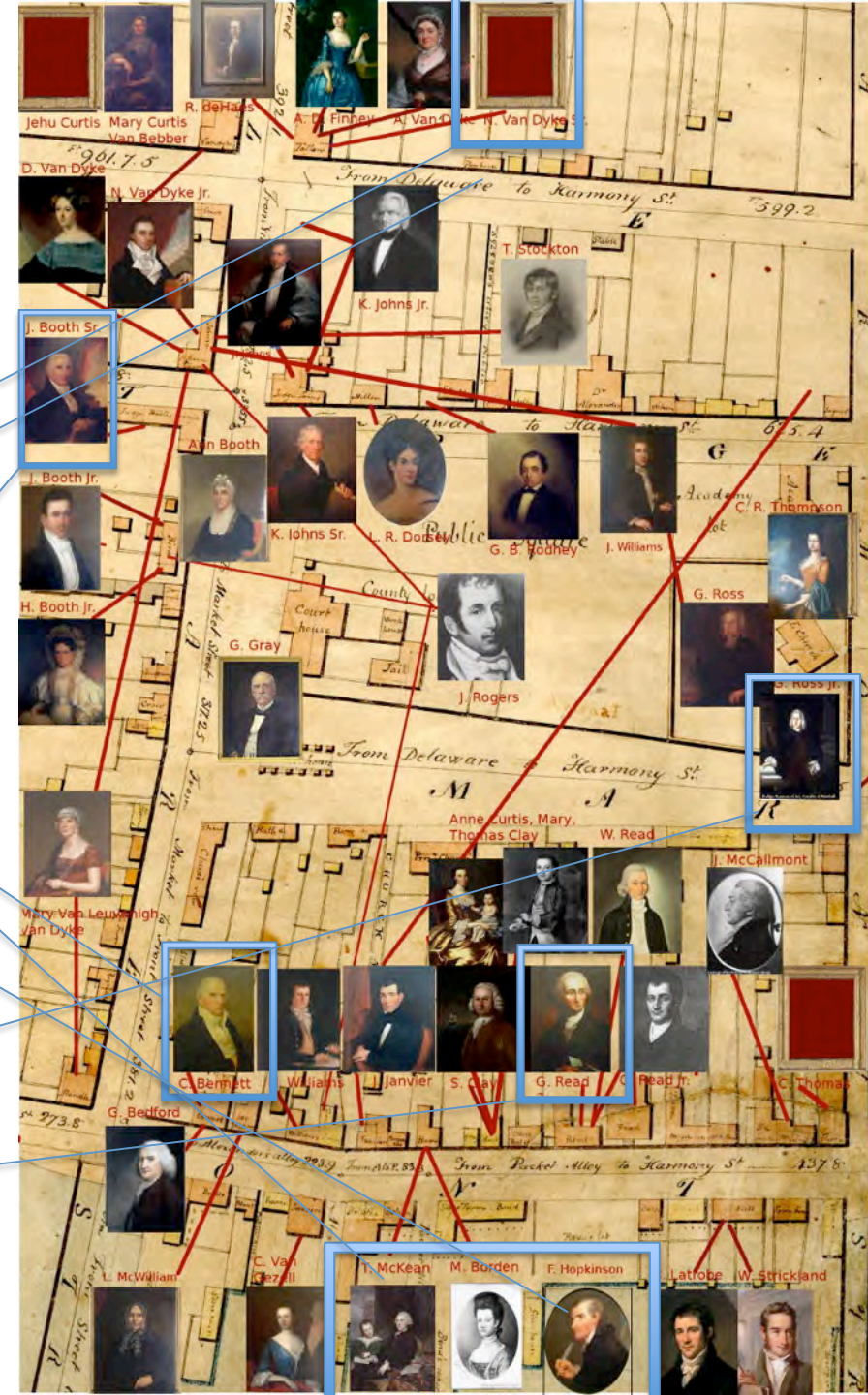
Switched to Patriots 1774-1776

Anglican

G. Ross Jr.

G. Read Sr.

Riordan lists 121 individuals with military service



Incidents near New Castle During the Revolutionary War

1. *Roebuck* was attacked below New Castle [near power lines from NJ] by 'row-galleys' and due to shallow water, able to be driven off.



H.M.S. Roebuck,
1769-1811, 44 gun-9, 18lb

May 10, 1776 from George Read
Gentlemen...the Roebuck ... were in the bight below New Castle.. We have had warm cannonading between the ships and galleys these two days past, -- all within our view. ... They compelled the ships to retire... much powder and shot have been expended by the galleys, but they have produced a very happy effect upon the multitudes of spectators on each side of the river., British ships of war will not be thought so formidable.

William T. Read, Life and Correspondence of George Read,

[Cannonballs from the Roebuck were fired into houses: the Eves place (nr. I-295), and a house in Port Penn.]

Incidents near New Castle During the Revolutionary War

2. *Hamburg Landing* – capture of troops foraging for food 1777-1778 Hamburg Landing was a small settlement – a hotel and mill about where the power line crosses from N. J., just above Delaware City.

Winter 1777-1778, One boat captured, 6 men sent to Wilmington.

Feb. 1778, a Lt. put on farmers clothes and lured a boat from a man-of-war with promises of food. His men ambushed the boat and captured 8 men.

Hamburg landing was never very large. In 1803, it and Bear each had only 3 buildings in Latrobe drawings. However, it was considered significant. It was included with Newark, Wilmington, New Castle and Newport in supporting the 'Philadelphia Agreement' of non-importation



Le Blanc, 'Taken July 4, 1797'

Description from a traveler (1795)

Newcastle is the true point from which all the Philadelphian ships take their departure. When they are laden, they drop down thither with their pilot, and take in their poultry and vegetables, where the captains who remain at Philadelphia to settle their accounts at the custom-house, join them by land, and from whence they sail with the first fair wind.

From Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt
Travels through the United States of North America - 1795



Irish immigrants, passenger lists, 1803

American Brig Neptune, Seth Stevens, master, bound for Newcastle and Philadelphia, at Warrent Point, Newry on 29 March 1803

John Grimes, labourer age 28
Agnes Grimes, his wife age 26
James Crummy, farmer, 45
Agnes Crummy his wife, 30
Mary Crummy, their daughter, 15
Sarah Crummy, their daughter, 12
James Crummy, their son, 6
David Crummy, their son, 4
Susan Dene, spinster, 18
David gallon, farmer, 40
John Henry, farmer, 40
Hanna Henry, his wife, 30
Nancy Henry, their daughter, 18
James Henry, their son, 11
William Countes, laboourer, 26
Mary Countes his wife, 21

Passengers on Board the Ship Catherine of Dublin, George Thomas, Master, now in the Port Killybegs and bound for New Castle & Philadelphia Sworn at Ballyshannon 9 June, 1804. (72 passengers. All but one in hold.

Conyngham John	dark	55	farmer	hold
Conyngham Isabella	dark	49	blank	hold
Conyngham William	fair	26	labourer	hold
Conyngham Isabella	dark	23	blank	hold
Conyngham Alexr.	fair	21	labourer	hold
Conyngham Jas.	fair	18	labourer	hold
Conyngham John	fair	15	labourer	hold
Conyngham Catherine	fair	12	blank	hold
Conyngham George	dark	49	schoolmaster	hold
Conyngham Andrew	dark	34	farmer	blank
Conyngham Elitia	fair	34	blank	hold
Conyngham John	fair	12	blank	hold
Conyngham Andrew	fair	6	blank	hold
Johnston Robt.	fair	15	blank	cabin
Henderson Robt.	dark	45	farmer	hold
Henderson Elenor	dark	44	blank	hold
Henderson Elenor	dark	18	blank	hold
Henderson Jane	dark	15	blank	hold
Henderson Prudence	dark	13	blank	hold
Henderson George	dark	11	blank	hold

African Americans in New Castle

In 1800, the earliest year for which records survive, African Americans were one of the largest groups in New Castle – 23% of the local population.

They lived in 150 of 304 households.

Racial segregation was impossible: blacks lived in every section and on every street.

In 304 households, only once were there 7 houses in a row without a black inhabitant.

Ten of 21 exclusively black households were grouped together.

War of 1812, The Arsenal

Many theaters of war:

4 on the Canadian border,

1 each on Chesapeake, southwest, Gulf coast, high seas

Selected events:

1807 U. S. frigate “Chesapeake” attacked, 4 seamen seized

(“Don’t give up the ship”)

Embargo on all exports to Britain

1809 **Arsenal built in New Castle**

1812 War declared

American privateers seize 450 prizes in 6 months

British capture 150 American privateers

Fort built on Rocks in Wilmington

British blockade Chesapeake & Delaware bays

1813 McDonough victory
on Lake Champlain



1814 **British attack, burn D. C. on Sept. 12 and attack
Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, Sept 13 (Rockets’ Red Glare)
“Corps of Flying Artillery” formed in New Castle**

1815 Battle of New Orleans



The Arsenal – under U.S. Control (1809-1850)



- 1809 Deed written but not executed conveying land for an arsenal
- 1811 One and a half story building erected, Caleb Bennet appointed Military Store Keeper
- 1813 U. S. Arsenal on Schuylkill sent: 2-24pdr Cannon, 200 -24pdr: Round Shot, 502 Lbs Grape Shot, 600 Lb Cannon Powder
- 1813 Four Cannon: Lawrence, Washington (20 lbs), Wasp, Hornet (6 lbs)
- 1843 U.S. requested title; town agreed "provided that the said Arsenal shall never in any case be used for the storage of gunpowder or the quartering of troops without the express assent of the inhabitants of the town".
- 1851 Acquired by the Trustees of New Castle Common.

FORMATION OF A CORPS OF FLYING ARTILLERY

A number of Citizens of the town of New Castle and Wilmington and their Vicinities to the amount of fifty persons and upwards, with an expectation of a sure considerable accession of members having enrolled themselves as a Corps of flying Artillery on the present emergency—met together this day at the tavern called the Green-Tree in New Castle hundred and proceeded to the election of officers for the Corps when upon the ballot being taken it appeared that George Read was unanimously elected Captain, Louis McLane was unanimously elected first Lieutenant and James McCollough Junior was unanimously elected second Lieutenant—The associated Citizens respectfully representing this result to Brigadier General Stockton and thro him to his Excellency Daniel Rodney Esquire Governor of the State of Delaware solicit that the before mentioned persons be accordingly commissioned—The services of the Corps will be immediately tendered to the Governor to march to and act at any points or places at a moments warning—The equipments are in forwardness and no delay will be induced on any consideration.

G. READ

on behalf of the association.

Sept. 12, 1814.

The foregoing association and the Nomination of the officers appears to me to be favourable to the Interest of our Country and I think Gentlemen that will do credit to any appointment the Gov. may give; altho the numbers of applications are such that I did not intend to recommend; but those I think is better qualified for the appointment they ask for.

JNO. STOCKTON, B. Genl.

1st Brigade.

HIS EXCELLENCY
DANIEL RODNEY.

ROLL OF THE OFFICERS—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE 2nd REGIMENT OF DELAWARE MILITIA.

—	Ns. Van Dyke, Captn.	—	John McCalmont,
—	James Rogers, Lieut.	—	John Harp,
—	James M. Barr, Ensign.	—	Thomas McKinsey
—	C. D. Blaney, Orderly Sergt.	—	James Welsh,
—	John McCrone, 2nd Sergt.	—	John Stuard
—	Thomas King, 3rd Sergt.	—	Jacob Welsh,
—	Wm. Corrigan, 4th Sergt.	—	Thomas Middleton,
—	Joshua Burrell, 1st Corporal.	—	Samuel Ennis,
—	John David, 2nd Corporal.	—	Elijah Potter,
—	Francis Morton, 3rd Corporal.	—	Michael Kain,
—	Wm. S. Barr, 4th Corporal	—	Elijah Start,
—	Alexander Reynolds,	—	John Dixon,
—	Evan Thomas,	—	Ns. Van Dyke, Jun.
—	James Booth, Jun.	—	Wm. T. Read,
—	Isaac Bryan,	—	Charles Thomas, Jun.
—	Thos. W. Carlisle,	—	Kensey Johns, Jun.
—	John S. Doughton,	—	Thomas Jaquett,
—	Alorn. Van Dyke,	—	John Wiley, (ordwainer)
—	Ezekiel Eaton,	—	Paul Barr,
—	Alex. Hall,	—	John Colgan,
—	John S. Boyd,	—	Wm. Janvier
—	John Jamison,	—	Langford Herring
—	Theodore Thomas,	—	Daniel N. Rogers,

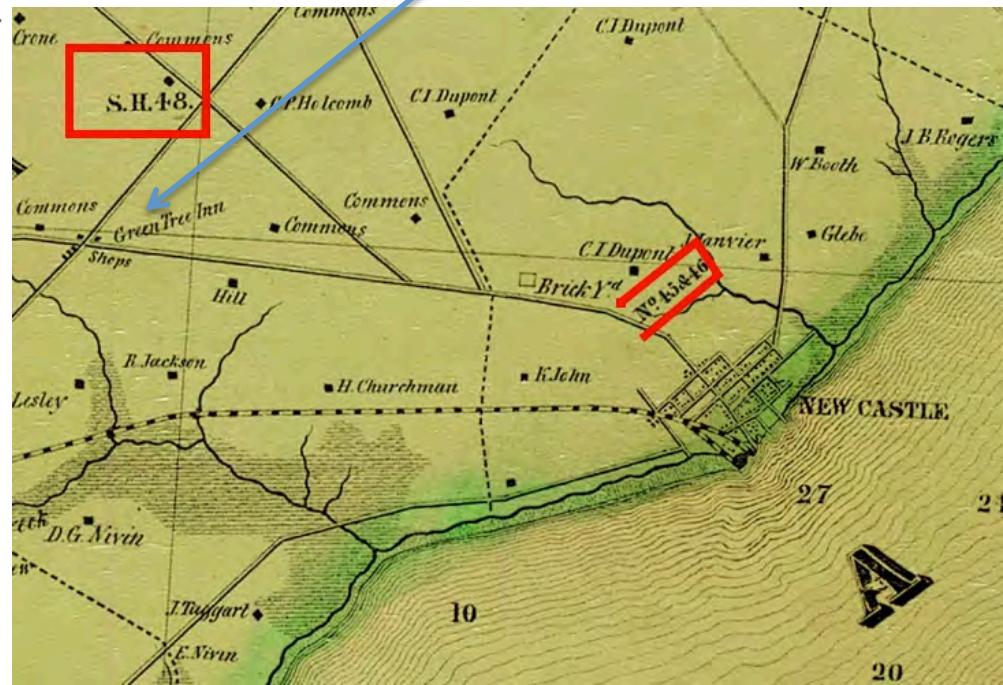
NS. VAN DYKE, Captn.

Sept. 12, 1814.

Green Tree Inn

Near Hare's Corner (Farmers Market);
Site of early polling place
Gathering to establish a "Corps of Flying Artillery" elect G. Read (jr) as captain

Rea & Price, 1849



Fear in New Castle (1813-1814)

George Read Jr. sends 6 loads of furniture & goods to Christiana Bridge
(account books 4 and 5/1813)

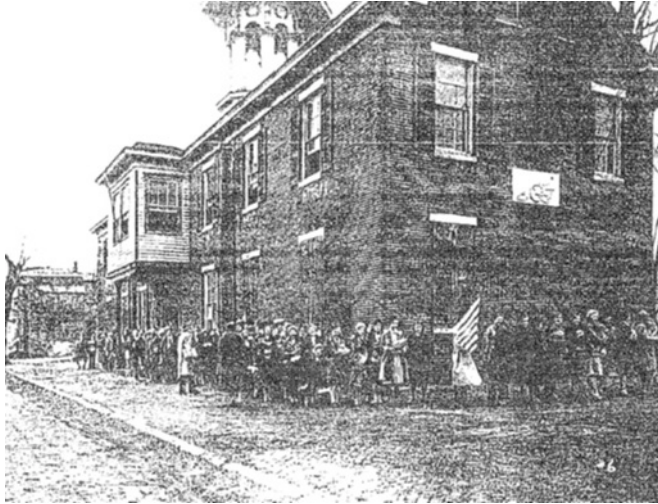
Letters. From Mary Read — March 29, 1813

“New Castle is in a state of alarm... difficulty in procuring food. Mr. [] McMahon has offered the Reads asylum in case of an attack”.

George Read II to James Hamilton — November 8, 1814 [2 months after burning of D.C.]

“The threatening aspect of the war and our exposure on the sea, the Atlantic Coast to its ravages, has induced Mrs. Read to come to a determination of our removing her residence in March next into the interior of the country & she has given the preference to Carlisle. I feel anxious to have provided for her genteel and agreeable lodgings. Isabella, Mary & a servant boy will be the persons whom she will have with her. May I presume to solicit you to enquire if such lodgings could be procured in March next and at what rate; a mineral spring in the neighborhood of Carlisle is with Mrs. Read a considerable inducement to fixing on that place.”

The Arsenal/New Castle Institute (1852-1930)



Students prepare to move from the New Castle Institute to the new William Penn School, Jan. 5, 1930

Del. Hist. Soc.

- The building was taken over by Trustees of New Castle Common in 1852, and a second floor added. The school taught both boys and girls.
- The Trustees provided sole support until 1874 when it needed funds for the Water Company
- Subjects included: Greek, Latin, English, etymology, algebra, arithmetic, history, physiology and constitutional history

Advances, Setbacks in New Castle History

- + 1655 Rule by Amsterdam, not Dutch West India Company
- + 1664 Govt. center for three lower counties
- 1682 Loses status as chief city to Philadelphia
- <1770 Loses shipping dominance to Philadelphia
- 1777 Loses state capital to Dover
- + 1797 Finally, self governed
- + 1800s North/South Transportation hub
- 1824 Fire destroys many buildings
- + 1832 NC&FT RR opens
- 1838 NC&FT RR Bypassed
- + 1840 on Gains industry: railroad engines, iron, steel
- 1880 Loses county seat to Wilmington
- 1900-1960 Industries close
- + 1920s Colonial revival awareness increases appreciation