

Horle et al.

from 11 to 24 January and seven consecutive sessions from 25 February to 5 March. Phineas Pemberton* implied that Darvall, William Clark, and Griffith Jones had formed a faction supportive of Blackwell against the political interests of Thomas Lloyd* and his allies. In apparent confirmation of Pemberton's implication, Darvall supported Blackwell's decision to oust David Lloyd* as clerk of the provincial court and, together with Jones and Robert Turner,* recommended James Claypoole* for the post. Darvall also recommended William Rodney* for sheriff of Sussex County and ironically, considering his erratic attendance records, Darvall was sent, with Jones, to Chester and to the Lower Counties with Blackwell's order for the councilors to attend Council meetings. At the conclusion of his term, Darvall did not return again to elective office.⁷

In fact, the once-prosperous Darvall faced a host of financial difficulties beginning in 1689. On 17 November of that year he refinanced a £179 debt that he could not pay by extending the terms of the loan for two years and by mortgaging 4700 acres. But in 1691 and 1692 he was also sued by Henry Stretcher* and William Emmott,* the latter as administrator to the estate of John Vines,* for £20 and £11 respectively. In the last case, approximately 180 acres belonging to Darvall were seized in 1695 and appropriated to Vines's estate. Perhaps most devastating, Darvall owed William Penn £400, which the proprietor successfully sued for in Kent County court in December 1694. In execution of the award, the court seized from Darvall several thousand acres of land and a personal estate worth £101, including a servant girl and a female slave. Penn decided to keep one estate, apparently Caroon Manor, in the trust of William Rodney for the use of William Penn, Junior. Darvall's cause had not been helped by the actions of John Barnes,* who had been hired by him in 1688 to serve as the manager, factor, and innkeeper on one of his estates. Barnes apparently embezzled and squandered Darvall's goods and money, behavior that caused the Provincial Council to investigate in 1694. Creditors continued to press their claims against Darvall in 1697, 1698, and 1701. Nor did Darvall ever pay the debt he refinanced in 1689. After years of negotiations, the mortgaged lands were finally secured by the creditors in 1723.⁸

Little is known of Darvall's actions during the years after 1690. Undoubtedly, his financial collapse combined with the constant threat or reality of lawsuits helps to account for his mys-

terious obscurity. He apparently returned to New York, although when he actually left Kent County is unclear. As early as February 1690 he and his wife, Rebecca, were represented by Thomas Oldman* in a land transaction in Sussex County court, while in 1695 Darvall is referred to as "late of Kent County." In any event, letters of administration were granted in New York to his daughter Frances on 17 January 1712. Darvall was able to leave his daughter over 3400 unencumbered acres in the Lower Counties, which were eventually inherited and sold by her son, Thomas Willet.⁹

JSF

1. Coldham, *London Depositions*, 20n; NYHSCAW, 1:116; PWP Micro, 3 642; Scharf, 2:1039; GOVR, 4-5; KDBk B, 1 (pt. 2):39; PWP Micro., 3:717; SCCR, 90, 114, 136, HSP

2. Coldham, *London Depositions*, 20n; SUFD, 9:129; CALCM, 15; NEHGR, 7:274; NYHSCAW, 1:116; Christoph, *Nicholls/Lovelace*, 22:178; Stokes, *Manhattan*, 4:314; MCCCNY, 1:51; CANY, 143, 157-58, 182, 248, 255, 269; Van Lear, *Albany*, 2:409; Scott, *Mayors Court*, 1:1, 3, 56-57, 60, 63n, 73n; Noble, *Assistants*, 1:5, 13-16; Shurtleff, *Massachusetts*, 4 (pt. 2):574; GENY, 2:8; CMHS, 9 (5th ser.):91

3. Coldham, *London Depositions*, 20n; CALCM, 19, 27; Ritchie, 98-99, 155; Scott, *Mayors Court*, 1, 49; CANY, 145-271 passim; MCCCNY, 1:1; GENY, 2:162.

4. CNC, 1:30, 32, 34; Scharf, 2:1031, 1152-53, 1222; KDBk A, 1:9, 11, B, 1 (pt. 1):3, 7, 13, 28, 33, 45, 51-52, 77, 83, 91, 104, 107, B, (pt. 2):10, L, 179, M, 4, 12; CRK, 61, 86; PA, 2d ser., 7:186; SCDBk B, 2:87, 94; SCCR, 24, 126, 11b, 19b, 43b, 103, HSP, 318, 365, Dover; CCTCD; PWP, 3:695-96; Leonard, *TCMDLR*, 2:76, 91, 4:7; W&S, 1:391; MPTLC, 29-31.

5. PWP Micro., 3:628, 642, 717; PPAP, 1; MPC, 1:104, 106, 113, 115-16; PWP, 2:517

6. MPC, 1:116, 118, 137, 158, 164, 168, 222.

7. PWP Micro 6:277; MPC, 1:232, 249, 251, 257.

8. KDBk C, 101, 137-39, D, 238, M, 4, 12; SCCR, 474-721 passim, Dover, 60d, HSP; SCDBk A, 1:131; PWP, 3:138, 408; GRC, box 2, case 32; MPC, 1:439; CRK, 99, 111, 128, 171

9. SCCR, 365, Dover KDBk C, 137-39, L, 179; NYHSCAW, 2:80.

JOHANNES DE HAES

(John, D'Haes/de Hoarf)

ASSEMBLY: New Castle Co 1683, 1687

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL: New Castle Co.
1688-90bapt. 4 Dec. 1644, New Amsterdam. d. c. Jan. 1695. **Father:** Roelof Janszen de Haes (c. 1623-

rently returned to
ie actually left Kent
as February 1690 he
ere represented by
transaction in Sus-
1695 Darvall is re-
inty." In any event,
re granted in New
ces on 17 January
ve his daughter over
the Lower Coun-
inherited and sold

JSF

ms, 20n; NYHSCAW,
arf, 2:1039; GOVR,
PWP Micro., 3:717;

ions, 20n; SUFD, 9:
7:274; NYHSCAW,
lace, 22:178; Stokes,
1:51; CANY, 143,
Lear, Albany, 2:409;
6-57, 60, 63n, 73n;
urtleff, Massachusetts,
S, 9 (5th ser):91
ions, 20n; CALCM,
t, Mayors Court, 1, 49;
CANY, 1:1; GENY,

rf, 2:1031, 1152-53,
t. 1):3, 7, 13, 28, 33,
B, (pt. 2):10, L, 179,
ser, 7:186; SCDBk,
19b, 43b, 103, HSP,
3:695-96; Leonard,
S, 1:391; MPTLC,

717; PPAP, 1; MPC,
1:517
1, 164, 168, 222.
1:232, 249, 251, 257
D, 238, M, 4, 12;
60d, HSP; SCDBk
RC, box 2, case 32;
, 171.
C, 137-39, L, 179;

Co. 1683, 1687
New Castle Co.

sterdam. d. c. Jan.
de Haes (c. 1623-

c. 1655). **Mother:** Geertruydt Jacobsen van Emmenes (van Vorst) (de Haes) (Crabbe). **m.** Elizabeth Cousturier; **children:** Roelof,* m. Sarah Williams Neering, daughter of John Williams Neering*; Johannes; Elizabeth; Sarah. **Brothers-in-law:** Edmund Cantwell,* Richard Halliwell * **Nephew:** Richard Cantwell * **Offices:** New Castle Co.: receiver of quitrents, 1674; lieutenant of militia, 1674; captain of militia, 1676; overseer of highways, dikes, and fences, 1677-79; JP, 1678-83, 1685-90.¹

Johannes de Haes, a merchant born at New Amsterdam, had an active career at New Castle under the government of New York but played almost no role in his two terms in the Pennsylvania Assembly because of his poor attendance and the shortness of the sessions; he was somewhat more involved during his term on the Provincial Council, especially during the administration of Governor John Blackwell.

De Haes's father, Roelof Janszen de Haes, had come from Norway to New Amsterdam, where he was settled by 1643. From 1647 to 1649 Roelof de Haes served as receiver general of New Netherland. By 1651 he was trading on the South (Delaware) River, where he bought land in 1654. After his death his widow, Johannes de Haes's mother, patented land at Fort Casimir (New Castle).²

From early in his career Johannes de Haes was closely associated with his brother-in-law Captain Edmund Cantwell,* high sheriff of New Castle County, whose wife "Mary" apparently was de Haes's sister "Marritien." De Haes and Cantwell jointly held land on both sides of the Delaware River, and de Haes's first government post, at the restoration of English rule on the Delaware in 1674, was a joint appointment with Cantwell to collect the duke of York's quitrents. At the same time, de Haes was commissioned a lieutenant in the militia; in that capacity he led a squad of soldiers to New Jersey in December 1676 to arrest John Fenwick, who was insisting on his right to govern his Salem colony in defiance of the New York authorities, who claimed jurisdiction. Two years later the overworked justices of the New Castle court nominated de Haes for a seat on the bench, and he was duly commissioned by the governor.³

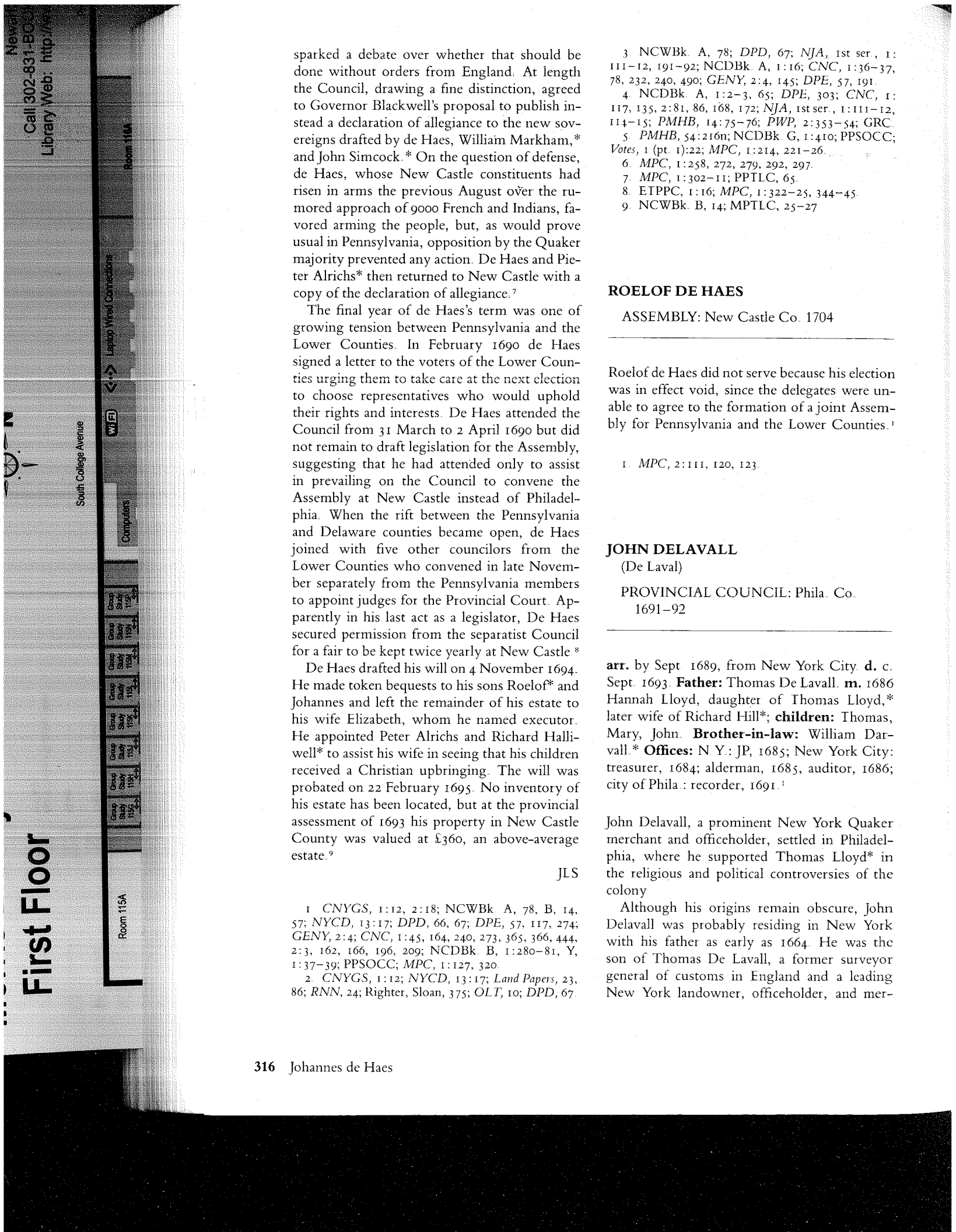
A merchant, de Haes conducted business in Maryland and had connections in New York. He may have been involved in the Indian trade, as he spoke the local Indian dialect and interpreted at several land purchases, including that by John Moll* in 1680 for all the land in New

Castle County between Red Clay and Christina creeks. The extent of his personal investment in land is difficult to ascertain because he held his largest tracts in partnership with others; he and Edmund Cantwell patented 700 acres in New Jersey in 1675, and Ephraim Herrman, the clerk of the New Castle court, apparently had some interest in the 400-acre plantation on Appoquinimink Creek that de Haes bought in 1676. De Haes also held two town lots and 50 acres in New Castle.⁴

On William Penn's arrival in October 1682, de Haes witnessed the transfer of New Castle to the Quaker proprietor and, with the other members of the court, was recommissioned a justice of the peace. His poor attendance early in his legislative career suggests, however, that he was either not happy with Quaker rule or was simply a reluctant lawmaker. Returned a member of the Assembly for New Castle County in 1683, de Haes did not attend the spring session, which revised the Frame of Government, prompting the House to fine him £5 for his absence. Presumably he attended when the Assembly reconvened for two days in the fall, but the extent of his participation in that session and in his second term, the three-day Assembly of 1687, has not been ascertained. De Haes's attendance during the first year of his term on the Provincial Council, 1688, was scarcely improved over his record in the House, as he was present only during the Assembly session and departed the day before the session concluded.⁵

During the tumultuous administration of Governor John Blackwell, de Haes attended a two-day Council meeting at New Castle in March 1689, and he appeared in Philadelphia in April when the Council met to prepare bills for the forthcoming Assembly. When a series of acrimonious disputes, however, prevented the Council from framing legislation, de Haes seconded the proposal of John Hill* that the Council should disperse, remarking, "I see no business can be done but by quarrelling at every thing: So that we are all hindered from doing any thing." He did not attend again until the last day of the Assembly session in May, when he voted for and signed Governor Blackwell's declaration for continuing the colony's laws in force.⁶

The following November the governor convened the Council to deal with the revolution in England and the outbreak of King William's War. De Haes's emphatic refusal to serve as a magistrate until Pennsylvania proclaimed William and Mary as king and queen of England



sparked a debate over whether that should be done without orders from England. At length the Council, drawing a fine distinction, agreed to Governor Blackwell's proposal to publish instead a declaration of allegiance to the new sovereigns drafted by de Haes, William Markham,* and John Simcock.* On the question of defense, de Haes, whose New Castle constituents had risen in arms the previous August over the rumored approach of 9000 French and Indians, favored arming the people, but, as would prove usual in Pennsylvania, opposition by the Quaker majority prevented any action. De Haes and Pieter Alrichs* then returned to New Castle with a copy of the declaration of allegiance.⁷

The final year of de Haes's term was one of growing tension between Pennsylvania and the Lower Counties. In February 1690 de Haes signed a letter to the voters of the Lower Counties urging them to take care at the next election to choose representatives who would uphold their rights and interests. De Haes attended the Council from 31 March to 2 April 1690 but did not remain to draft legislation for the Assembly, suggesting that he had attended only to assist in prevailing on the Council to convene the Assembly at New Castle instead of Philadelphia. When the rift between the Pennsylvania and Delaware counties became open, de Haes joined with five other councilors from the Lower Counties who convened in late November separately from the Pennsylvania members to appoint judges for the Provincial Court. Apparently in his last act as a legislator, De Haes secured permission from the separatist Council for a fair to be kept twice yearly at New Castle.⁸

De Haes drafted his will on 4 November 1694. He made token bequests to his sons Roelof* and Johannes and left the remainder of his estate to his wife Elizabeth, whom he named executor. He appointed Peter Alrichs and Richard Halliwell* to assist his wife in seeing that his children received a Christian upbringing. The will was probated on 22 February 1695. No inventory of his estate has been located, but at the provincial assessment of 1693 his property in New Castle County was valued at £360, an above-average estate.⁹

JLS

1 CNYGS, 1:12, 2:18; NCWBk A, 78, B, 14, 57; NYCD, 13:17; DPD, 66, 67; DPE, 57, 117, 274; GENY, 2:4; CNC, 1:45, 164, 240, 273, 365, 366, 444, 2:3, 162, 166, 196, 209; NCDBk B, 1:280-81, Y, 1:37-39; PPSOCC; MPC, 1:127, 320.

2 CNYGS, 1:12; NYCD, 13:17; Land Papers, 23, 86; RNN, 24; Righter, Sloan, 375; OLT, 10; DPD, 67.

3 NCWBk A, 78; DPD, 67; NJA, 1st ser., 1: 111-12, 191-92; NCDBk A, 1:16; CNC, 1:36-37, 78, 232, 240, 490; GENY, 2:4, 145; DPE, 57, 191.
4 NCDBk A, 1:2-3, 65; DPE, 303; CNC, 1: 117, 135, 2:81, 86, 168, 172; NJA, 1st ser., 1:111-12, 114-15; PMHB, 14:75-76; PWP, 2:353-54; GRC.
5 PMHB, 54:216n; NCDBk G, 1:410; PPSOCC; Votes, 1 (pt. 1):22; MPC, 1:214, 221-26.
6 MPC, 1:258, 272, 279, 292, 297.
7 MPC, 1:302-11; PPTLC, 65.
8 ET PPC, 1:16; MPC, 1:322-25, 344-45.
9 NCWBk B, 14; MPTLC, 25-27

ROELOF DE HAES

ASSEMBLY: New Castle Co. 1704

Roelof de Haes did not serve because his election was in effect void, since the delegates were unable to agree to the formation of a joint Assembly for Pennsylvania and the Lower Counties.¹

1 MPC, 2:111, 120, 123.

JOHN DELAVALL

(De Laval)

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL: Phila. Co.
1691-92

arr. by Sept. 1689, from New York City. d. c. Sept. 1693. **Father:** Thomas De Lavall. **m.** 1686 Hannah Lloyd, daughter of Thomas Lloyd,* later wife of Richard Hill*; **children:** Thomas, Mary, John. **Brother-in-law:** William Davall.* **Offices:** N. Y.: JP, 1685; New York City: treasurer, 1684; alderman, 1685, auditor, 1686; city of Phila.: recorder, 1691.¹

John Delavall, a prominent New York Quaker merchant and officeholder, settled in Philadelphia, where he supported Thomas Lloyd* in the religious and political controversies of the colony

Although his origins remain obscure, John Delavall was probably residing in New York with his father as early as 1664. He was the son of Thomas De Lavall, a former surveyor general of customs in England and a leading New York landowner, officeholder, and mer-