

Food & Drink

(During good times)



DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE

History of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements

ON THE

DELAWARE RIVER,

Translated and Compiled from Original Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, and in the Royal Archives, at Stockholm,

By B. FERNOW,
KEEPER OF THE HISTORICAL RECORDS.

Vol. XII.

Correction: orphans WERE sent to New Amstel

“... children were sent in 1658 to New Amstel.... Director Jacob Alrichs reported to the commissioners in Amsterdam of the city-colony on the South River that the orphans had arrived safely and had all been placed with good masters, the oldest for two years, the majority for three and the youngest for four years ... “

(in shipments to New Amsterdam, the boys were age 12-17 and girls age 13-23

New Netherland,
A Dutch Colony in Seventeenth Century America, Jaap Jacobs, 1999



the river by undue measures, therefore it is our intention to direct hereby and earnestly recommend to your Honors, to comply with and carry out the aforesaid request, by first issuing the necessary orders, that such complaints may be avoided and the Honorable Administration of this City may have no reasons to become prejudiced against the Company's Administration in New-Netherland, which, as your Honors ought to know, cannot be advantageous for it.

* * * * *

5th of May, 1663, at Amsterdam.

Invoice of goods shipped in the ship "St. Jacob," skipper Peter Lucas van der Goes, destined to go to New-Amstel on the Southriver of New-Netherland.



The Honorable Commissioners and Directors of the Colony of New-Amstel consign to the Hon^{ble} Director and Council of the same.

2 cases of socks, 1 case of duffels, 1 pkg of linen for clothing
 1 pkg of Muscovite cloth, 1 pkg of coarse cloth } as above
 1 case of Pommeranian cloth, shirts and shoes
 1 case of shoes, 1 small box of shirts
 1 case of guns, fire-locks and others
 1 case of matches, 1 case of swords and belts
 1 case of bandeliers, cartridge-boxes, wheelwright's implements and other things.
 4 kegs with bullets
 1 case, wherein a pair of bellows
 1 case with all kinds of tools
 8 kegs of gunpowder
 9 casks of seed grain
 1 cask with soap
 1 package of wheels
 22 powderbags
 4 small boxes of candies
 1 small case of Spanish wine
 10 hogsheads of vinegar
 12 half awms of oil
 600 cheeses
 4 barrels of hard bread
 1 small box of agricultural implements and a lot necessary for this and other purposes

Niclaes de Ring to himself



Two mill-stones with a ring and iron handle
 3 small packages of soap
 1 large saw, 1 hammock
 1 case with glas, 1 small case with sundries
 1 chest, in it a small keg with 30 lbs of gunpowder

Ships manifest: Amsterdam to New Amstel on the South River 1663

1 crate with pots and pans
 1 half radishes.
 4 shovels and spades and tongs packed together

Peter Cornelissen Plockhooy takes along for himself and his family

P. C. P. All kinds of necessaries and small articles for his own use, as for agricultural purposes and clothing etc., also 2 half bags of hops, guns for his people and for Frederic Gysbertsen

M

1 whole and 1 half wardrobe with clothing, furniture and sundries.

D
L

Peter Lucassen for himself.

2 bags of hops
 2 quarters (of a hogshead) of train-oil
 16 pkgs of Muscovite linen and cloth
 2 p. of brandy
 1 case of pictures

A
B

P.L. 2 small bales of sail-cloth material

P
L

1 case with glas

Value altogether 1338fl. Dutiable 325fl. 14 st. } 148fl 8
 Duty 116fl. 14 st. }

Jacob Coetrier to Henrick Coetrier

A
H

1 pkg with 9 p. of duffels 38 fl = fl342
 at f 4. 16 }
 f 49. 11 } 54. 14

1208. 2

J. B. LIEFRINCK.

17th May (1663)

PETITION OF WILLIAM BEEKMAN, COMMISSARY ON THE SOUTH RIVER, FOR
A PIECE OF LAND.

To the Noble, Very Worshipful, Honorable Director-General and Council of
New-Netherland.

Copy.

Commissary Beekman respectfully requests, that your Hon^{ble} Worships will please to grant him a certain piece of marshland and six morgens of upland or woodland, bordering on the said marsh, which is situated on the westside of Fort Altena and measures by guess about eight morgens. He would inclose it with a dike, if your Honors consent to it, and turn it into arable land. Expecting your Honors' favorable decision, etc^e

Your Hon^{ble} Worships'

obedient servant

WILH. BEEKMAN.

What was life like in Ft. Casimir/New Amstel?

Translations of primary
documents are online (google &
archive.org):

e.g. letters to and from
Stuyvesant and the directors of
Ft. Casimir & New Amstel

[NYHD \(New York Historical
Documents\)](#)

<https://archive.org/details/documentsrelativ12brod>

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ALBANY:
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1877

Common occurrences in Ft. Casimir/New Amstel: hunger, sickness, death, fear

Glimpses of hunger in official letters to from New Amstel, New Amsterdam (NYHD)

1658, to Stuyvesant:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Prudent and Very Discreet Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, General in New-Netherland, Curacao etc, residing at the Mannhattans in Fort New- Amsterdam. By a savage.

I have not received .. Duffels, which is very inconvenient, as without duffels it is hard to get deer-meat or maize from the savages. Over one hundred souls have also arrived now, without that provisions have been sent with them, which causes here rather some scarcity and inconvenience. It is rather difficult to provide for many mouths, when one has but little stores, one hardly dares to think of it and I am ashamed to speak of it or to ask again your Honor, to send some necessaries of grain, which is very much needed here, also a lot of peas and some bacon.

The outposts/settlements were marginal and not self supporting; supplies came from New Amsterdam

They complained to me lately, that they had no more victuals, as they harvested little from their land last summer, they had received their seed-corn from Alrichs very late, which was English corn and ripened late; therefore it was mostly frozen on the field, so that they have little or no provisions. These farmers have got a good deal of winter grain into the soil: yet some say, that if they cannot get help or assistance, they will have to leave, before the new corn ripens, for they have sold their remaining clothes for eatables last winter.

To Stuyvesant from Beekman, Ft. Altena, Jan. 1660

Last Saturday I distributed our last meat, I have yet about one ration of bacon and 200 lbs. of dried codfish. I request that your Honor will please to send us some bacon and meat by first opportunity.

To Stuyvesant from Beekman, Ft. Altena, June 1660

A Common Indian food was Sepawn (suppan/sepon/suppawn) corn meal mush



Boiling stew in wooden vessel

Theodore de Bry, 1590 after John White's 1585 watercolors of North Carolina

Sickness a frequent problem

I have been very unwell and have suffered a hard shock, likewise my wife, who is still very weak, together with some 3 or 4 of my housepeople, for a fever or other disease prevails here very much, so that hardly a family is free from it, although nobody has died yet).

Jacob Alrichs to Stuyvesant, Oct 1657

More Illness

To Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant,
General in New-Netherland, Curacao etc. residing at the Mannhattans
Per skipper Jacob, whom God may guide.

.....

A general fever-like disease has raged here again for some time and it is prevailing much among the inhabitants. The Lord please to take us into his merciful protection and relieve many weak people from it. I, too, have been ill for some days, but am now, thanks to God, a little better.

Closing herewith. Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Prudent Sir, I commend your Honor and family with cordial salutations to God's Almighty protection. In New-Amstel, the 6th of August 1658.

Your Honor's obedient and faithful servant
J. Alrichs.

More Illness

a burning and violent feverraged badly..... almost all people here..... but few old ones have died, but rather many young children, who could not endure it ; we have also had our turn with six of us, but, God be praised, I myself did not lie long. The members of the Council Messrs. Hinijossa and Rynevelt, as well as the Sheriff and all the Schepens have most of them had *a long sickness* and are mostly still a-bed, but I hope, it will take a turn to the better, as the disease now begins to subside and the good God may please to take it away entirely and keep it from us.

Alrichs to Stuyvesant
Oct 1658, p226

Alrichs' response to criticism of his leadership and lack of ability to hire soldiers in defense of town includes illness and acts of God

that God Almighty has continually visited and punished the whole of New-Netherland, but especially this Colony, since it was established, with different plagues, as excessive winds and superabundant rains, whereby bad harvests of every kind of necessaries of life for the people as well as of fodder for the cattle and consequently great dearness of the one and the other were caused ; then came diseases, **sickness** and maladies of violent and pestilential fevers and other weakening illness, by which many died. Probably most all inhabitants of New-Netherland have been visited by them, yet none so much and so heavily as our people here, as is well known and also can be proved by the proclamations of days of fast and prayer, made in regard to them from time to time. And this too

Alrichs to Council in Manhattan , Oct, 1659

The Minister dies

Domine Welius has been buried yesterday, he died of his sickness on the 10th day. I too have had again an attack of violent fever last Monday night, having a great pressure on the chest with violent pains in the side, so that I feel very miserably ; during the first three days and nights I discharged only blood and pblegm, so that it was horrible to see, it has weakened me so, than I hardly can walk alone. I hope that the Lord God will grant me a little longer life considering my wife and little children.

Beekman, Ft. Altena Dec. 1659

Director Alrichs dies

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir.
Sir.

Since my last by the Galiot we lost the Hon^l Director, Mr. Jacob Alrichs, who died at New-Amstel on the 30th of December. His Honor' s death causes a great alteration in the Colony, especially among the Council and the heirs. Mr. Hinojosa is desired as successor by a clause in the last will of the late Mr. Alrichs and established himself already somewhat sharply and harshly, as I am informed. The inhabitants desire (to see) your Honor here in the spring, to bring everything in order and appoint another Director.

...

I have been yesterday at New-Amstel the first time after my severe illness, going overland. Many of the inhabitants received me cordially and rejoiced at my being well. I did not hear that many more are inclined to go to Virginia, they prefer the Manhatans.

...

I would have like to send this letter sooner, but could not get a savage for the journey,
Beekman in Ft. Altena to Stuyvesant, Feb 1660

Prayer and fasting

[Stuyvesant ordered general days of prayer and fasting at various times including for general sickness, preparation for attacks on the Swedes, anticipation of attacks by the English ...]

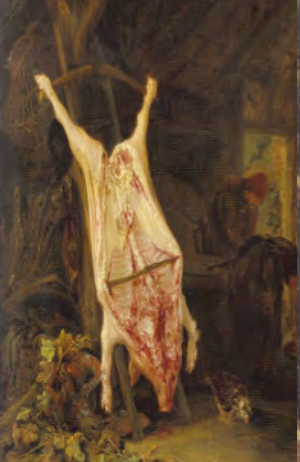
Gentlemen ! I received on the 9th inst. your Honors' orders and directions in regard to a general day of fasting and prayer, which we shall observe and carry out according to their contents.

I refer to my last regarding our wants ; we are almost destitute of everything.

Beekman to Stuyvesant Aug, 1663

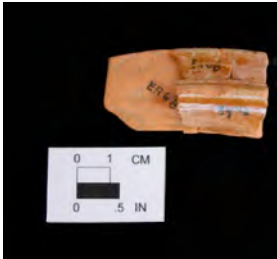
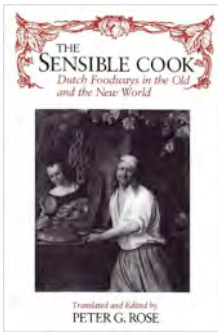
Food & Drink

(During good times)



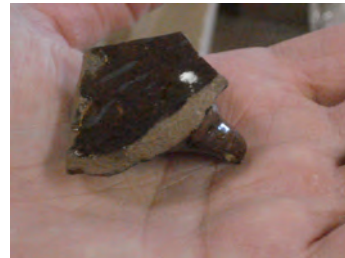
Archaeological evidence for foodways

Artifacts from Ft. Casimir



Red glazed earthenware pot

Wan-Li period tableware



Rim of salt glazed cream colored vessel with cobalt blue decorations

Fragment of dark brown glazed pottery with a handle attachment



Plate 22. Glass fragments, including roemer glass (r), ER20 XIV-XV (E/F).

The mail system, c1655

“Sending a savage” was a standard method of communications between Ft. Altona/New Amstel and New Amsterdam, requiring maybe 7-10 days, a small payment, and the chance the “savage” would not make it.

Hon'! General!

As soon as I understood from Dirck Keyser here, that Frans Krieger intended to **send a savage** to the Manhatans, I could not omit to dispatch speedily these few lines...

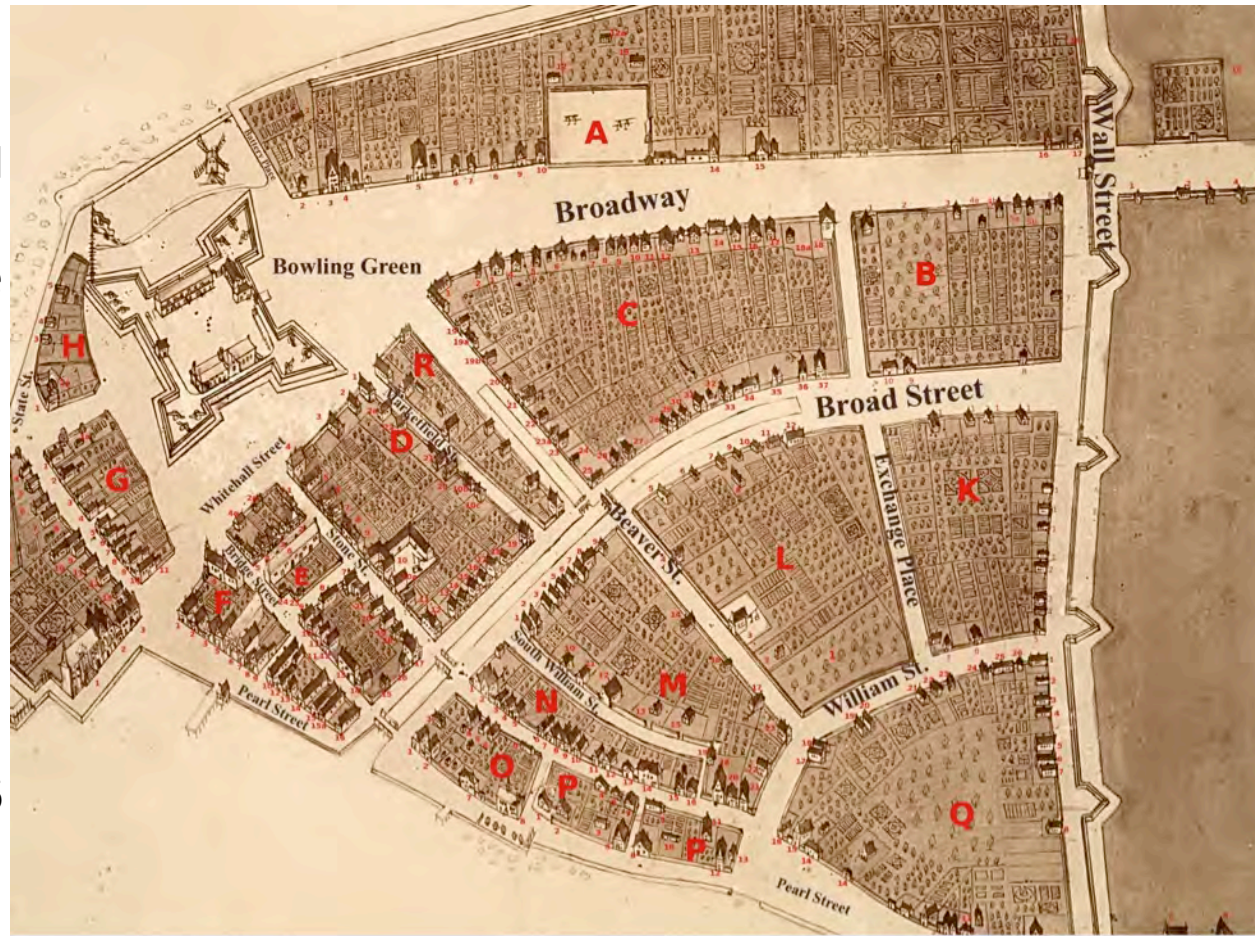
When the yacht, "de Prinses," arrived on the 21st I was informed, that a savage had been despatched hither by your Honors 3 or 4 days before she sailed; whereupon I sent to Mr. Hudde, who had hired the savage. He informed me last night, that this savage had died of small-pox among the Christians on Staten-Island and that no doubt the letters had been returned to your Honors : I must therefore earnestly request your Honors, to send some person there, to demand these letters.

.... I wrote by a savage, on the 9'th inst. Who, I hope, got through, but I fear and have no assurance and as I dare not rely upon it, I wrote again...

The savage has bargained for two pieces of cloth, two clouts, 2 lbs of powder, 2 bare of lead and 2 knives, but the people in New-Amstel have engaged to pay.

Gardens in New Amsterdam c1655

- Most houses in Manhattan had gardens, either vegetable, formal or orchard
- Lot dimensions in New Amstel were similar to those in Manhattan and were described as for 'a house and garden'
- Colonial records show that gardens in New Amstel produced cabbages and hops. Adam Onkelbach, a soldier, was accused of stealing 23 cabbages in 1656



Castello Plan, NYPL

Relations with the Native Americans -- alcohol

Sale of alcohol to Native Americans was forbidden, but the law was ignored – sale of alcohol was one of the easiest ways to get corn.

Sir ! In the meantime I cannot omit to inform your Honor, that I see many drunken savages daily and I am told, that they sit drinking publicly in some taverns... Likewise our soldiers and others have told me, that the savages had an entire anker of anise-liquor **on the strand near the church** and sat around it drinking.

One Gerret the Smith came also at the same time complaining, he lives in the back-part of the town near the edge of the forest and says, that he is much annoyed by drunken savages every night, he has spoken of it several times to Mr. d'Hinojossa, but has not received any assistance, he says, he will be obliged to abandon his house

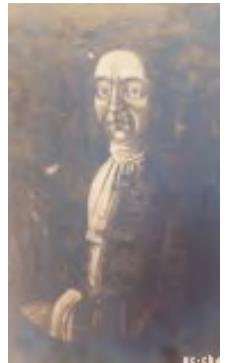
(Beekman at Altona to Stuyvesant, New Amsterdam, 1660)

Women in Ft. Casimir

Half of the male inhabitants of Fort Casimir, were not Dutch. It was a cosmopolitan city ... In addition to the Dutch, Swedes and Finns, there were Englishmen, Scots, Germans, Frenchmen and a few individuals of other nationalities...

The many marriages that took place contributed to make the society more diverse. Women married at an early age and often survived their husbands...

Widows didn't have much difficulty in finding a new man. The Swedish woman Gertrude Jacobs was the widow of the Dutchman Gerrit Janszen and married a Norwegian whose name in Dutch spelling was Roeloff Jansen de Haes. She had three children with him in New Sweden. He died in 1654, and when the colony was later captured by the Dutch, she moved to Fort Casimir with her children. Here she married the Dutch barber and barber-surgeon Jacob Crabbe. She also survived him. As far as is known, she didn't marry again but cared for her children. Son Johannes became a prominent citizen, a judge and member of William Penn's council.



Roeloff de Haes?
Private Coll., NC

If one asked Gertrude which nationality she belonged to, she truthfully would have been uncertain. Perhaps she would have given the natural answer "I am an American".

What's Dutch about the Dutch House?



The Dutch House is the oldest (and smallest) house currently standing in New Castle. It's been called The Dutch House for years, without proof of its age. Our first records of it are around 1700, ~40 years after the English takeover in 1664. Notice side-gable design (more English than Dutch), and brick façade (left from at least 4 renovations)

Construction details give clues about the Dutch House's builder.

The Dutch house is a timber frame building, as opposed to the 'stick-built' balloon frame house common since the 1800's

It is built with:

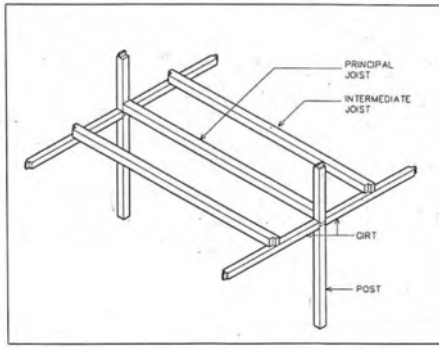
- heavy (e.g. 6x6) posts and beams
- assembled with mortise and tenon joints
- fastened with wooden pegs (tree nails = trennels)
- all assembled into an 'H-bent' (like a football goalpost)
- as used by the Dutch and the bent raised as a single piece by hand and ropes

Harrison Ford will demonstrate this type of construction after we see the difference between the Dutch H-bent vs the English/German simple rectangle bent.

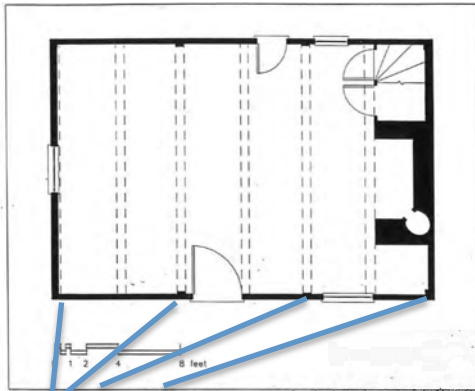


Dutch House Floor Plans

– three of the four renovations

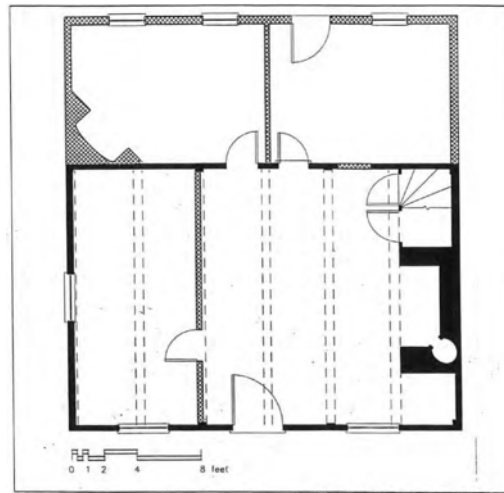


c1700



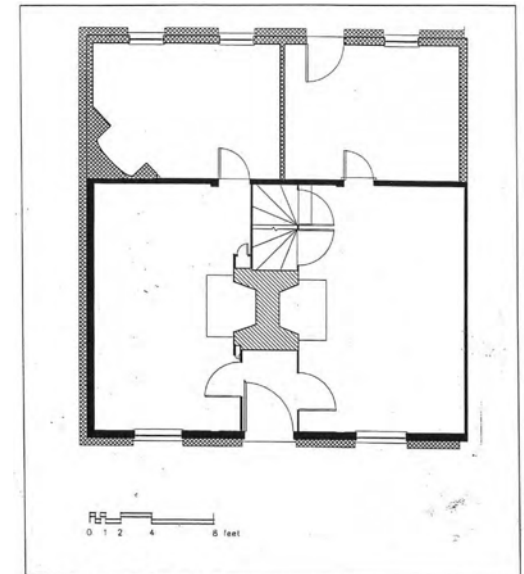
Four posts (bents) with cross beams (joists)
Large fireplace against one wall.

c1760



Lean-to shed added
and interior partition;
cellar excavated.

c1823



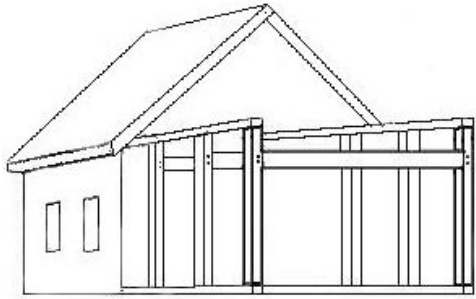
House divided into
two equal portions.

Historic Structure Report: "Hidden in plain sight: The Old Dutch House 1682-1823
Jeffrey Klee, 2003

Harrison Ford demonstrating: timber frame construction, raising bents as single units, mortise and tenon joints, tree nails (pegs), rectangular (not H) bents, resulting short top level



“Barn scene” from Witness, 1985



H-Bent construction.

Like many of its New England cousins, the earliest part of the Dutch House consists of a heavy timber frame, which was erected in structural bays. Unlike houses in Massachusetts Bay, however, the bays, or bents, of the Dutch House are evenly spaced -the house consists of four bents set on eight-foot centers.

Each bent is composed of two story-and-a-half posts that are bridged by a large beam at the second floor level. The four bents are tied together at their tops by a continuous wooden plate that supports, in turn, the roof rafters

This frame does not fit neatly into any known European typology-- it is neither, quite, English or Dutch. The builder of the Dutch House used evenly- spaced H-bents, in the Netherlandish manner, but framed them from very heavy material , spaced them widely, and used smaller studs and joists to support wall sheathing and floor boards , in a more English manner .

It is, in this way , part of what Bernard Herman has observed as a period of experimentation in early eighteenth-century Delaware Valley building . J. Klee, 2001



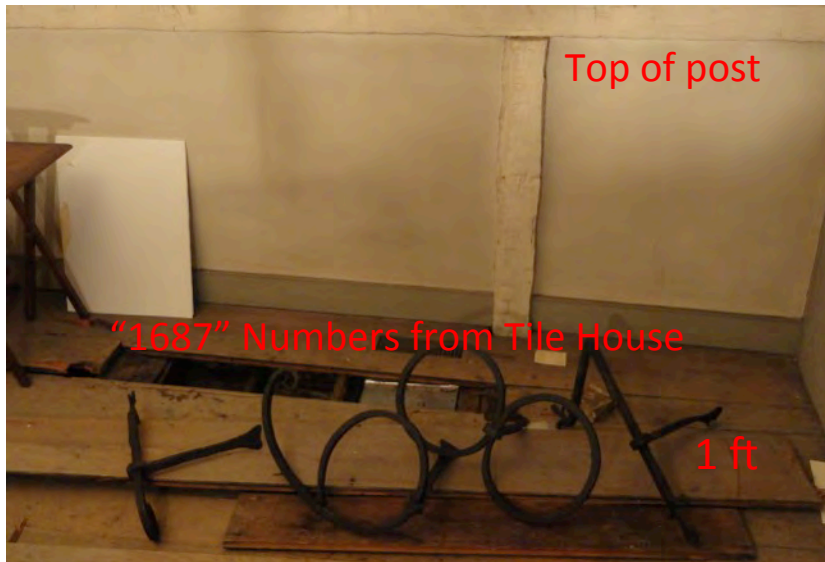
Above kitchen in Dutch House looking at original outside wall



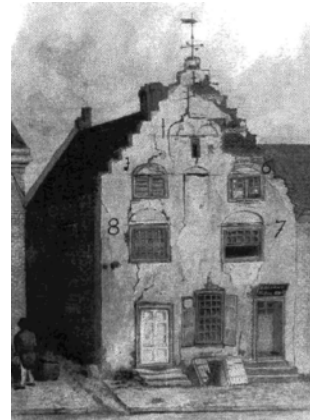
Closeup of top of plate and top of post



2nd floor bedroom



Tile house numbers: actual building date?



The numbers don't appear in Latrobe's drawing of 1805. Was the building remodeled before drawings in 1822, and again before demolition in 1884?

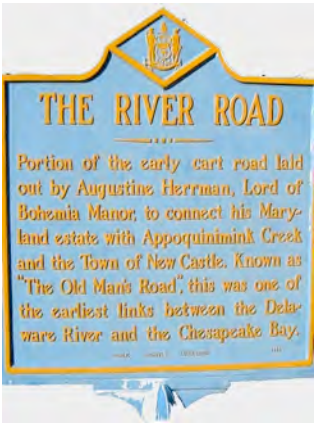
The iron numbers, stored in the Dutch House, have anchor bars 12" long!



Augustine Herman's 1660-1670 map of Maryland

Read Lyon, Iron Hill
New Castle, Crainhock,
Christina
Elssborgh

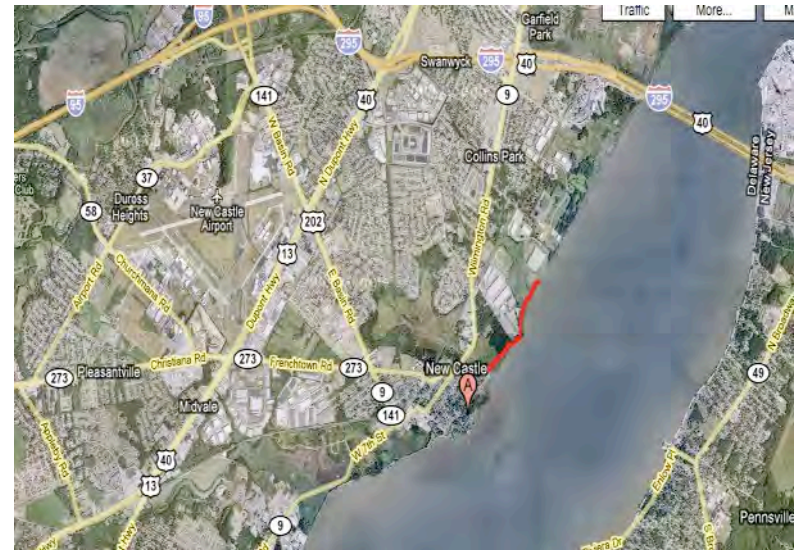
MD Southern border
Potomac River,
Watkins Point



Duke of York period (1664-1682)

- Conquest with plundering:
 - 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
- 'Long Finne' rebellion (1669)
- Dike uprising (1675)
- Churches in Cranehook & Swanwyck
- First Quaker visit to New Castle

(George Fox 1672)



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		

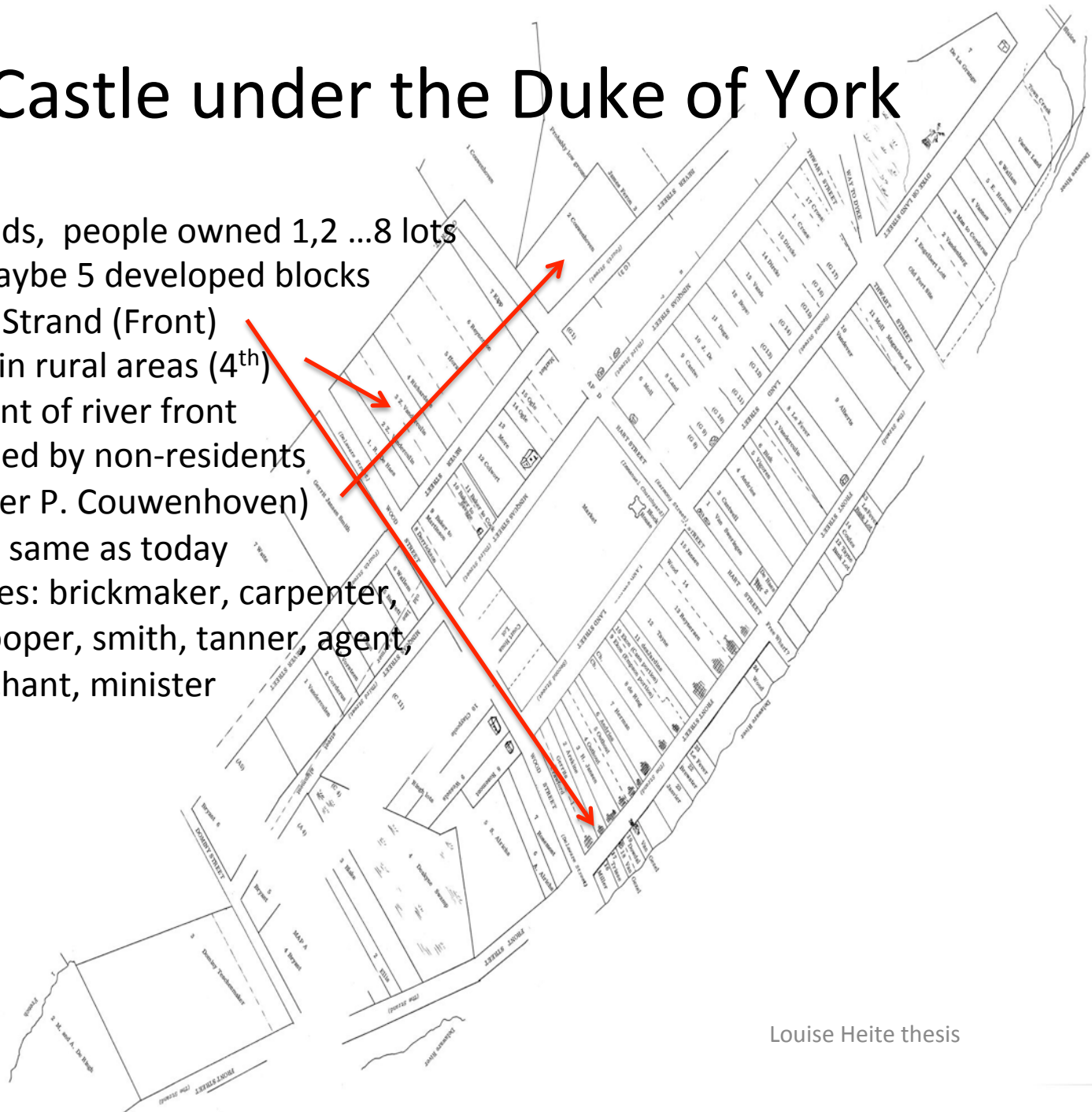
A List of y^e wolfs heads brought in by

	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 £ 3125 :

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



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.

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 Moll's plantation:

[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

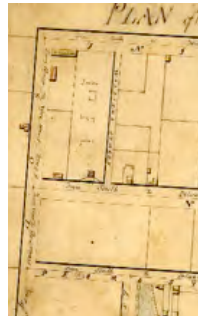
Presbyterian & Episcopal churches c1705



Crane Hook



Quaker school/church



Presbyterian Church



Immanuel Church



William Penn

“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

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 ye 15, 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.”

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
Mary, William of Orange*, Protestant

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

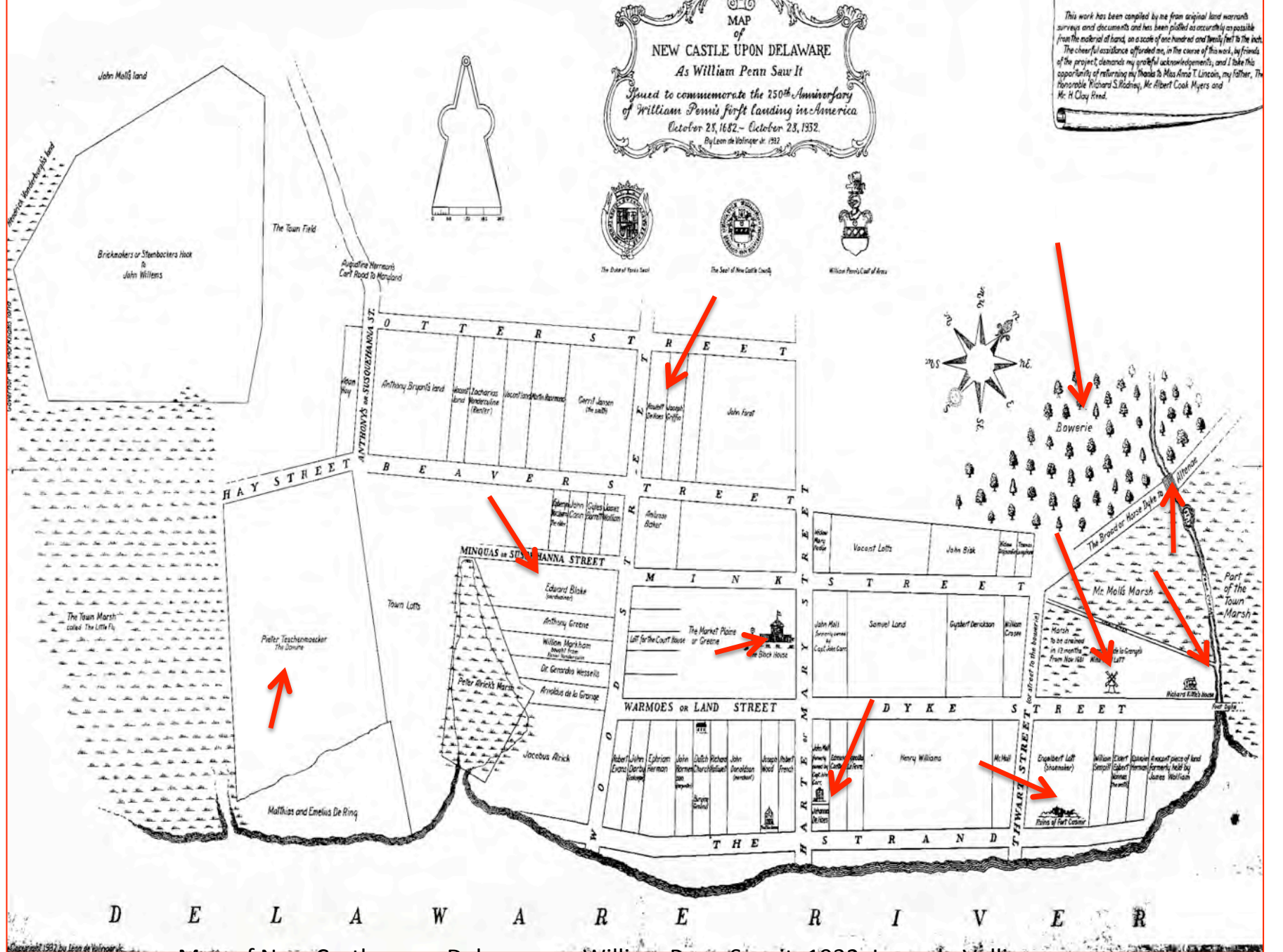
Quakers still persecuted in England

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



MAP
 of
NEW CASTLE UPON DELAWARE
As William Penn Saw It
Drawn 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 warrant 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

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.

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

*Meeting held at Edward Blake's nothing
Meeting held at Cornelius Empson's
J. Pierson to speak to friends
Last Quarterly meeting and an
meeting.*

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

Next Week

- William Penn
- Why did a Pennsylvania governor stage a fake raid on Philadelphia and fire on a merchant ship sailing by New Castle?
- What fort in New Castle was financed by a lottery?
- Pirates/privateers, who are the good guys? Fear of pirates
- New Charter; Delaware gets separate assembly; New Castle Common founded
- Toleration of pirates gets Penn into trouble; Gov. Markham fired
- French & Indian War (1757) Fear of Indian attacks
- Trade in New Castle: official 1772 spreadsheet of ships, imports and exports
- Revolutionary war: the players; effects of the war on the town

Enjoy historical surfing,
and explore:

What was life like in
Ft. Casimir/New Amstel?

[NYHD \(New York Historical Documents\)](#)

<https://archive.org/details/documentsrelativ12brod>

DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE

History of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements

ON THE

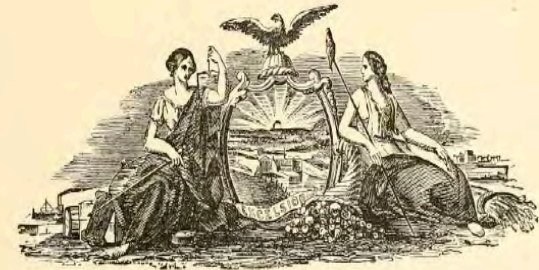
DELAWARE RIVER,

Translated and Compiled from Original Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, and in the Royal Archives, at Stockholm,

By B. FERNOW,

KEEPER OF THE HISTORICAL RECORDS.

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