### Today



#### William Penn

Gov. Markham

Gov. Evans

Pirates/Privateers
Who are the good guys?
Privateers with a New Castle connection



#### New Castle

#### Immigration

2000 Irish immigrants in 1 week!



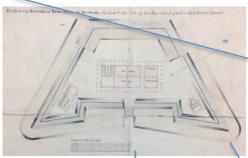
#### Trade

What we import and export
A really big spreadsheet
shows how we compare,

Architectural features & Who lived there



#### Batteries in Battery Park



#### French & Indian War



Scalpings (1/week)

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lottery

### 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

Wm. Penn (1644-1718)

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

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

For the first time in modem history, a large society offered equal rights to people of different races and religions. Penn's dramatic example caused quite a stir in Europe. The French philosopher Voltaire, a champion of religious toleration, offered lavish praise. "William Penn might, with reason, boast of having brought down upon earth the Golden Age, which in all probability, never had any real existence but in his dominions."



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

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

running by his line S 52° Easterly 28 pch. to an old corner Black Oak of the said Joseph Woods, and running by his line S. 80° Easterly 155 pch. to the begining containing 1068 acres of land, Resurveyd the day and year above written,

Pr. G. Dakeyne, Surveyr

#### ORIGINAL RETURN OF SURVEY-1704

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

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

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

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

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

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

The second visit to America was to deal with piracy.

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

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

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

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

Some of the crew made it to PA, the reputed 2<sup>nd</sup> mate married governor Markham's daughter! Governor Markham not particularly cooperative in the manhunt for Every's crew.

### Penn was told (1699)

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

Lose the Proprietary charter.

Penn left for the colonies immediately fired Markham, who had led the colony since its founding had the assembly pass anti-piracy laws, recreate vice- admiralty courts and remove jury requirement for piracy trials

Penn found corruption throughout his government

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

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

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

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

The U.S. Constitution provides, Article I, Sec. 8 cl. 11:

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

See Wikipedia: prize (law)



#### Pirate and privateers attacks on the Delaware

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

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

### Philadelphia mayor: on pirates

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

### Privateer recruitment in Philadelphia

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

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

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

Pennsylvania Gazette, Jan. 21, 1746

- # Kalmar Nyckel carried twelve 6-pounders and 2 swivel guns
- \* Previously Blue Anchor Tavern; existed prior to Penn's landing

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

... pirates appeared at the Capes and entered the Bay. One, a Spanish brigantine, ... captured a sloop off the Capes and was then piloted into the Bay and river .... She proceeded on up the Bay and captured a pilot-boat. Seeing a large merchantman at anchor off New Castle, Lopez determined to take her promising his men to then loot and burn the town and continue up the Delaware.... Fortunately, an English sailor, who had been impressed in Cuba, escaped from the Saint Michael during the night, and, swimming ashore, informed the people of Salem. Then crossing to New Castle, he arrived just before the Spaniard came up displaying English colors. After considerable difficulty the sailor convinced the inhabitants that the ship was a Spanish privateer, and she was fired upon from New Castle and from the merchantman. At this the Saint Michael drew off, hoisted Spanish colors and anchored off Reedy Island, near four sloops that had been chased into the Delaware by a privateer. These sloops she captured after dark, and, stripping the crews of everything, put them ashore with forty-five other prisoners.

#### Two Privateers with New Castle Connections

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



Le Blanc, 'Taken July 4, 1797'

Uncle David McCullough, captain of the sloop Rattlesnake during the revolutionary war.

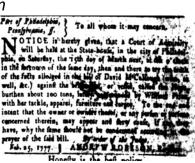
Penn Gazette, Feb 26, 1777

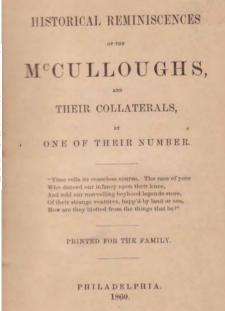
Thursday last arrived here the prize Brig Hope, William Price, late Master; she was bound from Newfoundland for Barbados, laden

with Codfish, and taken on her Passage by the Rattlesnake

Privateer, Captain McCullough, of this Port.

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





### Privateer Lynx

(Baltimore schooner 1812, 2001)









## An English aristocratic visitor to New Castle in 1697

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

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

#### Pirates raid Delaware. How to Defend?

### John Evans Governor PA (and DE) 1704-1709

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

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

Governor Evant, in conjunction with Robert French of Newcastle, Thomas Clark, an attorney at law, law, of *Philadelphia*, and fome others of his afforciates, it is faid, for their diversion, and to try the disposition of the people, but most probably that of the *Quakers* chiefly, concerted a scheme to raise darm, and carry on a false alarm, in order most effectually to terrify the inhabitants by a sudden surprize, and thereby oblige them to have recourse to arms, for their defence.

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

The stratagem, in part succeeded; and the suddennels of the surprise, with the noise of precipitation

1706. tation, confequent thereon, threw many of the people into very great fright and consternation, in-Account formuch that it is faid, forme threw their plate and of the falls most valuable effects down their wells and littlehouses; that others hid themselves, in the best manner they could, while many retired further up the river, with what they could most readily carry off; fo that fome of the creeks feemed full of boats. and fmall craft; those of a larger fize running as far as Burlington, and some higher up the river;-Several women are faid to have miscarried by the fright and terror, into which they were thrown, and much mischief ensued.\*

> But the defign, it is faid, was fufpected, or underitood, by the more confiderate part of the people, even at the beginning; and endeavours accordingly were used, to prevent its taking effect; but the conduct and artifice of the Governor, with the help of his numerous affiftants, and the eafy credulity, common to the more inconfiderate part of mankind, very much frustrated these endeavours, till the first transport of amazement had subsided.

### The Fort Lot/The Battery





1810 Orphans Court map

Battery Park

#### Governor Evans and the shakedown fiasco

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

### **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.

### **Immigration**

New Castle, August 14. 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.—The New-England Weekly Journal, Monday, August 25, 1729. No. CXXVII.

### 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.

farmer

hold

Convngham John dark 55

33.17.18.11.11.13.11.1		
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

#### 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 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

#### 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.

#### 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,



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

### The War Comes Closer - 1756

There were 69 reports of scalpings 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.

#### 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

# Prospectus and announcement of prizes for Lottery to erect a BATTERY at the town of New Castle and purchase some Guns for the same

#### Pennsylvania Gazette, August 26, 1756

Of a LOTTERY for raising 2000 Pieces of Eight for erecting a BATTERT at the town of New-Caffle, and purchasing tome Guns for the time.

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Number of	prizess	Value in	Pieces	of Eig	ht.	'n	Total Value.	
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6	0	1	250		are		1500	
12	0	f	115		ste		1100	
18	0	1	100		are		1800	
40		f	50		are		2000	
86	0	•	35		are		2150	
664			5		are		3320	
	Firft draw						25	
1	Laft drawn	,					25.	
*****								
830	Prizer,			100				

3310 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, are 13320 So foon as the drawing is finished, the prizes will be published in the Pennsylvania Graette, and the mobey paid to the possession of the 166 large prizes, Twenty per Cent being first deduction, and the 564 small prizes to be paid without any deduction, which makes the deduction on the whole less than Fifteen per Cent.

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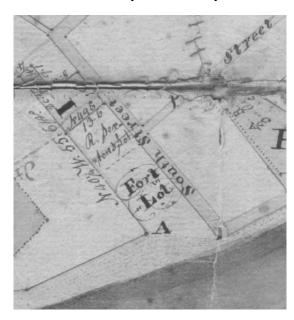


L I S T of the Numbers that came up PRIZES in the New-Castle Lottery.

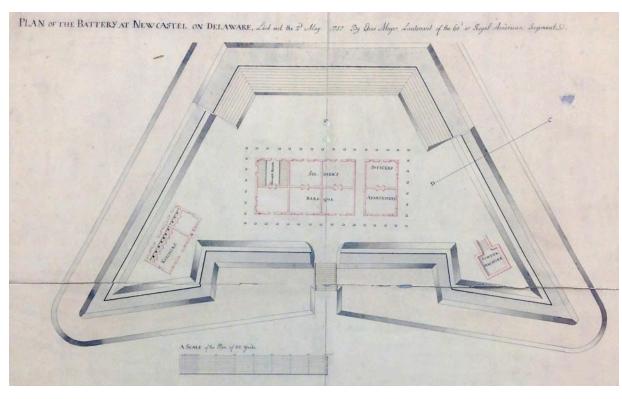
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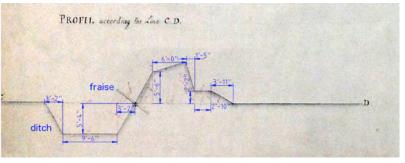
### PLAN OF THE BATTERY AT NEWCASTEL ON DELAWARE, Laid out the

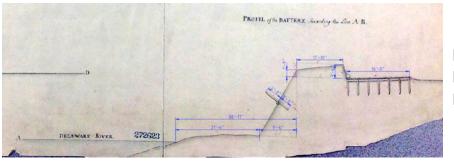
2<sup>nd</sup> May 1757 By Elias Meyer, Lieutenant of the 60<sup>th</sup> or Royal American Regiment



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.

#### Gentle:

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 Bums by you

so apply'd shall be allowed you at settling your Accor with the Commissioners.

Newcastle 5th November, 1757.

Office for Newcastle County.

#### Indorsed,

5 Nov., 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.

Vesssels, 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,

Massachussetts, Connecticut, R. Island

#### Ports:

Newfoundland, Quebec, Halifax, Piscatagua, 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

						<b>612</b>																					
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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)

#### 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



### 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"

#### Architectural Features – Early Georgian, 1700-1750



String/belt course

Glazed header Flemish bond Brickwork

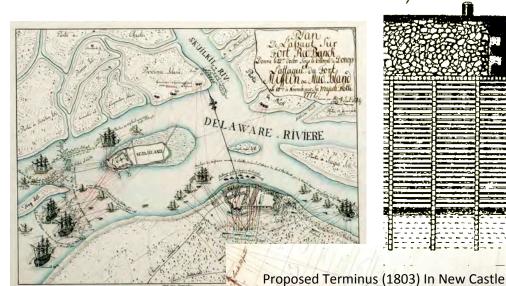
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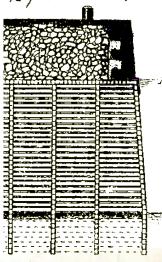
Water table



## Next Week

#### From Tories and Patriots To the industrial age





Of C&D Canal

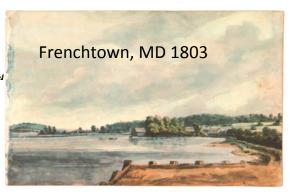


Plate 6. Frenchtown on Elk River, Cecil County, Md., [4] August 1806.



