

People



■ Members and guests participated in the dedication of Brecknock Marker, Camden. Dignitaries present for the dedication were **Russell McCabe**, administrator of Delaware Historical Markers; **Rep. Gerald Buckworth** from Legislative Hall; **Harry VanSant**, director of Kent County Parks and Recreation; and the **Rev. Allen Clark** of Millville.

In 1680, **Alexander Humphreys** received a warrant from the county court for 600 acres of land which he called Brecknock. A milling operation was established there in the 1740s. It was known as Howell's Mill. Brecknock was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. In 1993, a portion of the original tract was bequeathed to Kent County by **Elizabeth Howell Goggin** for recreational use.

Mrs. Henry R. Goggin
P.O. Box 711
Dover, DE

Phone: 697:7756

K-143
Brecknock

Location of house: First property south of Rodney Village on same side of Route 13.

Historic names: Breck Knock - as she calls it Clayton's New Mill
In will - My Mansion and Plantation
1783 - Howell's Mill

Part of it built before 1700.

History of the house was submitted to the Museum by Mr. McClearnen.

Brick and frame. First brick section was a half A with loft. Second section - 2 story half A house. As far as she knows there are no others remaining in the county.

Has been added to twice. Last section being prior to 1761. Later addition made by her father about 90 years ago.

She has spoken to Clayton Hoff about it.

BRECKNOCK

This dignified twelve-room house with a plain exterior is located about 1/4 mile north of Camden on the west side of U.S. Route 13 and Old Camden Road (Route 13A); it is situated at the end of a lane about 600' from the highway and on high ground.

The millpond was north and west of the house. The mill site, about 200' to the east on Isaac's Branch. This branch protects the property from a housing development (Rodney Village) on the northeast, and provides a thick fringe of trees and swamp. The wooded area continues around the curving border to the development on the south.

The area of woodland and cleared land is about 50 acres, with the pond area about 60 acres. The pond has been dry since about 1926 except for the stream that runs through it from Wyoming Mill to Moore's Lake on the east side of Highway 13.

Major changes have been the abandonment of the original mill house, and the only entrance due to highway construction, until the opening of the current lane possibly about 1837. Farm buildings formerly between the house and the highway in 1812, are now south west of the house. Trees that formerly surrounded the house have been lost through age and storm damage.

The mill was torn down about 1944. Only the foundation remains. A granary of uncertain age and a six room tenant house are situated along the edge of the Branch between the mill site and the highway.

The house was constructed in 4 sections; 2 brick at the now rear and 2 frame in front, the last in the 1880's or 90's.

ORIGINAL HOUSE

The date of this part cannot be documented conclusively. Circumstances suggest that it was built prior to 1700.

The land was granted in 1680. It changed hands in 1682/3 and again in 1685. This owner styled himself as a "Wariver" giving a house address in England. In 1684 he had already bought 1200 acres on Tidbury Branch "near Dover" making a bargain to resell this in a year (B,34). For Brecknock he paid 1 white servant and 1 white servant and 4000 lbs of tobacco in casks, suggesting that he was engaged in trade. On the same day he purchased Reserve, the 2 tracts totalling 1000 acres. He continued to buy land in this area all contiguous, Smyrna, Sauoway (Geneva) Shoemaker Hall. For a short time he also owned Dundee on the west. The above is cited as evidence that he was not a common sailor, dictionary definition to the contrary. That he intended to develop the land using its products in commerce is indicated by a dam having been built and a "water mill", probably saw mill, at a house at what is now Moore's Lake suggests an intention of permanence. Three of these properties were in his estate at the time of his death between 1695 and 1697, although he ultimately settled elsewhere. (Tidewater Maryland, Wilstach page 319).

The need for temporary shelter for himself, a possible need for a supervisor, or perhaps a start for a home for his family, plus the means to convey brick to a timber plentiful area argue that he had the original house constructed.

The house was built crudely and suggests haste. It is a half A, the brick laid in common bond and the long walls are not plumb. It consisted on one room with a loft having a fireplace, with an opening at the end of the large fireplace for access to the loft probably by ladder. Knotty oak beams were used that have partially given way from strain and were reinforced many years ago.

The fireplace with an oven by its side occupies most of one end. The arched oven although built as part of the fireplace wall had its own hearth and chimney that was part of the chimney stack. This was removed when the oven was converted to a cupboard. The original door has been replaced. There are indications of another smaller oven that was later removed to convert the space to other uses. Neither oven penetrated the outside wall. The house also seems to have had a dirt floor as sand was found at the ground level in recent renovation, but no bricks.

From 1697 to 1740 there is no known occupant. In 1745/7 the deed refers to a "residence." All the changes appear to have occurred with the intent of making a home.

1. An enclosed stairway with beaded panelling and raised panelled doors, with shaped treads on edges.
2. A floor laid on log foundations, under which a fill of about 18" was used.

3. The fireplace hearth was raised to floor level.
4. The walls were plastered - fireplace wall included
5. A wall was constructed in front of the fireplace presumably to strengthen the walls - the height that of the floor.
6. An entrance to a potato cellar - now the cellar entrance to the house. This supposition is due to the fact that some of the lower wooden treads on brick risers were found to be imbedded in dirt, the brick wall laid over them. No plaster is found on brick under the new stairway or on the sides of the original wall. This leads to the belief that the walls were not plastered prior to 1740.

In later years a new floor was laid. (A bedpost was found under the floor) and because of the difference in the brick a new potato cellar was located in front of the wall referred to above, presumably when the end addition was made. When the first addition was made, the roof was raised about 5 feet.

The loft was then partitioned into 2 rooms. These partitions were of board laid horizontally on one side and upright at the end. The batten doors had leather hinges. One had a wooden lock, the other a wood slide. The ceiling of the large room was plastered. A closet was constructed next to the fireplace, over the original entrance to the loft. The loft floor is original in most respects.

Over the plastered room is another loft in which a window was installed, but no evidence of a floor. Access is by ladder only.

Dimensions 24'10" X 17'9"

Loft 6'6" to original rafters 20" at the low side

Two windows and a door on N.E. 1 door on the South west, a later window by this door. Another outside door on the end-East.

Loft had 1 window in the plastered room and 1 in the 2nd room on the end wall.

FIRST ADDITION

This half A two-story brick addition with loft was joined to the original house at right angles to the south side of the house with the end of the house forming a continuous wall. It is one step above the original house. The entrance door between the new and old is about 1 foot from the boxed stairways. Judging from the width of the doorstep, an outside door 39½" wide because the main entry, and faced the woods around the pond.

This addition had a cellar, the entrance to which was south of this new main door. It had two windows, one on the same wall as the entrance, the other on the opposite wall. At some early time the ceiling was lathed with oak laths nailed to the underside of the floor (between the beams) by early soft, big headed nails. Insulation and elimination of drafts seems to have been the reason.

The long room on the first floor was built without a partition of brick or lath & plaster. The existing partition is of boards that have been lathed and plastered. As the crown moulding extends across it, supposition is that the partition occurred soon after the addition was constructed. Elimination of drafts could have been the reason. The small room may have contained the stairway to the second floor as no provisions was made for access from the original house to addition until the 20th Century.

The first floor room has a corner fireplace that is overpanelled. The bolelection moulding around the fireplace is the heaviest in the house. The mantel is original. There is also a corner cupboard that originally had raised panel doors, although at the top there is a recessed panel. The same is true of the over mantel panelling. It has a removable moulding suggesting that it was intended as a frame for a picture. In this room are two windows with dog leg trim. The chair rail has been reinstalled on the markings left from its removal. An outside door, narrower than the main door was located between the fireplace and corner cupboard on the end wall. This has been closed but the evidence is still there.

Upstairs, there were two rooms, one with a corner fireplace, with recessed over mantil panelling and a candle cupboard at the left, all a part of the fireplace framing. The doors have raised panels. There were three windows on the long side, and one at the end.

Just where and how the stairway was located is not known, this awaits the removal of the narrow floors over laid on the original for a clue. One of the two raised panelled doors is thought to have been at the top of the stairway.

Who built this addition is not known, nor its date. It is of common bond.

Dimensions 25'11" X 14

SECOND ADDITION

This was a frame addition, two steps higher than the first, 2 story and attic, with a cellar connecting but above the level of the cellar of the first addition. The first floor has a hall with a stairway and a large room.

This large room has a higher ceiling, a corner fireplace with over mantel panelling, a corner cupboard with butterfly shelves and plastered top. It had raised panelled doors like the panelling over and around the fireplace that includes a candle cupboard. There is a chair rail most of which is original and a crown moulding. There are two windows front and one at the side between the corner cupboard and the fireplace. The original floorboards are wide. The wood-work around the windows is of a later period, probably about 1837/8 when extensive repairs were made such as were windows, siding etc. The hall apparently was an extension of the small room in the 1st. addition, and was probably the back of the house when constructed. Recent repairs to the front door indicated that it was not originally framed for a door. The existing door is of a later date, and corresponds in design to the replacement of the entry door of the 1st. addition.

The stairway is closed string with square posts and caps. Balusters cut in half are nailed to these posts. The steps above the landing are wider than those from the 1st. floor. Under the 2nd flight originally their was a soffit. The panelling under the stairway is deeper than the rest. A cupboard with a four panel door (raised) is incorporated in the structure. The stair rail is made from a 4"X 4" single piece of heart of pine. The side next to the steps is smooth. The opposite side has a beading under which is a moulding like that of the chair rail of the large room. As there is no evidence of having been nailed on, it appears that the moulding is a part of the rail. A narrow moulding above the balusters, nailed on was used as a finish. The balusters are urn shaped with square ends. All the visible beams are sheathed with beaded boards. To provide for head room on the stairway and a support for one of the upstairs rooms, one beam ends over the banister of the lower flight and three connects to the end wall at a higher level.

Upstairs are two bedrooms. One larger with a corner fireplace with panelling. Incorporated in it, is a cupboard with a two panelled door. The front beam supporting the attic, and the beam next to the brick 1st. addition are exposed, but covered with beaded boards. One upright at the corner of the brick addition is also exposed and covered. This room has two windows. The other bedroom, on the front of the house has two windows. One upright has been covered and the supporting beam also in the same manner. A small hall is at the top of the 2nd flight from which there is entry to both rooms through raised and panelled doors. The 1st. and 2nd additions is at one side. This is wide and has never had any doors. Entrance to the attic was gained by narrow steep steps in the upper hall. These were removed in 1900. All the woodwork in this addition is alike in design. One architect, experienced with Colonial architecture has suggested that the panelling surrounding the downstairs fireplace that the panels may be of cedar. The framing of the corner cupboard is of a species of pine no longer growing here and resembles southern pine.

In order to build this addition the roof of the 1st. addition was raised. The peak of the high, steep roof is on the frame addition.

As stated in the historical aspects, both James Clayton and Thomas Hanson were sufficiently affluent to have built this addition. However, the growing size of the Clayton family argues that it would have been needed and that this addition was made between 1750 and 1761. The purchase price of the house, mill and land was 1000 where the partnership was dissolved between Hanson and Gregg, the latter received 650.26'5" X 18'8" (dimensions).

THE MILL

The mill was built on the south side of Isaacs Branch. Two streams were running through the Branch. The northerly stream was dammed and headgates installed. The southerly stream was directed into a mill race. To do this a great deal of fill was needed. This was taken from the land grantes for a mill on the north west side of the headgate end, also on the south side of the stream that entered the mill race.

The mill was (in my memory & rephotograph) three story frame with brick basement. How it was originally powered-overshot or undershot is not known. A turbine wheel seems to have been installed in the 1860's. In later years (my memory) the concrete structure at the back of the foundation was constructed to house another but different underwater wheel. A steam engine was located at ground level on the west side, to power the mill in times of drought - sometime after 1880's. Extra grain bins were constructed on this side after 1912.

The basement was filled with wheels and belts, corn meal was bagged here. Being lower than the first floor, typographical speaking, mill wagons were loaded here, and from a first floor door above by means of a shute, i.e. a board.

The first floor contained an office to the left of the entry and a circular stairway to the upper floors. Here grain was received and hoisted by a rope with a chain at the bottom used to wrap the neck of the sack in the farmers conveyance. To lift the grain one pulled a rope on the right inside of the doorway. On this floor the flour rolls and bolting machine and packer were located. Flour was bagged in different sized bags and weighted alongside the packer.

At the back, and about two steps lower, two mills with grindstones were positioned. These in my memory, were used to grind corn meal or cracked corn one for white corn, the other was used for yellow corn. There was a direct connection between these mills and the basement where the corn products were bagged as the grain was bagged. (These products were stored at basement level). Each corn mill had a hopper filled as needed by pipes from overhead bins. The stones were enclosed.

On the other floors were various types of equipment such as corn shellers, grain cleaners etc. and grain storage.

My supposition is that the above mentioned corn mills were the original grist mill until new methods were invented for producing white flour. The by products of the later equipment were middlings and bran used in feeding livestock. Some whole wheat flour was produced for our family. I do not recall having seen bags for sale so labelled. Howell's Best was the brand sold to stores.

Farmers brought their own grain, had it ground or processed especially for themselves or took already processed grain products in exchange. The exchange was based on weight of the grain, the proportions I do not know. Farmers also sold grain directly to the mill for cash.

What changes were made in the mill from time of construction in 1746/7 to 1750, are not known. Family records disclose only a difference in powering. Other concerns noted were repairs or reconstruction of the headgates, repairs to the "Millhouse" at various times. Samuel Howell had the use of the mill during his lifetime under the will of Thomas Hanson (1783-1806) Thomas Hanson Howell being a minor (born 1790) the Orphans Court was petitioned to appoint a guardian and to have a committee view his property, or what was thought would be his share at that time. Included was the mill, said to be in disrepair. The court ordered repairs, and then in 1838 or thereabouts considerable repairs to the mill and house were undertaken by Thomas Hanson Howell. To do so he created considerable debt to the consternation of Samuel Hewbold his brother-in-law and erstwhile guardian.

It was about this year that he gave Ezekiel Jenkins notice to move, Jenkins presumably was tenanting the mill as well as the house. Mrs. Jenkins was half sister to Thomas, a daughter of Samuel and his second wife Elizabeth Mifflin, half sister of Daniel and uncle to Thomas by marriage to Deborah Howell, sister of Samuel.

Records indicate Thomas operated the mill most of the time until about 1866 when the family moved to Camden so the children could attend the Friends School at the Meeting House. In between there are evidences that it was occasionally rented. At best one later miller (Wyoming) served a sort of apprenticeship with Thomas.

THE MILL POND

The pond is known to have been flooded in 1752, when James Clayton purchased adjoining land on the south from John Bowers.

James Clayton deeded Gregg & Hanson "houses, buildings, millponds, dams etc." Thomas Hanson Howell was allotted this property by the Court of Common Pleas in May 1812. His will specifically mentions "my mill pond" as one of the pieces of property to be kept for his children.

In the 1850's and recorded in 1865, the north boundary of the Howell property was settled by agreement between Thos. Howell and Hunn Jenkins to be the edge of the mill pond. This boundary was also recognized by the Orphans Court in the distribution of the McClyment property that preceded its sale to Jabez Jenkins and his subsequent devise of this property to George & Hunn Jenkins.

On the south side Vining heirs to Warner Mifflin and Warner Mifflin to Thomas Edmondson each transferred the same amount of acreage with no reference to land under water. The Orphans Court in 1815 divided the estate of John Edmondson, son of Thomas, giving the boundary as Howell's Millpond including the stream up to where Dundee bordered the Breckwork Tract. All deeds to this property along the pond have measured distances from the center of the road to the edge of the pond, to another point at the edge of the pond and back to the road. The one exception is the "Widows" woodland that did not have a border on the road, but the distance around the edge of the pond was a measured distance.

Sales made by Thos. Hanson Howell(s) stopped at the high water work.

No evidence has been found that any of the abutting owners objected to the flooding of the pond originally though court action or other documentation. James Clayton on the same day he acknowledged the deed to Gregg & Hanson, received a deed from John Clayton, Jr. to land abutting the north side of the pond.

Thomas Hanson Howell(s) deeded all his property to his widow, who in 1949 deeded this property including the millpond to Elizabeth Howell Goggin.

SIGNIFICANCE

Architectural

The original house is a half A brick a type no longer found in Kent County. The first addition is also half A but two story.

The four corner fireplaces built in outside corners as the house was developed is unique in this area.

Most of the woodwork is original. The panelling in the second addition and that of the stairway is matched. The closed string stairway banisteres are single pieces of heart of pine with a flat side next to the steps.

Age

The original house because of its crude construction, i.e. The outer walls out of plumb, the poor selection of beams with knots suggests that it was hastily constructed for a shelter for the owner who was an English Mariner. That it is brick suggests that the brick may have been imported by the owner who had the means to do so. The location was the center of three tracts of land he owned before his death prior to 1697. The land on which the house stands was sold for

10 indicates that the house had little value in 1740. It was mentioned as a "residence" in 1746. The improvements, enclosed stairway, floor, wall under the floor to strengthen the outer walls and plastered walls would have probably been necessary for a home. Toaes the purchaser in 1685 gave England as his home. He is mentioned in Tidewater, Maryland as living in Maryland. No evidence has been found that his family ever lived here. (His widow had to come to Dover to bring a deed for Daniel Curtis in 1697, the implication being that she had to come considerable distance to do so, the deed being witnessed by John & Daniel Toaes Jr.) Court Records of Kent Co. P., 105.

The purchaser in 1740, John Hill was a millwright. He obtained the land necessary for the building of the mill. This establishes intent to make a home here. Who made the first addition is not documented nor whether he began to build a mill.

In 1746, the land, including the land for a mill was sold to a miller, who already had one. As it was within a mile as the crow flies, the need for a home here is not conclusive, John Clayton, Jr. belonged to an affluent family. He had only one son who did not live to maturity.

In the deed to his brother, 1750 the mill was labeled "Claytons New Mill." James Clayton then had two children and before his death five or six, justifying the assumption that he constructed the frame addition to accommodate the family. He also in 1752 purchased additional adjoining acreage, probably wooded from which materials could be obtained.

His successor Thomas Hanson had only one child and his partner Gregg was a bachelor.

HISTORICAL

Brecknock was developed by two members of the Clayton family, sons of John Clayton. It was the home of James Clayton from 1750 to 1760 or 61, and probably was the boyhood home of Governor Joshua Clayton although historians having claimed that he spent his young life in Maryland where he was born. It is unlikely that he did not join the family here at sometime during the period of residence.

James Clayton was also the grandfather of John M. Clayton. His son James, born to his second wife shortly before his death in 1761, was John M. Clayton's father.

In 1760, Thomas Hanson and Joshua Gregg gave bond to James Clayton and received the deed in February 1761. Gregg (a member of prominent New Castle Co. milling family,) sold his interest to his partner in 1766. The property has been continuously owned by the descendants of Thomas Hanson since that time. (I think the county) above is correct, however the agreement with Clayton to buy says Chester Co. Pa.

Thomas Hanson was the youngest son of Timothy Hanson who was a Justice of the Peace in 1710, 1715, 1717, 1726 and was active in the Duck Creek Meeting. Thomas Hanson served as Justice of the Peace 1771-1774.

Mill

The mill known as Howell's Mill most of the time from 1783 to about 1928, was the second grist mill on Isaacs Branch. It was built between 1746 and 1751. It was torn down in 1944 by the present owner. The foundation remains. The millpond of approximately 60 acres was sold to Hanson and Gregg along with the mill race and dam. It was first known as Thomas Hanson's Millpond, then Thomas Howell's Pond and finally Howells Millpond until about 1928 when the headgates went out in a storm and were not replaced.

3rd. Addition

Built as a four room apartment for the mill wagon driver in 1880's or early 1890's, this addition completed the front of the house. It is of frame construction and contains two rooms on each of two floors. There is an attic, the entrance to which is in one of the two upper rooms. There is no cellar-only crawl space, but access is from the cellar of the second addition.

This became part of the main house sometime after 1912. One room, (that adjoins the end of the original house is now converted to a kitchen with a door to the original house in the exact location of an outside door.)

Dimension 19' x 17½'

(10) K-12

WILL AND DEED REFERENCES TO "BRECKNOCK"

1680 Grant to Humphrey A4
1682/3 Humphrey to Mitchell B,63
1685 Mitchell to Toaes B1,1st., p.68
1724 Toaes Administrator to Caldwell H,123
1740 Caldwell to Hill, M1,89
1746/7 Hill to John M. Clayton Jr. N134
1750 Clayton Jr. to James Clayton O48
1734 Caldwell to Bowers L73
1752 Bowers to James Clayton O,127
1760 Gregg & Hanson bond to James Clayton U246
1761 J. Clayton to Gregg & Hanson Q33
1766 Gregg to Thomas Hanson R114
1783 T. Hanson, will proved June 1783 (Archives)
1812 Common Pleas, May Term Vol. K3, 212
1836 Howell to Atwell K3,211-12
1836 Atwell to Howell K3,212-14
1874 Will of Thomas Hanson Howell (1) Ulp.235
1907 S.E. Howell to Thomas H. Howell (2) N9,305
1908 T. H. Howell (2) Trustee to Thomas H. Howell P.9, 240
1908 Nancy E. Howell to Thos. H. Howell (2) N9, 456
1942 Will of Thos. H. Howell (2) A3, 278
1949 Kathryn M. Howell to Elizabeth H. Goggin T18, 481

Note there is one other deed Ragains to Goggin in 1951 omitted,
also Will of Henry R. Goggin who left everything in Delaware
outright to Eliz.

These references are only those to the present land area of
Brecknock.

20 February 1808

To this Court was delivered the return of Henry Molleston, Daniel Cowgill, and John Lockwood, freeholders appointed to go upon and view and value the Annual Rents and profits of the lands and premises of Thomas Hanson Howell a minor son of Samuel Howell deceased on an order of Court bearing date the 12th of August 1807 (F 1, p 272) who Report as follows viz t: First we are shown what is called the Blackswamp Farm... We are next shown the mansion farm and Mill, we order a new roof on the dwelling house, we find a Brick Smoke house two stables a Carriage house and three Corn houses all in good order, the farm divided three fields of about Thirty five acres each under but indifferent fence, one old apple Orchard and one young one, no land to clear, we find Gees and inside works of the Grist Mill in good repair, the Mill house we direct to be repaired by a new Roof, and one side and one end weatherboarded, the brick work to be repaired next the water wheel, we also direct the Corn Kiln to have a new Roof and floor we also order a new set of waste gates to be settled in the dam of said Mill also the Safe Gates to be repaired, we also direct the pailing(?) of the Garden and yard of the dwelling house repaired, the farm and Grist mill value at Three hundred dollars per year. We are next shown what is called the white oak swamp farm ...

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Deed O 1, p. 48

John Clayton (millwright) to James Clayton (miller), both of Kent County
12 May 1750

B 150

All that (his?) Grist Mill Situate in Motherkill hundred ... and on the south side of Isaacs Branch Comonly called & known by the Name of Claytons New Mill, with all the appurtenances whatsoever thereunto Belonging or in any wise appurtaining and also those two tracts or Pieces of Land situate lying & being in the County afsd as followeth, to wit, The one on the South Side of Isaachs Branch ... being part of a larger Tract of Land known by the Name of Break Nock Beginning at the Lowermost Corner of that part of the afsd Tract called Break Nock, which was formerly convey'd by a certain Andrew Caldwell to a certain John Bowers that binds on Isaac's Branch and Runing thence South East by & with the sd Bower's Line Eighty five perches To the Present (upper, in N 1, p. 134) King's Road, thence binding with the sd Kings Road North East to the afsd Isaac's Branch eighty five perches Thence up the sd branch and binding on the several Water Courses thereof to the place of Begining Containing by Estimation forty five Acres of Land ... which afsd Tract or piece of Land includes the hereby granted Mill, & was conveyed by a certain John Hill, to the afsd John Clayton ... the other being Part of a Tract of Land lying on the North Side of Isaac's Branch Known by the Name of Smyrna & opposite to the afsd Land & Mill thereby included, Begining at a Corner marked Ash'Tree standing on the North side of the afsd Branch near to the end of the afsd Mill Dam, and Runing thence North West twenty perches to a stake, thence South West nineteen perches & an half perch to a stake, thence South, South East thirteen perches to the afsd Branch, thence down the sd Branch binding with its several Water Courses to the Place of Beginning Containing & Land act(?) for two acres of Land ... which sd two acres of Land was laid off to the afore mentioned John Hill by virtue of an act of Assembly.... for the use & Convenience of Building a Grist mill & Conveyed by the sd John Hill to the afsd John Clayton

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Deed M1, pp. 89-90

Andrew Caldwell to John Hill, both of Kent County

18 October 1740

All that Tract piece parcell of Land being part of a Tract known by the Name of Bracknock heretofore in the tenor and possession of John Toas And the further several Conveyances will more at Large appear in e Deed made by the said Andrew Caldwell to John Bowers for part of the aforesd Tract of Land (L 1, 73-74?). For boundaries of tract now sold see O 1, p. 48, first described piece of land only.

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Deed N1, p. 134

John Hill (wheelwright) to John Clayton, Jr. (miller), both of Kent County
12 February 1746 (67)

L 45

All those tracts or pieces of Land situate lying and being in Kent County aforesd first whereof being part of a Larger Tract known by the name of Brecknock Beginning (boundaries same as O 1, p. 48), the other being part of a Tract of Land lying on the North side of Isaac's branch aforesd known by the name of Smyrna Beginning at a Corner marked Ash Tree standing on the north side of the aforesd Branch near Opposite to the present Dwelling House of the said John Hill (continue boundaries same as O1, p. 48) ... under the yearly Quit Rent now or hereafter becoming due for the premises to the Chief Lord of the Fee(?) thereof

By vertue of a Warrant from the Court of Kent County
for six hundred acres of Land granted unto Alexander
Humphreys, dated the 1st of the 9th month 1680. Doe siteth unto
William Clarke Chief Surveyor of the County of Kent and
Suffia surveyor and laid out for him the said Alexander
Humphreys, a tract of Land situate lying and being on the
West side of Gallant Bay; and on the West side of a branch
of Jones Creek called Jackes Branch; Beginning at a corner
marked Hickory being the corner tree of a tract of Land called
Great Janaway formerly laid out for said Alexander Humphreys
and running from thence N. by E. by a line of marked trees along
the line of said Janaway 60. perches; to a corner marked Hickory;
and from thence E. N. E. by a line of marked trees; to a corner marked
red oak 280. perches; and from thence N. E. by N. by a line of marked
trees to a corner marked red oak; standing upon a point neare a branch
called Jackes Branch 220. perches; and from thence up the said branch
on the several corners thereof to a corner marked white oak standing
in the fork of a small branch running into the said Jackes Branch
680. perches; thence up the said small branch on the several corners
thereof to a corner marked white oak; standing neare the plantation
of James Wells called Dandy being the corner tree of a tract of
Land called Little Janaway formerly laid out for the said Alexander
Humphreys; 380. perches; and from thence S. W. by a line of marked
trees to the first bounded tree 220. perches; containing and laid out
for 600 acres of Land called and known by the name of -
Clarke Chief Surveyor the 5th day of the 3rd month 1685.

J^r Richard Mchphers
Deputy Surveyor

I do here by Certificate into the Secretary
of me that I have caused to be surveyed and
laid out for Alex. and Alexander Humphreys the Land as is
above mentioned and is accordingly entered and
Recorded in my office in view under my hand the
23th day of the 5th month 1685;

J^r W. Clarke Surveyor

By virtue of a Warrant from the Court of Kent County
for 600 acres of Land Granted
to Alexander Humphreys in six parts. Dated at New York.
Date the 17th of the 9th month 1680: and doth contain v. to William Clark
Surveyor of the county of Kent and Suffolk; surveye and lay
out for him the said Alexander Humphreys a tract of land situated
lying and being on the West side of Delaware Bay, on the West
side of a branch of Powder River called Jacobs Branch beginning at a
corner marked with a stump being the corner marked by a post
of land called Great Jaraway formerly laid out to the said Alexander
Humphreys and ending from thence N. by E. by a line of marked trees
along the line of said Jaraway 60 perches to a corner marked
and from thence E. N. E. by a line of marked trees to a corner marked
N. N. W. 280 perches and from thence N. E. by N. of a line of marked
trees to a corner marked 220 perches standing upon a point where a branch
called Jacobs Branch runs from the main river to a corner marked with a stump
being on the South side of the river to a corner marked with a stump
being on the North side of the river running into the said Jacobs Branch
680 perches ending from thence on the East side of the branch on the South
corner marked with a corner marked with a post standing near the
plantation of James Houghland Jun. by ordering the Court
of a tract of Land called Little Jaraway formerly laid out for the
said Alexander Humphreys 180 perches and from thence S. E. by a
line of marked trees to the first corner set 220 perches containing
and laid out for 600 acres of Land called Little Jaraway shown by the name
of Breckons survey and laid out by Warrant from William
Clark Ches. Survey. The 8th day of the 1st month 1684.

J. Richard Michels
Deputy Surveyor



Marking & Preservation



of Historic Site

BRECKNOCK

THE
FIRST STATE
CELEBRATES
THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY
AND THE
STATE PRESIDENT'S PROJECT
COLONIAL DAMES XVII CENTURY

28 September 1996

Mrs. James F. Tribbitt
State President

Mrs. Harry A. Donovan
State First Vice-President

INTRODUCTION

The Delaware State Society Colonial Dames XVII Century celebrates it's Tenth Anniversary in this year of 1996. Also, our State President, Mrs. James Tribbitt, has selected BRECKNOCK as her Project.

One of the stated objects of the Society is to aid in the preservation of the historic sites of our country. Therefore, the Delaware State Society feels fitting to join in this celebration by marking BRECKNOCK,

AGENDA

- 10:00 Dedication
- 10:30 Tour of Brecknock~~^~~-Harry Vansant
- 12:00 Fall Meeting
Blue Coat Inn
- 12:30 Luncheon

PROGRAM
HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATION
BRECKNOCK
CAMDEN, DELAWARE
SEPTEMBER 28, 1996

INVOCATION

Rev. Allen Clark

WELCOME

Russell McCabe
Administrator of Delaware Historical
Markers

RESPONSE

Mrs. James Tribbitt
President, Delaware State Society
Colonial Dames XVII C

INTRODUCTION OF HONORED GUESTS

Mrs. James Tribbitt

UNVEILING OF MARKER

Russell McCabe

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

Harry Vangant

DEDICATION

Mrs. James Tribbitt

SCRIPTURE READING

Mrs. Harry A. Donovan
Vice Pres. Del. State Society
Colonial Dames XVII C

BENEDICTION

Rev. Allen Clark

SPECIAL THANKS

To Russell McCabe for his expertise and assistance in coordinating the dedication of BRECKNOCK.

To Representative Gerald Buckworth from Legislative Hall for his assistance with helping us to obtain this marker.

To John Frazer, Office of Controller; Legislative Hall.

To Harry VanSant, Kent County Director of Parks and Recreation.

To Rev. Allen Clark for his participation with this dedication.

Program prepared by
Mrs. Harry A. Donovan