

A HISTORY
OF THE
State of Delaware,

FROM

ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME,

CONTAINING

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST DUTCH AND
SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS,

WITH

A DESCRIPTION OF ITS GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

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to the request of the Company, "and all necessary papers were furnished to the ambassadors, who were instructed to direct the attention of King Charles the 2d to the subject."¹

The dispute between the jurisdiction of the company and the city appear to have continued through the whole of 1660, and Beekman made complaint of D'Hinoyossa in every letter he wrote to Stuyvesant. He complained of him for allowing liquor to be sold "to the savages, so that they behave shamefully;" also "of his administration of the estate of Alricks." In one of his letters he says that he (D'Hinoyossa) says that "he will not be commanded by your honor (Stuyvesant), as he does not acknowledge any person his superior, except his principals in fatherland."² Again he wrote, (speaking of his administration on Alricks' estate,) "D'Hinoyossa is mentioned as conducting himself in a haughty and imperious manner, defaming and slandering the deceased director (Alricks), and disregarding mandates, and injuring the property of the deceased."³ But the conduct of D'Hinoyossa appears to have met the approbation of the city of Amsterdam, as on the 27th of August the magistrates of Amsterdam appointed him as director, and John Prato and Gerritt Van Sweringen as assistants. They also resolved to continue their support to New Amstel, and approved of his conduct in seizing the property of Alricks.

¹ Holland Documents, vol. 9, p. 144; O'Call. vol. 2, p. 461.

² Albany Records, vol. 17, p. 92.

³ Albany Records, vol. 18, p. 141.

This intelligence arrived in New Amstel by way of Maryland, on the 24th of December. Beekman, in describing the arrival of the intelligence, says: "In short, the joy is here great, so that the seal of the letter was scarcely broken, than he commanded the cannon to be three times fired."

After the death of the Rev. Mr. Welius, the only clergyman on the South river was the Rev. Mr. Laers, Lokenius, or Laerson, (for he is known by all three names). The Swedish or rather Finnish minister (for he was a native of the latter country), and his character was such that he could not command the respect of the Dutch. Four clergymen were expected to arrive at New Amsterdam from Holland. Beekman petitioned that one might be sent to Altona.

Augustine Herman appeared to have remained and settled in Maryland, and at this time obtained the grant of Bohemia Manor. This grant was made to him on account of his making a complete map of Maryland and Virginia, which he dedicated to Charles the 2d, King of England. In the Greenville Library is a copy of this map. It was made by Fairthorne, an artist distinguished for crayon portraits and copperplate engraving. On it is this statement, "Virginia and Maryland, as it is planted and inhabited this present year, 1670, surveyed and drawn by Augustus Hermann Bohemiensis." This map also contains a beautiful portrait of Hermann.¹ He was also instrumental in constructing a cart road which was made

¹ See Neill's Terra Mariæ.

about this time between the Bohemia river, in Maryland, and the Appoquinimink creek, in New Castle county, Delaware. The making of this road caused the building a village on the Appoquinimink creek, called Appoquoneme.¹ This village was the ancestor of the present thriving town of Odessa, formerly known as Cantwell's Bridge. Odessa is therefore the next town in our State in antiquity after Wilmington, New Castle, and Lewistown. This was the first road we have any account of, as being constructed in this State. He also endeavored to establish a village on the Bohemia river. Writing to Beekman, some time later, he says: "I am now engaged in encouraging settlers to unite together in a village of which I understand a beginning will be made before next winter. From there we may arrive by land in one day at San Hoeck (New Castle). * * * The Maquas (Christina) kill, and the Bohemia river are only one mile² distance from each other, by which it is an easy correspondence by water, which would be greatly encouraging to the inhabitants of New Netherlands."³ This village is now called Port Herman, but it has dwindled to nothing. It has not thrived like its Delaware sister. Herman appears to have made successful efforts in softening the differences between the English and the Dutch, and rendering the intercourse between them pleasant. It was undoubtedly owing to his influence that the fierce Marylanders

¹ Journal of Dankers and Stuyter. See Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society, vol. 1.

² A Dutch mile is three English miles.

³ Vol. 17, p. 111.

were modified and induced (instead of marching with armed forces against the Hollanders) to open a trade with them that would tend to their mutual advantage. He wrote several letters to Beekman, advising him in relation to matters occurring between the citizens of the South river and Maryland, and appeared deservedly to have acquired the confidence of both Dutch and Marylanders.

The colony of New Amstel had proved an expense to the city of Amsterdam instead of a profit, and they desired to convey it back to the company. They appointed a commission to see if arrangements could not be made for that purpose on the 30th of September, 1659, but no satisfactory terms could be agreed upon between them. To the 1st of January it had cost them 165,200 guilders, for which outlay there had been little return, and they had been dunned for the interest of the loan. On the 16th of March (as they could not get rid of it) their Council passed a resolution to retain the colony. The commission they had appointed to inquire into its affairs, reported to them that amongst other causes tending to injure New Amstel was the interference of the company's officers with those of the city's colony. They were of opinion that this difference about jurisdiction might be remedied by the "company holding their director (Stuyvesant) to his duty, and *sharply* interdicting him from undertaking any thing contrary to the right of the city's colony." The commissioners also reported that the right of appeal to the Director General and Council of New Netherlands, in cases where