DELAWARE CHURCH ARCHIVES

extends along the roads on the east and south sides of the churchyard. A cemetery covers the entire site, including additional land purchased in 1919 west of the original grant. The present church is a one story brick structure with a slave gallery. Colonial style. Walls of the building are covered with ivy brought from England and planted by Bishop George Washington Doane. The original pews are still in use. First settled clergyman Rev. Thomas Jenkins, 1708-09. See: Souvenir of the Bicentennial of St. Anne's Parish (Middletown, privately printed, 1905); article in Wilmington Sunday Star, June 5, 1938.

Minutes, (including financial). 1801-1908, 3 vols.; Register, 1801-96, 1 vol.; in vault of the Delaware Trust Company. Minutes, 1908--, 1 vol.; Financial, 1908--, 1 vol.; Register, 1896--, 5 vols.; Sunday School, 1908--, 1 vol.; miscellaneous material including sermon preached during the consecration of the church in 1846 by Bishop Alfred Lee; in possession of Rev. Percy Lowry Donaghay, B.D. E. Cochran St. Records 1872-82 incomplete, having been partially destroyed by fire. Records of incorporation: New Castle Co. Recorder's office, <u>Deeds Record</u>; vol. H3, p. 113; vol. I11 (?), p. 2.

534. ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, Green and Church Sts. The Parish Church, 1872--.

Organized 1872, at which time the congregation was attending Old St. Anne's Church, lying about three-quarters of a mile south of town. A lot was donated to the church by William Green and the cornerstone laid on Aug. 5th, 1871. The church was opened and consecrated on Apr. 4, 1872. It was destroyed by fire May 2, 1882. Relics from Old St. Anne's Church, with the exception of the communion table cover, were lost together with some of the records of the previous decade. The present building was erected at once and opened for services on Christmas Day, 1882. The following year a rectory was added. This church and Old St. Anne's constitute a single parish and are served by the same rector. The building is a one story stone structure with belfry and steeple, in Gothic style. Incorporated May 24, 1884, first settled clergyman, Rev. John C. McCabe, 1872-73.

Minutes, 1883-1926, 1 vol.; Financial, 1872--, 1 vol.; in vault of Delaware Trust Co. Minutes, 1926--, 1 vol.; in possession of J. G. Braydon, S. Broad St. Register, 1872--, 6 vols.; in possession of Rev. Percy Lowry Donaghay, E. Cochran St. Sunday School, 1872-1937, 1 vol.; each year; in church office. Sunday School, 1938--, 1 vol.; in possession of Mrs. J. W. Beaston, Crawford St. Records of incorporation and deeds: New Castle Co. Recorder's office, <u>Deeds Record</u>; vol. L9, pp. 38 and 40; vol. A13, p. 95; vol. W12, p. 119; vol. K28, p. 309; vol. T13, p. 216.

535. ST. MARY'S CHAPEL (MISSION OF St. Anne's), 1900-1937 (defunct), South St. Townsend.

Organized 1900 as a chapel for ease for St. Anne's Church. Building was consecrated in 1901. It is a one story frame structure with cornerstone. Was declared defunct and trustees authorized to sell the property in 1937.

Register (including all records), 1900-1928, 1 vol.; in possession of rector of St. Anne's Church, Rev. Percy Lowry Donaghay, E. Cochran St., Middletown. No separate records kept since 1928. Record of deed: New Castle Co. Recorder's office, <u>Deeds Record</u>, vol. F18, p. 577.

536. PRINCE GEORGE'S CHAPEL, 1706-1870, 1929--, 1/4 mile E. of Dagsboro.

Organized about 1706 as a charge of St. Martin's Parish in Snow Hill,

DELAWARE CHURCH ARCHIVES

Maryland, (See forthcoming Inventory of Church Archives of Maryland). The first church, a log building, was erected in 1706 and used until 1757 when the present building was dedicated. A small frame structure covered with clapboard shingles. Became a church independent of St. Martin's shortly after the Revolutionary War. The church became defunct about 1870. It was repaired and re-dedicated in 1929. Memorial services are held yearly. General John Dagsworthy, a Revolutionary general, is buried near the church.

No separate records are now kept. Register (including Minutes of Vestry meetings), June 26, 1790-1844, 1 vol.; in custody of Miss Lightner, secretary to the Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. John, Wilmington.

537. ST. PETER'S CHURCH, 1708, 2nd and Market Sts., Lewes.

Organized 1708 under the leadership of Rev. William Black who held services in Lewes and at various points in the surrounding country. Organization was informal and finding insufficient support he left in 1709, services then being held only occasionally until 1718 when Rev. George Ross visited Lewes. Through his influence the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" sent Rev. William Beckett as a missionary. He arrived in Sept. 1721 and immediately began the construction of a small frame church in the center of town, in addition to two mission buildings in Cedar Creek and Indian River Hundreds, which were included in his parish. Although the building was used immediately, it was not completed until 1728. This building was located on a tract of 4 acre, set aside by the court in 1689 for "any public use that the court shall think proper", a part of which was surveyed in 1796 and deeded to the church on June 13, 1798 as "a gift for pious use" by the commissioners of property of Sussex County. The first church was used until 1808 when a frame building, 40 ft. SW of the original church replaced it. The present building was built in 1851and consecrated in 1858. Tower added and other improvements made in 1870. A one story brick structure. Wren-Gothic style. Memorial tablets to the memory of Ryves Holt, the First Chief Justice of Delaware, who is buried in the churchyard. A communion service, consisting of chalice, paten and flagon presented to the church on June 10, 1773, by John Penn, a grandson of William Penn. Prayer Book dates 1722. Church incorporated 1789. First settled clergyman, Rev. William Black, 1708-09. See: Rev. Dr. Charles Henry Black Turner, Historical Sketch, Some Records of Sussex Co. (Philadelphia, Allen, 1909, 287 pp.).

Minutes (including financial), 1731--, 4 vols.; Register, 1857--, 4 vols.; in possession of the rector, Rev. Nelson Waite Rightmyer, Lewes. Transcript of Minutes, 1708-97, Register, 1797-1906, in State Archives. Records of deed and incorporation: Sussex Co. Recorder's office, Certificates, vol. X22, p. 95, Deeds Record, vol. B2, p. 312; vol. O14, p. 58; vol. BBH107, p. 110; vol. CCX149, p. 68; vol. DFC207, p. 52; vol. DGW253, p. 542; vol. DIA283, p. 416; vol. DIN296, p. 212.

538. ST JAMES' CHURCH, 1716--, St. James Rd. and Capitol Trail, Stanton.

Organized 1716 as a mission of Immanuel Church, New Castle (entry 527). A building begun on the present site in that year was opened in 1717. It burned in 1820. Addition was built in 1896. It is a two story stone building of Colonial style. The church has a memorial window above the altar and a belfry and bell. This church, St. James; of Newport (entry

THE CHURCHES OF DELAWARE

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R555

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Dagsborough, May 1865. Rev & Dear Siv, From every thing I can see, there is a great desire in this neighborhood, to have the old Time Georges church repaired, the difficulty of getting to places of worship felt by persons who have no chance of going to a distance too great to walk, is much talked of in this place I in the country adjoining, no Church, no sunday school for their children, consequently their sundays pass, almost unregards, all this I am aware that you know already, If the only reason I now speak of it, is to beg you, if you think it proper, to try & prevent an action

being taken in the approaching Con. vention, to declare the Parish de: - Junet, there is still one of the former Parish living, eN. Forque, & Jam sure he I his family are anaious for the repairs to be made: M. Stocke too in Baltimores Hundred, says, I am told, that he will subscribe something I use his influence to obtain other subscriptions in that neighbourhood & probably 100 \$ might be procured there: at all events try I prevent any hostile action in the Convention; the Bishop is , you are aware, very unfriendly to the measure, I think he is convinced that it is impossible to revive an interest here, in favour of the church. With kind wishes for yourself I Mit Me Kim, believe me to be, yours truly. 76 H Waples

Ed. Millis Hunter

Tombstones of Sussex County Delaware

Volume One

Published by Downstate Delaware Genealogical Society

(DA-002 & HU-228) LEVIN STEEN FAMILY CEMETERY - cont.

The following stones were recorded by the Hudson Survey but are now missing or unreadable:

HITCHENS, Edward S., b. 01/20/1863, d. 01/13/1883.

STEEN, Levin, b. 11/28/1847, d. 04/01/1920.

STEEN, Otis, b. 12/18/1901, d. 03/16/1903.

STEEN, Sallie M., b. 04/11/1884, d. 09/08/1887.

(DA-003 & HU-231) FOOKS-SHORT FAMILY CEMETERY:

Located S.W. of Georgetown on N.E. side of Whaley's Corner Road (Rd. 329), 0.2 miles N.W. of East Trap Pond Road (Rd. 62). Recorded: March 30, 1992.

SHORT, Abron D., son of Daniel & Mary M.E, b. 08/19/1890, d. 06/21/1891.

SHORT, Cyrus O., son of Daniel E. & Mary M.E., age 1y. 7m.15d., d. 03/08/1881.

SHORT, Infant, of Daniel & Mary M.E., b. 12/26/1886, d. 03/07/1887.

SHORT, Mary M.E., wife of Daniel, b. 04/28/1854, d. 07/31/1890.

The following stones were recorded by the Hudson Survey but are now missing or unreadable:

FOOKS, Cyrus Q., age 63yrs. d. 04/28/1880.

FOOKS, Priscilla N.C. daughter of Cyrus & Mary, age 9-4-29, b. 03/18/1853.

(DA-004 & HU-478) GREEN FAMILY CEMETERY:

Located West of Millsboro on the N.E. side of Godwin School Road (Rd. 410), 50 yards S.E. of Country Living Road (Rd. 433). Recorded: March 22, 1992.

GREEN, Mary K. aged 63y. 7m.23d.

GREEN, Theresa, aged 1y. 1m. 0d., d. 12/02/1863.

The following stones were recorded by the Hudson Survey but are now missing or unreadable:

GREEN, Jesse, aged 55yrs.

GEORGETOWN HUNDRED

(GN-001 & HU-240) HEBRON M. P. CHURCH CEMETERY:

Located West of Georgetown on the South side of Seashore Highway (DE Rt. 404), 1.5 miles West of the DuPont Boulevard (U.S. Rt. 113). Recorded: October 19, 1993.

BOTJER, Mildred J. ssw-Clarence E. Joines, b. 1908, d. 1970.

BRITTINGHAM, Beatrice Helen, b. 03/09/1935.

BRITTINGHAM, Dalton Vance Jr. b. 04/11/1959, d. 10/22/1959.

BRITTINGHAM, Dalton Vance, b. 11/19/1933, d. 03/18/1979.

CONAWAY, Elizabeth, wf. of Thomas, age 95 yrs. d. 04/26/1909.

(CC-15 & HU-176) WEBB CEMETERY:

Located S.W. of Ellendale at the Northerly corner of the intersection of South Union Church Road, (Rd.42 and Oakley Rd. (Rd. 610). Recorded: November 9, 1995.

PASSWATERS, Jeremiah M. ssw-Laura F. b. 1869, d. 1936.

PASSWATERS, John H. 34-9-11, b. 11/28/1871, d. 09/09/1906.

PASSWATERS, Laura F. ssw-Jeremiah M. b. 1888, d. 1910.

PASSWATERS, Sarah, b. 12/25/1844, d. 02/09/1914.

WEBB, Eunice C. wf. of George F. 44-4-19, b. 05/02/1858, d. 09/22/1899.

WEBB, Helen N. dau. of George F. & Mary V. b. 10/26/1912, d. 08/09/1913.

WEBB, Infant of Isaac F. & Mollie, b/05/17/1909, d. 05/19/1909.

WHARTON, Laura W. dau of Lizzie, b. 11/28/1878, d. 11/01/1884.

The following stones were recorded by the Hundson Survey but are now missing or unreadable:

PASSWATERS, Jennie, wf. of Thomas T. b. 01/17/1878, d. 08/02/1910. PASSWATERS, Oscar, Son of T. T. & J. b. 09/17/1909, d. 06/30/1910.

(CC-016 & HU-459) BENIAH SHARP FAMILY CEMETERY:

Located Southeast of Milford, approx 500 yards, N.W. of Sharps Road (Rd. 200) 0.6 miles N.E. of Coastal Highway (DE Rt.1). Recorded: January 6, 1998.

SHARP, William H. son of Rhoda K. Beniah, 25y. 6m.2d. b. 11/25/1845, d. 06/07/1871.

SHARP, Beniah, 25yrs. b. 1812, d. 02/10/1869.

SHARP, Rhoda, wf. Of Beniah, 48y.2m. d. 03/26/1858.

SHARP, R. P. b. 10/13/1878, d. 08/08/1964.

DAGSBORO HUNDRED

(DA-001 & HU-101) THOMPSON FAMILY CEMETERY:

Located S.E. of Millsboro approx. 150 feet from the S. E. side of Thorogood Road (Rd. 333), 0.4 miles N.E. of Dagsboro Road (Rd. 334). Recorded: April 4, 1992.

THOMPSON, Daniel B., 65, son of Isaac C. & Mary C., d. 09/28/1889.

THOMPSON, Emoline, wife of Isaac J. b. 09/20/1824, d. 11/23/1887.

THOMPSON, Isaac J., b. 09/10/1826, d. 07/05/1904.

(DA-002 & HU-228) LEVIN STEEN FAMILY CEMETERY:

Located West of Millsboro at the Western corner of the intersection of Hardscrabble Road (DE Rt. 20) and Homestead Rd. (Rd. 442). Recorded: March 30, 1992.

DAVIS, Ulisus Sharp, age 55, d. 04/15/1929.

STEEN, Eliza A., widow of Levin Steen, b. 11/13/1842, d. 03/09/1901.

STEEN, Sarah E., b. 07/28/1866, d. 10/02/1915.

THOMPSON, Benjamin F., b. 02/03/1886, d. 07/02/1916.

THE CHURCHES OF DELAWARE

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HISTORIC PRINCE GEORGE'S CHAPEL TO BE REOPENED

oldest Protestant Episcopal churches of Wilmington. in the United States, will be re-opened tomorrow with rededicating exercises in charge of Rt. Rev. Philip historical church in Indian River District, more than 230 years old.

Communion at 11 o'clock for H. Darbie, of Seaford. At noon huncheon will be served by some of the women of Dagsboro to the Heinel, of Wilmington, Department toric place.

t Special to the Evening Journal. of Delaware, American Legion; the GEORGETOWN, Del., June 29.- American Legion Drum and Bugle Prince George's Chapel, one of the Corps, under H. Eugene G. Savery,

The military group will form in procession at Dagsboro, one quarter of mile away from historic Prince Cook, Bishop of the Diocese of Dela-ware, assisted by Rev. M. Paul 8 Huntington, rector-in-charge, who street of Dagsboro which bears the also is rector of St. Mark's church, of marker of the birthplace of John M. Millsboro, and St. George's, another Clayton, one of Delaware's illustrious sons a former Secretary of State of the United States. Upon reaching The services tomorrow will be Holy the church the bugle call will be sounded and ceremonies attending Sussex County Layman's League with their families and friends, all of whom are expected to carry picnic whom are expected to carry picnic lunchus with them Risbon Cook lunches with them. Bishop Cook at this monument, located in the will preach and conduct the service, churchyard. This will be followed assisted by the Rev. Mr. Huntington by a patriotic service in an outdoor minister in charge, and the Rev. W auditorium which has been built for

> The original Sommunion vessels patriotic organizations expected from were given to the Chapel by the Wilmington for the afternoon service Royal House of England in honor which will be under the auspices of of Prince George, afterwards George the Sons of the American Revolution, the Third of England and for whom which is to be held at I o'clock, stand- | the Chapel is named. These silver ard time. Other organizations taking chalices are among the ecclesiastical part in the afternoon service will be treasures of the Delaware Diocese and the Reserve Officers' Association will be used at the services tomorrow under Colonel A. E. Tanner, head of morning. The body of General John the Ferris Industrial school; the Dagworthy, who was one of General Delaware National Guard, under George Washington's aides during the Colonel John P. LeFevre; the Kirk- Revolutionary War, is said to be wood Blues, under Captain J. Paul buried beneath the altar of this his-

HISTORIC OLD CHAPEL TO OPEN DOORS ONCE MORE

Prince George's Chapel, One of Most Ancient Protestant Episcopal Edifices in Country, Will be Rededicated by Bishop Cook Tomorrow.

(Special to Every Evening.)

GEORGETOWN. June 29.-Prince George's Chapel, one of the oldest Protestant Episcopal churches in the principal commodity United States, will be reopened to- period, the builder, James Johnson morrow with re-dedication exercises in charge of the Rt. Rev. Philip Cook, Bishop of the Diocese of Delaware, shilling, 7 pence. An entry in the old assisted by the Rev. M. Paul S. parish record book of St. Martin's Huntington, rector in charge, who Worcester Parish, Maryland, the also is rector of St. Mark's church, of mother church of Prince George's Millsboro, and St. George's, another Chapel, contains the following: The historical church in Indian River Dis- Vestry met on June 9, 1755 and agreed

munion will be distributed to the and on July 19, 1755 the Vestry met Sussex County Laymen's League with at Blackfoot Town and purchased their families and friends, all of two acres of land from Walter Evans whom are expected to carry picnic for 20 pounds per acre to build a lunches with them. Bishop Cook "chapel of ease" thereon. will preach and conduct the service. Fifty years after its erection, Prince assisted by the Rev. Mr. Huntington, George's was enlarged, mainly at the minister in charge, and the Rev. W. expense of General Dagworthy. This H. Darbie, of Seaford. At noon was done by adding transepts and a luncheon will be served to the small sanctuary on the east end, the patriotic organizations expected down for the exercises from Wilming- extended into the form to the afternoon service which cross. Regular services were discontinued in this chapel about 1847. Or the augrices of the Sons of tinued in this chapel about 1847. be under the auspices of the Sons of tinued in this chapel about 1847. Or the American Revolution, which is September 10, of that year, the funerto be held at 1 P. M. Eastern al of Dr. Edward Dingle was held

Colonel A. E. Tanner, head of the was not opened again until 1867 Ferris Industrial School, near Wil- When, at the mington; the Delaware National Mrs. Rachel Hill Waples, the Guard, under Colonel John P. rector of the Milford church con-LeFevre; the Kirkwood Blues, under ducted services there. Captain J. Paul Heinel, of Wilmington, Department of Delaware, American HUNDREDS FROM LAUREL Drum and Bugle Corps, under Eugene WILL ATTEND SERVICE Savery, of Wilmington. The military group will form in procession at Dagsboro, a quarter of a mile away from historic Prince George's Chapel. The assembly will line up at the house on the main street of Dagsboro which bears the marker of the birthplace of John M. Clayton, one of Delaware's illustrious sons and a former Secre- sponsored by the Sons of the Ameritary of the United States. Upon reaching the church the bugle call to be in charge of the Laymen's tending the laying of a wreath in Wiley Trought of this town is the memory of General John Dagworthy President. of Revolutionary fame will take place | This promises to be one of the most at his monument, located in the interesting events of its kind ever churchyard.

Addresses will be made.

The original Communion vessels gram. were given to the chapel by the Royal House of England in honor of Prince George, afterwards George the third of England for whom the chapel is named. These silver chalices are among the ecclesiastical treasures of the Delaware Diocese and will be used at the service tomorrow morning. The body of General John Dagworthy, who was one of General George Washington's Revolutionary War. is buried beneath the altar of this his-

Prince George's Chapel is located thirteen miles south of Georgetown and about a quarter of a mile from the little town of Dagsboro, which was named for General Dagworthy. The original building, lately restored and placed in use for the first time in 15 years, was erected in 1757 and was accepted by the vestry committee-Derrickson and

Howard-ezactly 172 years ago, on June 30, 1757.

Tobacco being the main crop and was paid 32,200 pounds for the work in value as stated 105 pounds, 1-8 trict, more than 230 years old. to build a chapel at Blackfoot Town Tomorrow at 11 A. M. Holy Com- on the south side of Pepper's Creek

Standard Time.

Other organizations taking part in senior warden there. The service was the afternoon service will be the conducted by the Rev. John Ling McKim of Georgetown. The church

(Special to Every Evening.)

LAUREL. June 29 -- Hundreds of people from Laurel will attend the services of re-dedication of the old Prince George's Chapel near Dagsboro, tomorrow. This pilgrimage can Revolution and the program u will be sounded and ceremonies at- League of Sussex County of which J

held in Sussex county and many This will be followed by a patriotic prominent people from all sections of service in an outdoor auditorium the State will take part in the cerewhich has been built for the occasion. monies. The military ceremonies wil be used inroughout the entire proPAPERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.

XLVIII.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT ERECTED TO THE MEMORY

OF

GENERAL JOHN DAGWORTHY,

MAY 30th, 1908.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE, WILMINGTON, 1908.

DAGWORTHY MONUMENT.

The General Assembly of the State of Delaware passed the following act at its session in 1907, the same being duly approved by the Governor under date of April 9th of that year:

An Act Providing for an Appropriation of Five Hundred Dollars to Erect a Monument in Memory of Brigadier General John Dagworthy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met:

Section I. That a joint committee consisting of Preston Lea, Governor, representing the State, and Charles B. Lore and George W. Marshall, representing the Historical Society of Delaware, together with an auxiliary committee of Henry C. Conrad, John W. Messick, Reverend Lewis W. Wells, Daniel Burton, Derrick B. Hazzard, Charles L. Moore and Rufus D. Lingo, Jr., be and is hereby appointed to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Brigadier General John Dagworthy, in the graveyard of Prince George's Church, near Dagsboro, in this State, and the sum of Five Hundred Dollars is hereby appropriated for that purpose, said sum, or so much of the same as shall be necessary, to be expended under the direction of said Committee.

The committee, in pursuance of the authority contained in said act, organized in December, 1907, by the election of Governor Preston Lea as chairman, and George W. Marshall as secretary.

After full consideration it was decided to crect a monument of native Brandywine granite, and competitive bids were asked for. The contract was subsequently awarded to William Davidson, of Wilmington, who completed and placed the monument in position at a cost of three hundred and sixty dollars, and on Saturday, May 30, 1908, the monument was duly unveiled with appropriate services.

The day of the unveiling proved to be unfavorable, a steady downpour of rain extending throughout the State from early morning until the middle of the afternoon.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather about six hundred people were in attendance from various parts of the State, and the following order of exercises proved interesting to those in attendance:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Hon. Preston Lea, Governor of Delaware, presiding. Music, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," Freeman's Boys Brass Band of Lewes.

Governor Lea, in calling the assembly to order, said:

"The Commission has asked me to preside on this interesting occasion. In assuming the duties of such presiding officer, permit me to assure you that I appreciate the honor, and count it a privilege to participate in this important event—important in that it is a recognition of a prevalent movement, especially within the thirteen original colonies, to erect appropriate monuments in memory of brave and



THE DAGWORTHY MONUMENT DEDICATED MAY 30, A. D. 1906

valorous men and important events in the early history of our nation.

"As in all countries and in all ages the admiration of the people for their great statesmen and their naval and military heroes has sought expression in monuments built in their honor; so are we met here to-day for the purpose of unveiling this monument dedicated to the memory of a distinguished citizen and trusted officer of our State, and pay our respects to the fame of a brave military leader of the colonial days and a gallant defender of our nation in the Revolutionary War, Brigadier General John Dagworthy.

"His life, his work, his character, his public services and private virtues will be presented to you by distinguished speakers present whom I shall not attempt to forestall.

"To the members of the Commission I desire to tender hearty congratulations upon the successful completion of the labors imposed upon them.

"It is my agreeable duty to extend to this assembly of people of my own and sister States a most cordial welcome."

Then followed music by the band, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," after which Hon. George W. Marshall was introduced and read the following:

MEMOIR OF GENERAL DAGWORTHY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—General John Dagworthy, born at Trenton, New Jersey, March 30th, 1721, died at Dagsboro, Sussex County, Delaware, May 1st, 1784, aged 63 years.

General John Dagworthy was the son of John Dagworthy and Sarah Ely, his wife, who were descendants of emigrants of 1684, who settled at Trenton, N. J. They were staunch churchmen and royalists.

The families of Dagworthy in England had held the manors of Mansfield and Lindley, Nottinghamshire, for a time and were probably descendants of Baron Nicholas de Dagworth.

The father of General John Dagworthy was a man of means, influence and position, as he was the High Sheriff of the Separate Government (West Jersey at Trenton) from 1728 to 17—. In the royal charter of the city of Trenton, N. J., granted by King George II in the 19th year of his reign, John Dagworthy was named as a member of the first Common Council.

John Dagworthy, Sr., witness to the will of Richard Hands, of Trenton, Hunterdon County. Proved January 31, 1726-7.

John Dagworthy, Sr., bondsman of John Anderson, January 31, 1726-7.

John Dagworthy, Sr., one of the debtors of Thomas Hunt. January 28, 1728-9.

John Dagworthy, Sr., debtor of John Anderson, May 13, 1728.

John Dagworthy, Sr., one of the attorneys of Jacob Reed, of Maidenhead, Hunterdon County, December 11, 1727.—
N. J. Archives, 1st. ser. Vol. 23, pp. 209, 220, 246, 379, 471.

Trenton, September 13, 1756.

To be sold by way of publick vendue, by the subscribers, at the house late of John Dagworthy, deceased, in Maidenhead, in Hunterdon County, on Friday, the first day of October next, the plantation whereon the said Dagworthy lived, belonging to his estate, containing about 180 acres,

having on it a good dwelling house, good barn, and two pretty large orchards, and a good part of them grafted fruit, with near 70 acres of choice good, cleared meadow, the upland very rich and fertile, and is very suitable for keeping a large flock, and the grazing business. Also to be sold at the same time and place, belonging to the same estate, a large number of horses, cattle, and hogs, a wagon, cart, ploughs, harrows, and sundry other farming utensils; likewise a quantity of household goods, such as feather beds, a case of drawers, looking glasses, pewter dishes, plate, brass kettles, iron pots, tables, chairs, and many other things too tedious to mention; also a quantity of good English hay, well cured, eleven acres of Indian corn, a negro man, and woman, and a negro boy, about ten years old.

Also to be sold at Trenton, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, belonging to the same estate, three dwelling houses and lots belonging to them, one of the houses being very large and spacious, built with stone, two stories high, with four large rooms on a floor, a wide entry through it, with a kitchen, stable, and good garden. The other two houses being wooden buildings and all of them situated in the most publick part of Trenton. And also several lots of land belonging to said estate whereon are no buildings.

In case any person should incline to purchase the plantation, or any of the houses, lots, or negroes before the above vendue, they may, upon applying to the subscribers, have an opportunity of buying them at reasonable terms.

The conditions of the vendue to be known at the times and places above said.

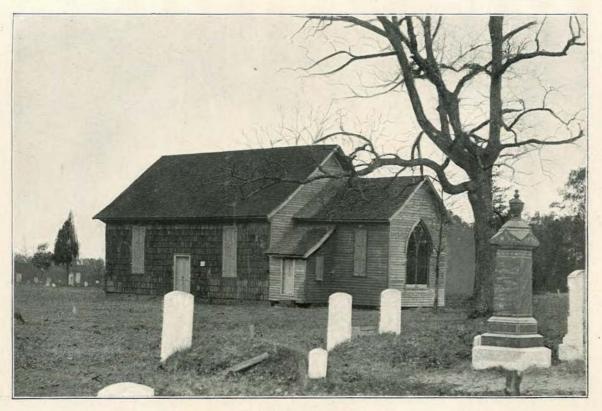
All persons indebted to the said estate are desired to pay the same, in order to enable the executors to pay the debts due from the testator, and those persons that have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring or send them to the subscribers, who will discharge them as soon as they can raise money out of the said estate sufficient. Joseph Yard and Andrew Reed, executors.—(The Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 1447, Sept. 16, 1756.) New Jersey Archives, first ser. Vol. 20. (Newspaper Extracts, v. 4, 1756-1761) pp. 69, 70.)

Trenton, August 24, 1758.

There will be sold at publick vendue, at Trenton, on Wednesday, the 13th day of September next, by the subscribers, two houses, and lots of land, belonging to them lying on King street, opposite to the Court House. Also several other lots of land adjoining the abovesaid houses and lots, a little below the Court House, being about fifty feet front, and 150 feet back. And another lot, lying on Second street, adjoining Mr. Cowell's, being 55 feet front and about 110 feet back. Likewise five other lots lying on Lower street, being 55 feet front, and about 110 feet back; all belonging to the estate of John Dagworthy, Esq., deceased. The terms of sale to be known at the time and place abovesaid. Joseph Yard and Andrew Reed, executors.—The Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 1549, August 31, 1758. N. J. Archives, first ser. v. 20. (Newspaper Extracts, v. 4, 1756-1761) pp. 277, 278.

Trenton, June 7th, 1760.

There will be sold at public vendue, on Friday, the 27th day of this instant, June, in Trenton, by the subscriber, three houses and lots, lying in Trenton, one of them being very large and spacious, having four large rooms on a floor and an entry through it, two stories high, built of stone,



PRINCE GEORGE'S CHURCH AS IT APPEARS A. D. 1908

with a kitchen and a large stable belonging to it, and a fine lot of 66 feet front on King street and 230 feet front on Second street. The other two houses are wooden buildings, and good lots belonging to them lying on King street, partly over against the Court House. And also two lots of land lying on Lower or Front street, all belonging to the estate of John Dagworthy, late of Maidenhead, deceased. The terms of the vendue to be known at the time and place abovesaid. Joseph Yard, Andrew Reed, executors.—
(Pennsylvania Journal, No. 914, June 12, 1760.) N. J. Archives, first series, vol. 20. (Newspaper Extracts, vol. 4, 1756-1761) p. 1.

John Dagworthy is an honest, bold man, and well affected to the government; is of the Church of England, a thriving man, and at the present time High Sheriff of the county in which he lives. (Recommended as a member of the Governor's Council of New Jersey, 1732).—N. J. Archives, 1st ser. v. 5, p. 317.

Proceedings of the Council of New Jersey, March 19, 1747: In 1740, August 28, Governor Morris, in a post script of a letter to Andrew Johnston, Speaker of the Assembly, says: "I have hyred Dagsworthy's house at Trenton."

In the war with France, in 1746, commonly called "King George War," John Dagworthy, at the age of 26, raised a company of one hundred and three men, of which company he was commissioned captain, August 23, 1746. The company was a part of Colonel Peter Schuyler's regiment. This regiment first bore the name of Jersey Blues and took part in the invasion of Canada.

The regiment arrived in Albany, N. Y., early in September, 1746, and although the expedition was abandoned, he was assigned to Fort Clinton, in Saratoga, which he held until 1747, when lack of provisions compelled its abandonment. Thus Captain John Dagworthy was in command of part of the combined force of English and Colonial troops, which suffered severely in the Hndson Valley.

In Captain John Dagworthy's company eighty-five private men on duty, five dead, ten deserted, which with the three commissioned officers make in all one hundred and three.—(N. J. Archives, 1st ser. v. 6, p. 425.)

In a letter of February 12, 1748, to the Duke of Newcastle, the Council of New Jersey recommended Captain Dagworthy for preferment "in that he was in good business and left the same to engage in His Majesty's service, and behaved therein with becoming zeal and resolution through the course of that expedition."

Letter from the Council of New Jersey to the Duke of Newcastle, recommending some of the officers who had served in the expedition to Canada.

New Jersey, February 12, 1747(8).

May it please Your Grace.

Before this letter reaches Your Grace, we suppose another will be come to hand from some of the members of His Majesty's Council for this province, dated the 16th day of last month, in favor of Coll. Schuyler and the officers of this province who served in the expedition to Canada, in which, among other recommendations to Your Grace, it is asserted that many of the officers were in good business and left the same upon the hopes of being continued in His Majesty's service. And as Cap. Ware and Cap. Dagworthy,

two of the gentlemen who raised companies in this province, have signified to us their intention to take a voyage to England to implore Your Grace's assistance, and interest with His Majesty for such marks of his royal favour as they may be thought to deserve; we being members of his Majesty's Council thought it a piece of justice due to them to assure Your Grace that both those gentlemen were in good business and left same to engage in His Majesty's service, and behaved with becoming zeal and resolution through the course of that expedition.

We are, may it please Your Grace, Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servants. Jno. Reading, Jas. Alexander, Robt. H. Morris, Jas. Hude, Andw. Johnston, Jno. Coxe.—N. J. Archives, 1st series, v. 7, pp. 102, 103.

From contemporaneous events that are recorded the evidence is that Dagworthy received what he desired by visiting England, viz: a royal commission as captain in His Majesty's service.

In September, 1753, Captain Dagworthy was in command of two companies of rangers and frontier guards organized for the protection of the border settlements of Western Maryland in "the French and Indian War." (Lieutenants Bacon and Forty.)

"It may, with propriety," says Lossing, "be considered introductory to the War of Independence, and resulted in establishing the supremacy of the English in America, and originated in disputes concerning territorial claims."

In a letter of Governor Horatio Sharpe of Maryland to Lord Baltimore, under date of September 2, 1754, wherein he was making provision for the defence of the state against the combined French and Indians, he says: "I have given the command thereof to one Capt. Dagworthy, a gentleman born in the Jerseys, who commanded a company raised in that province for the Canada expedition, since the miscarriage of which he has resided in this province upon an estate which he purchased in Worcester County. I have placed under him three lieutenants and I hope our company will not in any respect make the worst appearance of any on the expedition."—(Md. VI, folio 95.)

I have found that in the French and Indian War, Delaware had two companies of troops under Major Walls, each company having one hundred men, and on the march from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to Fort Frederick, Maryland, they had 27 wagons loaded with ball and some tools (July 8, 1758).

In the letters of Governor Sharpe of the Maryland Colony many and frequent references are made to Captain Dagworthy, and he seems to have been a very active, enterprising and efficient officer. While in the performance of duty in this war he had an extended dispute with Colonel George Washington as to priority of rank, which after considerable altercation between Colonel George Washington and Captain Dagworthy was culminated by Washington making his memorable midwinter trip to Boston to consult General Shirley, which resulted in his securing precedence of command. However, Captain Dagworthy continued in charge of Fort Cumberland, and in Governor Sharpe's letter was alluded to in terms of praise for holding his company together in face of the greatest privations and difficulties, the non-payment of salaries to the troops and poor and insufficient food.

The Governor in a letter to Lord Baltimore praises Dagworthy and especially his "ability during the past summer to exist with his command without food," and facetiously adds that "he could no doubt be able to pass through the winter without shelter."

Colonel George Washington in a letter to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, dated Alexandria, Va., January 14th, 1756, referring to the disputes between Colonel Washington of the Virginia command and Captain Dagworthy of the Maryland command, as to priority of rank at Fort Cumberland, then held by Captain Dagworthy under orders of Governor Sharpe of Maryland, says: "The committee were resolved that the Maryland and Carolina companies should not be supported without provisions; that I think with your approbation, upon which I wrote to Col. Stephen desiring him to acquaint Captain Dagworthy therewith, who paid slight regard to it, saying that they were under the King's garrison.

"Captain Dagworthy, I dare venture to affirm, is encouraged by Governor Sharpe, who, we know, has written him to keep the command. With this Captain Dagworthy had acquainted Col. Stephen. As I have not yet heard how General Shirley has answered your request, I fear for the success of it, especially as it is next to impossible (since Governor Sharpe has been there (Boston) to plead Captain Dagworthy's cause) to make the General acquainted by writing with the nature of the dispute."

"They (the officers) have urged it to me in the warmest manner to appear personally before the General for that end. This I would gladly do if I had your permission, which I should more freely ask since I am determined to

resign the commission which you were generously pleased to offer me, and for which I shall always return a grateful sense, rather than submit to the command of the person who has not such superlative merit as to balance the inequality of rank. However, he adheres to what he calls his rights in which I know he is supported by Governor Sharpe. He says he has no commission from the Province of Maryland but acts by the virtue of that from the King, that this was the condition of his engagement in the Maryland service, and that when he was sent up there the first of last October he was ordered by Governor Sharpe and Sir John St. Clair not to give up his right. To my certain knowledge his rank was disputed before General Braddock who gave it in his favor and he accordingy took place over every captain upon the expedition except Joseph Mercer and Captain Rutherford, whose commissions were older than his, so that I should not by any means choose to act as Your Honor hinted in your last, lest I should be called to an account myself.

(Signed) GEORGE WASHINGTON."

From Vol. 2, "Life of George Washington," by Sparks. Sparks, page 71, says: "At Fort Cumberland was a Captain Dagworthy, commissioned by Governor Sharpe, who had under him a small company of Maryland troops. This person held a royal commission in the last war, upon which he plumed himself, refusing obedience to any provincial officer, however high in rank. Hence, whenever Colonel Washington was at Fort Cumberland the Maryland captain would pay no regard to his orders. The example was mischievous and kept the garrison in perpetual feuds and insubordination. The affair was laid in due form

before Governor Dinwiddie, and his positive order in the case was requested. Not caring to venture his authority in deciding a doubtful question, the Governor refrained from interference, but at the same time told Col. Washington that the pretensions of Dagworthy were frivolous; and he seemed not a little incensed that a captain with thirty men should presume to dispute the rank of the commander-inchief of the Virginia forces, who had been commissioned under his own hand. In short he intimated to Colonel Washington that Dagworthy might be arrested according to military usage, taking care to give no order on the subject.

"This vacillation of the Governor only increased the embarrassment. In the first place the fort was in Maryland, and Dagworthy acted under the Governor of that colony, who was known to encourage his claim. Again in General Braddock's time, Dagworthy, on the ground of his old commission, had been put above provincial officers of higher rank. With these precedents before him, Colonel Washington did not choose to hazard an arrest, for which he might himself be called to account." Washington Irving, Vol. 1, page 225.

"Dagworthy had served in Canada in the preceding war and had received a King's commission. This he had since commuted for half pay, and, of course, had parted, virtually, with its privileges."

McSherry in his "History of Maryland," page 136, says: "Upon entering the Maryland service he still laid claim under his old commission, which as emanating from the King, was considered to confer a superiority over all colonial commissions." Page 137: "In November a small body of

Maryland recruits under Captain Dagworthy were placed in Fort Cumberland as a garrison by Governor Sharpe, and Dagworthy asserted his right of precedence over the other colonial officers at that post. He was supported by Governor Sharpe, who claimed the post as a Maryland fort, and subject to his jurisdiction and properly under the command of a Maryland officer; while Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia contended that it was a King's fort, and that Dagworthy could not outrank the field officers of the Virginia regiment.

"The affair was laid before General Braddock, (the commander-in-chief of His Majesty's armies in America) who decided in favor of Dagworthy."

After the defeat and death of General Braddock the dispute was revived, which resulted in the matter being laid before General Shirley—and (Bancroft, Vol. III, page 148) "for the purpose of a personal appeal to Shirley, he (Washington) made a midwinter journey to Boston, accompanied by a detail of officers and a retinue of servants, and Shirley sustained his claims."

In March, 1756, general orders were issued relative to rank of officers, and priority of rank of crown and provincial, civil and military officers.

Sparks' "Life of Washington," page 228, says: "The mission to General Shirley was entirely successful as to the question of rank."

In the colonial records of New Jersey, of Pennsylvania, of Virginia, of Maryland, and of Delaware are letters relative to Dagworthy's services, and some are by him.

After the erection of Fort Frederick as a better protection to the settlers of the frontier against attack by the French and Indians, Dagworthy was placed in command with the rank of lieutenant colonel, with five hundred men in his battalion.

In 1758 "Dagworthy and his troops were ordered to join the expedition against Fort Duquesne as the quota of Maryland." "Some of Dagworthy's Maryland men were present at Major Grant's defeat, and by their bravery, with the Carolina troops, sustained the action." And Lieutenant Colonel Dagworthy was present at the fall of Fort Duquesne, November 25, 1758, henceforth to be known as Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg) in honor of the great minister of England, afterwards Lord Chatham. After its fall "a garrison of 200 men drawn from the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia troops was assigned for its defense."

Scharff, in his "History of Maryland," says: "Lieutenant Colonel Dagworthy was the first to bring the news to Baltimore town."

The capture of this fortress filled the colonies with joy, and this was one of three victories (Louisburg, 1758, surrendered to Amherst and Boscawen; and Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, destroyed by Bradstreet, (a provincial officer) that practically settled the struggle between the French and the British for the possession of America, and incidentally determined forever whether America should be Protestant or Roman Catholic.

Governor Sharpe (by proclamation) appointed a day for public thanksgiving and praise, and the Assembly, to testify their gratitude to the brave men who had served in their forces, appropriated fifteen hundred pounds to be distributed as a gratuity among them; to Lieutenant Colonel Dagworthy, 30 pounds; to each captain, 16 pounds; lieu-

tenant, 12 pounds; ensign, 9 pounds; and non-commissioned officers, 6 pounds; and the remainder to be expended in the purchase of clothing and suitable necessaries to be divided among the privates.

And later, as a further testimonial to Dagworthy for his services, the Assembly of Maryland gave him patents for a large tract of land adjacent to his own home tract in Worcester County, which later by the survey of the boundary line between Maryland and Delaware by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two distinguished English mathematicians and astronomers, under the decision of Lord Berwick, in the High Court of Chancery of England, as to the location of Cape Henlopen, became a part of Sussex County, Delaware.

The years from 1681 to 1768 were marked with constant dissensions and conflict between the rival proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland and their partisans on the subfect of their common boundary, and the vicinity of the line was the theatre of riot, invasion and bloodshed. The matter was in the Court of Chancery of England for more than three-quarters of a century, yet by consent the southernmost boundary of Delaware was understood to be Rehoboth Bay and Indian River, and the westernmost boundary on a line drawn as a tangent from the twelve mile circle around New Castle through a point on the west side of a beaver pond, "a small fork of a small branch of the River Nanticoke," which is just east of the present town of Farmington; hence Delaware received from Maryland the triangular strip of land between the present boundary of Delaware and the original temporary boundary, and all of the

land north of the present southern boundary line of Delaware up to Rehoboth Bay and Indian River.

From henceforth John Dagworthy became a resident of Delaware, and all the tracts of land that he here owned were resurveyed to him under Penn and called "Dagworthy's Conquest," containing in the aggregate twenty thousand three hundred and ninety-three acres.

In 1774, October 24, he was commissioned by John Penn as a justice for Sussex County. (Record Book M, No. 12, folio 18, Sussex County, Delaware.)

Afterward, John McKinly, Esq., President and Commander-in-Chief of the Delaware State, commissioned him as a Justice in the County of Sussex, dated Wilmington, March 8, 1777. (Record Book No. 13, folio 382, Sussex County, Delaware.)

In consequence of the territory acquired from Maryland by Delaware, a law was enacted in 1774 that the Justices should ascertain the boundaries of the several ancient hundreds, and John Dagworthy, together with William Ellegood, William Polk, William Holland and Jonathan Bell, were appointed commissioners to select freemen to conduct the election for inspectors and assessors. (Laws of Delaware.)

Dagworthy was appointed one of the Committee of Safety in Sussex County for the suppression of the Tory insurrection, and in "The Minutes of Council" for March, 1778, page 198, he is referred to as "Brigadier Dagworthy." and on page 200, the following resolution was adopted by Council, March 20, 1778, viz:

"Resolved, That the Council is fully convinced that some of the disaffected inhabitants of the County of Sussex have

taken up arms, much to the terror of the good people of said county, and to the encouragement of the British forces to land and make excursions there; therefore

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Council, that, for restoring peace and harmony in said county, the President of the State issue his orders immediately to General Dagworthy to disarm and take the ammunition from all the disaffected inhabitants of the said County of Sussex."

October 9, 1776, Colonel Samuel Patterson of the "Flying Camp," wrote from Perth Amboy to George Reed: "George Purvis, our acting quartermaster, was adjutant in Sussex County to General Dagworthy's battalion." At a later date Nathaniel Mitchell, a nephew, was his adjutant, and still later Mitchell was elected Governor of Delaware in 1804. In May a lot of ammunition and other munition of war belonging to Maryland arrived in Indian River and were taken in charge by Dagworthy, and by orders he sent them to Chestertown, Maryland, by land, under an armed guard.

In 1777, Thomas McKean, a member of Congress, wrote: "We (Congress) made a promotion in the militia by making Dagworthy Brigadier in the Continental Army." And thus by an act of Congress it was henceforth Brigadier General John Dagworthy of the Continental Army.

Maryland had between forty and fifty parishes in the colony, and the clergy of the Established Church were well provided for by law, a tax of thirty pounds of tobacco per head was levied on all taxables of the parish for their support. They were presented to their livings by the Governor.

Maryland Archives, Vol. XIV, folio 396, June 10, 1767: "Rev. Mr. Hughes, the Episcopal minister of Worcester parish, who was brought into Maryland by Governor Horatio Sharpe as the representative of the Established Church, refers in a letter to the Governor, to the house which he was forced to occupy, 'which was about large enough to fit into His Excellency's drawing-room,' and complains of his treatment by the local residents. He also states that Colonel John Dagworthy had received him 'with marked affability and kindness and that he looked forward with pleasant anticipation of his companionship.'"

General Dagworthy built a capacious house upon his lands in what is now Dagsborough Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware. The town Dagsboro and the hundred of the same name were named after him.

Here, surrounded by his family and retinue of slaves, he dispensed a liberal hospitality to his many friends and admirers. He was honored and respected as a bold patriot and an earnest, honest citizen, solicitous for the best interest of his country and the community in which he lived, and where he largely developed the varied industries of the country by erecting and establishing grist and saw mills, operating a tannery, cutting timber and bark, and exporting to Philadelphia and Trenton, in his own vessels, cypress lumber and shingles for which this section of the country was particularly well noted.

His will is of record at Georgetown, made the 18th day of June, 1781, with a codicil dated the 27th of July, 1782, and the same probated May 24th, 1784. He died May 1st, 1784. He left a widow, Martha, his second wife, a Mitchell, of Little Creek. Her first husband was James Mitchell.

Dagworthy's first wife was Martha Cadwalader, daughter of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, to whom he was married October 20, 1774.

Bequests were made to his nephews, James Mitchell, William Clayton Mitchell, Nathaniel Mitchell, who was his adjutant, afterwards was a major in the Continental Army, and elected a Governor of Delaware. George Mitchell, who was named also as an executor. It may be of interest to state that the county seat, Georgetown, is named after this George Mitchell, who was one of the commissioners named in the Act of Assembly, 1791, to locate a county seat.

His sisters were Elizabeth, who married a Clayton; Sarah, who married a De Hart, and Mary, who lived at Trenton, N. J., and married Abraham Hunt, the rich merchant and postmaster. She was his second wife. It was her residence, now southwest corner Bank and Commerce streets, Trenton, that was occupied as headquarters by Colonel Rahl, the commander of the Hessian troops, on the Christmas night when Washington with his army crossed the Delaware and attacked and captured the city of Trenton.

From Stryker's "History of the Battles of Trenton and Princeton":

"Abraham Hunt was the rich merchant of Trenton and its postmaster. He was called a non-committal man. Patriots, it is said, feared that he was not altogether true to their cause, for they knew that their country's enemies ofttimes partook of his bounty. He has been frequently spoken of in history as a Tory, but it was never asserted that he took any active part against his country. On the contrary at this

very time he held the commission of lieutenant colonel of Colonel Smith's First Regiment, Hunterdon County Militia, and the state records do not show any stain upon his honor as an officer and a soldier. It has never been stated that he claimed protection from the British. His property does not appear to have been confiscated, which would have been done if he had been a Tory, and he certainly was in the full enjoyment of it to the day of his death, long after the close of the war. He also retained his office as postmaster under the national government for many years.

"His house was a place of good cheer for every guest, and in after years he married that most patriotic lady, Miss Mary Dagworthy, who was so busy during the war in aiding the sick and wounded soldiers of the American army, and who strewed flowers in Washington's pathway at the Assunpink bridge as he journeyed toward New York to assume the duties of President of the United States."

Referring to the evening prior to Washington's attack, the author states: "Colonel Rahl did not return to his own quarters and his unfinished game with Friend Stacy Potts, but dropped in, flushed with his fancied success, on a more convivial party, whiling away the hours of Christmas night in Abraham Hunt's parlor.

"The supper party at Abraham Hunt's house, no matter what the host's sentiments, had an important effect upon ensuing events. Can it have been after all that he was not averse to seeing the Hessian commander utterly unable to perform his military duties? Certain it is that he was a most active, though perhaps unconscious agent in bringing disaster and defeat to the British arms. Tradition says that the merriment continued all the night and when it was

nearly dawn poor Rahl was still busy with his cards and wine. During the night a Tory farmer rapped at the door in great haste and asked for the Hessian colonel. The negro waiter was unwilling to have the jolly party disturbed even at that hour and he refused to admit him. He hurriedly wrote a few lines giving Colonel Rahl the movements of Washington's army. The farmer sent it in by the servant, and Rahl, who was in no condition to read it, carelessly thrust it into his pocket, little knowing that his life would pay the penalty of this apparently trivial act."

John Dagworthy enjoyed the love, confidence and respect of the then leading denomination in this part of this State, the Church of England, whose influence he fostered and which he encouraged and helped to maintain by liberal contributions during his eventful life.

In the United States we have no Westminster Abbey, nor have we the intense material spirit of the British who decorate all their principal churches and cathedrals with the panoply of war, with flags that were carried by Britons in their many battles and the captured flags and ensigns of their enemics. There the walls are decorated with memorial tablets of stone and brass, engraved with the names of the fallen or meritorious in civic or military service.

We do not forget our great departed, however; and that posterity may keep in reverent memory the doers of great deeds and those who have wrought much for the common weal, the fair face of our land shines white with monuments and commemorative tablets such as this.

It is well that the State remembers her heroes, saints, and martyrs. In honoring them the people honor themselves, and these marking places are but a remembrance



PRINCE GEORGE'S CHURCH DAGSBOROUGH, DELAWARE BUILT A. D. 1730

that we and our sons should emulate the brave deeds and the generous virtues of the departed; and that the sons and daughters of to-day and to-morrow may be also heroes, saints and martyrs and their memory kept in perpetual remembrance by a grateful people.

Here under what was formerly the north transept of Prince George's Chapel (which he enlarged) lies buried all that was mortal of a brave soldier and a hero of three American wars, a patriot, an honest, industrious citizen who was ever faithful to church and State.

Fading away like the stars of the morning,
Losing their light in the glorious sun;
Thus would we pass from the earth and its toiling,
Only remembered for what we have done.

At the conclusion of the memoir the band played "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," and the monument was unveiled by Miss Sophie Waples of Wilmington.

Chief Justice Charles B. Lore was then introduced and formally presented the monument to the State in the following address:

ADDRESS BY CHIEF JUSTICE LORE.

MR PRESIDENT:—In behalf of the committee charged by the Legislature with the duty of erecting a monument to General John Dagworthy, it has fallen to my lot formally to present their completed work to you, as her honored chief magistrate.

Perhaps no other territory of equal size and population in this country has contributed so many eminent men as builders and conservators of our unique national life as our own little State. She has been in this respect the little giant mother. Almost every foot of her soil is associated with some notable event or the history of some distinguished man.

Through the efforts of patriotic societies and citizens monuments have been erected at some of our noted places.

The site of old Crane Hook Church, near the mouth of the Christiana River in New Castle hundred, has an appropriate monument. The rocks, the landing place of the early Swede settlers at Wilmington city is now marked by an historically inscribed granite monument. This is the work of the Colonial Dames of Delaware.

The attractive monument and enclosure at Cooch's Bridge, where it is claimed the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle, is the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A suitable stone also marks the site of Fort Casimir in the city of New Castle.

That these places have been accurately located and permanently marked is due chiefly to the patriotic efforts of the women of Delaware, who have been untiring and successful in their efforts to this end. This good work is still going on.

The history of Delaware teems with the names of great men who came to the front in the hour of need in every stage of her growth. Merely to recall their names would be like reciting the alphabet or the multiplication table to an audience like this. The graves of but few of these men have been honored by the State with memorials.

Among the few is that of General Dagworthy, a leading figure in our Colonial and Revolutionary War and time. His life and labor have been aptly described in the address of Dr. Marshall, to which we have just listened. His name and memory will be perpetuated by the monument this day

unveiled in this the churchyard of the historic old Prince George's Church.

Another is that of Colonel John Haslet, who commanded the Delaware troops in the War of the Revolution, and who was killed while leading them to victory at the battle of Princeton. He was buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. In 1783 the State of Delaware placed a marble slab with fitting inscription over his grave in that yard. In 1841 his remains were brought to Delaware and interred in the Presbyterian graveyard at Dover with much ceremony by the authority of the Legislature. The latter's grave has a marble enclosure, one side of which consists of the original slab from the grave in Philadelphia.

Under a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly, February 20th, 1889, a monument has been placed over the grave of General Cæsar Rodney in the Episcopal grave-yard at Dover, Del., in recognition of his distinguished services to his State and country.

No State memorials mark the resting places of many other Delaware soldiers or statesmen. Captain Robert Kirkwood, who led the Delaware troops with distinguished gallantry at the Battle of White Plains, Trenton and Princeton, and whose troops, together with the Maryland line bore the brunt of the disastrous battle of Camden, S. C., lies in an unmarked grave.

Many monuments in other States have been erected by such States to perpetuate the valor of their soldiers and achievements of their statesmen respectively.

Such a monument, to be erected by the State in memory of our Revolutionary heroes on the green at Dover, the capital of the State, or some other suitable place, would be a fitting tribute to their worth. We cannot too earnestly emulate the devotion and virtues of our illustrious dead.

By private munificence a graceful shaft stands at Delaware avenue and Broome street in the city of Wilmington in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. A statue of the late Thomas F. Bayard has in like manner been placed in Rockford Park, and the birth place of John M. Clayton has been marked by a bronze plate in the town of Dagsboro. To these the State was not a contributor.

With this imperfect allusion to the action of Delaware towards her noted dead, we formally tender for acceptance on the part of the State this monument which we have had erected in honor of General John Dagworthy.

The monument was then accepted by the State in an address by Governor Lea as follows:

In formally accepting, on the part of the State, this handsome monument erected in honor of Brigadier General John Dagworthy and so graciously presented by our learned Chief Justice on behalf of the commission, I desire to say that this recognition, in permanent form, of a brave and valorous career, meets the approval of the people of this State.

You have heard much of the times and of the life and labors of him whom we this day honor, and in honoring his memory, reflect credit upon the State. The life and accomplishments of Brigadier General Dagworthy and his associates in the Colonial and Revolutionary times admonish their living descendants to emulate their virtues, to mitate their valor, to accept their lofty ideals of freedom



HOME OF GENERAL JOHN DAGWORTHY
AFTERWARDS OCCUPIED BY WILLIAM HILL WELLS
DAGSBOROUGH, DELAWARE

and right, to stand brave and intrepid defenders of our matchless inheritance—a great and mighty nation.

The struggle of to-day is not on the field of battle but within the quiet routine of civil life. Our enemy is not without, but within and of our own people. We must wage relentless warfare against the foes within which attempt to undermine by fair words and plausible arguments the right of our people to honest and economic government and efficiency in public officials.

Let us take to heart the lesson deducible from the life of our distinguished dead that to enlarge and conserve the best in our State government we must be eternally vigilant. Let each one feel himself constituted a sentinel on the outpost of duty, ever watchful and ready to warn against the stealthy approach of the common enemy and bravely denounce the contemplated attack upon the citadel of civic righteousness. On behalf of the State, your Honor, I accept this fitting tribute to a most worthy son.

Then followed "Onward Christian Soldiers," by the band, and Hon. Levin Irving Handy, a native of the State of Maryland, was introduced, and on behalf of that State, where General Dagworthy had rendered such valorous service in the French and Indian War, he paid handsome tribute to the departed soldier.

Mrs. Frances O. Seeley of Bridgeton, New Jersey, was then presented, and gracefully referred to the neighborly feeling existing between the State of Dagworthy's birth and the State in which his honest dust reposes.

The exercises closed with "Nearer My God to Thee," rendered impressively by the band.

FINE MONUMENT TO GENERAL DAGWORTHY

Imposing Granite Memorial in St. George's Churchyard, Dagsboro, Unveiled Today

Erected by the State of Delaware in Memory of a Distinguished Soldier.

Memorial Day was fittingly observed today by the State of Delaware in the unveiling, in Prince George's Churchyard, near Dagsboro, Sussex county, of a fine granite monument, to mark the grave of General John Dagworthy, a gallant soldier of three wars, whose remains are buried there. The monument was erected by the State, provision therefor being made by the General Assembly, at its last ses-sion, which passed an act appointing the following commission to carry out the project: Governor Preston Lea, representing the State, and Charles B. Lore and Hon. George W. Marshall, representing the Historical Society of Delaware; together with an auxiliary committee comprising Henry C. Conrad, John W. Messick, Rev. Lewis W. Wells, Daniel Burton, Derrick B. Hazzard, Charles L. Moore and Rufus D. Lingo, Jr. The act creating the commission also made an appropriation of \$500 for the monument. commission contracted with W Davidson of Wilmington, whose design was accepted, a fine granite stone in two sections being the result. The base is five feet in width, by three feet in depth and 2½ feet in height, and the top is 4½ feet in high, four feet wide and two feet thick. One surface is highly polished and is appropriately inscribed, as follows:

GENERAL JOHN DAGWORTHY 1721-1784

A Gallant Soldier of Three Wars Ever Faithful to Church and State Erected by the State of Delaware 1908

In order to accommodate those who desired to attend the celebration, the a Pennsylvania Railroad Co. ran a special excursion train to Dagsboro, leaving Wilmington at 9.15 o'clock this morning and arriving at Dagsboro at 12.20, and it was liberally patronized, not only from Wilmington, but also from intermediate points. It will return to Wilmington this evening, leaving Dagsboro about 4 c'clock. o'clock.

GOVERNOR LEA'S OPENING ADDRESS.

The programme incident to the unveiling had been carefully arranged, every-thing being appropriate and in keeping with the occasion. The exercises were opened by Governor Lea, the presiding officer, who pointed out the significance of the occasion and extended a welcome to all in the following address:

The commission has asked me to preside on this interesting occasion. In assuming the duties of such presiding officer, permit me to assure you that I appreciate this honor, and count it a privilege to participate in this important event-important in that it is a recognition of a prevalent movement, especially WITH APPROPRIATE CEREMONY appropriate monuments in memory of brave and valorous men and important events in the early history of our nation.

As in all countries and in all ages, the

admiration of the people for their great statesmen, naval and military heroes has sought expression in monuments built in their honor, so are we met here today for the purpose of unveiling this monument dedicated to the memory of a distinguished citizen and trusted officer of our State, and pay our respects to the fame of a brave military leader of the colonial days and a gallant defender of our nation in the Revolutionary War,

Brig.-Gen. John Dagworthy.
His life, his work, his character, his public services and private virtues will be presented to you by distinguished speakers present whom I shall not at-tempt to forestall.

To the members of the commission, I desire to tender hearty congratulations upon the successful completion of the labors imposed upon them.

It is my agreeable duty to extend to this assembly of people of my own and sister States a most cordial welcome.

MEMOIR BY HON. G. W. MARSHALL.

Following music by the Freeman's Boys' Brass Band of Lewes, which played "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and an invocation by Rev. Lewis W. Wells, Insurance Commissioner George W. Marshall of Milford delivered the following interest-

ing memoir of General Dagworthy:
General John Dagworthy, born at
Trenton, N. J., March 30th, 1721, died at Dagsboro, Sussex county, Delaware, May

1st, 1784; aged 63.
General John Dagworthy was the son of John Dagworthy and Sarah Ely, his wife, who were descendants of emigrants of 1684, who settled at Trenton, N. J. They were staunch churchmen and royal-

ists.
The families of Dagworthy in England ley, Nottinghamshire, for a time and were probably descendants of Baron Nicholas

de Dagworth.

The father of General John Dagworthy was a man of means, influence and posi-tion, as he was the high sheriff of the separate government (West Jersey at Trenton) from 1728 to 17—. In the royal charter of the city of Trenton, N. J., granted by King George II in the 19th year of his reign, John Dagworthy was named as a member of the first Common Council

John Dagworthy, Sr., witness to the will of Richard Hands, of Trenton, Hun-Proved January 31st, terdon county. 1726-7.

Dagworthy, Sr., John bondsman of John Anderson, January 31st, 1726-7.

John Dagworthy, Sr., one of the debtors of Thomas Hunt, January 28th, 1728-9.

John Dagworthy, Sr., debtor of John Calledon, May 13th, 1728.

John Dagworthy, Sr., one of the attorneys of Jacob Reed, of Maidenhead, Hunters terdon county, December 11th, 1728.
N. J. archives, 1st ser. vol. 23, pp. 209,

220, 246, 379, 471.

Trenton, September 13th, 1756. To be sold by way of publick vendue, by the subscribers, at the house late of John Dagworthy, deceased, in Maiden-John Dagworthy, deceased, in Maiden-head, (now Laurenceville) in Hunterdon cat Trenton, on Wednesday, the 13th day county, on Friday, the first day of October next, the plantation whereon the said Dagworthy lived, belonging to his estate, containing about 180 acres, having on it a good dwelling house, good barn, and two pretty large orchards, and a good part of them grafted fruit, with near 70 acres of choice good cleared meadow, the upland c very rich and fertile, and is very sultable of for keeping a large flock, and the grazing business. Also to be sold at the same time and place belonging to the same estate, a large number of horses, cattle and hogs, a wagon, cart, ploughs, har-rows, and sundry other farming utensils; likewise a quantity of household goods,

such as feather beds, a case of drawers, looking glasses, pewter dishes, plate, brass kettles, iron pots, tables, chairs, and many other things too tedious to mention; also a large quantity of good English hay, well cured, eleven acres of Indian corn, a Negro man, and woman, and a Negro boy, about ten years old.

Also to be sold at Trenton, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, belonging to the same estate, three dwelling houses and lots belonging to them, one of the houses being very large and spacious, built with stone, two stories high, with four large rooms on a floor, a wide entry through it, with a kitchen, stable, and good garden. The other two houses being wooden buildings and all of them situated in the most publick part of Trenton. And also several lots of land belonging to said estate, whereon are no buildings.

In case any person should incline to purchase the plantation, or any of the houses, lots or Negroes, before the above vendue, they may, upon applying to the subscribers, have an opportunity of buy-

ing them at reasonable terms.

The conditions of the vendue to be known at the times and places abovesaid.

All persons indebted to the said estate are desired to pay the same, in order to enable the executors to pay the debts due from the testator, and those persons that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring or send them to the subscribers, who will discharge them as soon as they can raise money out of the said estate sufficient.

Joseph Yard and Andrew Reed, Executors.

(The Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 1447, September 16th, 1756).

New Jersey archives, first ser. vol. 20. (Newspaper Extracts, v. 4, 1756-1762) pp. 69, 70,

Trenton, August 24th, 1758.

of September next, by the subscribers, two houses, and lots of land, belonging to them, lying on King street, opposite to the Court House. Also several other lots of land, adjoining the abovesaid houses and lots, a little below the Court House, being about fifty feet front, and 150 feet back. And another lot, lying on Second street, adjoining Mr. Cowell's, being 55 feet front and about 110 feet back. Likewise five other lots lying on Lower street, being 55 feet front and about 110 feet back; all belonging to the estate of John Dagworthy, Esq., deceased. The terms of sale to be known at the time and place abovesaid.

Joseph Yard and Andrew Reed,

Executors.

(The Pennsylvania Gazette; No. 1549, August 31st, 1758.)

N. J. archives, first ser. v. 20, (Newspaper Extracts, v. 4, 1756-1761) pp. 277, 278.

Trenton, June 7th, 1760.

There will be sold at public vendue, on Friday, the 27th day of this instant, June, in Trenton, by the subscriber. Three houses and lots, lying in Trenton, one of them being very large and spacious, having four large rooms on a floor and an entry through it, two stories high, built of stone, with a kitchen, and a large stable belonging to it, and a fine lot of 66 feet front on King street and 230 feet front on Second street. The other two houses are wooden buildings, and good lots belonging to them, lying on King street, partly over against the Court House. And also two lots of land lying on Lower or Front street, all belonging to the estate of John Dagworthy, late of Maidenhead, deceased. The terms of the vendue to be known at the time and place abovesaid. Joseph Yard and Andrew Reed, Executors.

(Pennsylvania Journal, No. 914, June 12th, 1760).

N. J. archives, first series, vol. (Newspaper Extracts, vol. 4, 1756-1761)

p. 441.

John Dagworthy is an honest, bold man and well affected to the government, is of the Church of England, a thriving man, and at the present time high sheriff of the county, in which he lives. (Recommended as a member of the governor's council of New Jersey, 1732.)

N. J. archives, 1st ser, v. 5, p. 317. Proceedings of the Council of New Jer-

sey, March 19th, 1747.

In 1740, August 28th, Governor Morris in a postscript of a letter to Awdrew Johnston, Speaker of the Assembly, says: have hyred Dagworthy's house at Tren-

In the war with France in 1746, com-monly called "King George's War," John Dagworthy at the age of 26 raised a company of one hundred and three men, of which company he was commissioned captain, August 23d, 1746. The company was a part of Colonel Peter Schuy-ler's regiment. The regiment first bore the name of Jersey Blues and took part in the invasion of Canada.

The regiment arrived in Albany, N. Y., early in September, 1746, and although the expedition was abandoned, he was assigned to Fort Clinton in Saratoga, which he held until 1747, when lack of provisions compelled its abandonment. Thus Captain John Dagworthy was in command of part of the combined forces of English and Colonial troops, which suffered severely in the Hudson Valley.

In Captain John Dagworthy's company, 85 private men on duty, five dead, 10 deserted, which, with the three commis-

sioned officers, make in all 103.

(N. J. Archives, 1st ser., v. 6, p. 425.) In a letter of February 12th, 1748, to the Duke of Newcastle, the Council of New Jersey recommended Captain Dagworthy for preferment "in that he was in good business and left the same to engage in His Majesty's service and behaved therein with becoming zeal and resolution through the course of that expedition."

Letter from the Council of New Jersey to the Duke of Newcastle, recommending some of the officers who had served

in the Expedition to Canada.

New Jersey, February 12th, 1747,

May it please Your Grace.

Before this letter reaches Your Grace, we suppose another will be come to hand from some of the members of His Majesty's Council for this province dated the 16th day of last month, in favour of Canada, in which, among other recommendations to Your Grace, it is asserted that many of the officers were in good business, and left same, upon the hopes of being continued in His Majesty's service. And as Capt. Ware and Capt. Dagworthy, two of the gentlemen who raised companies in this province, have signified to us their intention to take a voyage to England, to implore Your Grace's assistance, and interest with His Majesty, for such marks of his royal features they may be the well to the control of the control favour as they may be thought to deserve; We being members of His Majesty's Council thought it a piece of justice due to them, to assure Your Grace that both those gentlemen were in good business and left the same to engage to His Majesty's service; and behaved therein with becoming zeal and resolution through the course of that expedition.

We are, may it please Your Grace, Your Grace's most obedient and most humble

servants.

Jno. Reading, Jas. Hude, Jas. Alexander Andw. Johnston Robt. H. Morris, Jno. Coxe. (N. J. Archives, 1st ser., v. 7, pp. 102,103.)

From contemporaneous events that are recorded, the evidence is that Dagworthy received what he desired by visiting England, viz: A royal commission as captain

in His Majesty's service.

In September, 1753, Captain Dag-worthy was in command of two com-panies of rangers and frontier guard organized for the protection of the border settlements of Western Maryland in "the French and Indian War" (Lieutenents Bacon and Forty).

"It may with propriety," says Lossing, "be considered introductory to the War of Independence, and resulted in establishing the supremacy of the English in America, and originated in disputes con-

cerning territorial claims."

In a letter of Governor Horatio Sharps of Maryland to Lord Baltimore, under date of September 2d, 1754, wherein he was making provision for the defence of the State against the combined French and Indians, he says, "I have given the command thereof to one Capt. Dagworthy, a gentleman born in the Jerseys, who commanded a company raised that province for the Canada Expedition, since the miscarriage of which he has resided in this province upon an estate which he purchased in Worcester county; I have placed under him three lieutenants and I hope our company will not in any respect make the worst appearance of any on the expedition."

(Md. VI, Folio 95). I have found that the French and Col. Schuyler, and the officers of this prov-ince, who served in the Expedition to the December of the Major Wells and two companies of troops, under Major Walls, each company having 100 men, and on the march from Carlisle, Pa., to Fort Frederick, Md.,

they had 27 wagons loaded with ball and

some tools. (July 8th, 1758). In the letters of Governor Sharp of the Maryland Colony many and frequent preferences are made to Captain Dagworthy and he seems to have been a very active, enterprising and efficient officer. [While in the performance of duty in this war he had an extended dispute with Colonel George Washington as to priority of rank, which after considerable alter-cation between Colonel George Washington and Captain Dagworthy was cul-minated by Washington making his memorable midwinter trip to Boston to consult General Shirley, which resulted in his securing precedence of command. However, Captain Dagworthy continued in charge of Fort Cumberland and in Governor Sharpe's letter was allued to in terms of praise for holding his company together in face of the greatest privations and difficulties, the non-payment of salaries to the troops and poor and insufficient

The governor in a letter to Lord Baltimore praises Dagworthy and especially his "ability during the past summer to exist with his command without food" and facetiously adds that "he could no doubt be able to pass through the winter without shelter."

Colonel George Washington in a letter to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, dated Alexandria, Va., January 14th, 1756, referring to the dispute between Colonel Washington of the Virginia command and. Captain John Dagworthy of the Maryland command, as to priority of rank at Fort Cumberland, then held by Captain resolved that the Maryland and Carolina companies should not be supported with our provisions; that I think, with your approbation, upon which I wrote to Col. Stephen, desiring him to acquaint Captain Dagworthy therewith, who paid slight regard to it, saying that they were under

the King's garrison.

Captain Dagworthy, I dare venture to affirm, is encouraged by Governor Sharp who, we know, has written him to keep the command. With this Captain Dagworthy had acquainted Col. Stephen. As I have not yet heard how General Shirley has answered your request I fear for the success of it, especially as it is next is to impossible (since Governor Sharpe has been there (Boston) to plead Captain Dagworthy's cause) to make the general acquainted by writing with the nature

of the dispute.

They (the officers) have urged it to me in the warmest manner to appear personally before the general for that end. This I would gladly do if I had your permission, which I should more freely ask since I am determined to resign the commission which you were generously pleased to offer me and for which I shall always return a grateful sense, rather than submit to the command of the person who has not such superlative merit as to balance the inequality of rank. However, he adheres to what he calls his rights, in which I know he is supported by Governor O Sharpe. He says he has no commission from the Province of Maryland but acts by the virtue of that from the King, that this was the condition of his engagement in the Maryland service, and that when a he was sent up there the first of last Oc-c tober he was ordered by Governor Sharpe and Sir John St. Clair not to give up his right. To my certain knowledge his To my certain knowledge right. rank was disputed before General Braddock who gave it in his favor and he accordingly took place over every Captain upon the expedition except Joseph Mercer and Captain Rutherford, whose commissions were older than his, so that I should not by any means choose to act as your honor hinted in your last, lest I should be called to an account myself.

George Washington. (Signed) From Vol. 2, "Life of George Washington," by Sparks.

Sparks, page 71, says: "At, Fort Cumberland was a Captain Dagworthy, commissioned by Governor Sharpe, who had under him a small company of Maryland This person held a royal comtroops. Dagworthy under orders of Governor II mission in the last war, upon which Sharpe of Maryland: "The committee were to be plumed himself, refusing obedience to any provincial officer, however high in rank." "Hence, whenever Colonel Washington was at Fort Cumberland, the Maryland Captain would pay no regard to his orders. The example was mis-chievous and kept the garrison in perpetual feuds and insubordination." affair was laid in due form before Governor Dinwiddie, and his positive order in the case was requested. Not caring to venture his authority in deciding a doubtful question, the Governor refrained from interference, but at the same time told Colonel Washington that the pretensions of Dagworthy were frivolous; and he seemed not a little incensed that a Captain with thirty men should presume to dispute the rank of the Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces, who had been commissioned under his own hand. In short he intimated to Colonel Washington

that Dagworthy might be arrested according to military usage, taking care to give no order on the subject."

This vacillation of the Governor only increased the embarrassment. In the first place, the fort was in Maryland and Dagworthy acted under the Governor of that colony, who was known to encourage his claim. Again in General put above provincial officers of higher abattalion. rank. With these precedents before him, In 1758 Colonel Washington did not choose to hazard an arrest, for which he might himself be called to account." Washington Irving Vol. 1, page 225.

"Dagworthy had served in Canada in the preceding war and had received a This he had since King's commission. commuted for half pay, and of course, had parted, virtually with its privileges."

McSherry in his "History of Maryland," page 136, says "Upon entering the Maryland service he still laid claim under his old committion, which, as emanating from the King, was considered to confer

a superiority over all colonial commis-sions," Page 137. "In November a small body of Maryland recruits under Captain Dagworthy were placed in Fort Cumberland as a garrison by Governor Sharre and Dagworthy asserted his right of precedence over the other colonial officers at that post. He was supported by Governor Sharpe, who claimed the post as a Maryland fort, and subject to his jurisdiction and properly under the command of a Maryland officer; while Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia contended that it was a King's fort, and that Dagworthy could not outrank the field officers of the Virginia regiment.'

"The affair was laid before General Braddock, (the Commander-in-Chief of his Majesties' armies in America) who decided in favor of Dagworthy.

After the defeat and death of General Braddock, the dispute was revived which resulted in the matter being laid before General Shirley-and (Bancroft Vol. III,

page 148) "for the purpose of a personal appeal to Shirley, he (Washington) made a mid-winter journey to Boston," accompanied by a detail of officers and a retinue of servants and "Shirley sustained his claims."

In March 1756 general orders were issued relative to rank of officers; and priority of rank of crown and provincial it

civil and military officers.

Sparks' Life of Washington, page 228, says, "The mission to General Shirley was in entirely successful as to the question of rank."

In the Colonial records of New Jersey, of Pennsylvania of Virginia, of Maryland, and of Delaware, are letters relative to Dagworthy's services and some are by him.

After the erection of Fort Frederick as a better protection to the settlers of the frontier against attack by the French and Indians, Dagworthy was placed in Braddock's time Dagworthy, on the command with the rank of Lieutenant-ground of his old commission, had been Colonel, with five hundred men in his

In 1758 'Dagworthy and his troops were ordered to join the expedition against Fort Duquesne as the quota of Mary-land." "Some of Dagworthy's Maryland men were present at Major Grant's de-feat, and by their bravery, with the Carolina troops, sustained the action," and although Lieutenant-Colonel Dagworthy was present at the fall of Fort Duquesne November 25th, 1758, henceforth to be known as Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg) in honor of the great minister of England, afterwards Lord Chatham. After its fall "a garrison of 200 men drawn from the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia troops was assigned for its defence.'

Scharff, in his "History of Maryland," says: "Lieutenant-Colonei Dagworthy was the first to bring the news of the fall of Fort Duquesne to Baltimore town."

The capture of this fortress filled the colonies with joy, and this was one of three victories (Louisburg, 1758, surrendered to Amherst and Boscawen; and Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, destroyed by Bradstreet, a provincial officer) that practically settled the struggle be-tween the French and British for the possession of America and incidentally determined forever whether America should be Protestant or Roman Catholic.

Governor Sharpe (by proclamation) appointed a day for public thanksgiving and praise; and the Assembly, to testify their gratitude to the brave men who served in their forces, appropriated 1,500 pounds to be distributed as a gratuity among them; to Lieutenant-Colonel Dagworthy, 30 pounds; to each captain, 16 pounds; lieutenant, 12 pounds; ensign, 9 pounds, and non-commissioned officers, 6 pounds, and the remainder to be expended in the purchase of clothing and suitable necessities to be divided among the privates.

And later, as a further testimonial to Dagworthy for his services, the Assembly of Maryland gave him patents for a large tract of land, adjacent to his home tract in Worcester county, which later, by the survey of the boundary line between Maryland and Delaware, by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two distinguished lg mathemateians and astronomers, under the

decision of Lord Berwick, became, in the High Court of Chancery of England, as to location of Cape Henlopen, a part of

Sussex county, Delaware.

The years from 1681 to 1768 were marked with constant dissensions and conflict between the rival proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland and their partisans on the subject of their common boundary, and the vicinity of the line was the theatre of riot, invasion and bloodshed. The matter was in the Court of Chancery of England for more than three-quarters of a century, yet by consent the southernmost boundary of Delaware was understood to be Rehoboth Bay and Indian River; and the westernmost boundary on a line drawn as a tangent from the twelve-mile circle around New Castle, through a point on the west side of a beaver pond, "a small fork of a small branch of the River Nanticoke," which is just east of the present town of Farmington; hence Delaware received from Maryland the triangular strip of land between the present boundary of Delaware and the original temporary boundary, and all of the land north of the present southern boundary line of Delaware up to Rehoboth Bay and Indian River.

From henceforth John Dagworthy became a resident of Delaware, and all the tracts of land that he here owned were resurveyed to him under Penn and called "Dagworthy's Conquest," containing in the aggregate twenty thousand three hun-

dred and ninety-three acres.

In 1774, October 24, he was commissioned by John Penn as a Justice for Sussex county (Record Book M. No. 12.

Folio 18, Sussex county, Delaware).

Afterward, John McKinley, Esq., President and Commander-in-Chief of the Delaware State, commissioned him a Justice of the County of Sussex, dated Wilmington, March 8, 1777 (Record Book No. 13, folio 382, Sussex county, Dela-

In consequence of the territory acquired from Maryland by Delaware, a law was enacted in 1774 that the Justices should ascertain the boundaries of the several ancient hundreds and John Dagworthy, together with William Ellegood, William Polk, William Holland and Jonathan Bell, were appointed commissioners to select freemen to conduct election for r Inspectors and Assessors (Laws of Delaware).

Dagworthy was appointed one of the r Committee of Safety in Sussex County for the suppression of the Tory insurvection, and in "the minutes of Council" or March, 1778, page 199, he is referred to as "Brigadier Dagworthy," and on a "Brigadier Dagworthy," and on the following resolution was page 200, the following resolution was dopted by Council, March 20, 1778, viz:

Resolved. That the Council is fully convinced that some of the disnifected inhabitants of the County of Sussex have taken up arms, much to the terror of the good people of said county, and to the encouragement of the British forces to land and make excursions there; there-

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Council that, for restoring peace and harmony in said county, the President of the State issue his orders immediately to General Dagworthy to disarm and take the ammunition from all the disaffected

inhabitants of the said county of Sussex,
October 9, 1776, Colonel Samuel Patterson of the "Flying Camp" wrote from Perth Amboy to George Reed: "George Purvis, our acting Quartermaster, was Adjutant in Sussex County to General Dagworthy's battalion." At a later date Nathaniel Mitchell, a nephew, was his adjutant, and still later he was elected a Governor of Delaware, 1800-1808. May a lot of ammunition and other munitions of war belonging to Maryland arrived in Indian River and were taken in charge by Dagworthy and by orders he soon sent it to Chestertown, Maryland, by land under an armed guard "

In 1777, Thomas McKean, a member of Congress, wrote "We (Congress) made a promotion in the militia by making Dagworthy Brigadier in the Continental Army," And thus by an Act of Congress it was henceforth Brigadier General John Dagworthy of the Continental Army.

Maryland had "between forty and fifty parishes in the colony, and the clergy of the established church were well provided for by law; a tax of thirty pounds of tobacco per head was levied on all titheables of the parish for their support. They were presented to their livings by the Governor."

(Maryland Archives, Vol. XIV., folio 396, June 10, 1767.) Rev. Mr. Hughes, the Episcopal minister of Worcester parish, who was brought into Maryland by Governor Horatio Sharpe as the representative of the Established Church, refers, in a letter to the governor, to the house which he was forced to occupy, "which was about large enough to fit into his Excellency's drawingroom," and complains of his treatment by the local residents. He also states that Colonel John Dagworthy had received him marked affability and kindness and that he looked forward with pleasant anticipation of his companionship."

General Dagworthy built a capacious house upon his lands in what is now Dagsborough hundred, Sussex county, Delaware, which town (Dagsboro) and hundred were named after him.

Here, surrounded by his family and a retinue of slaves, he dispensed a liberal hospitality to his many friends and ad-He was honored and respected mirers. as a bold patriot and an earnest, honest citizen, soficitous for the best interest of his country and the community in which he lived, and where he largely developed the varied industries of the county by erecting and establishing grist and saw mills, operating a tannery, cutting timber and bark and exporting to Philadelphia and Trenton, in his own vessels, cypress lumber and shingles for which this section of the country was particularly well noted.

His will is of record at Georgetown, made the 18th of June, 1781, with a codicil dated the 27th of July, 1782, and the same probated May 24th, 1784. He died May 1st, 1784. He left a widow, Martha, his second wife, a Mitchell of Little Creek; her first husband was James Mitchell. Dagworthy's first wife was Martha Cadwalader, daughter of Dr. Thomas walader. Bequests were made to his nephews: James Mitchell, William Clayton Mitchell, Nathaniel Mitchell, who was his adjutant, afterwards was a major in in the Continental Army, and elected a governor of Delaware, George Mitchell, who was named also as an executor. may be of interest to state that the county seat, Georgetown, is named after this George Mitchell, who was one of the commissioners named in the Act of Assembly 1791 to locate a county seat. His sisters were: Elizabeth, who married a Clayton; Sarah, who married a De Hart, and Mary, who lived at Trenton, N. J., and married Abraham Hunt, the rich merchant and postmaster. She was his second wife. was her residence, now southwest corner Bank and Commerce streets, Trenton. that was occupied as headquarters by Colonel Rahl, the commander of the Hessian troops on the Christmas night when Washington with his army crossed the Delaware and attacked and captured the city of Trenton.

From Stryker's History of the Battles

of Trenton and Princeton:

"Abraham Hunt was the rich merchant "Abraham Hutte of Trenton and its Post Master. He was of Trenton and its Post Master. He was called a non-committel man. it is said, feared that he was not altogether true to their cause, for they knew that their country's enemies offtimes partook of his bounty. He has frequently been spoken of in history as a Tory, but it was never asserted that he took any active part against his country. On the contrary, at this very time he held the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of Colonel First Regiment, Hunterdon Smith's County Militia, and the state records do minster Abbey, nor have we the intense

not show any stain upon his honor as an officer and a soldier. It has never been stated that he claimed protection from the British. His property does not appear to have been confiscated, which would have been done if he had been a Tory, and he certainly was in the full enjoyment of it to the day of his death, long after the close of the war. He also retained his office as Post Master under the National Government for many years.

"His house was a place of good cheer for every guest, and in after years he married that most patriotic lady, Miss Mary Dagworthy, who was so busy during the war in aiding the sick and wounded soldiers of the American Army, and who strewed flowers in Washington's pathway at the Assunpink bridge as he journeyed toward New York to assume the duties of President of the United

Referring to the evening prior to Washington's attack, the author states: "Colonel Rahl did not return to his own quarters and his unfinished game with Friend Stacy Potts, but dropped in, flushed with his fancied success, on a more convivial party, whiling away the hours of Christ-mas night in Abraham Hunt's parlor.

"The supper party at Abraham Hunt's house, no matter what the host's sentiments, had an important effect upon ensuing events. Can it have been after all that he was not averse to seeing the Hessian commander utterly unable to perform his military duties? Certain it is that he was a most active, though perhaps unconscious agent in bringing disaster and defeat to the British arms. Tradition says that the merriment continued all the night and when it was nearly dawn poor Rahl was still busy with his cards and wine. During the night a Tory farmer rapped at the door in great haste and asked for the Hessian Colonel. The negro waiter was unwilling to have the jolly party disturbed even at that hour and he refused to admit him. He hurriedly wrote a few lines giving Colonel Rahl the movements of Washington's army. The farmer sent it in by the servant and Rahl, who was in no condition to read it, carelessly thrust it into this pocket, little knowing that his life would pay the penalty of this apparently trivial

John Dagworthy enjoyed the love, confidence and respect of the then leading denomination in this part of the State, the Church of England, whose influence he fostered and which he encouraged and helped to maintain by liberal contributions

during his eventful life.

In the United States we have no West-

martial spirit of the British, who decorate F COAL MINES. all their principal churches and cathedrals with the panoply of war with flags that were carried by Britishers in their many battles and the captured flags and ensigns of their enemies. The walls are t decorated with memorial tablets of stone and brass, engraved with the names of the fallen or meritorious in civic or military service.

We do not forget our great departed, however, and that posterity may keep in reverent memory the doers of great deeds and those who have wrought much for the common weal, the fair face of our land shines white with monuments and

commemorative tablets such as this, It is well that the State remembers her heroes, saints and martyrs. In honoring them the people honor themselves, and these marking places are but a remembrance that we and our sons should emulate the brave deeds and the generous of the departed; and that the sons and daughters of today and of tomorrow may be also heroes, saints and martyrs and their memory kept in perpetual remembrance by a grateful people.

Here under what was formerly the north transept of Prince George's Chapel (which he enlarged) lies buried all that was mortal of a brave soldier and a hero of three American wars, a patriot, an honest, industrious citizen who was ever faithful to church and State.

Fading away like the stars of the morning, Losing their light in the glorious Sun-Thus would we pass from the earth and its

toiling Only remembered for what we have

TRIBUTE BY CHIEF JUSTICE LORE. The monument was unveiled by Miss Sophie Waples of Wilmington, after which it was presented to the State by Chief Justice Charles B. Lore, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President: In behalf of the committee charged by the Legislature with the duty of creeting a monument to General John Dagworthy, it has fallen to my lot formally to present their completed work through you, as her honored

chief magistrate.

Perhaps no other territory of equal size and population in this country has contributed so many eminent men as builders and conservators of our unique national life as our own little State. She has been in this respect the little giant mother. Almost every foot of her soil is associated with some notable event or the history of some distinguished man.

Through the efforts of patriotic societies and citizens monuments have been erected at some of our noted places.

The site of old Crane Hook Church, near the mouth of the Christiana River 1 in New Castle hundred, has an appropriate monument. The rocks, the landing place of the early Swede settlers at Wilmington city is now marked by an historically inscribed granite monument. This is the work of the Colonial Dames of Delaware. of Delaware.

The attractive monument and enclosure at Cooch's Bridge, where it is claimed the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle, is the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A suitable stone also marks the site of Fort Cas-

simer in the city of New Castle.

That these places have been accurately located and permanently marked is due chiefly to the partiotic efforts of the women of Delaware, who have been un-tiring and successful in their efforts to this end. This good work is still going on.

The history of Delaware teems with the names of great men who came to the front in the hour of need in every stage of her growth. Merely to recall their names would be like reciting the alphabet or the multiplication table to an audience like this. The graves of but few of these men have been honored by the State with memorials.

Among the few is that of General Dagworthy, a leading figure in our Colonial and Revolutionary War and time. His life and labor have been aptly described in the address of Dr. Marshall, to which we have just listened. His name and memory will be perpetutated by the monument this day unveiled in this the graveyard of the historic old St. George's Church.

Another is that of Col. John Haslet. who commanded the Delaware troops in the War of the Revolution, and who was killed while leading them to victory at the battle of Princeton. He was buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. In 1783 the State of Delaware placed a marble slab with fitting inscription over his grave in that yard. In 1841 his remains were brought to Delaware and interred in the Presbyterian graveyard at Dover with much ceremony by the authority of the Legis-lature. The latter grave has a marble enclosure; one side of which consists of the original slab from the grave in Philadelphia.

Under a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly February 20th, 1889, a monument has been placed over the grave of General Casar Rodney in the Episcopal graveyard at Dover, Del., in recognition of his distinguished services

to his State and country.

No State memorials mark the resting places of many other Delaware soldiers or statesmen. Captain Robert Kirkwood, who led the Delaware troops with distinguished gallantry at the Battle of White Plains, Trenton and Princeton, and whose troops, together with the Maryland line bore the brunt of the disastrous battle of Camden, S. C., lies in an unmarked grave.

Many monuments in other States have been erected by such States to perpetuate the valor of their soldiers and achievements of their state men respectively.

Such a monument, to be erected by the State in memory of our Revolutionary heroes on the green at Dover, the capital of the State, or some other suitable place, would be a fitting tribute to their worth. We cannot too earnestly emulate the devotion and virtues of our illustrious dead.

By private munificence a graceful shaft stands at Delaware avenue and Broome street in the city of Wilmington in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the Civil A statue of the late Thomas F. Bayard has in like manner been placed in Rockford Park, and the birth place of John M. Clayton has been marked by bronze plate in the town of Dagsboro. To these the State was not a contributor.

With this imperfect allusion to the action of Delaware towards her noted dead, we formally tender for acceptance on the part of the State this monument which we have had erected in honor of

General John Dagworthy.

ACCEPTANCE BY GOVERNOR LEA.

The monument was accepted on behalf of the State by Governor Preston Lea, who said:

In formally accepting, on the part of State, this handsome monument erected in honor of Brig.-Gen. John Dagworthy and so graciously presented by our learned chief justice on behalf of the commission, I desire to say that this recognition, in permanent form, of a brave and valorous career, meets the approval of the people of this State.

You have heard much of the times and of the life and labors of him whom we this day honor, and in honoring his memory, reflect credit upon the State. The life and accomplishments of Brig.-

Gen. Dagworthy and his associates in the Colonial and Revolutionary times admonishes their living descendants to smulate their virtues, to imitate their valor, to accept their lofty ideals of free-dom and right, to stand brave and intrepid defenders of our matchless inheritance—a great and mighty nation.

The struggle of today is not on the field of battle, but within the quiet routine of civil life.

Our enemy is not without, but within

and of our own people.

We must wage relentless warfare against the foes within, which attempt to undermine by fair words and plausible arguments the right of our people to honest and economic government and efficiency in public officials.

Let us take to heart the lesson dedu-

cible from the life of our distinguished dead that to enlarge and conserve the best in our State government we must

be eternally vigilant.

Let each one feel himself constituted a sentinel on the outpost of duty, ever watchful and ready to warn against the stealthy approach of the common enemy and bravely denounce the contemplated attack upon the citadel of civic righteousness.

On behalf of the State, your honor, I accept this fitting tribute to a most worthy

Brief addresses were made by a number of other prominent persons, after which the exercises closed with benediction by Rev. Mr. Wells.

Wilmington Every Evening . Sat May 30. 1908.

Form 10-300 (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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STATE: Delaware	
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections) 7/13.10.0006 1. NAME COMMON: Prince George's Chapel AND/OR HISTORIC: 2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: CITY OR TOWN: near Dagsboro, Dagsboro Hundred STATE COUNTY CODE CODE 003 Delaware Sussex 3. CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY **ACCESSIBLE** STATUS S OWNERSHIP TO THE PUBLIC (Check One) Z X Public Public Acquisition: District X Building Occupied 0 Restricted ☐ Site □ Private In Process Structure Unoccupied Unrestricted Being Considered ☐ Both Object 🛪 Preservation work ☑ No in progress O PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) Park Agricultural Government Transportation Industrial Private Residence 2 Commercial Other (Specify) vice ■ Military Educational Religious public after Museum Entertoinment ☐ Scientific 0 restorati OWNER OF PROPERTY Z OWNER'S NAME: of Delaware - Public Archives Commission State ш STREET AND NUMBER: Hall of Records ш CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE Dover 10 Delaware 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: COUNTY: Sussex County Court House, Recorder of Deeds STREET AND NUMBER: The Circle CITY OR TOWN: STATE CODE 10 Georgetown Delaware 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE OF SURVEY: ENTRY NUMBER FOR NPS USE DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal State County □ Local DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: STREET AND NUMBER: ONLY CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

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Prince George's Chapel, erected in 1757, from the outside gives the appearance of a small modern shingled house. The shingles, however, were added as a protection in 1929. The original section of the church is intact and little altered inside. A transept and chancel were added in or about 1763, creating a cruciform church, but these features have disappeared.

The interior retains its handsome vaulted ceiling of heart-pine, timbered pine pillars, some of the simply but expertly panelled hox pews, other good panelling and most of the gallery. It has never been painted, so has attained a deep, rich natural coloring. Pointed windows with colored panes in the chancel and benches replacing many of the pews are nineteenth century alterations. The church is still in its isolated rural setting, standing back from State Route 26 against a wooded background. It has a small graveyard adjoining it.

Power the profession

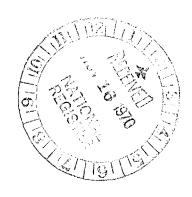


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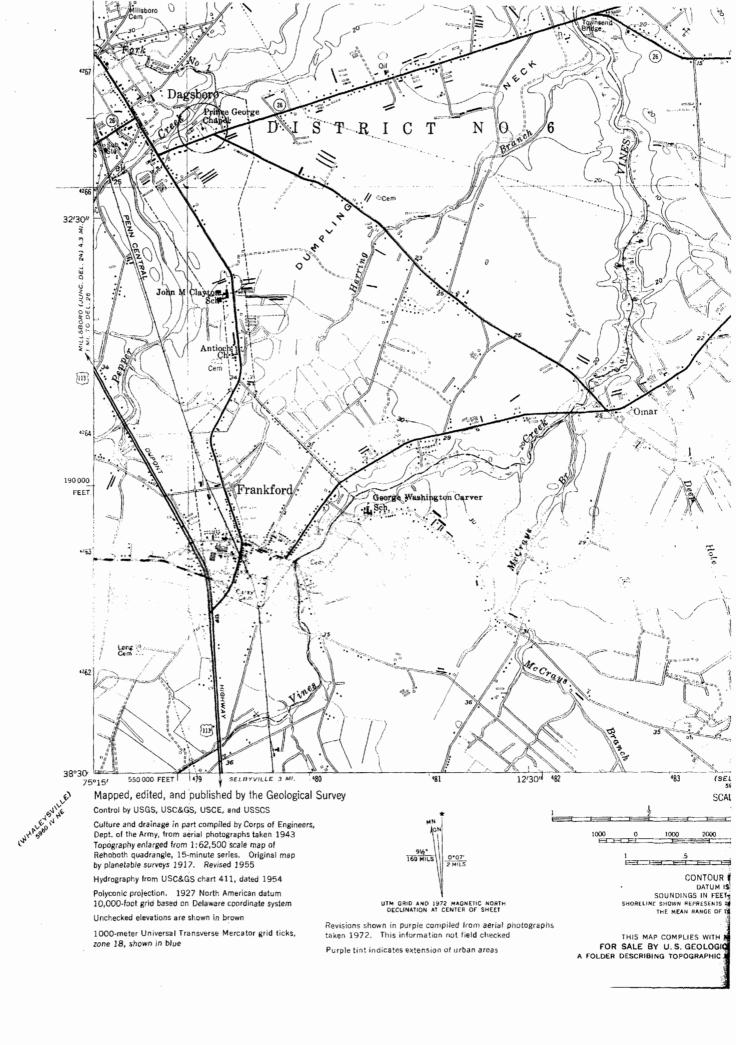
Prince George's Chapel is one of only eighteen church buildings in Delaware erected before 1800. It is a superb example of eighteenth century church architecture in the English tradition conceived for masonry but here executed in wood in an area where no other medium was readily available.

The congregation originated as a chapel-of-ease of Worcester Parish in Maryland. It is believed to have been the one Rev. George Ross visited in 1717. The present church was authorized by the vestry in June 1755 and accepted from its builder June 30, 1757. It was not until the creation of the formal structure of the Episcopal Church in Delaware in 1791 that Prince George's became formally a part of the religious structure of the State. It is therefore of interest as an illustration of the long boundary dispute's influence on church affairs. It is also a site treasured by both neighbors and distant parishioners. Although services have been held only at irregular intervals since the middle nineteenth century, the building and grounds have been carefully maintained. Through much of the twentieth century only an annual harvest home service has been held.

The most prominent individual associated with the congregation is General John Dagsworthy (1721-1784), a large landowner of the area and an officer in King George's War, the French and Indian War, and the Revolution. A strong supporter of the church in his lifetime, he was at his death interred under its chancel.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

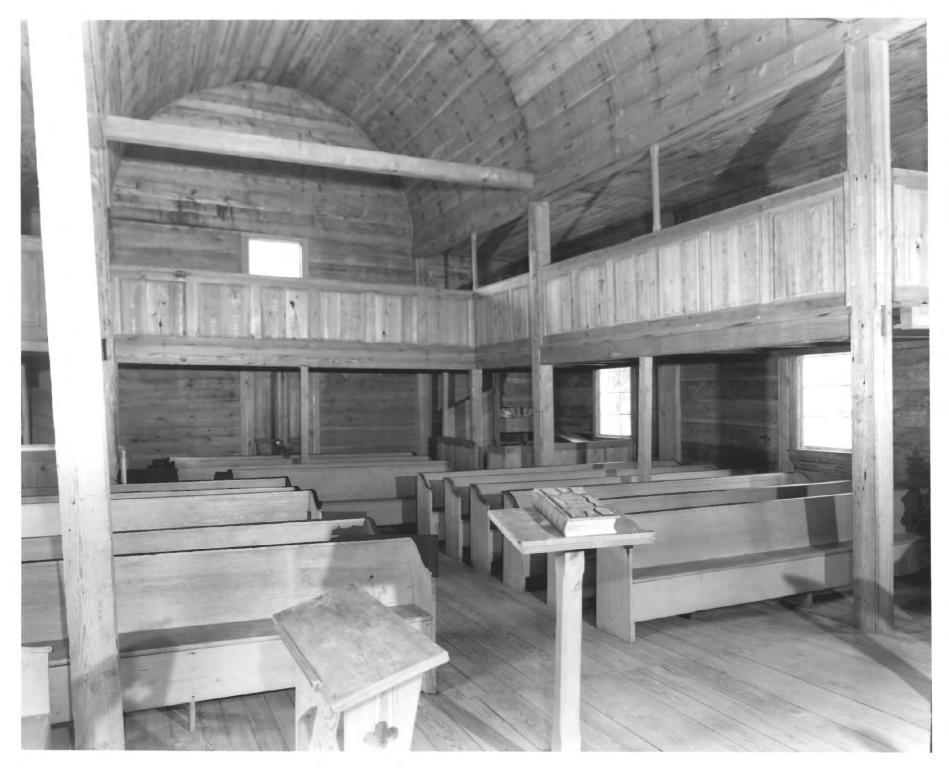
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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HISTORIC PRINCE GEORGE'S CHAPEL TO BE REOPENED

GEORGETOWN, Del., June 29.-Prince George's Chapel, one of the oldest Protestant Episcopal churches in the United States, will be re-opened tomorrow with rededicating exercises in charge of Rt. Rev. Philip Cook, Bishop of the Diocese of Delaware, assisted by Rev. M. Paul S Huntington, rector-in-charge, who also is rector of St. Mark's church, of Millsboro, and St. George's, another historical church in Indian River mistrict, more than 230 years old. The services tomorrow will be Holy Communion at 11 o'clock for the Sussex County Layman's League with their families and friends, all of whom are expected to carry picnic lunches with them. Bishop Cook will preach and conduct the service. assisted by the Rev. Mr. Huntington minister in charge, and the Rev. W Darbie, of Seaford. At noon wincheon will be served by some of the women of Dagsboro to the atriotic organizations expected from Wilmington for the afternoon service which will be under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution. which is to be held at 1 o'clock, standard time. Other organizations taking art in the afternoon service will be the Reserve Officers' Association

nder Colonel A. E. Tanner, head of the Ferris Industrial school; the

Delaware National Guard, under

Claimed John D. Tolllower the Wirks

Special to the Evening Journal.

of Delaware, American Legion; the American Legion Drum and Bug Corps, under H. Eugene G. Saver of Wilmington.

The military group will form procession at Dagsboro, one quarter of mile away from historic Prince George's Chapel. The assembly will line up at the house on the main street of Dagsboro which bears the marker of the birthplace of John M. Clayton, one of Delaware's illustrious sons a former Secretary of State of

the United States. Upon reaching

the church the bugle call will be

sounded and ceremonies attending

the laying of a wreath in memory

Revolutionary fame will take place

churchyard. This will be followed

by a patriotic service in an outdoor

auditorium which has been built for

of General John Dagworthy.

at this monument, located in

the occasion.

The original Sommunion vessels were given to the Chapel by the Royal House of England in honor of Prince George, afterwards George the Third of England and for whom the Chapel is named. These silver chalices are among the ecclesiastical treasures of the Delaware Diocese and will be used at the services tomorrow morning. The body of General John

Dagworthy, who was one of General

George Washington's aides during the Revolutionary War. is said to be

Mr M& Rim Dear Sir - I reeld a cord from you last night wanting some infermation about the church of went down there the next monday wafeles was gon I dident get to see him I exspeat to ben at work before this time but there is no one to tend to the busines. unles you come and see to it there will not be much done I could do the work now bine by I shal be a buile a and cant do it I have two or thre people that would give lumber if they will go on with the work



Milford Sussex

Del

Dogsborough, May 1865. Rev & Dear Sir, From every thing I can wee, there is a great desire in this neighborhood, to have the old Time Georges church repaired, the difficulty of getting to places of worship felt by persons who have no chance of going to a distance too great to walk, is much talked of in this place I in the country adjoining, no Church, no sunday school for their children, consequently their sundays pass, almost unregarded, all this I am aware that you know already, I the only reason I now speak of it, is to beg you, if you think it propers to try & prevent an action

...

being taken in the approaching Con. vention, to declare the Parish de: funct, there is still one of the former Parish Living, M. Forque, & Jam sure he I his family are anaious for the repairs to be made: M. Steele too in Battimore Hundred, says, I am told, that he will subscribe something I use his influence to obtain other subscriptions in that neighbourhood & probably 100\$ might be procured there: at all events try I prevent any hostile action in the Convention; the Bishop is , you are aware, very unfriendly to the measure, I think he is convinced that it is impossible to revive an interes here, in favour of the Church. With kind wishes for yourself I Mis M. Kim, believe me to be, yours truly, To He Waples

HISTORIC OLD CHAPEL TO OPEN DOORS ONCE MORE

Prince George's Chapel, One of Most Ancient Protestant Episcopal Edifices in Country, Will be Rededicated by Bishop Cook Tomorrow.

(Special to Every Evening.)

GEORGETOWN, June 29.—Prince George's Chapel, one of the oldest Protestant Episcopal churches in the United States, will be reopened tomorrow with re-dedication exercises in charge of the Rt. Rev. Philip Cook, Bishop of the Diocese of Delaware, assisted by the Rev. M. Paul S. Huntington, rector in charge, who also is rector of St. Mark's church, of Millsboro, and St. George's, another historical church in Indian River District, more than 230 years old.

Tomorrow at 11 A. M. Holy Communion will be distributed to the Sussex County Laymen's League with their families and friends, all of whom are expected to carry picnic lunches with them. Bishop Cook will preach and conduct the service, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Huntington, minister in charge, and the Rev. W. H. Darbie, of Seaford. At noon luncheon will be served to the patriotic organizations expected to be down for the exercises from Wilmington for the afternoon service which be under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution, which is to be held at 1 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.

Other organizations taking part in the afternoon service will be the Reserve Officers' Association under Colonel A. E. Tanner, head of the Ferris Industrial School, near Wilmington; the Delaware National Guard, under Colonel John P. LeFevre; the Kirkwood Blues, under Captain J. Paul Heinel, of Wilmington, Department of Delaware, American Legion; the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, under Eugene Savery, of Wilmington. The military group will form in procession at Dagsboro, a quarter of a mile away from historic Prince George's Chapel. The assembly will line up at the house on the main street of Dagsboro which bears the marker of the birthplace of John M. Clayton, one of Delaware's illustrious sons and a former Secretary of the United States. Upon reaching the church the bugle call will be sounded and ceremonies attending the laying of a wreath in memory of General John Dagworthy

Howard—exactly 172 years ago, on June 30, 1757.

Tobacco being the main crop and principal commodity during period, the builder, James Johnson, was paid 32,200 pounds for the work. in value as stated 105 pounds, 1-8 shilling, 7 pence. An entry in the old parish record book of St. Martin's Worcester Parish. Maryland. mother church of Prince George's Chapel, contains the following: Vestry met on June 9, 1755 and agreed to build a chapel at Blackfoot Town on the south side of Pepper's Creek and on July 19, 1755 the Vestry met at Blackfoot Town and purchased two acres of land from Walter Evans for 20 pounds per acre to build a "chapel of ease" thereon.

Fifty years after its erection, Prince George's was enlarged, mainly at the expense of General Dagworthy. This was done by adding transepts and a small sanctuary on the east end, the ground plan, by these additions being extended into the form of a Latin cross. Regular services were discontinued in this chapel about 1847. On September 10, of that year, the funeral of Dr. Edward Dingle was held there, he being for many years a senior warden there. The service was conducted by the Rev. John Linn McKim of Georgetown. The church was not opened again until , 1867, when, at the instance of Mrs. Rachel Hill Waples, the rector of the Milford church conducted services there.

HUNDREDS FROM LAUREL WILL ATTEND SERVICES

(Special to Every Evening.)

LAUREL, June 29.—Hundreds of people from Laurel will attend the services of re-dedication of the old Prince George's Chapel near Dagsboro, tomorrow. This pilgrimage is sponsored by the Sons of the American Revolution and the program is to be in charge of the Laymen's League of Sussex County of which J Wiley Trought of this town is the president.

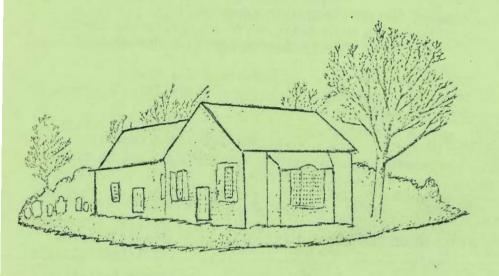
List of Clugy mew Who have officiated, either regularly, or vicasion: ally in Fr. Grunge's Ch., Daysbow, since its dis= councitin prem from worceste Parion mury land. Ru Mm Stelly - 1789-1791 Mr Wm W. Frutham - Rindre - 1792 Aw. Wm Skelly -1792 - 1493 Rw Jas Willback -1794-1799 Rev W. Trice For w L Gibraul Bell_ 1888 - 1883 1806-1811 Ru Mer Balduria -1813. " In weeks -1814 Pan Astru Forman. 18-17 - 1821 Res Dan Higher 1823 - 1831 Rew nathew Kingsberry 1833 - 1838 1838 - 1839 Au Sha f. Mckin / " H. F. M. Whitesory 1839 : " Walter E. Frenchtin 1842 - 1845-

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1845

CANDLELIGHT CONCERT



DOVER BAROQUE ENSEMBLE

April 6, 1975

PRINCE GEORGE'S CHAPEL
Dagsboro, Delaware

PROGRAM

ALLE PSALLITE CUM LUYA - ALLEYLUYA Late XIV Century Motet
"Sing to the psaltery with great joy! Joyfully sing with great verve on the curved shell. Sing joyfully with dedicated heart to God alone."
ECCE TU PULCHRA ES Josquin Des Prez On a text from The (1450-1521) Song of Songs
TROTTO English (14th Century)
अंद और और और और
SONADA By an anonymous Master at Breslau (c1620)
NEVER WEATHER-BEATEN SAILE Thomas Campian (1567-1620)
CHACONNE FROM THE FAIRY QUEEN Henry Purcell Dance for a Chinese man (1658-1695) and woman
WHY SHOULD MEN QUARREL? Henry Purcell
* * * * * * DANSERYE (1551) Tielman Susato Ronde, Branle, Hoboeckentanz, Mohrentanz
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
FANTASIE IN D MAJOR Georg Phillip Telemann Allegro, Adagio, Allegro (1681-1767)
CANONIC SONATA IN D MINOR Telemann
SONATA DA CHIESA A TRE NO. 7 Arcangelo Corelli (1653-1713)
* * * * *

THREE SONGS (1941) John Horton The Bargain - Sir Philip Sidney
Fancy's Knell - William Shakespeare
O, Lull Me, Lull Me, Charming Air - William Strode
ROMANCE, INTERMEZZO, PUPPET SHOW (1955)
Michael Meech
O MISTRESS MINE (TWELFTH NIGHT) Thomas Morley
(1557-1603)
GO YE MY CONZONETS Thomas Morley
FORTUNE MY FOE (THE HANGING TUNE) Elizabethian
WHOOP DO ME NO HARM (1610)
EARLY ONE MORNING English - 1840
TOBACCO SONG London - 1699
* * * * *

The performers of the afternoon's program are: Joyce Brittingham, Edith Mroz, Winfried Mroz, Verona Schiller, Don Winslow and George Young.

The instruments are authentic replicas of those used during the Fourteenth through the Eighteenth Centuries. They are psalteries, recorders, viola da gamba, harpsichord, krummhorns and violin.

The psalteries and harpischord were built by George Young.

* * * * * *

This concert was presented by the SUSSEX COUNTY ARTS COUNCIL.

Funded by the Delaware State Arts Council and the National Foundation of the Arts.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PRINCE GEORGE'S CHAPEL

The territory that is now southern Sussex County was once claimed and administered by the Maryland colony, where the Church of England enjoyed official status and tax support.

In 1755, the Maryland legislature received a petition from the residents of northern Worcester Parish, who wanted a chapel of ease to serve the region around Indian River. The Assembly ordered the vestry of Worcester Parish to buy two acres at Pepper Creek, "near where the Main-Road crosses the said Branch," for a chapel. In July of 1755, only a few days after the act was passed, the vestry met at Black Foot Town (now Dagsboro) and bought two acres for the chapel from Walton Evans. The plans for the chapel cost ten shillings, but we do not know the name of the architect. The chapel was completed in 1757.

A new boundary line between the Delaware colony and Maryland, surveyed in 1750 and accepted in 1760, placed much of Worcester Parish in Delaware.

After the Revolution, the chapel became a church of the Diocese of Delaware, and continued in active use. It served occasionally for worship until finally in 1964 it was declared unfit for further use.

In 1967, Prince George's Chapel was deeded to the State of Delaware for restoration. Private contributions and state appropriations were used to rebuild the transept, replace the deteriorated foundations, and return the chapel to its original appearance.

Finally, in observance of Separation Day 1974, the restored Prince George's Chapel is being dedicated to serve as a museum under the administration of the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs.

THE CHURCHES OF DELAWARE

Ьу

FRANK R. ZEBLEY

Author of "Along the Brandywine"



A history, in brief, of the nearly 900 churches and former churches in Delaware as located by the Author.

In 1940, the construction of a new church was started, one mile west of Harmon's School. The corner-stone was laid on Sept. 13, 1942. The church was completed and the opening service was held on Apr. 18, 1943.

The old church was sold to Wm. D. Burton who moved it away to convert it into a dwelling. The large well-kept graveyard was then enclosed with a

cement-block wall.

In September, 1945, Mr. Burton moved the old church to the Rehoboth Road between Westcoat's Corner and Midway, to be converted into a dwelling.

Bethel Methodist Church (M.E.) of Dagsboro was built and dedicated in 1882. It was located beside the present site of Christ Methodist Church, the land having been donated on Aug. 30, 1881 by William Bright of Wilmington who owned large tracts of land at Dagsboro. The church was incorporated on Dec. 17, 1894. In 1906, the congregation decided to erect a new church and selected the site where Bethel Church now stands. They were again incorporated on June 17, 1906 and purchased land at Clayton and Hazzard Sts. on Oct. 2, 1906 from John A. Lingo. Part of the congregation wanted to retain the old site so they withdrew and joined Vine's Neck M. P. Church. It was then decided to move Vine's Neck Church to the site presented by Mr. Bright. This was done and the two churches stood side-by-side during the building of the new Bethel Church. There was considerable friction between the two congregations during this time. When the new Bethel Church was completed the old church was sold, moved away and converted into a livery stable and an ice manufacturing plant. These were later burned down. The new Bethel Church was dedicated on Sun., Nov. 3, 1906. It was rebuilt in 1925.

Christ Methodist Church (M.P.) of Dagsboro was organized in 1890. The first church was built in Vine's Neck about one and one-half miles outside of Dagsboro and called "Vine's Neck M. P. Church." They were incorporated on Nov. 1, 1898. In 1906, the building was moved to its present location in Dagsboro. It was rebuilt, in 1907, and named "Dagsboro M. P. Church." The site was donated on Feb. 6, 1907, by Geo. W. Bright of Wilmington. The name "Christ" was adopted in 1940.

The Church of the Nazarene, at Dagsboro, was organized on July 30, 1939 at a tent-meeting in charge of the Rev. W. T. Archer. He was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Conaway, evangelists. The church was built and it was dedicated on Nov. 26, 1939. The service was in charge of the Rev. Dr. D. E. Higgs, Dist. Supt. He was assisted by the Revs. V. A. Miller, L. W. Savage, Maude A. Stuneck and W. T. Archer, the pastor.

Prince George's P. E. Chapel, at Dagsboro. There is a tradition that this chapel was established in 1706, when a log chapel was built, and that this was replaced with a frame building in 1738. The chapel was named in honor of the infant Prince George of England who was born in 1738 and who later became King George the Third.

The Church of England was established in the province of Maryland by an Act passed by the Assembly on June 2, 1692. This Act provided for the method of organization, for the support of the establishment and for the erec-

tion of churches as well as chapels-of-ease in the respective parishes.

Previous to the settlement of the boundary dispute between Delaware and Maryland, in 1767, a large section of southeastern Delaware was claimed as a part of Maryland and hence in Worcester Parish. On July 8, 1755, the Maryland Assembly passed an Act empowering the vestry of Worcester Parish to

purchase two acres of land on the east side of Pepper's Branch near the main road and to erect a chapel thereon. The vestry had agreed, on June 9, 1755, to erect a chapel here and on July 19, 1755, they purchased two acres of land, at Blackfoot Town—now Dagsboro—from Walter Evans.

On Aug. 12, 1755, James Johnson agreed to build the chapel for 39,200 pounds of tobacco. On Dec. 2, 1755, Captain Derrickson was directed to buy plank to finish the chapel. On Dec. 6, 1756, there was an agreement with Daniel Hull to lay gallery floors, build wainscoating, two pairs of stairs, a pew for strangers and a table, for 20 pounds. On Apr. 14, 1757, the vestry assigned the pews and on June 30, 1757, the chapel was completed and was accepted by the vestry.

The church lot is mentioned in a deed from Walter Evans to John Dagworthy, executed in October, 1763.

About 1780, the chapel was enlarged when a transcept and small sanctuary were built on the west end. General John Dagworthy was instrumental in having this work done. The General and his wife were later buried beneath the transcept. At a later date their bodies were reinterred in the graveyard. A communion plate inscribed "Prince George's Chapel, Worcester Parish" is said to have been presented to the chapel by Queen Anne of England.

The church was incorporated on June 26, 1790. It was a chapel-of-ease for St. Martin's Church below Selbyville and the records mention on July 9, 1791, that the two churches had the same rector. On July 22, 1791, the pay of the sexton was set at 7 shillings, 6 pence per year. By the year 1804, Prince George's was on a circuit with St. Paul's Church of Georgetown and Christ Church of Broad Creek. On Mar. 15, 1806, John S. Waples was engaged to make repairs to the church on a day-work basis. This work was completed at a cost of \$370.48. A sale of pews to help finance the repairs was held on Aug. 23, 1806 at which time \$80.25 was realized with some pews remaining to be sold later.

The early church records contain a list of the baptisms and lists of the communicants starting on June 27, 1790.

By 1850, the chapel was quite dilapidated, the transcept being entirely rotted away. At this time services were discontinued. Beginning in 1865 services were conducted intermittently in the Dagsboro schoolhouse for six years or more.

On Nov. 12, 1893, Bishop Leighton Coleman conducted a reopening service. He was assisted by the Rev. L. W. Wells. The chapel had been renovated. At least a portion of the interior is still preserved in its original state. In 1901-02, the property was fenced in. Repairs were made in 1903. In 1912 and 1913 annual services were held by the Bishop. There were no services from 1916 to 1926.

The chapel was repaired in 1928, after which the building was consecrated on June 30, 1929, by Bishop Philip Cook. In the old section of the graveyard, the oldest tombstone is over the grave of Wm. Hill Wells, Esq., former U. S. Senator, who died on Mar. 12, 1829. The building and its surroundings are kept in beautiful condition. A low ornamental brick wall, facing the road, was built in 1940. Only annual services are now held in the fall at about harvest time.

In 1908, a monument in memory of Gen. Dagworthy, was erected in the graveyard by the State of Delaware. The presentation was made on May 30, 1908, by Chief Justice Charles B. Lore and it was received by Gov. Preston Lea. In spite of inclement weather large delegations from all parts of the State, were present.

INVENTORY OF THE CHURCH ARCHIVES OF DELAWARE

by the

HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY

PRELIMINARY DRAFT NOW BEING CHECKED FOR FINAL ACCURACY

MARCH 1940

Binder *1

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF PROFESSIONAL AND SERVICE PROJECTS

OLD POST OFFICE BLDG.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

extends along the roads on the east and south sides of the churchyard. A cemetery covers the entire site, including additional land purchased in 1919 west of the original grant. The present church is a one story brick structure with a slave gallery. Colonial style. Walls of the building are covered with ivy brought from England and planted by Bishop George Washington Doane. The original pews are still in use. First settled clergyman Rev. Thomas Jenkins, 1708-09. See: Souvenir of the Bicentennial of St. Anne's Parish (Middletown, privately printed, 1905); article in Wilmington Sunday Star, June 5, 1938.

Minutes, (including financial). 1801-1908, 3 vols.; Register, 1801-96, 1 vol.; in vault of the Delaware Trust Company. Minutes, 1908--, 1 vol.; Financial, 1908--, 1 vol.; Register, 1896--, 5 vols.; Sunday School, 1908--, 1 vol.; miscellaneous material including sermon preached during the consecration of the church in 1846 by Bishop Alfred Lee; in possession of Rev. Percy Lowry Donaghay, B.D. E. Cochran St. Records 1872-82 incomplete, having been partially destroyed by fire. Records of incorporation: New Castle Co. Recorder's office, <u>Deeds Record</u>; vol. H3, p. 113; vol. I11 (?), p. 2.

534. ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, Green and Church Sts. The Parish Church, 1872--.

Organized 1872, at which time the congregation was attending Old St. Anne's Church, lying about three-quarters of a mile south of town. A lot was donated to the church by William Green and the cornerstone laid on Aug. 5th, 1871. The church was opened and consecrated on Apr. 4, 1872. It was destroyed by fire May 2, 1882. Relics from Old St. Anne's Church, with the exception of the communion table cover, were lost together with some of the records of the previous decade. The present building was erected at once and opened for services on Christmas Day, 1882. The following year a rectory was added. This church and Old St. Anne's constitute a single parish and are served by the same rector. The building is a one story stone structure with belfry and steeple, in Gothic style. Incorporated May 24, 1884, first settled clergyman, Rev. John C. McCabe, 1872-73.

Minutes, 1883-1926, 1 vol.; Financial, 1872--, 1 vol.; in vault of Delaware Trust Co. Minutes, 1926--, 1 vol.; in possession of J. G. Braydon, S. Broad St. Register, 1872--, 6 vols.; in possession of Rev. Percy Lowry Donaghay, E. Cochran St. Sunday School, 1872-1937, 1 vol.; each year; in church office. Sunday School, 1938--, 1 vol.; in possession of Mrs. J. W. Beaston, Crawford St. Records of incorporation and deeds: New Castle Co. Recorder's office, <u>Deeds Record</u>; vol. L9, pp. 38 and 40; vol. A13, p. 95; vol. W12, p. 119; vol. K28, p. 309; vol. T13, p. 216.

535. ST. MARY'S CHAPEL (MISSION OF St. Anne's), 1900-1937 (defunct), South St. Townsend.

Organized 1900 as a chapel for ease for St. Anne's Church. Building was consecrated in 1901. It is a one story frame structure with cornerstone. Was declared defunct and trustees authorized to sell the property in 1937.

Register (including all records), 1900-1928, 1 vol.; in possession of rector of St. Anne's Church, Rev. Percy Lowry Donaghay, E. Cochran St., Middletown. No separate records kept since 1928. Record of deed: New Castle Co. Recorder's office, Deeds Record, vol. F18, p. 577.

536. PRINCE GEORGE'S CHAPEL, 1706-1870, 1929--, 1/4 mile E. of Dagsboro.

Organized about 1706 as a charge of St. Martin's Parish in Snow Hill,

Maryland, (See forthcoming Inventory of Church Archives of Maryland). The first church, a log building, was erected in 1706 and used until 1757 when the present building was dedicated. A small frame structure covered with clapboard shingles. Became a church independent of St. Martin's shortly after the Revolutionary War. The church became defunct about 1870. It was repaired and re-dedicated in 1929. Memorial services are held yearly. General John Dagsworthy, a Revolutionary general, is buried near the church.

No separate records are now kept. Register (including Minutes of Vestry meetings), June 26, 1790-1844, 1 vol.; in custody of Miss Lightner, secretary to the Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. John, Wilmington.

537. ST. PETER'S CHURCH, 1708, 2nd and Market Sts., Lewes.

Organized 1708 under the leadership of Rev. William Black who held services in Lewes and at various points in the surrounding country. Organization was informal and finding insufficient support he left in 1709, services then being held only occasionally until 1718 when Rev. George Ross visited Lewes. Through his influence the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" sent Rev. William Beckett as a missionary. He arrived in Sept. 1721 and immediately began the construction of a small frame church in the center of town, in addition to two mission buildings in Cedar Creek and Indian River Hundreds, which were included in his parish. Although the building was used immediately, it was not completed until 1728. This building was located on a tract of 4 acre, set aside by the court in 1689 for "any public use that the court shall think proper", a part of which was surveyed in 1796 and deeded to the church on June 13, 1798 as "a gift for pious use" by the commissioners of property of Sussex County. The first church was used until 1808 when a frame building, 40 ft. SW of the original church replaced it. The present building was built in 1851and consecrated in 1858. Tower added and other improvements made in 1870. A one story brick structure. Wren-Gethic style. Memorial tablets to the memory of Ryves Holt, the First Chief Justice of Delaware, who is buried in the churchyard. A communion service, consisting of chalice, paten and flagon presented to the church on June 10, 1773, by John Penn, a grandson of William Penn. Prayer Book dates 1722. Church incorporated 1789. First settled clergyman, Rev. William Black, 1708-09. See: Rev. Dr. Charles Henry Black Turner, Historical Sketch, Some Records of Sussex Co. (Philadelphia, Allen, 1909, 287 pp.).

Minutes (including financial), 1731--, 4 vols.; Register, 1857--, 4 vols.; in possession of the rector, Rev. Nelson Waite Rightmyer, Lewes. Transcript of Minutes, 1708-97, Register, 1797-1906, in State Archives. Records of deed and incorporation: Sussex Co. Recorder's office, Certificates, vol. X22, p. 95, <u>Deeds Record</u>, vol. B2, p. 312; vol. O14, p. 58; vol. BBH107, p. 110; vol. CCX149, p. 68; vol. DFC207, p. 52; vol. DGW253, p. 542; vol. DIA283, p. 416; vol. DIN296, p. 212.

538. ST JAMES' CHURCH, 1716--, St. James Rd. and Capitol Trail, Stanton.

Organized 1716 as a mission of Immanuel Church, New Castle (entry 527). A building begun on the present site in that year was opened in 1717. It burned in 1820. Addition was built in 1896. It is a two story stone building of Colonial style. The church has a memorial window above the altar and a belfry and bell. This church, St. James; of Newport (entry