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FORT AND COURTHOUSE SITES AND STRUCTURES

Excerpts from the Sources

- Peter Stuyvesant, Director **General** of New Netherland for the lest India Company claiming that the Swedes had invaded Dutch territory by settling on the South River, came to the Delaware with ships and men and built Fort Casimir at the site of New Castle.
- The guard of soldiers and others left at Fort Casimir by Stuyvesant in 1651 was joined by Dutch settlers from Manhattan, so that by 1654, when the arriving new Governor of the Swedes, Johan Rising, took the fort from the Dutch and named it Fort Trinity, Dutchmen had erected twenty-two houses near the fort.
- Peter Lindestrom, Swedish civil engineer, who came to the Delaware with the Swedish Commander Rising, describes the land along the river both north and south of Fort Casimir as rich and fertile, and records that 21 Holland colonists had erectedtheir dwellings at Sandhook (New Castle), ***, "the Hollanders have also fortified and built a fortress with four bastions....however when we arrived in New Sweden, it had fallen into almost total decay.. ..., the said fortress was built up anew (by Lindestrom et al) practically from the foundation, much stronger fortified and improved with bastions."

 Geographia Americae, p. 173 & p. 87 translated by Amandus Johnson.
- 1655 At the time Stuyvesant came to the Delaware and wrested from the Swedes the whole of the Delaware River territory, most of the **21** householders (who had been forced to remain and work for Rising for a time after his arrival) had returned to Manhattan, but came back with Stuyvesant or later. Stuyvesant repaired the fort and left soldiers and citizens there, including some Swedes and Finns who lived nearby.
- **He shall not grant building or farm lots on the edge of the valley of Fort Casimir, to wit between the Kil and the aforesaid Fort nor behind the Fort, but he shall reserve the land for reinforcements and outworks of the Fort; likewise in order to favor more the concentrated settlements on the south side of the Fort, he shall upon occasion clear a goodstreet behind the houses already built and lay out the same in convenient order and lots of about 40 to 50 feet width and 100 feet length, the street to be 4 or 6 rods wide. **

 Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. VII, p. 523.

N. Y. Documents XII, p. 116.

- 1656 Report of the Commission (of Dec. 25, 1665) on the condition of the fort: "We....examined and found the fort to be decayed in its walls and batteries and that the same fort, if a good work is to be made of it, must be run up from the ground, whereas the outwork has already for the greater part fallen under foot and what is still standing must necessarily fall, because it is burst and distended by water."

 Fernow, p. 135.
- August 22 Vice-Director Alrichs to Director Stuyvesant:

 "We have no storehouse ready yet to store the goods" (sent from Manhattan.)

September 16 • Alrichs writes to Stuyveeant for as many thousand bricks as Skipper Jacob Jansen Huys can carry in the "galiot" and 300 or 400 boards.
)Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. VII, p, 551-2.)

November 14 • The "galiot" had arrived with bricks and 250 boards, There were a good many bricks • and Alrichs gave 7000 or 8000 of them to the Commisary at Altena, who had been demanding supplies to repair that fort, Archives, Vol. VII, p. 566.

1658 • March 18 • Director Alrichs had received about 300 boards from Fort Orange by the Skipper, Huys, "which I needed here extremely for carpenter-work in the store-house and for a dwelling house for the Commisary, also the house in the Fort, in which I live, which has been raised one third for a chamber and a garret;....I have also been obliged to make a new guard house, as the old one.... was entirely decayed, Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. VII, p. 577,

Fort and other buildings

1657-8 By Jacob Alrichs: Fort repaired - and the following erected: A magazine and store house, a guard house, a "bake house in the square", (the square of the fort) a forge, residences for the clergymen and other public officers, atwo-story log house 20" x 20" to be a city hall for the burghers (on the square?), private houses, Total buildings standing in 1658: 100, Sources: Holland Documents, Vol. 15, pp, 12, 213, 233, 252. Vol. 16, pp. 196, 200. Colonial Records, Vol. 2, pp. 234 para. 4; 337.

See references to Fernow, Vol. XII on following data,

- of the soldiers had been so lenient with them that he (Alrichs) is criticised for "a tyrant over the soldiers, when I sometimes admonished them, that the source of the fort should be swept clean on Sundays."
- 1658 June 26, New Amstel Alrichs to Stuyvesant: 'In regard to the distribution of lots: first at the time of my arrival (April 1656) about eight days or more passed, before I could make progress in it, because there was scarcely one lot which could be disposed of, as one or the other or more laid claim to it; for further reasons and difficulties I refer to the decision on the petition of Jacob Elders, sent herewith, and henceforth they were distributed by drawing lots, Upon the arrival of the ship DeWaegh (with more colonists) I let Fabryk Spelen, now deceased, and Andries Hudde give out all by lottery also....and now at the arrival of the ship DeSonne, the distribution and drawing of lots has been referred to Lieutenant d'Hinojossa.

"Hudde with a work-master called Briant has last June surveyed for all and everyone, colonists, soldiers and officers as much as each has askedand signed for"; but eo few carpenters, so much sickness - many ere still not finished making their houses,

1658 - July - Appointed by the West India Company: William
Beekman, Vice-Director on the South River in New Netherland on behalf of the West-India Company, who is customs
officer also for the whole river with special duty at
New Amstel where most of the trade centers. Beekamn
reports to his superior officer, Director Peter Stuyveeant
at New Amsterdam,

Population. Building Supplies

October 10 - Jacob Alrichs reported 600 souls in the town and no store from which merchandise could be bought; the brickmaker wae dead, there was much need for quantities of tile. He requested sent to him: iron padlocks, scythes, sickles, thatcher's knives, adges, saws, crosscut saws, picks, iron pots and kettles, 6,000 pounds of iron, smith s coals, fire-brick, lime, steel, powder, and two-inch nails,

Bake House and other public buildings enclosed **in** the sauare of the Fort

• Letter of Director Alrichs at New Amstel to Burgomaster deGraaff in Holland • after describing other buildings erected by him in or near the fort, says: "Afterwards in the square of the fort, a bakehouse of about 18 feet wide, 31 or 38 feet long, the first story 10 feet, the second, seven feet high, with a garret under the roof which was covered with borrowed tiles.....Item • had a burgher watch-house built of logs; it is about 20 feet square, the first etory 9, the eecond 8 feet, and covered with tiles. Other public lots were, likewise, set off in the square, so that this settlement is now pretty good-looking and convenient."

Documents • Col. Hist. of N. Y. Vol. II

August 16, 1659.

Fort

February 80 - To Stuyvesant • William Beekman, Stuyvesant's Vice-Director at Altena (Wilmington) and also customs officer at New Amstel, writes: The warehouse or magazine at New Amstel, which at present is very unfit and not tight, also filled with hay and straw, cattle and sheep, so that the goods are not at all protected, nor is it possible now to bring goods to the storehouse, on account of the high bank, Mr. d'HinoJosea has therefore to carry (the supplies sent him for the colony) a kommy dietance with cart and oxen; whereas no carman (carrier?) can be obtained, therefore the sailors must work 'it all up on the Strand from the boats, Consequently the discharging does not progress....besides there-has been storm, wind, frost and snow-drifting, so that they have been compelled by the floating ice to haul her (the ship dePurmerlander Kerck) up on the bank, p, 720 Penna, Archives, 2nd Series Vol. VII

Court House - 2nd Floor of Fort

Vice-Director Beekman of Altena (Wilmington) quotes Vice-Director d'HinoJossa of New Amstel as saying that "the city (Amsterdam owners of New Castle) would take it very ill that their court room was so despoiled of chairs, books, pictures and other things."

Court House

1661 - Letter of William Beekman (The West India 'Company's Vice-Director at Altena and also) Customs Inspector for the Company at New Amstel - to Stuyvesant: Says he appeared at a hearing at Court in New Amstel as attorney for Cornelius VanGezel, "in the fort there" - he was ushered "upstairs into the court-room."

VanGezel had been "summoned under ringing of the bell."

Fort

- 1662 June 8 Beekman to Stuyvesant: Because of his "official position, honor and oath" Beekman finds himself bound to inform Stuyvesant and the council "how Mr. d'Hinojossa strips the fort of the palisades and burns them under his brew kettle." D'Hinojossa had built a brew-house in the fort.

 Penna. Archives, Vol. VII, p. 720 2nd series.
- March 18 Beekman to Stuyvesant: "Last Sunday, the 12th, in the forenoon it was announced by the Precentor, upon order of the Director and Council of New, Amstel that a day of prayer and fasting ehould be held every three months, to begin on the 16th inst. Regarding this, no mention was made of your Honorable Warship's ordinance. The above was also published in the fort under ringing of the bell after the first sermon."

 Vol. VII, p. 722, Penna. Archives
- 1663 February 1 Beekman to Stuyvesant: D'Hinojossa offers to sell some buildings in the fort to Jan Webber D'Hinojossa "has erected a brewery in the fort. "He has lately sold his house where the schoolmaster Arent Eversen lived in to Jan Webber."
 - June 6 "on the first of the month a letter was proclaimed at New Amstel under ringing of the bell."
- 1664-68 The fort, repaired by the English after cannon had been shot into it from the ship of Sir Robert Carr, in taking New Amstel from the Dutch but not properly restored continued to deteriorate.
- Governor Lovelace and his Council at New York' establish "the form of holding court at the Fort in New Castle" for the trial of "Long Finn."

Blockhouse - Courthouse

- October - N. Y. Historical Records - Fernow, Vol. XII, p. 474

The magistrates at New Castle propose to the governor and council at New York that "a suitable place be selected to erect some fortifications," the "market place where the bell hangs being in their opinion the best place for fortified block-houses - the citizens of New Castle to advance the money and help do the work. When not needed for defense against the Indians, the block-houses to "serve as council house, prison and other public purposes." Captain John Carr was the commander on the Delaware - whether the condition attached to the foregoing, "provided Capt. Carr shall cede forever the necessary ground thereto", means that the site was within the land granted to Carr by the Governor, or that as commander he would insure that the ground chosen remain public property (as the market-place is supposed to have been at the time) - is a question,

Capt. Carr writes to the governor and council that the cost of a new block-house will be "no great matter" and the inhabitants of the town will not be backward about contributing to it • also • the fort is beyond repair; the houses in it so decayed they cannot stand long • their tiles, brick, iron, and other materials can be saved to build new houses as opportunity permits.

1670 • Some time after the magistrates resolve to build the blockhouse provided Capt. Carr would deed the land to the town • Capt. Carrhas a "great house, with block-house and kitchen" on the north side of Harmony Street opposite the Green, He may have built house and block-house earlier. He had the land soon after 1664.

Size of Block-house

- March 9 William Tom and Peter Alrichs write again to the Governor describing in strong terms the danger from the Indians and the defenselessness of the town and says:

 "our intention is to build a block-house 40 foote equare with 4 (bastions?) att every end for flancks, in the

middle of the **Towne**, the fort not being fit to be repaired and if repaired of noe defence lying at the extreme end of the **town** and no garrison, therefore wee beg that we may (have) libty to pull itt downe and make use of the tiles, bricks and other materials for the use of our new intended fortification which if we have no occasion for (as such) though I fear wee shall, will be convenient fora Court house. Penna. Archives 2nd Series, **Vol. VII**, p. 790.

New Block-house

- The Governor approved the building of the block house and authorized the officers to put through and finish the structure at once. He set "one guilder per can" on all strong liquors brewed, as a tax to help pay for the new block house or fort, or some other public work, and ordered the materials of the fortto be cared for so that they might be used for the new block house if needed.

 Fernow, p. 482-4
- 1671 Breviate p. 266
 In June,1671, the governor and council at New York ordered a tax of one gilder per can on all distilled spirits at New Castle to go towards "the reparation of the new block house and fort."
- 1671 November Fernow, p. 487
 As part of orders for defensive preparations against the
 Indians, who have murdered several white men, the Governor and Council send instructions that the officers at
 New Castle are to determine the place for block houses
 and places of defense to be erected in the town.
- 1672 Proposals from Capt. Edmund Cantwell in behalf of the people:

 1. "That his Honor would please to give his instructions about the finishing the block house.. "" which standeth still in that posture his Honor left it; it is high time that some speedy order bee taken therein, in regard not only of the troubles now likely to ensue from the warrs in Europe (England vs Holland) but that whet is already expended thereupon will be as good as thrown away by reason as it is now, it only stands and rota; Fernow XII, p. 502

- August Oovernor Lovelace to Capt. Cantwell and the magistrates: "In answer to the first proposal about the new block house at New Castle in Delaware; since my former orders concerning the finishing thereof have been no better observed; I do once more enjoin them..., the completing of it before the first day of November next and that under penalty of one thousand gilders Seawant in case of default, the way of raising money to be at the discretion of the officers. Ordered: "That the great guns be withall convenient speed sent up to the block houses in Delaware River according to my former order." Fernow XII, p. 501.
- 1672 October A further strong order from Lovelace to fit up the fort; he says if necessary to aid in defense of the town he will come to New Castle "in person." Fernow, p.504.
- 1673July 1674 New Castle is under Dutch control again for a year and a half.
- 1673 September The Dutch Governor Anthony Colve and his council authorized the building of a fort on a suitable place and in view of the cost to the inhabitants of such a fort they are "hereby granted freedom from all ground taxes and from excise on beer wine, and distilled waters consumed...until May, 1676. Fernow XII, p. 508.
- 1673 Dutch rule September Peter Alrichs is made Sheriff and commandant on the South River charged among other duties, with seeing that the provisions for defense are carried out.

Port

- 1674 November 6 Oovernor Edmund Andros (the English in control again) authorizes Capt. Cantwell and William Tom "to take possession of the fort at New Castle....as also the cannon and all other stores of war there..... # Fernow XII, p. 616
- 1674 December (?) The Oovernor has received word from Capt. Cantwell that he "has taken possession of the fort" and that the magistrates are settled at New Castle., ... also the governor allows of Cantwell's "entertaining a man for the fort" (probably poor translation. "Fernow XII, p. 616

- 1675 April Governor Andros expects to visit New Castle in May,
- 1676 May 13 Governor Andros and the magistrates treat with the Indians at Mew Castle a special court held that day and the next by the Governor no mention of fort or block house in minutes as reported in Fernow 525-27.
- 1676 September 16 Governor and Council at New York "Ordered, that the Block-house at New Castle be removed and built on the back side of the town about the middle of it, at or near the old Block house wherein there may be a court house and a prison also...,.
 Ibid. p. 640
- *By Capt. Creiger's sloop I'll supply you with what is fit for a garrison in your town at this juncture for security of your parts and would have you take order fpr removing the block house, about the middle of your town above it, into the place I showed you when there, so to command both ends. Third block p, 542-3
- 1676 November Memorial from the magistrates at New Castle to Governor Edmond Andros:
 4, "There being no prison for securing of debtors, fugitives and malefactors, who often make their escape for want of it, we therefore desire his Honor's order for erecting a prison, which we imagine would be to stand in the fort...." They request authorization to erect a public weigh house and store house for keeping merchandise,
- 1676 November 20 The Qovernor and Council authorize the building of a prison "in the Fort" "also a weigh house."

- February The magistrates acknowledge the order to build prison and weigh house "to be built with all poesible expedition."
 Fernow 655-66
- February 8 Court Records I, 66
 According to the Governor's order "It was this day resolved and concluded by the commander and court, that a prison with a dungeon under it be built in the fort with all expedition, also a weigh houseto be built with the like expedition in some convenient place near the waterside. The manner of building the same is left to the contrivance and ordering of Capt. Collier and Mr. Moll."
- June 8 The magistrates write the Governor that there are no soldiers to watch the fort they request that some be sent for they think it "better to have no fort than a fort without some to keep it."
- 1677 The prison hole or dungeon under the fort was in use. In September a special court was called by Capt. Christopher Billop to make legal his commitment of a prisoner there.

 Court Records I, p. 131
- 1677 October 3 The court resolved and desired of Mr. Moll that he would "rembourse so mutch as for the making up of the Court Room in the fort fit for the court to sit in in the winter time, and that the same rembourement be paid him again out of the levy to be laid. The Court allows to the masons to finish thechimney in the fort as it must be, 250 gilders."

 N. C. Court Records I, p. 143

The following March, the court is citing **Commander** Billop for stabling his horses on the ground floor of the court and filling the court room with hay. Ibid. p. 194

- An order from Governor Andros "was published in court and a true copy thereof in English and Dutch fixed up at the fort gate in New Castle."

 Court Records Vol. I p. 111
- of Told of the court at New Castle In a list of questions prepared by the court to be eubmitted to Governor in dros for answer: No. 9: To know hie Honor's will end pleasure, whether a levy or tax may be laid for paying the debts made during the time of this Government concerning the fort and the like."

Fernow XII, 607

- November 18 Governor B. Andross writes Capt. Edmund Cantwell and Ephraim Herman at New Castle to submit a particular account of the rated levyed "the last year" toward defraying the "public charges" "what it was, how raised, what it amounted to and how disposed of" and a computation of what debts remain unpaid.....

 Fernow Vol. XII, p. 612
- 1679 March 4 Court Records I, 302
 Jacob Vandever is fined in court 200 gilders which fine
 is assigned "for the use and repairing of the fort."
- 1682 November William Penn asked the magistrates to vier and look over and report to him the vacant land available for accommodating and settling new-comers traders and handcraftsmen therein for the general public good and encouragement.

 Court Records Vol. II, p. 24
- November In accord with a commission from William Penn, the justices resolved that everyfuture Saturday be a market-day, "when all persons are desired to repair with their commodities to the fort inthe marked place at present appointed for the same."

 Court Records Vol. II, p. 26
- **This market was a place known as the "Market Plaine".... at the upper end, about where Immanuel Church now stands, was the fort and improvements pertaining thereto. In 1689, the proprietor through William Markham, ordered the bounds of the square to be established, and five years later titles to the lot on which the fort stood were given to Robert French and later to Col. William Markham, who subsequently transferred it to Jasper Yeates, from whom title has descended. Scherf, Vol. II, p. 861, footnote.