

AFTERWORD: RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

Bloomsbury's excavation and associated research raised significant questions about the history of Native people in Kent County during three centuries.

The management plan for Delaware historical archaeological resources identified “the study of social group identity” as an area needing further work. The authors pointed out that existing Delaware archaeological studies “have yet to explore the concept of community, the nature and range of colonial communities and their evolution over time” (De Cunzo and Catts 1990:139).

The Pumpkin Neck community, as described in chapter 4, was the geographical context of the Bloomsbury site. For better or for worse, the people of Pumpkin Neck were thrown together by virtue of land tenure and lines of communication. Some of these people were members of another community, primarily or partially of Indian descendants who already had formed a separate community in Duck Creek and Little Creek hundreds of Kent County, as described in chapter 5.

This community was, and still is, a tightly-woven self-selecting web of kinship, social obligations, patronage, and solidarity that survived without an institutional focus, or even a proper name, through more than two centuries (Heite and Heite 1985).

The community defies Native American definition in the heavily formalized environment of tribal recognition. Admission to the Delaware Indian corporate bodies today is achieved by demonstrating genealogical connection to people who are generally accepted as being past members of the community.

The nearest approach to a published roster has been the genealogy of early descendants of William Handsor, published in an earlier report in this series (Heite and Heite 1985) and a useful but anecdotal community history published more than a half-century ago (Weslager 1943).

In order to provide more solid documentation of the community, it was necessary to adopt proven techniques from community studies in other areas. To find evidence beyond the traditional narrative sources, social historians draw inferences from vital statistics, genealogies, tax, probate, and similar aggregated records.

Community historians in other localities have developed methods that involve new approaches to the historical records. In their pioneering study of relationships, researchers at the St. Mary's City Commission in Maryland have compiled biographies of the county's earliest settlers by “stripping of relevant record series” for all proper names. This technique allows the researcher to identify each individual's personal relationships at all levels, and to place him in a community context (Walsh 1988:219). A similar approach is being used by the Delaware Bureau of Museums and Historic Sites for their seventeenth-century project (Charles Fithian, personal communication). A similar, if much less ambitious, method was used to develop a definition of the local Native community during the period when Bloomsbury was occupied. The resulting biographical directory follows on pages 345 to 351.

It is apparent that remaining Indians quietly merged into the surrounding populations, without raising a fuss. Only on rare occasions do we have information about the mechanics of their transition into the new economic and social system.

One of the early Indians in the Middle Atlantic region who was known to join the European economy was Ned Gunstocker of Virginia, who patented 150 acres on the Rappahannock by virtue of transportation of three European settlers into Virginia. In

1699, a Virginia court confirmed that an Indian living outside a tribal reserve could in fact own property under the English system of land tenure (Rountree 1990:136). Other Indians made the move from the native society to the European system, but their activities are not so well documented as Gunstocker's.

From the last quarter of the seventeenth century, the non-tribal Indian population is lost in historical limbo as they merged into the mulatto segment of mainstream Anglo-American society.

Some people, classified as "mulattoes," struggled to retain Indian identity after their ties to tribes had been cut. In 1747 and 1792, individuals named William Bass obtained certificates from Virginia courts to the effect that they were descended from whites and Indians, and not from Negroes (Rountree 1990: 160). The Bass who married into Kent County's Durham family soon thereafter made no such declaration and cannot be tied genealogically to William. As traditional Indians died off or moved away, their acculturated cousins tried to melt into the dominant Christian white culture without acquiring the perceived taint of African admixture. Instead of being called Indians, they called themselves "colored." Some fell off this racial-perception tightrope, but a surprising number kept their balance.

EVOLVING RACE TERMINOLOGY

So-called "racial" labels, as a systematic nomenclature, originated in the nineteenth century, a product of romantic scientism that attempted to classify mankind among a hierarchy of "races" that could be clearly defined and recognized by superficial characteristics.

Some recorders, notably the census taker in 1800, identified virtually every nonwhite as a Negro. The 1805 tax assessor was similarly inclined. Aside from Negro, the only nonwhite category available for listing in state records was "mulatto," which has evolved through several different meanings over time (Heite and Heite 1985: 18).

DISCOVERING A COMMUNITY

The Pumpkin Neck community can be characterized in terms of proximity, genealogy, and commercial relationships. The social and economic dimensions of the community are fairly clear and well documented. Essentially the Pumpkin Neck community structure was imposed by the white landowning class who decided everyone's place of residence and defined the economic structure within geographical boundaries.

But the people who lived at the Bloomsbury site were not, then at least, landowners.

The original objective of this exercise was to categorize John Sisco, Thomas Conselor, and Agness Sappington in terms of ethnicity, and then to place them within their own ethnic community. Conselor and Sisco were called "mulatto" in contemporary records, which then effectively meant "not-white-not-black" and nothing more. The first job was to trace their genealogies, to find their relatives. This done, a community could be inferred. Unfortunately, the eighteenth-century history of the community did not exist, even though many genealogists had traced lineages through it.

A biographical directory (pages 347-355) was the chosen vehicle for sorting the community. Each probate record was abstracted in order to produce a list of names and fixed dates (i.e. death dates) for a maximum number of individuals. Within this structure it was possible to flesh out the individual biographies.

In addition to related community members, the directory includes persons who witnessed documents or signed bonds for members of the community. These were trusted friends and business associates, who constituted the unrelated periphery.

One is struck instantly by the intermarriage among the families that began during the first third of the eighteenth century and continued to the present. When members married outside the local neighborhood,

they tended to find families of known Indian heritage and incorporated them into the community. During the nineteenth century, members of already-related Indian families joined the local community from Sussex County and farther south.

During the period studied, only one person, John Lockerman, appears to have been regarded by his wife's relatives as a Negro, and he left no descendants. None of the group's legal documents were witnessed by blacks. While black admixture can never be denied, there is no evidence that it took place in Kent County's "Cheswold" community after the beginning of the eighteenth century. As Blakey (1988) has pointed out, other similar related communities, including some of those living in Milford Neck, have not followed this exclusionary practice so rigidly.

Community members today report a tradition of extreme cultural revulsion against intermarriage with blacks. By the same token, mixing with whites was not forbidden but was discouraged.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

After the seventeenth century, there is no record of an organized Native American body in Kent County. About 1850, Rev. Silas Murray of the Smyrna circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church organized a class at duPont's Mills, with eleven members. Robert Carney, who is said to have come from Sussex County, was the class leader. From a slab shanty, the group moved to a log church and finally to a frame chapel, which opened in 1883 (Scharf 1888:1087). This church, known as Little Union or Fork Branch, still stands.

A short distance away, at Bishop's Corner, Sutton's Chapel was built about 1830. This church was regarded as "African," by white contemporaries, including the Beers *Atlas* of 1868. It was part of the "Delaware" conference of nonwhite churches established by Bishop Levi Scott in 1864 to serve congregations within main-

stream Methodism who felt that they were treated as second-class citizens, but did not wish to join the black Methodist bodies. A new church was built in 1876 and renamed Manship in honor of a popular white bishop. In 1886, the trustees obtained a quarter-acre on the west side of the churchyard for use as an extension to the burial ground. Other land was added in 1957 and 1962.

Trustees in 1886 were Absalom Saunders, Cornelius Ridgeway, Elisha Durham, John Morgan, William Morgan, Clifton Durham, John Carter, Jr., and John Carter, Sr.

A few years later, in 1892, David and Mary Hoar of Philadelphia laid out an addition to the plan of Cheswold, along the west side of the railroad and south of the original townsite. A building lot on the south end of the plot was conveyed to the trustees of both Little Union and Manship Methodist Episcopal churches as tenants in common. Trustees named in the deed were Absalom Saunders, James R. Brown, James H. Seeney, Charlie H. Saunders, James K. Morgan, Cornelius Ridgeway, Moses Coker, Elisha Durham, Hopewell Carter, Allen Reed, Samuel C. Johns, George W. Mosley, Tilghman Ridgeway, David W. Mosley, William M. Carney, Burton Johnson, and Edward Reed. A parsonage was built on the lot. Manship, now known as Immanuel, Union, is still active. The Little Union building still stands.

A congregation of Seventh-Day Adventists was later organized in the community, and some of its members moved to the Battle Creek area of Michigan, a center of that denomination.

Native American people were excluded from the free universal public school system established in 1829, even though all races had attended the previous, less universal, free schools (Hancock 1971:210). They eventually were able to establish public schools for their own people, separate from both blacks and whites. The 1921 school code recognized "moors" as a separate

group, without identifying them as Indians. With integration, such legal distinctions were wiped out.

BLOOMSBURY IN THIS CONTEXT

Material culture from the Bloomsbury site suggests some of the downwardly-mobile forces that were acting upon the community around the end of the eighteenth century.

Decline of the community's status was documented by Louise Heite in her study of Fork Branch (Heite and Heite 1985: 16-23). During the middle years of the eighteenth century, the core families were prosperous and literate. The generation that died around 1800 included several well-off and literate individuals, who represent a high point in the community's history. By the time of the Civil War, their economic and social status had dropped significantly.

John Sisco and Thomas Conselor, the tenants at Bloomsbury, were sons of well-off farmers, who undoubtedly had been raised in middle-class surroundings at the beginning of the race-perception slide. Conselor enjoyed good store credit but was identified as "mulatto" in the merchant's accounts.

Stylish shell-edge pearlware plates were on the table, but only a few. Stylish shoes with pointed toes were mended at home, and there were a few silver spoons. The assemblage speaks of downward mobility of a family with a genteel landowning background, reduced to farming the land of a wealthy family friend and patron. Ultimately, Thomas was evicted by the next generation of Francis Denney's heirs and moved to New Jersey where the racial climate was more benign.

Elsewhere, the second and third generation heirs of William Handsor and John Durham were losing their ancestral lands by subdivision and sale, without acquiring new property. When the free school act was implemented, they were denied public education, and were further marginalized as race

codes became more strict on the heels of slave rebellion after 1830. The law that snared Levin Sockum and Isaac Harmon was only one of the racist regulations that lumped the "mulatto" Indians with the blacks.

Some voted with their feet against these laws, moving to New Jersey or Canada as well as to other parts of the north. Those who stayed would wait another century before the first glimmerings of public recognition separated them from the larger non-white community. Their perseverance through this period before they were "rediscovered" by twentieth-century anthropological researchers has never been publicly documented, but its results can be seen today in the form of a homogenous community in which the same families continue to live together and intermarry, although to a lesser extent than before.

Ironically, it was the end of legally-sanctioned and segregation that caused the community to begin dispersing and losing definition. As housing, marriage, and employment opportunities expanded, externally imposed needs to band together faded away. In response to a perceived loss of enforced community, descendants have organized corporate bodies with the avowed purpose of uniting into a recognized tribe.

On the Internet, a nationwide community of Mitsawokett descendants have been sharing genealogical notes, creating a body of documentation that crisscrosses the United States and Canada.

THE COMMUNITY

On the following pages are capsule biographies of the founding generations of the community, and their associates. Primary entries were compiled by copying first the probate records. Each person was identified first by death date, and an entry was created with that information. Then a separate biographical entry was created for each child and spouse named in a probate record. Associated, but unrelated, individuals were

identified. Each person who witnessed a document or posted a bond received an entry. A picture of a community emerged.

The resulting biographical directory chronicles the community's memberships and relationships from the seventeenth century through the early nineteenth century. The directory surprised even the genealogists who have been researching these fami-

lies for many years, because it provides a cross section rather than the vertical view of the families that genealogies usually provide. Some gaps exist for later researchers to fill.

The directory, for the first time, allows researchers to "eavesdrop" on the inner workings and relationships within an eighteenth-century Delaware community. It is not finished, nor will it ever be.

Biographical directory of the Kent County Indian lineage group

and their associates, during the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century

This directory was created by “stripping” the appropriate records of proper name references. The original list was created by listing all the people mentioned in the appropriate probate records. Thus people of the same name are first identified by their parentage and then by relationships. This approach allowed the author to discriminate between individuals with the same or similar names. Some entries reflect people outside the families who are in some way associated with the Kent County group.

Abraham Allee

was the landlord of Bloomsbury, son of John Allee, and son-in-law of Francis Denney. James Raymond in 1800 filed accounts as guardian for Abraham, Presley, and Jonathan Allee, sons of John. Patric Conner paid £15 annual rent for the eastern third of Bloomsbury. In 1814 Abraham went bond for the executor of George Francisco and evicted Thomas Conselor.

Jonathan Allee

was administrator of the estate of Benjamin Loatman in 1768-1771.

John Allee (c. 1748-1787)

went surety for his brother, Jonathan Allee's, administration of the estate of Benjamin Loatman in 1768-1771. He inherited the eastern third of Bloomsbury that his son Abraham later inherited.

Robert Arthurs

with John Rees made the inventory of the estate of Isabel Hewes (Hughes).

Phillis Asco

was the principal heir of Robert Butcher, Sr., of Little Creek Hundred, named in his 1722 will probated in 1731.

Abraham Barber

prepared Daniel Durham's estate inventory in 1815.

Dorothea Miller Barber,

daughter of John Miller, Married John Barber around 1795.

Griffin Bass

married Unice, widow of Daniel Durham. He signed the account of Daniel's estate in 1801. The 1803 assessment for Dover Hundred includes no land, but considerable livestock, including horses, oxen, and cattle. It appears that he was a tenant on the Loockerman property.

Unice (Nicey) Durham Bass

widow of Daniel Durham married Griffin Bass around 1801.

Phebe Dean Benson,

sister of the Jesse Dean who died in 1842, married Thomas Benson.

Adam Butcher

of Kent County recorded an earmark in 1686.

Benjamin Butcher,

was the son of the Robert Butcher who died in 1733.

John Butcher (- 1761),

of Duck Creek Hundred, was a tenant of Thomas Collins. His inventory was dated February 19, 1761. Account filed February 24, 1762, was submitted by Thomas Murphey and Sarah, his wife, formerly Sarah Butcher, administratrix of John Butcher, deceased. The accounts were passed May 26, 1762.

Moses Butcher (-1749),

was the son of Robert, Jr. who died in 1733, and is named in his will. The administrator of his estate also was named Robert Butcher.

Moses Butcher (- 1822)

of Little Creek Hundred was assessed in 1782

as a Negro. In his will he named his wife Phoebe and sons Henry and Whittington of New Castle County and daughter Rebecca, wife of Isaac Macklin.

Rachel Butcher

is mentioned in a letter from John Fisher to Caesar A. Rodney, July 23, 1797, in the Rodney papers at the Historical Society of Delaware.

Robert Butcher, Sr. (-1731),

of Little Creek Hundred, called a yeoman, left a will in which he named his son Robert, wife Susannah, son in law Richard Pulling, and a person called Phillis Asco. Robert, his son, is called a “laborer” in the bond, and Nicholas Loockerman was the surety. The will was dated July 26, 1722, and the administration bond was dated 1731. Witnesses to the will were Sarah Lowder, Ann Tilton, and John Tilton. The administration bond was signed by Margaret Shurmer, David Rees, and Nicholas Loockerman. In 1693 the Kent County court recorded an earmark for Robert Butcher.

Robert Butcher Jr. (-1733)

was the husband of Sarah, daughter of the second Thomas Conselor. He left a 190-acre farm to be equally divided among sons Moses Butcher, Benjamin, and Robert Conseealah. His will was made 14 November 1722 and proved in 1733. Witnesses were Grace Morgan and Will Morgan.

Robert Butcher (- post 1749)

administered the 1749 estate of Moses Butcher. He signed the bond with his mark.

Sarah Conselor Butcher (-1767)

was the widow of Robert Butcher, whose will was proved in 1733. She was the daughter named in the will of Thomas Conselor who died in 1739. The 1767 Kent County levy mentions payment to Nicholas Loockerman for keeping Sarah Butcher and for the expenses of her burial.

Selah Butcher (-1795),

of Little Creek Hundred, administration granted in 1795 to Thomas Butcher, who signed with his mark. The surety was Jesse Dean, who signed his name.

Susannah Butcher,

widow of the Robert Butcher, Sr., who died in 1731.

Thomas Butcher

was a witness to the will of Samuel Whitman in 1776 of Kent County. Whitman was the last husband of Agnes, widow of John Loatman and William Sappington. In 1786, Benjamin Durham petitioned the Court of Common Pleas for permission to convey an acre that his father, Daniel, had sold to Butcher. He signed his name to the Whitman will. In the 1782 tax roll and the 1800 census, he was identified as a Negro. The 1797 assessment list for Little Creek Hundred identifies him as a mulatto.

Thomas Butcher (- c. 1823)

of Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, had a wife named Rachel. In 1795 he administered the estate of Selah Butcher. His grand-

sons, Thomas Butcher and Elias Conselor, inherited a five-acre lot in Little Creek Hundred. He asked to be buried in the John Durham burial ground near the present Bishop's Corner.

Thomas S. Butcher

was the administrator of the estate of Jesse Dean, who died in 1839. He was also the administrator of the estate of his half-brother, the Jesse Dean who died in 1842. There is a marriage bond of a Thomas Butcher and Mariah Durham dated 1829, probably this person.

Thomas H. Butcher

married Eliza Jane Morris in 1846.

Charles Cambridge (- 1806)

was mentioned in the estate accounts of Daniel Durham. His estate was administered by Walter Douglass, and the people mentioned in his accounts apparently are from southern Kent County. The largest item in his estate account was with the ironworks firm of May and Douglass. He owned two anvils, a bellows, steel, 15 bushels of charcoal, books, an oval tea table, and a writing desk. The presence of blacksmith tools indicates that, like Douglass, he was in the iron trade.

Mary Cambridge

daughter of Jesse Dean, was named as a legatee in the estate of Benjamin Durham. She died at the Kent County Almshouse January 28, 1852, blind and indigent.

Sally (Sarah) Ann Cambridge

was the heir of Gilico Ann Handsor, whose will was made in 1848.

William Cambridge [Hunt]

in 1748 patented a property called Williams Choice, which was expanded by an additional grant in 1754 from 60 to 128 acres. The property was part of the recently vacated Askinabinikansen Indian Town, around Nassawango Creek in Worcester County, Maryland. He was described in the Worcester records as a mulatto. His widow Esther and son Levin sold the farm in 1798.

William Cambridge

married Mary Dean, daughter of Hester Carney and Jesse Dean.

Mary Loatman Carey

was daughter of John Loatman and sister of Jeremiah Loatman. She married Joseph Carey.

Edward Kearney (Carney)

filed a chancery suit in 1812 against Thomas Hall and James Scotten, relative to some real estate that included a house and lot in Kenton.

Robert Carney,

said to be from Sussex County, was a Methodist class leader who led the organization of Little Union Methodist Church, around 1850.

Sarah Cork Carney,

daughter of Perry Cork (d. 1833) predeceased her father and left children named Robert, Elizabeth, James, and William.

Thomas Carney (c.1776 -)

Helped recover the body of Jesse Dean after a tree fell on him in 1842.

Ann Handsor Clark, wife of Miers Clark, was a daughter of Thomas Handsor (d.1821).

Mary Durham Clark, daughter of Elisha Durham, married George Clark and in 1864 inherited the five-acre tract where her father's house stood near Cheswold.

Thomas Collins was landlord of John Butcher who died in 1761.

Thomas Comerford was a creditor of John Sisco, whose wife's share of the estate of John Durham in 1788 was assigned to Comerford.

Patrick Conner of Pumpkin Neck in 1772 married the daughter of the Widow Axell and managed the Bloomsbury property on several occasions. He went bond on the estate of Thomas LaCount. He was also on the bond of the administration of the estate of Sarah Axell in 1782. He was related by marriage to the Allee family.

Benjamin Conselor (c. 1781-1848) was named in the administration papers of his father Elijah in 1801. The 1804 assessment states that he owned 29 acres. His mother was Hannah Durham, daughter of the elder John. The 1819 Little Creek Hundred assessment identifies him as a mulatto. He married Rachel Sparksman and died at Salem, New Jersey in 1848. She died November 15, 1854. They had three children. His son Elisha married Sarah Sisco. Benjamin and Rachel were baptised into the First Baptist Church of Salem, June 16, 1833. Jeremiah and Rachel were baptised November 15, 1834.

David Conselor had an account at the Allee store in Smyrna in 1811.

Eleanor Conselor Witnessed the will of John Durham the elder in 1788.

Eleazer Conselor was a grandson of Thomas Butcher of Apoquinimink Hundred, named in his will probated in 1823.

Elijah Conselor (1762-1801) of Duck Creek Hundred, son-in-law of John Durham, obtained a tract of 50 acres from Francis Denney, administrator of John Durham (deed book A-2, page 155). In 1782, he was listed in the state census with "N" after his name. The 1797 assessment list for Little Creek Hundred identifies him as a mulatto. He was executor of the estate of Daniel Durham in 1801. His estate was administered in the same year by Hannah (widow) and Jeremiah, of Little Creek Hundred. His estate was appraised on December 31, 1801. Children were Jeremiah, Elijah, Sarah (Mrs. Debrix) Miller, Elizabeth Conselor and Benjamin.

Elijah Conselor (-1826) was named in the 1812 final settlement of his father, Elijah, who died in 1801. As a minor in the 1804 assessment he was credited with 197.5 acres. His estate was administered in 1826 by Elisha Durham, who signed his name, and by his widow, Elizabeth Conselor, formerly his brother's widow, who signed with a mark. The 1803 Little Creek assessment identifies "Elijah Conceleor Negro" with one five-year-old horse.

Elijah Conselor was the son of Jeremiah Conselor (d. 1811). He lived until after 1867

Elisha Conselor (c. 1778-1864), son of Benjamin, married Sarah Sisco. His son, Benjamin, died in Michigan in 1921, and his death certificate listed him as "Ethiopian."

Elizabeth Durham Conselor was the daughter of John Durham and wife of Thomas Conselor, named in her father's 1788 will.

Elizabeth Conselor, widow of Jeremiah in 1811, married her brother-in-law Elijah Conselor before the estate was settled in 1814.

Hannah Durham Conselor (-1840), daughter of John Durham and wife of Elijah Conselor, named in her father's 1788 will, administrator of her husband's estate in 1801. In the 1803 Little Creek Hundred assessment, "Hannah Conceleor Negro" is listed with two horse, a colt, an ox, a bull, five head of two year old cattle, two yearling cattle, four calves, ten sheep, and four shoats.

Henrietta Conselor, was the daughter of Jeremiah who died in 1811. She died without issue before reaching her majority.

Jemimah Conselor (b. after 1797 -), was the daughter of Jeremiah who died in 1811.

Jeremiah Conselor (1779-1811) of Little Creek Hundred was named in the settlement of the estate of his father Elijah in 1801. He signed the administration bond of Benjamin Durham's estate in 1810. His estate was administered in 1811-1814 by his widow, Elizabeth, and by his brother Elijah Conselor, who later married Elizabeth. Children were Esther or Hester, who married first Jesse Dean and then Elisha Durham; Elijah; Hannah, who married Perry Cork; Henrietta; and Jemimah, all of whom were below the age of 14 at the time of his death. Henrietta and Jemimah died without issue before obtaining their majority. The 1803 Little Creek Hundred tax assessment contains an entry for "Jeremiah Conceleor Negro" with more than six acres of land, three head of horses and a colt, three head of grown cattle and one ox, 4 head of two year old cattle, two calves, ten sheep, and two sows.

Jeremiah Conselor married Mary and died about 1867. His brother Elijah was his only surviving sibling.

Johannah Conselor was the widow of the Thomas who died in 1720.

John Conselor (c. 1753 - 1849) is listed in the tax list for 1782 in Murderkill Hundred. He was listed in the 1790 Murderkill Hundred Assessment without racial designation. In 1791 he was paid for bricks delivered to the Loockerman farm. He administered the estate of his son-in-law David Maull in 1813. He died in Elsinboro township, Salem County, New Jersey at the age of 96, having lived there for many years. His daughter Rachel Jones (d. 1858) was his sole heir and executrix

John Conselor of Kent County appears on store accounts with Thomas Conselor of Bloomsbury. They may have been brothers. The 1803 Little Creek Hundred assessment identifies "John Conceleor Negro" with two horses, a cow, a heifer, and a sow.

Mary Conselor, daughter of Thomas, named in his will of 1739.

Mary Conselor, wife of Thomas, witnessed John Durham's 1788 will.

Mary Conselor (1792-1871) wife of Thomas of Bloomsbury, accompanied her son to Indiana, where she died. She is buried in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle, Indiana. Her son Thomas (1828-1871) was a well known blacksmith in New Castle, having moved there in 1855.

Margaret Conselor married Handsor Durham, bond dated June 1, 1815

Rachel Sparksman Conselor (1781-1842) married Benjamin Conselor (c. 1778-1848) and moved with him to New Jersey. They were baptised in the First Baptist Church of Salem June 16, 1833. According to the 1850 census return, she was born in Maryland.

Rhoda Conselor was baptised at the Salem Baptist Church July 21, 1833.

Robert Conselor was named in the will as the son of Robert Butcher who died in 1733.

Thomas Conselor (Gonseala) (- c. 1726) was already a Kent County resident in 1698 when he bought 120 acres on the north side of Little Creek from Griffith Jones. He recorded an earmark in the court book April 30, 1700. The 1693 Kent assessment mentions a £200 assessment in Little Creek Hundred in the name of "Thomas Genssels for Griffith Jones." William Morton in open court recorded a conveyance from Griffith Jones to Thomas Gonseala for 120 acres, described in Deed Book C-1, page 243; and Thomas filed a suit against Dennis Dyer (de Valinger 1959: 90, 150, 239). His letters of administration were granted to his widow Joanna August 6, 1726.

Thomas Conselor (-1739) His will, dated 26 September 1739, was proved October 20, 1739. He mentions a grandson, William Conselor, a daughter Elizabeth Francisco, a daughter Sarah Butcher (wife of Robert Butcher, Jr.) and a daughter, Mary Conselor, who was to be sole executor and virtually sole heir.

Thomas Conselor, husband of Elizabeth, daughter of John Durham (d.1788), is listed without racial designation in the 1782 state census and is listed with two non-whites in his household in the 1800 federal census. He was identified as a mulatto in the 1797 Little Creek Hundred assessment. He was able to sign his name.

Thomas Conselor (1784-1853) was born March 7, 1784. He was the administrator of the estate of Charles Durham of Duck Creek Hundred in 1812. In 1805, he and his brother offered to rent Hillyard's Adventure (east of Blooms-bury) from Ann Moore Ridgely for \$200 a year. According to a letter in the Ridgely papers, a "Mr. [William] Killen" reported that the brothers were "the only honest tenants he ever had." Killen's farm was northeast of Hillyard's Adventure. His father (possibly named John) had been a tenant on another Ridgely farm, possibly Fox Hall in Murderkill Hundred. He was the tenant on Bloomsbury and other properties until Abraham Allee ejected him in 1814, and eventually moved to New Jersey, where his children were born, beginning in 1815. He died

October 22, 1853, and is buried in the Baptist cemetery in Salem, New Jersey.

Thomas Conselor, Jr. (1828- 1871), son of Thomas of Bloomsbury, moved to New Castle, Indiana, in 1855. His mother accompanied him.

Whittenton Conselor

was an heir of the William Conselor who died in 1780.

William Conselor (-1780)

letters of administration were issued May 1, 1780 to John Durham, who signed by a mark, and William Durham, who signed. He and Daniel Durham were sureties for Sarah Handsor and John Durham in the administration of the estate of William Handsor. He was the grandson of Thomas Conselor, and possibly the son of Mary Conselor. His widow, Mary, was a witness to John Durham's will. His will mentions supporting Whittenton Conselor and William Conselor.

William Conselor

was an heir of the William Conselor who died in 1780. The 1803 Little Creek Hundred assessment identifies "William Conselor Negro" with a horse, a colt, and a cow.

Hannah Conselor Cork,

wife of Perry Cork, was the third child of Jeremiah Conselor who died in 1801.

Perry (Peregrine) Cork (- 1833)

of Duck Creek Hundred, was survived by his son Perry and his daughter Ann, wife of William Dean. Judging from his inventory, he was probably a carpenter. His daughter Sarah Carney had died and left four children named Robert, Elizabeth, James and William Carney. He was listed in the 1804 assessment as a negro.

Perry (Peregrine) Cork (c. 1800 - 1865),

son of Peregrine Cork the elder, was said to have been the last full-blooded Indian in Kent County, married Hannah, daughter of Jeremiah Conselor. A newspaper article dated 1943 contained a photograph of his grandson, Perry Hughes, with his hominy mortar, fashioned out of a gum log. His son John married Mary Viney in 1857. His daughter Harriet was born in 1834. His daughter Deborah married John Hughes. His daughter Hester (1841-1904) married James H. Munce in 1862.

William Corse

was a neighbor who inventoried Sarah Handsor's estate in 1771.

Deborah Durham Cott

was named as a daughter of William Durham in his estate settlement of 1797.

John A. Cott (c. 1774 -1854)

was the father of John D. Cott. He was identified as a mulatto in the 1797 Little Creek Hundred assessment.

John D. Cott (1804-1876)

Married Sally Ann, the daughter of Jesse Dean (d.1839). He dug the grave of the Jesse Dean who died in 1842 when a tree fell on him. His son was John Wesley Cott.

Lydia Dean Cott (1844-1929)

was a daughter of Jesse Dean (1804-1868). She married John Wesley Cott.

Sally Ann Dean Cott (1813-1867)

was a daughter of the Jesse Dean who died in 1839 and wife of John D. Cott.

Thomas Cutler,

who married Sara VanGaskin, was tenant on Bloomsbury from about 1775 until 1801.

Ann Cork Dean

was wife of William Dean, married in 1824.

David Dean (before 1775-1827)

appears in the 1820 Murderkill Hundred census with three in his household.

Elizabeth Durham Dean,

wife of the elder Jesse, was the daughter of William Durham the younger, named in his 1797 estate account.

Enoch Dean

was the son of Jesse Dean (d.1868).

Hester Carney Dean

was the wife of Jesse Dean the younger.

James Dean (- 1720)

left a widow Mary, who died the following year.

James Dean (before 1740 - 1787)

appears on the Kent County tax list by 1755. He bought land from Jeremiah Rees of Little Creek Hundred. He married Sarah Hewes, daughter of Isabel Hewes, who died in 1757. In the 1782 state census he was shown without racial designation. He appears in the estate accounts of neighbor Samuel Whitman in 1783. He wrote his will in 1787 and signed with a very shaky hand. His wife, Sarah, and his daughter, Rebecca, were to share the house by the great road, and his son Jesse was to receive land on the east side of the road. Jesse was to receive the property after the death of his wife and daughter. There was also a daughter Keziah.

James Dean (before 1775 -)

appears in the 1798 tax list with three acres in Little Creek Hundred. In the 1820 census he is in Duck Creek Hundred as a head of household. He was identified as a mulatto in the 1797 Little Creek Hundred assessment.

Jeremiah Dean

was the son of Jesse Dean and his wife Hester, daughter of Jeremiah Conselor who later married Elisha Durham. He was born between 1814 and 1818.

Jesse Dean (- pre 1818)

in 1814 married Hester, daughter of Jeremiah Conselor, who bore a son Jeremiah Dean. After his death, Hester married Elisha Durham.

Jesse Dean (- 1839)

signed the administration bond of Thomas Butcher on the estate of Selah Butcher. He inherited land from his father, James, in 1793. His first wife, Elizabeth, was the daughter of William Durham, and is named in his 1797 estate account. In the 1800 federal census he is listed with five non-whites in his household. He was identified as a mulatto in the 1797 Little Creek Hundred assessment. He died in 1839, leaving sons William and Jesse and a daughter Sally Ann (1813-1867), who married John Cott (1804-1876). He states in the will that his sons are not legitimate because they were born before his marriage to their mother, Rebecca. He also married Esther Conselor, mother of Elijah Conselor. The administrator of his estate was Thomas S. Butcher.

Jesse Dean (- 1842)

was killed when a tree fell on him. He was the illegitimate son of Selah Okie and half brother of Thomas S. Butcher, Rebecca Dean Durham (wife of Daniel), Mary Dean, and John Dean. His household included Fanny Jackson, housekeeper. The administrator of his estate was Thomas [S.?] Butcher.

Jesse Dean (1804 -1868),

son of the Jesse who died in 1839, married Hester Carney. They had eight children. Sons

and daughters Robert, Enoch, Mary Cambridge, Rebecca Kimmey, Martha Saunders, Caroline Mutz, Lydia Cott, and Letitia Ridgway survived. Estate records also include the children of a deceased son, William Dean: Josiah, Ellen, and Mary.

John Dean (c. 1826 -)

of Smyrna was identified as being "of Indian descent" on a passport application in 1853.

Rachel Dean,

daughter of Samuel, was left an orphan when he joined the United States service and was lost in Canada. Her estate was placed under Orphans Court protection in 1815.

Robert Dean

was the son of Jesse Dean (d.1868).

Samuel Dean

"entered into the United States service" and was believed to have died in Canada during the War of 1812. On 1815 guardians of his daughters, Rachel and Lydia, petitioned the Orphans Court for protection of their interests. He left a plantation of 100 acres in Little Creek Hundred, of which 20 was upland, with a landing for oyster boats on Little Creek.

Sarah Dean

was the daughter of Isabel Hewes and wife of James Dean.

Keziah Dean

was the daughter of James Dean and sister of the elder Jesse, mentioned in the James Dean will of 1787.

Lydia Dean,

daughter of Samuel, was left an orphan when he joined the United States service and was lost in Canada. Her estate was placed under Orphans Court protection in 1815.

William Dean (c. 1803 -),

son of the Jesse Dean (d. 1839), married Ann Cork in 1824. With their six children they were shown in the 1850 census).

William Dean

was the son of Jesse Dean (d.1868), and died before his father. He left children named Josiah, Ellen, and Mary.

Francis Denney (1738 - 1812)

was the executor of the estate of John Durham in 1788 and owner of the Bloomsbury property when John Sisco and Thomas Conselor were tenants there. He was the first husband of Sarah Nash, and son of Philip Denney III of Benefield. Abraham Allee was his son-in-law. He also conducted the evaluation of John Allee's holdings, including Bloomsbury, 1787-1791.

John Denney,

with George Hall, appraised the estate of Gilico (Angelica) Hansor in 1852.

Thomas Denney

appraised the estate of William Durham in 1797 and the estate of Benjamin Durham in 1810. He bought part of Jolley's Neck from Benjamin Wells in 1802.

Hester Durham Driggus.

wife of David Driggus, was a daughter of Elisha Durham who died in 1864

Benjamin Durham (-1810)

of St. Jones Hundred, was the son of Daniel Durham who died in 1786. His deed, as his father's administrator, to Thomas Butcher, was witnessed by Brinckle Roe and Mark McCall. In the 1800 federal census he was listed with eight nonwhites in his household. He signed his name with a firm hand. He left a widow Elizabeth.

Thomas Denney and Lewis Gano appraised the estate. The administration bond was signed February 8, 1810 by Elizabeth, Daniel Durham, Jeremiah Conselor, and John Hughes, all of whom signed by marks. There was a payment to Mary Cambridge in the disbursements. He was identified as a mulatto in the 1797 Little Creek Hundred assessment. The 1805 assessment calls him a Negro and the 1810 census identifies him as a mulatto.

Benjamin Durham (1814-1888)

of Jolley's Neck is buried at Fork Branch churchyard. In 1863 he conveyed his home place, now the Dover Products Company and an original part of Jolley's Neck, to Mary Shores. He died 25 years later, leaving his widow, Sarah A., and children Margaret Norwood, Daniel Durham, Enoch Durham, Jeremiah Durham, Henrietta Morgan, Amanda Salmon (Sammons), Clem Durham, Mariah Durham, and Harvey Durham.

Charles Durham (-1812)

died in 1812. His administrator was Thomas Conselor, and Thomas Hawkins went his bond.

Clayton Durham

received a legacy in the will of John Durham the elder who died in 1788.

Daniel Durham (- 1786)

left a wife Eleanor who administered with his son Benjamin in 1786. Daniel Durham was listed in the 1744 and subsequent Little Creek Hundred assessments. In 1783, he agreed to sell an acre on the west side of the great road to Thomas Butcher. He died before the last payment was made, and his son Benjamin petitioned the court for permission to make a deed. John Huse and Thomas Keith witnessed the agreement. The will was written 7 December 1779. His sons were Daniel, Benjamin, and Thomas. His six daughters named in the estate records were Joannah, Hester, Rachel, Mary, Elliner, and Sarah. The will mentions a servant boy named George who was to serve to the age of 21 years. Thomas Keith, Joseph Smith and James wells were witnesses. Thomas Keith and Stephen Mercer made the inventory. Accounts mention Charles Cambridge, James Harmon, and Labellow Hansor.

Daniel Durham (- 1801)

estate probate in 1801, will written in 1795 mentions a wife Unice or Nicey who later married Griffin Bass. Elijah Conselor was executor. With his brother Benjamin he was chain carrier for the survey of the Loockerman estate in 1790. Lewis Gano and Benjamin Durham were witnesses to the will. Peter Stout went bond for the administration of his estate. Sons were Hugh, Parker, and Joseph. Daughters were Hannah and Sarah. By the time the estate was settled, Hannah was called "Williams," indicating that she had married.

Daniel Durham (- c. 1815)

son of Daniel (d. 1786) was one of the sureties on the administration bond of his brother Benjamin Durham in 1810. In his noncupative will of 1815, transcribed by John McCoy, he ordered that his estate be divided between his sister Elizabeth and his half-sisters Hannah and Eleanor. Hugh Durham was his administrator, and the inventory was made by Benjamin Simpson and Abraham Barber. He was identified in the 1805 and 1815 assessments as a Negro and as a mulatto in the 1810 assessment.

David West Durham

was a son of Elisha Durham, named in his will of 1864.

Eleanor Durham

was the wife of Daniel Durham (d.1786).

Eleanor Durham

was a daughter of Daniel Durham (d.1786) and was half-sister of Daniel Durham (d. 1815).

Elijah Durham

was the son of Maria and Isaiah Durham. After his father's death, about 1801, his mother remarried John Francisco (Sisco).

Elijah Durham,

son of Elisha Durham, predeceased his father, who died in 1864. His children were named in their grandfather's will, as Isaiah, Elijah, and Mary.

Elisha Durham (c.1794-1864)

married Hester or Esther, daughter of Jeremiah Conselor and widow of Jesse Dean, who bore him ten children, one of whom died in infancy. He left a widow Priscilla in a will he signed. He owned 15 acres on the road from Dover to Kenton purchased of John Moore. The will mentions a grandson Robert John Durham, son of his daughter Elizabeth Williams, wife of Baynham Williams of New Jersey. To his daughter Mary Clark, wife of George Clark, he left the five acres where his house stood. The will mentions a share to the heirs of his son Elijah, deceased, who were minors named Isaiah, Elijah, and Mary Catherine. Other children were sons Joel Durham, Isaac Durham, Elisha West Durham, John West Durham, David West Durham, and Hester who was the wife of David Driggus.

Elisha West Durham

was a son of Elisha Durham, named in his will of 1864. He was a trustee of Manship Methodist Church in 1886.

Elizabeth Conselor Durham (- 1815)

daughter of Elijah Conselor and his wife Hannah Durham, was named in her father's estate papers in 1801. She married John Durham; their sons were Ezekiel and Enoch. Their daughter Mary died young.

Elizabeth Durham

daughter of Daniel Durham (d. 1786) was full sister of Daniel Durham (d. 1815) and half-sister of Hannah and Eleanor Durham.

Elizabeth Handsor Durham,

daughter of William Handsor, was the wife of Benjamin Durham of St. Jones Hundred who died in 1810. She died before 1816, when Handsor Durham made a deed for her dower lands. She was identified as a mulatto by the county assessor.

Elizabeth Hewes Durham

was the wife of John Durham the elder and daughter of Isabel Hewes. They were married before 1756, when they both signed a deed.

Elizabeth Durham,

"white" of Murderkill Hundred, was admitted to the almshouse suffering from "old age" at 59 years of age, on November 26, 1841, and left the house December 5.

George Durham (- 1845)

was the son of Maria and Isaiah Durham. He was tenant on the Henry M. Ridgely farm, Fox Hall. After his father's death, about 1801, his mother remarried John Francisco (Sisco) of Bloomsbury. His wife was Susan, who received a bequest from the estate of Esther Sisco in 1815. A tombstone at Manship Church records Rev. William Durham, son of George and Susan Durham, 1819-1857. Other children were the infant son Isaac, and sons Henry and Elijah. His

daughters were Rebecca and Hannah Jane. His will also mentions John Hanzer, an orphan boy he had raised. Cornelius Handsor witnessed the will by making his mark.

Handsor Durham,

son of Benjamin Durham, married Margaret Conselor in 1815. In 1816, they conveyed to Hugh Durham his mother's dower in the estate of her grandfather Nehemiah Handsor. Margaret and Handsor signed by marks.

Hannah Durham was half-sister of Daniel Durham (d. 1815).

Hester Conselor Dean Durham (post 1794-1840)

daughter of the Jeremiah Conselor who died in 1811. She married first Jesse Dean in 1814, who predeceased her, and then Elisha Durham. Her surviving children were Jeremiah Dean, Joel Durham, Isaac Durham, Elijah Durham, John Durham, Elizabeth Durham Williams, David Durham, Mary Durham Clark, Hester Durham Driggus, and Ann Durham.

Hester Durham

was a daughter of Daniel Durham who died in 1786.

Hester Sisco Durham

married Whittington Durham in 1817.

Hugh Durham

was the son of Daniel Durham who died in 1801. He received six acres by deed from Handsor Durham in 1816. He signed the administration bond on the estate of James Handsor in 1819. The 1805 and 1830 assessments define him as a Negro, but the 1815 assessment identifies him as a mulatto.

Isaac Durham

was a son of Hester and Elisha Durham.

Isabella Durham

was the daughter of William Durham who died in 1797.

Isaiah Durham

was the son of Maria and Isaiah Durham. After his father's death, about 1801, his mother remarried John Francisco (Sisco).

Isaiah Durham (- 1801),

son of John Durham the elder, left nine children: Pheby, William, Elijah, Margaret, Isaiah, Rebecca, Jeremiah, John, and George. His estate inventory made May 6, 1801 showed a value of £195/11/10, and the widow's third was £35/11/0. His widow was Maria, who administered the estate, and her bondsman was William VanStarvon of Little Creek Hundred. Mary signed by her mark and William signed his name. Mary, or Maria, later married John Francisco. He was identified as a mulatto in the 1797 Little Creek Hundred assessment. When Maria remarried John Sisco, VanStarvon complained that the new husband was a "mulatto" and demanded to be released from his bond.

Jeremiah Durham

was the son of Maria and Isaiah Durham. After his father's death, about 1801, his mother remarried John Francisco (Sisco).

Joannah Durham

was a daughter of Daniel Durham who died in 1786.

Joel Durham (1818-)

was a son of Hester and Elisha Durham. He married a daughter of Robert Munce

John Durham

was the son of Maria and Isaiah Durham. After his father's death, about 1801, his mother

remarried John Francisco (Sisco). A John Durham "n" appears in the 1800 census for Carroll Town Neck with three nonwhites in his household. He married Sarah, daughter of William Durham.

John Durham

married Elizabeth, daughter of Elijah Conselor, who bore three children: Ezekiel, Enoch, and Mary. This probably is the John Durham who helped dig the grave of Jesse Dean in 1842

John Durham (before 1733 - 1788)

was the son-in-law of Isabel Hewes, and is named in her will. Administered William Conselor's estate in 1780. Apparently anticipating his death in 1788, he conveyed tracts in the present Cheswold area to his sons-in-law. He signed his April 1788 will with a mark. It was proved May 14. Robert Holliday was named executor, but did not serve. His sons were William, Isaiah and Whittington. Daughters were Sarah Sisco, Letitia La Count, wife of Thomas, Elizabeth Conselor, wife of Thomas, and Hannah Conselor (wife of Elijah). Mary Conselor and Eleanor Puckham witnessed the will. People mentioned in the estate account included John Cott, Ephraim Francisco, William Songo, Daniel Songo, Jesse Dean, Mary Conselor, Robert Durham, Elijah Conselor, and Stephen Sparksman.

John Durham, Jr. (-1776),

died young, and his father, John, administered his estate. Whittington and Daniel Durham went bond for the administration. His daughter Hannah married Elijah Conselor.

John West Durham

was a son of Elisha Durham, named in his will of 1864.

Joseph Durham

was a son of Thomas, who died in 1795.

Joseph Durham

was a son of Daniel Durham who died in 1801.

Margaret Durham

was the daughter of Maria and Isaiah Durham. After her father's death, about 1801, her mother remarried John Francisco (Sisco).

Mariah Durham

married Thomas Butcher in 1829.

Mary Durham

was a daughter of Daniel Durham who died in 1786.

Parker Durham

was the son of Daniel Durham who died in 1801.

Pheby Durham

was the daughter of Maria and Isaiah Durham. After her father's death, about 1801, her mother remarried John Francisco (Sisco).

Pierce Durham

married Ann Hewes in 1824.

Priscilla Durham

was the widow of Elisha Durham who died in 1864.

Rachel Durham

was a daughter of Daniel Durham who died in 1786.

Rebecca Durham

was the daughter of Maria and Isaiah Durham. After her father's death, about 1801, her mother remarried John Francisco (Sisco).

Rebecca Dean Durham

wife of Daniel Durham, was illegitimate daughter of Selah Oakey and half sister of the Jesse Dean who was killed by a falling tree in 1842

Robert John Durham

was the son of Elizabeth Williams, who was the wife of Baynham Williams of New Jersey. He is mentioned in the 1864 will of her father, Elisha Durham.

Ruth Durham

was the widow of Whittington, who died circa 1793.

Sarah Durham

was a daughter of Daniel Durham who died in 1786.

Sarah Durham

was a daughter of Thomas, who died in 1795.

Sarah Durham

was a daughter of Daniel Durham who died in 1801.

Sarah Durham,

wife of John Durham, was the daughter of William Durham who died in 1797.

Susan Durham (- post 1815)

was the daughter of Rachel Handsor, according to her 1815 estate papers. Her husband was George Durham, according to the estate papers of Esther Sisco, also dated 1815.

Thomas Durham (-1795)

left a widow named Mary when he died in 1795. He was the son of Eleanor and Daniel Durham (d. 1786). His children were Joseph, Sarah, Whittington, and Thomas. The estate was finally distributed in 1805. She later married Thomas Hughes.

Thomas Durham

was the son of Thomas Durham (d. 1795).

Whittington Durham

was the son of Thomas Durham (d. 1795) and grandson of the Daniel Durham who died in 1786. In 1817 he married Hester Sisco.

Whittington Durham (- 1793)

son of John Durham the elder and Elizabeth Hewes Durham, died about 1793, leaving a wife named Ruth who renounced her right to administer the estate, which was administered by James Morris. The inventory was valued at £132/10/3. Heirs were Benjamin and Isabelle.

William Durham

was the son of William named in his father's estate's 1797-1805 papers. He was identified as a mulatto in the 1797 Little Creek Hundred assessment. He is listed in the 1800 census of Little Creek Hundred as a white person. He was John Hamm's tenant.

William Durham

was the son of Maria and Isaiah Durham. After his father's death, about 1801, his mother remarried John Francisco (Sisco). Benjamin Francisco (Sisco) and William are mentioned in the estate papers of Jeremiah Conselor in 1811.

William Durham (- 1797)

was a son of John Durham the elder. He signed a bond May 1, 1780 for John Durham's administration of the estate of William Conselor. He was identified as a mulatto in the 1797 Little Creek Hundred assessment. At that time he was tenant of Robert Holliday and George Wilson. His widow, Mary, took out administration bond on his estate July 27, 1797. Children were Elizabeth Dean, wife of Jesse; Sarah Durham, wife of John; Mary Hughes; Deborah Cott; Susannah Handsor; William Durham; Benjamin Durham, and Isabella Durham. John Sisco appears in the accounts, and Thomas Denney did the appraisal.

Rev. William Durham (1819-1857)

was the son of George and Susan Durham. He is buried at Manship Church.

Joseph Farrow

was the appraiser of Cornelius Handsor's estate in 1814, with Andrew Naudain. His wife's sister was married to William Van Stavoren, who went bond for Maria Durham's administration of her husband Isaiah's estate. Farrow's Meeting House, later replaced by Bethel Methodist Church, was established in his home in 1780. His property lay in the southwest corner of the intersection of the Fast Landing Road and the State Road, now known as Bishop's Corner.

Jane Handsor Foster

wife of Woolsey Foster, was daughter of Thomas Handsor (d. 1821).

Benjamin Francisco

He was identified as a mulatto in the 1797 and 1819 Little Creek Hundred assessments. In 1804 he was tenant on 350 acres of William Killen.

Catherine Francisco (Sisco)

was the widow of John Sisco's unnamed brother, mentioned in his 1756 petition.

Charles Francisco (Sisco) (- 1798)

of Little Creek Neck, signed his name to his will. He is listed without racial designation in the 1782 assessment of Little Creek Hundred. Cornelius Van Stavoren was a witness of the will. The inventory of his house describes six rooms, a kitchen, and a cellar. His father was John Francisco, son-in-law of John Durham the elder. He was identified as a mulatto in the 1797 Little Creek Hundred assessment. His sister Lydia was his executrix who filed papers in 1798, but Elizabeth Francisco eventually administered both estates after Lydia died. He was executor of his father, John Francisco. At the time of Charles' settlement, his father's estate was still worth £888/12/4.75, and his own inventory was £706/5/2.5. The final account was passed November 1800.

Daniel Francisco (Sisco)

appears in the 1733 Little Creek assessment with a value of £12/8/0

David Francisco (Sisco) (- c. 1732)

died around 1732. An inventory dated 22 September 1732 survives at the archives in the form of a copy made in 1752 for unknown purpose. The estate was valued at £27/1/6. Thomas Irons and William Maxwell made the inventory.

Elizabeth Conselor Francisco (Sisco)

was the daughter of Thomas Conselor who died in 1739. She may have been David's widow. In the 1767 Levy Court record, a pension was paid to Elizabeth Francisco.

Elizabeth Francisco (Sisco)

was daughter of Lydia Francisco (Sisco), who died in 1798

Ephraim Francisco (Sisco)

paid £40 to the estate of Samuel Whitman of Little Creek Neck in 1784. He is listed without race designation in the 1782 Little Creek Hundred census. He is mentioned in the 1788 will of John Durham.

Esther Francisco (Sisco) (- c. 1811)

of Little Creek Hundred, a "free woman of color" made her will "3rd day 12th month 1810," which indicates she may have been a Quaker or at least Quaker educated. Her 1811 inventory describes her estate as worth \$96, including "a lot of books." She was the daughter of John Francisco and granddaughter of John Durham.

Witnesses to the administration were John McCoy and John Sanders.

Esther Francisco (Sisco) (- c. 1815)
signed her will by mark in 1815. She gave all her personal estate and four and a quarter acres of land to Angelica (Gelico) Lockerman. The will mentions a payment to Susan Durham, George Durham's wife.

George Francisco (Sisco) (- 1814)
signed his will 10 November 1814, and it was proved 21 November. Luke Rickards apparently wrote the will. His administrator was William Sisco, his brother, and Abraham Allee was surety. He mentions his brother William and his sister Emilia Handsor as his heirs. The inventory includes a loom and a warping mill. He was identified as a mulatto in the 1797 Little Creek Hundred assessment.

Hannah Francisco (Sisco)
was named as the widow of William, of Appoquinimink Hundred, who died in 1829

John Francisco (Sisco)
petitioned the Kent County Orphans Court February 26, 1756, stating that his brother had died "some years ago," leaving an infant. His brother's widow, Catherine, also had died and the child was in the care of John "Swaney," who is unable to care for it. John asks, and receives, permission to take the child. He was listed in the 1744 and 1755 Little Creek Hundred assessment lists.

John Francisco (Sisco) (- 1791)
married the daughter of John Durham the elder, Sarah. In the 1782 assessment he is shown without a racial designation. He died in 1791. His son, Charles, was his executor. The estate was valued at £942/6/3. The children were Esther, Lydia and Charles. Elizabeth, Lydia's daughter, filed as administratrix DBN in 1798, after Lydia and Charles were dead. She was also executrix of Lydia, who was executrix of Charles, who had been John's executor.

John Francisco (Sisco)
is listed with seven nonwhites in his household on the 1800 census. He married the widow of Isaiah Durham, about 1803. In the 1803 assessment he is named as Francis Denney's tenant on 134 acres of the Bloomsbury tract.

Lydia Francisco (Sisco) (-1798)
of Little Creek Neck, signed her will with a mark 7 November 1798. She left all her estate and the residue of her father's estate to her daughter Elizabeth Francisco. When the papers were filed December 18, 1798, Elizabeth signed the bond herself. The inventory, taken in 1799, describes a walnut desk with cash therein, a woman's saddle, a half dozen silver teaspoons, earthen and queensware, and a "boy's time." The estate was valued at £157/7/8. Her father's estate was valued at £430/12/5

Maria Durham Francisco (Sisco),
widow of Isaiah Durham, married John Francisco before 1803. She appears in the 1800 Little Creek Hundred census with ten nonwhites in her household

Mary Francisco (Sisco) (-1809)
died in 1809, the date when interest began on a debt owed by James Selby to her estate, which was settled in 1817.

Patience Francisco (Sisco)
was the widow of Thomas Francisco, who died about 1748.

Rachel Francisco (Sisco)
was the wife of Isaiah, who died around 1826.

Her administrator was Thomas Carney of Appoquinimink Hundred and his surety was Simon Sherman.

Ruth Francisco (Sisco)
was supported in 1767 by a grant from the Levy Court, paid to James Sterling.

Sarah Durham Francisco (Sisco),
daughter of John Durham, is named in her father's 1788 will, married John Francisco (Sisco)

Thomas Francisco (Sisco) (- 1748)
was the husband of Patience, who was his executrix. His inventory is dated July 14, 1748. The estate settlement accounts are dated 1750. The accounts mention John Francisco, Elizabeth Francisco, and Daniel Durham. Witnesses to the will were Frances and James Keith and John Houseman.

William Francisco (Sisco) (- 1829)
was the brother of Emilia (Amelia) Handsor and George Francisco. An administration account in Appoquinimink Hundred mentions a widow Hannah and six children.

Lewis Gano
appraised the estate of William Durham in 1797 and the estate of Benjamin Durham in 1813. The Gano family were well-known Baptists at the time. Lewis and Ruth Gano witnessed the will of Nehemiah Handsor in 1785. In 1797, Lewis Gano married Sarah Pearson.

Jehu Gray
was a witness to the 1776 will of Samuel Whitman.

Benjamin Greenage (- 1865)
married Rachel, daughter of Deberix Miller. In 1831, he fathered a female child out of wedlock by Margery Lee, and John Miller went bond for the child's maintenance. His estate was distributed in 1867, but the widow's dower was not settled until her death and the estate was closed 1 September 1898. Children were Josiah, James, John, Washington, Frances and Ann. The Greenage family are identified as mulattoes in the 1790 census of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, including two Benjamins.

Rachel Miller Greenage
daughter of Deberix Miller was the wife of Benjamin Greenage.

George Hall,
with John Denney, appraised the estate of Gilico Hansor in 1852.

Alexander Handsor
was the son of Thomas Handsor (d. 1821) of Sussex County.

Amelia (Emilia) Francisco Handsor
was the sister of George Francisco, who died in November 1814. Another of her brothers was William Francisco.

Aminidab Handsor (c. 1664 -)
was born c. 1664, possibly in Accomack County, Virginia. He was in Sussex County by 1679. In 1683 he recorded a cattle earmark. He was referred to in 1687 as "Hanger Alias Hamsworth." In 1688 he married Rose [Matthews?]. Their children were Aminidab, Samuel, Ann, and Mary. A document filed in 1773 is the earliest one that describes him as a mulatto. He is thought to have been the father of William of Jolley's Neck, on the basis of William's frequent association in legal documents with Samuel.

Aminidab Handsor (c. 1688 - 1717),
son of Aminidab and Rose, was born January 23, 1688/9. He died in 1717 and left his parents, brother Samuel, and sisters Ann and Mary.

Ann Handsor
was the daughter of Aminidab and Rose Handsor.

Bridget Handsor
was the widow of William.

Cornelius Handsor,
son of William of Jolley's Neck, inherited the patented lands from his father. His mother was Mary Handsor. In 1773 he conveyed the south-eastern part to his half-brother Nehemiah.

Cornelius Handsor (- c. 1814),
described as a mulatto in his estate papers, died around 1814. The 1800 census describes his household with five nonwhites. His administrator was William Collins. His possessions included a hominy mortar valued at only twenty cents but listed separately. Joseph Farrow and Andrew Naudain made the appraisal.

Eleanor Handsor
was identified as the daughter of the Thomas Handsor who died in 1821.

Elizabeth Handsor
was a granddaughter of Nehemiah, named in his 1785 will. When she was 14, she chose William Pierce as her guardian. Joshua Fisher, counsel for Saunders Oakey, objected and Pierce was removed.

Gilico (Angelica) Ann Handsor (- c. 1852)
received a bequest from Esther Sisco in 1815. She married first John Loockerman. She described Sally A. Cambridge as "a girl I raised" in her 1848 will. The will was drafted by Elisha Durham and witnessed by James Carney and George Hall. The appraisal was carried out in 1852 by John Denney and George Hall. She conveyed to William Durham a lot at the fork bridge in 1848. In 1856 William and his wife Mahala conveyed it to John Kimmey. As administrator, William Durham conveyed a tract to Elisha Durham.

James Handsor (- 1819)
died about 1819, leaving a widow Ann, who administered the estate. He was a tenant of Thomas Denney, on whose ground he had a corn crop at the time of his demise. Hugh Durham was surety for the administration bond. He was identified as a mulatto by the assessor.

Jemima Handsor
was a daughter of William, named in the 1785 will of her grandfather, Nehemiah I.

Johannah Handsor
was the widow of Nehemiah Handsor who died in 1785. She later married Saunders Oakey.

John Handsor
was the son of Thomas Handsor (d. 1821) of Sussex County.

Jonathan Handsor,
son of William, inherited his grandmother's iron pot and served in the Revolution.

Mary Handsor
was daughter of Aminidab and Rose Handsor.

Mary Handsor
was the second wife of William Handsor and mother of Cornelius.

Mary Butcher Handsor
Married Peregrine Handsor in 1812 in Kent County.

Naomi Handsor,
daughter of William, died before the estate was settled.

Nehemiah Handsor (-1785),
son of William Handsor, born about 1716-1720, appears in the tax list for Sussex County in

1739. Made his will in 1785. Witnesses were Lewis and Ruth Gano and Daniel Billiler. To his son Nehemiah he left property in tail. His other son was William. His wife Johannah and Peter Miller, Sr., were named executors. He left the west part of the property to his widow Johnnah in trust for granddaughters Elizabeth and Jemima.

Nehemiah Handsor

received a farm through the will of his father, Nehemiah, dated 1785.

Nehemiah Handsor

was a brother of the elder Peregrine Handsor, named in the 1821 will of his father, Thomas Handsor of Sussex County.

Peregrine Handsor, Sr. (1792 -)

was born 5 February 1792 and baptised August 12, 1792 in St. George's Chapel, son of Thomas (d. 1821) and Priscilla Handsor. He married Mary Butcher of Kent County in 1812, according to a marriage bond countersigned by William K. Lockwood.

Peregrine Handsor, Jr. (1822 -)

of Appoquinimink Hundred was born about 1822, married Sarah Sammons, daughter of Benjamin, and moved to Canada. The 1850 United States census lists children Sarah, Prudence, Henry and Nancy. There were ten children in all, born both in the United States and in Canada. A son, William, lived in Wallaceburg, Ontario, in later years.

Priscilla Handsor

was the wife of Thomas and the mother of Peregrine, Sr.

Rachel Handsor,

daughter of William and Sarah Handsor, inherited one seventh part of her father's estate. Her sisters Naomi and Rhoda died while John Durham was serving as her guardian and renting the family farm from the estate. An account was finally settled in 1793 by Francis Denney.

Rachel Handsor

died about 1815. She was called a mulatto widow in the 1804 tax list. Hugh Durham was her administrator. His sureties were Susan Durham and Angelica Lockerman. Susan Durham was Rachel's daughter, and shared the estate equally with George Puckham.

Samuel Handsor

was the son of Rose and Aminidab Handsor. In 1733 he sold land to John Overton of Somerset County that he had bought from the estate of Aminidab Oakey.

Sarah Durham Handsor (- c. 1771)

third wife of William Handsor, patentee of Jolley's Neck, died around 1771, and her brother John Durham was her administrator, but the final account was not passed on the estate until Francis Denney, John Durham's administrator, passed it in 1793. William Corse and John Torbert appraised her estate February 9, 1771.

Sarah Sammons Handsor (- 1894)

daughter of Benjamin Sammons, married Peregrine Handsor, Jr., and moved with him to Dover East, Ontario, Canada.

Susannah Handsor

was named as a daughter of William Durham in the 1797 administration of his estate.

Thomas Handsor (- 1821)

of Sussex County probably was the son of William, and grandson of William of Jolley's Neck. His will was probated in Sussex May 18, 1821. His sons were "Peary" (Peregrine), John,

Alexander, Nehemiah, and William. His daughters were Sarah Lack, Jane Foster (wife of Woolsey), and Ann Clark (wife of Miers). Grandchildren were Elija Rigawah, Jesse Handsor, Nathaniel Handsor, and Cornelia Handsor. His wife was Elizabeth.

William Handsor (-1767)

Moved to Kent County from Sussex County until 1735, when he patented Jolley's Neck in Kent County. He left a widow, Sarah, and minor children to be cared for by John Durham, her brother. He signed his own will when he made it in 1756. His son Cornelius, by his earlier wife Mary, received his land in Kent County. His son William received his gun. His son Jonathan received his grandmother's iron pot. His son Nehemiah was to receive his shoemaker's tools. Witnesses to the will were John Darling, Esther Darling, and Hannah French. The administration bond was signed by Daniel Durham and William Conselor.

William Handsor (- 1801)

was the son of William Handsor the patentee of Jolley's Neck. His wife's name was Jane, named in his will dated 26 October 1784. He died in Sussex County in 1801, and named three sons, David, Thomas and Peter, four grandsons, Aaron, Thomas, Nehemiah, and William, and three granddaughters Elise, Isabel, and Cary. Other legatees were Elizabeth Roads, Agnes Hanzer, Easter Hanser, Jane Rigeworth, and Ann Salmons.

William Handsor (- 1784)

son of Nehemiah I, was the father of Jemima and Elizabeth. He died in 1784. His widow's name was Bridget. Two inventories were taken, one by William Rigway and Burton Waples, the other by William Butcher and James Wilkins. These may have been first in Sussex and then in Kent.

William Handsor,

brother of Peregrine and son of Thomas was named in his father's 1821 will and his grandfather's 1801 will.

Gabriel Harmon

received Rhoda Handsor's share of the estate of her father, William.

Peter Hawkins

took the inventory of the estate of Thomas LaCount with Robert Thompson.

Robert Holliday

was originally named to be the executor of John Durham's 1788 will, but Francis Denney eventually administered it.

John Houseman

witnessed the 1748 will of Thomas Francisco.

Benjamin Hughes (Hewes)

in 1829 married Maria, daughter of Deberix Miller, and was father of John and Rachel.

Isabel Hughes (- c. 1763)

of Little Creek Hundred made her will in 1757. It was probated January 19, 1763. She named a son, John Hughes and a son-in-law John Durham, in her will. Her daughter Sarah was her executrix, and she married James Dean before filing the final papers on her estate. Sarah was also the major legatee. Inventory was taken by John Rees and Robert Arthurs. She may have been the same Isabel Hughes who attended the birth of Caesar Rodney in 1728 (Hancock 1962:37).

John Hughes

Was the son of Isabel Hews (Hughes) and brother-in-law to both John Durham and James

Dean. He was one of the signers of the administration bond on the estate of Benjamin Durham in 1810. He witnessed Daniel Durham's contract to sell an acre to Thomas Butcher.

John Hughes (Hews)

was the son of the deceased daughter of Deberix Miller, named in his 1841 will.

Maria Miller Hughes (Hewes) (- before 1841),

daughter of Deberix, married Benjamin Hughes and died before 1841, leaving children John and Rachel.

Mary Durham Hughes,

wife of Thomas Hughes and earlier widow of Thomas Durham, was named as a daughter of William Durham in his estate administration of 1797.

Rachel Hughes (Hews)

was the daughter of the deceased daughter of Deberix Miller, named in his 1841 will.

Thomas Hughes

was administrator of the estate of Thomas Durham, 1795, which was distributed in 1805. He was identified as a mulatto in the 1797 Little Creek Hundred assessment. His wife was Mary Durham, daughter of William Durham and widow of Thomas Durham, who he married about 1800. The 1804 assessment credits him with five and a third acres.

David Hutt

He was identified as a mulatto in the 1797 Little Creek Hundred assessment.

Jno Hutt

is mentioned in the 1767 Kent County levy, when Jacob Guy was paid for keeping a mulatto child of Jno Hutt.

Frances Jackson (c. 1798-)

was the housekeeper for Jesse Dean when he was killed by a falling tree in 1742.

Griffith Jones

was the original owner of the Gonseala farm.

James Keith

and Frances Keith witnessed the 1748 will of Thomas Francisco.

Thomas Keith

was surety for Margaret Murphey when she administered the estate of Thomas Murphey. He witnessed Daniel Durham's contract to sell an acre to Thomas Butcher.

Rebecca Dean Kimmey

was a daughter of Jesse Dean (1804-1868) and wife of John Kimmey.

Sarah Handsor Lack

was the daughter of Thomas Handsor (d. 1821).

Elizabeth LaCount

of Pumpkin Neck was identified in the 1800 census as nonwhite.

Hester LaCount

was the widow of Thomas LaCount who died in 1796.

Letitia Durham LaCount

was a daughter of John Durham the elder, named in his 1788 will, and wife of Thomas LaCount. She died before 1796.

Thomas LaCount (- 1796)

of Duck Creek Hundred died in 1796. His first wife was Letitia Durham, who predeceased him. Hester LaCount signed the renunciation with a mark. William LaCount, his son, administered the estate. Patrick Conner went bond, which he signed January 12, 1796. Peter Hawkins and Robert Thompson made the inventory.

William LaCount

was a son of Thomas and grandson of John Durham.

Robert Leatham

married Letitia Durham, 1827.

Philip Lewis

was one of the sureties on the administration bond of the estate of John Loatman in 1747.

Alexander Loatman

was son of John Loatman and brother of Jeremiah Loatman. When he conveyed his part of the New Years Chance tract to Abraham Moor in 1758 he referred to himself as a shoemaker.

Ann Loatman

was listed as a pauper in the Kent County levy for 1770.

Benjamin Loatman (- 1768)

died in 1768, and his widow Ann renounced administration of the estate. The administrator was Jonathan Allee and John Allee was surety. John Vangaskin and Jonathan Raymond made the inventory.

Elizabeth Loatman

was a daughter of Jeremiah and Agness Loatman. She witnessed the 1776 will of Samuel Whitman and signed with a mark.

Hester (or Esther) Loatman

was the widow of John who died c. 1747.

Hester Loatman

was a daughter of Jeremiah and Agness Loatman.

Jacob Loatman (c. 1705 -)

was a longtime resident of Pumpkin Neck in 1767, according to depositions taken in 1785. He was born about 1705. Thomas Tilton called him a "poor and inoffensive man." The 1770 Kent County levy contains mention of payments for the care of Jacob.

Jeremiah Loatman (- c. 1761),

son of John Loatman of Kent County, died around 1761, and his wife very soon remarried William Sappington. Samuel Whitman went bond for the widow, Agness, as administrator. Accounts of Alexander Loatman are found in the estate papers. Children were Elizabeth, Susannah, Martha, and Hester. He signed his name to his father's administration account.

Jacob and Jeremiah Loatman,

described as "poor boys," were awarded support money in the 1767 Kent County levy, under the care of Dr. Charles Ridgely, a member of the court.

John Loatman (- c. 1747)

was the father of Jeremiah Loatman and a yeoman farmer on the main branch of St. Jones River. He bought 100 acres from Nicholas Powell in 1739. When his estate was settled in 1747, his widow Esther and his son Jeremiah were administrators. His children sold his land to Abraham Moore in 1757. His children were Jeremiah Loatman, who married Agness; Mary, wife of Joseph Carey; Elizabeth, wife of George Steward [Howard?], and Alexander. The administrator's bond on his estate was dated 12 March 1747. His widow, Esther or Hester, signed with a mark. Sureties were Philip Lewis and William Rees.

Margaret Loatman

died in 1767, and Thomas Murphey was paid by the county for burying her.

Martha Loatman

was a daughter of Jeremiah and Agness Loatman.

Susannah Loatman

was a daughter of Jeremiah and Agness Loatman.

John Lockerman (- c. 1810)

first husband of Gelico Handsor, was consistently identified as a negro in assessment records. He died around 1810.

Nicholas Loockerman

witnessed the administration bond on the estate of Robert Butcher, Jr. In the 1767 Kent County levy, he was reimbursed for supporting and burying Sarah Butcher.

Sarah Lowder

witnessed the will of Robert Butcher the elder.

David Maull (- 1813),

son of Roger, married Sally Conselor in 1796 and died in 1813. His father-in-law was his administrator.

Sally Conselor Mall (Maull)

daughter of John Conselor, in 1796 married David Mall or Maull, (d. 1813) in Salem County, New Jersey.

Mark McCall,

surveyor, witnessed the deed of Benjamin Durham to Thomas Butcher in 1786. He made one of the resurveyors of Bloomsbury.

Deberix Miller (-1840)

married Sarah, daughter of Elijah Conselor. In the 1828 assessment of Duck Creek Hundred, he is listed as tenant on Abraham Allee's 180 acre farm that included a log dwelling, cribs, stables, and smoke house, with 100 acres improved. This may be the Bloomsbury property, with the toft on a different location. When he died in 1840, Abraham Allee and James Robinson made an inventory of the estate. He mentions in his will land bought of Benjamin Conselor. Their children were Josiah; Elijah; Rachel, wife of Benjamin Greenage; Enoch; Maria, wife of Benjamin Hughes; and Robert. He mentions the children of his deceased daughter, John and Rachel Hughes (Hewes).

Peter Miller, Sr.,

was executor of the estate of Nehemiah Handsor. He was son of John Miller, who owned the 771-acre Maidstone tract. In his 1749 will, John Miller ordered the land to be divided equally among his six sons. They conveyed it to their brother Cunrod.

Cunrod Miller

married Rachel, widow of Abraham Barber, circa 1793.

Mary Dean Miller,

half-sister of the Jesse Dean who died in 1842, married Robert Miller between 1843 and 1846.

Rachel Barber Miller

married first Abraham Barber and second Cunrod Miller. In 1838, the Kent County Alms-house admitted Rachel Barber, age 50.

Sarah Conselor Miller

wife of Deberix, was identified in the administration of the estate of her father, Elijah Conselor, in 1801. She was still living in 1845.

Grace and Will Morgan

witnessed the will of Robert Butcher the younger in 1722 and the will of James Dean in 1720.

Savory Whitman Morgan

was the daughter of Samuel and Agness Whitman. She married Stokely Morgan.

Stokely Morgan

husband of Savory Whitman, incurred debts, and absconded before the constable came after him on June 13, 1799. Joshua Whitman went

bond for him, and was left responsible for his default.

William Morton

conveyed land from Griffith Jones to Thomas Gonsela (Conselor) during the seventeenth century.

Caroline Dean Muntz

daughter of Jesse Dean (1804-1868) was the wife of Josiah Muntz.

Hester Cork Munce (1841-1904)

daughter of Perry Cork the younger married James H. Munce in 1862.

James H. Munce,

husband of Hester Cork.

Robert Munce

appears first as a Kent County resident in the 1800 census listed as a free person of color. His son married Jemima Handsor and his daughter married Joel Durham.

William Muntz

was identified in the 1797 Little Creek Hundred assessment as a mulatto.

Elizabeth Murphey

was widow of Thomas Murphey who died in 1782.

Sarah Butcher Murphey

widow of the John Butcher who died in 1761, married Thomas Murphey before February 1762.

Thomas Murphey (-1771),

a blacksmith, and Margaret his wife, in 1753 conveyed to Jeremiah Loatman a share in a tract adjoining the Concord tract on the main branch of St. Jones. In the 1767 Kent County levy, Thomas Murphey was paid for the burial of Margaret Loatman. His widow Margaret was the administrator of his estate in 1771. Sureties were James Raymond and Thomas Keith. His estate received cash from Stephen Macey, administrator of William Long, and from James Dean.

Thomas Murphey (- 1782)

married John Butcher's widow, Sarah, between February 1761 and February 1762. When he died in 1782, his administrator was Elizabeth Murphey and her cosigner was another Thomas Murphey. She signed with handwriting while he used a mark. Among the accounts were transactions involving Stephen Sparksman, Elliner Pookham, and Ephraim Pookam.

Andrew Naudain

appraised the estate of Cornelius Handsor in 1814.

Saunders Oakey

Married Johannah, the widow of Nehemiah Handsor. He and his earlier wife Mary had a daughter Rhoda, born October 20, 1771, who was baptised at St. George's Chapel in Sussex County. He is listed in the 1788 Dover Hundred assessment, with no race given.

William Pierce

was chosen as guardian of Elizabeth Handsor, over the objections of stepfather Saunders Oakey, who prevailed.

Eleanor Puckham

was in Kent County as early as 1782, when she is found on one of the accounts of the estate of Thomas Murphey. She witnessed the will of John Durham.

Ephraim Puckham

was in Kent County as early as 1782, when he is found on one of the accounts of the estate of Thomas Murphey. The history of the Puckham family begins with the baptism of John, an

Indian, in 1682, and his marriage to Joan Johnson.

George Puckham

was either the son or son-in-law, or heir to one of them, in the estate settlement of Rachel Handsor of Kent County in 1815. Hugh Durham was the administrator.

Richard Pulling

was Robert Butcher's son-in-law.

James Raymond (1742-1817)

prepared the inventory of the estate of Samuel Whitman in 1784. His wives were daughters of John and Henrietta Moore. He was surety for Margaret Murphey as administratrix for the estate of Thomas Murphey in 1771. He was stepfather of John Allee, whose son Abraham inherited both parts of Bloomsbury. He also served as guardian to John's sons, Abraham, Presley, and Jonathan. He witnessed the 1793 will of Silas Snow.

Jonathan Raymond

helped prepare the inventory of the estate of Benjamin Loatman in 1768.

David Rees

was a witness to the will of Robert Butcher the elder. He was a family friend of the Rodneys (Hancock 1962:37) and mentor of young Caesar.

Jeremiah Rees

sold land to James Dean.

John Rees

made the inventory of Isabel Hews with Robert Arthurs.

William Rees

was one of the sureties on the administration bond of John Loatman.

Charles Ridgely, M.D.,

owned Fox Hall and Hillyard's Adventure. He bought the Exell marsh from the heirs. Jean Consiglio, wife of Francis, left all her estate to him when she died in 1767. Thomas Conselor applied to Dr. Ridgely's widow for the rental of Hillyard's Adventure, immediately adjacent to Bloomsbury.

Letitia Dean Ridgway

was a daughter of Jesse Dean (1804-1868) and wife of Slayter Ridgway.

Brinckle Roe

witnessed the deed of Benjamin Durham to Thomas Butcher in 1786.

Benjamin Sammons

was the father of Sarah, who married the younger Peregrine (Perry) Handsor, who emigrated to Canada.

William Sappington (1721-1767)

married the widow Agness Loatman around 1761-1763. He probably was the son of Nathaniel Sappington II, born in 1721 at their home in Cecil County, near the present Warwick. In 1742, he witnessed the will of Ann Day in Kent County, Maryland. He died in 1767 at Bloomsbury.

John Saunders (- 1824)

Was tenant of Jesse Dean. His widow Ann renounced her right to administer the estate. The 1797 and 1819 assessments refer to him as a mulatto.

John Saunders

in 1892 provided press information about the Indian community and about his early career, which included a visit to Lenape people in the vicinity of Peru, Indiana. His wife, Martha, was a daughter of Jesse Dean (1804-1868). He was one of the first members of the Cheswold community to publicly assert Indian ancestry.

Martha Dean Saunders

daughter of Jesse Dean, was the wife of John.

Simon Sherman

was surety for Thomas Carney when he administered the estate of Rachel Sisco.

Silas Snow (- 1793)

was one of the executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Whitman in 1783 and was named as guardian in the will.

James Songo

was identified as a mulatto in the 1897 assessment of Little Creek Hundred.

Daniel Songo

was mentioned in the estate accounts of John Durham's estate in 1788. The Songo family were later allied by marriage to Durham's descendants. He is identified in the 1797 assessment as a mulatto.

William Songo

was mentioned in the estate accounts of John Durham's estate in 1788.

Stephen Sparksman

was in Kent County as early as 1782, when he is found on one of the accounts of the estate of Thomas Murphey and on the assessment. He was listed as a mulatto in the 1800 census. He is identified in the 1797 assessment as a mulatto. The surname is known among Indian remnant populations in New Jersey.

James Sterling

Joined John Durham in a purchase of 692 acres in 1754, and in 1776 appraised the estate of John Durham, Jr. In 1767 he was commissioned with Thomas Tilton to review the boundaries of Hillyards Adventure, adjacent to Bloomsbury. In the 1767 levy, the county paid him for support of Ruth Francisco, a poor woman.

Elizabeth Loatman Steward (Howard?)

was daughter of John Loatman and sister of Jeremiah Loatman. When she conveyed her share of New Years Chance to Thomas Murphey, she was married to George Howard. She is also described as being married to George Steward, who may be the same person.

Asa Street

married Rebecca, daughter of Isaiah Durham, in 1811.

Rebecca Durham Street

daughter of Maria and Isaiah (d. 1801), married Asa Street in 1811.

Robert Thompson

helped prepare the inventory of the estate of Thomas LaCount in 1796.

Thomas Tilton

was one of the commissioners appointed by Orphans Court to evaluate John Allee's share of Bloomsbury in 1787. He died before the report was completed in 1791.

John and Ann Tilton

were witnesses to the will of Robert Butcher the elder.

John Torbert

was a neighbor who appraised Sarah Hansor's estate in 1771 with William Corse.

John Vangaskin

took the inventory of the estate of Benjamin Loatman in 1768. His daughter was married to Thomas Cutler, the tenant on Bloomsbury.

Cornelius Van Stavoren

was a witness of the will of Charles Francisco, who died in 1798.

William Van Stavoren (- 1810)

asked to be relieved of his bond for administration of the estate of Isaiah Durham because the widow had married John Sisco, a mulatto. His wife was Sarah Snow Morgan, former widow of David Morgan and daughter of Joseph Snow. Joseph Farrow and Robert Denney married her sisters. He was mentioned in the 1796 account of the estate of Silas Snow.

Benjamin Wells,

a blacksmith, bought part of Jolley's Neck from Cornelius Handsor in 1773.

Jonathan Whitman

was the son of Samuel and Agness Whitman.

Agness Loatman Sappington Whitman

married, in succession, Jeremiah Loatman, William Sappington, and Samuel Whitman.

Samuel Whitman (-1783)

of Little Creek Hundred was the third [identified] husband of Agness, with whom he had helped settle the estates of her earlier husbands, Jeremiah Loatman and William Sappington. With Agness he had a son Jonathan and a daughter Savory. Witnesses to his 1776 will were Thomas Butcher, Jehu Gray, and his stepdaughter Elizabeth Loatman.

Elizabeth Durham Williams

was a daughter of Elisha Durham who died in 1864 and his wife Hester Conselor. She was the wife of Baynham Williams of New Jersey.

Hannah Durham Williams

was a daughter of Daniel Durham who died in 1801 At about that time she married Williams.

Hester Wiltbank (Saunders)

died in 1824, and Elizabeth Wiltbank was her administrator.

James Wood

married Rhoda Handsor, daughter of William Handsor.

Rhoda Handsor Wood

daughter of William and Sarah Handsor, assigned her one-seventh share of his estate to Gabriel Harmon. She was born between 1756 and 1769. She married James Wood.