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Birth time of Caesar Rodney

For all that it appears, Caesar Rodney was born Monday, 7 October 1728 (Julian Calendar), shortly before midnight ("I believe just about midnight") according to the diary of his father who also acted as midwife. A birth on the same date shortly after midnight (i.e. almost 24 hours earlier) as indicated in at least one secondary source can be excluded based on diary entries for the previous and the following day. Scans and transcripts of the diary entries can be found towards the end of this document.

Details

I am aware of two secondary sources that quote the diary of this father, Caesar Rodney Sr., for the birth time. The first one is:

Caesar Rodney patriot Delaware's hero for all times and all seasons by William P. Frank Delaware American Revolution Bicentennial Commission http://archives.delaware.gov/eBooks/CeasarRodneyPatriot.pdf

Frank quotes and interprets the father's diary as follows (page 9):

Caesar, our hero, was born shortly before midnight, October 7, 1728, amid unusual circumstances. His father kept a diary, which indicates that the father acted as midwife.

The diary entry reads:

"October 7 — Hung some tobacco. Came in, got dinner and killed some squirrels. ... About eleven o'clock at night, my wife awakened me for she was very bad. I got up and sent for ye midwife and women. But before any came, ye child was born and it was a SON. There was no soul with her but myself, being I believe just about midnight."

Caesar was born on his father's farm in East Dover Hundred, Kent County, near the Delaware River, an area that had always been known as St. Jones Neck.

The second source is:

A Gentleman as Well as a Whig Caesar Rodney and the American Revolution by Jane Harrington Scott National Society of The Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware University of Delaware Press, 2000

Harrington Scott quotes and interprets the father's diary as follows (page 16):

Caesar Rodney, the first child of Caesar Rodney, Sr. and Elizabeth Crawford Rodney was born shortly after midnight, on October 7, 1728. It is thought that his young parents were living in a small house owned by Elizabeth's father, not far from the Rodney farm at Byfield.

According to Caesar Rodney, Sr.'s diary, the young father immediately sent for a midwife "and other women," but "Before aney came ye Child wass Born and it wass a SON." As "There was no sole with her but myself—being I believe just about midnight." he "ran away for Isabelah Hughes." Apparently all was well, for his entry for the following day, October 8, tells us that he: "Past ye Day away with Eating and Drinking and at Night I got super Went to Bed fair and Good helth—My wife and Child Continues Brave and well thanks be to God."

So two conflicting secondary sources, birth before resp. after midnight, both on 7 October 1728.

I ordered a transcript of the diary entries for October 6, 7 and 8 from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In addition, I got scans of two pages of the diary including for those three days. The researcher wrote:

[Caesar Rodney Sr.'s diary] is located in the Simon Gratz autograph collection (collection #250B) in box 237, folder 17 "Rodney, Caesar Father of Signer."

The journal is written on loose pages, with just few lines per day.

Here is a rough transcript (by me) of the diary entries for the three days around birth, plus at the end of the document scans of the two diary pages at slightly reduced resolution:

Sunday 106 / 6

a. m. I went to [Daniles?] got brakt then to John [Harts?] staid tell ye evening then to [M^r C^d?] my wife was there then shee and I came home together we [sate?] sum [vituls?] and at night went to bed. Fair weather and good helth. ———

Monday 107 / 7

Tuesday 108 / 8

a. m. My child being born and woman to take care of my wife I ran away for Isabelah [Hughes?] and left her all alone till I came back. Shee laid my wife to bed and drest ye child (then ye midwife came being Elizabeth Nedham) So we continued tell day there we got brakt and past ye day away with eating and drinking and at night I got super and went to bed fair and good health —— My wife and child continues brave & well thanks be to God

For all that it appears, the diary shows that a birth on 7 October shortly after midnight, as indicated by Harrington Scott, can be excluded.

What can be doubted is whether the father wrote the last sentences for 7 October still on Monday or already on Tuesday, as he was very busy that night and birth was "I believe just about midnight", i.e. nominally no time at all left on Monday for making notes in the diary.

The date format e.g. "107 / 7" appears to be simply a numbering of journal entries ("107") followed by day of month ("7"). The researcher at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was so kind to give the diary another quick look:

This diary begins on "May the 30: 1727", and the page is labeled (1) at the top. The entries are labeled only with the dates until p. 6, with "Saturday July 1 / 31." [...] the previous entry was June 30, and the entries on the subsequent page continue to count up from 31 [...].

Dates at that time were in Julian Calendar. Today's Gregorian Calendar was adopted in Britain in 1752, including in the colonies that would later become the first states of the U.S.A. This is consistent with the diary, as 1 July 1727 was a Saturday in Julian Calendar, but not in Gregorian Calendar. And 7 October 1728 was a Monday, as indicated in the diary, and October was the only month in 1728 in which the 7th was a Monday. The entry for "Tuesday 101 / 1" on the first scanned page of the diary also shows the month, "October ye [1st?]".

Since the father did apparently not have the opportunity to look at a clock at birth and it is not certain (at least to me) how precise their clocks were and how precisely they were in sync with local mean time, I guess maybe a time window of 10-20 minutes before midnight on Monday or after midnight on Tuesday (8 October) for the actual time of birth would be realistic?

FYI: The main reason I made this research was to eventually help find out when Caesar Rodney arrived 2 July 1776 in Philadelphia just in time to cast his vote for independence (Lee Resolution), an important event for the USA.

(Historical Society of Pennsylvania Simon Gratz outograph calledon, #250B, Box 237, Folder 17 "Rodrey, Caesar Father of Signer"]

A. m. flot prof to and thaid at home all Day only and attright Super and then went to Box had the hear ach all-Day Went to Det yarr he Stand tell Just Jung Danile) Then Got Hupe & um of any tobaco Got Juper At then Went to Bood Quening then to any & diany The Lato fum vituly and at night on Jam peathen and Good hells found of Cassan Kindney S. grate Purch Brixes

- Rifo. and Twomen But before aney Come & Buts was Born and it was a Jon: the was no Jolo with her but ony Jolf- Boing & blow Just about of my Child being born and woman to take of my tifo & Ban away for Grabelah Hupe of her all slow tell frame back the - Horse Continued tell Da Got Juffer ment to bon fair and Good hell form this Continues to raise & well thanks ho to Go and of night Luper and we my french to Como to make Sot him to bork then for Got Sing and at night hise a an The state of the s