

Delaware Federal Writers Project Papers

Del. F164.F47

Volume 3

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- Dutch and Swedes on Delaware. See Ward, Christopher.
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AGRICULTURE DELAWARE

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for Wash. Essay
on Archaeology

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type for Mrs. Hull's
Wash. note up on
+124
✓142
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Michigan. October 1935.

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1892 (2) 24p.

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Apply: H. Geiger Omwake, Hockessin, Delaware. 1933-1936

** WIGGLESWORTH, Joseph:⁽²⁾ Brief Archaeology of the Leni Lenape, and
a Plea for the Preservation of the Prehistoric Implements of
the Tribe.⁽²⁾ Privately Printed, Wilmington, Del.⁽²⁾ 12 pp.
2 1

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Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Vol. 1, No. 4. May 1892.
24 Pages. 1892. (2) 24p
✓144

Lock together location,

Conner, W. H.
Dec. 5, 1938

Extract from The Delaware Gazette and General Advertiser, Oct. 31, 1789:

Just Published

and to be sold by the Printers hereof

The
Delaware Federal
Almanacs
For the Year 1790

Literature

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber intends removing from the Delaware State in as short a time as he possibly can, therefore is under the necessity of calling upon all those that are indebted to him to pay their respective debts, in three weeks from this date, or he shall be under the necessity of proceeding against them, as the law directs; and all those that have any demands against him are desired to call upon him.

Hezekiah Niles

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 1, 1789.

Conner, Wm. H.
Dec. 5, 1938

Literature

CURRENT FILE

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Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Oct. 13, 1792:

Just Published

and

to be sold by Brynberg and Andrews

the Columbian Almanac

for the year 1793.

Clyde W Young
April 8, 1940

Encyclopaedia File
Government: County
Years & Events

16,
212

FIRST DEATH RECORD - SUSSEX COUNTY

1683, records of deaths in both Kent and Sussex County started by the court of Sussex County. First record is that of "Susan Fisher daughter in Law to Robert Bedwell of Dover River in Kent County departed this Life the 25th Day of the Eighte Moneth 1683."

Turner, C. H. B., comp. Some Records of Sussex County, Del.,
Philadelphia, Allen, Lane, & Scott, 1909. 387 p. 134

2323

Americanization Work
in Public Schools

From "Fifty Years of Education in Wilmington," 1931, page 96 ff.
Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools
of the City of Wilmington, Del.

In the Wilmington Public School System at the present time, Adult Education is used to describe those forms of continuing education that are concerned primarily with the assimilation of the foreign-born, and with the elimination of illiteracy. In its present form, this work began on July 1, 1919, when legislation making it a part of the public school program of the city and State became effective, and funds were appropriated for its support. For sixteen years prior to this date, public evening schools had been conducted in Wilmington for white and colored minors who had been compelled to leave school and go to work, and for adults who had been denied opportunities for previous education. Although repeated efforts were made to have adequate facilities for immigrant education provided for in these schools, nothing was accomplished until, as a war measure of the State Council of Defense, it became a matter of State legislation. ~~A similar situation existed in the great majority of urban communities throughout the country.~~ This failure to recognize the need of providing for the assimilation of immigrant groups has considerable social significance in view of the fact that between 1880 and 1920 the foreign-born population of the county increased from 6,679,943 to 13,712,754. Wilmington's increase during this period was from 5,674 to 16,279.

In the twelve years that have elapsed since the adoption of the present program, 15,604 men and women have participated in

its activities. They were natives of forty-six countries, spoke thirty-four languages, and had educational backgrounds that ranged from total illiteracy to university graduation. At the time of making their first contacts with the Department, they had been in the country from two days to forty-five years and were between sixteen and eighty-four years of age. They were engaged in 114 occupations, of which those of artisan, laborer, housewife, merchant and factory operative were most largely represented. Ten thousand five hundred eighty were parents of children attending the public and parochial schools of Wilmington. Their participation in adult education activities was motivated by a desire to overcome handicaps that prevented satisfactory adjustment for themselves and their families to the life of the group of which they are now a part. With the foreign-born, it was inability to use reading and writing as a medium for the communication of ideas.

Since the
Restricted immigration and economic depression have resulted in the practical cessation of immigration to the United States, *the*
~~This means that~~ resources heretofore required for the education of newly-arrived immigrants can now be made available for more intensive work with those already here. Stated in terms of the 1930 census, Wilmington's problem in this field is represented by a foreign-born population of 12,592, of whom 3,465 are alien and 1,936 are illiterate, and an American-born population of foreign parentage numbering 18,228, many of whom present serious problems of mal-adjustment to American life.

During the year ending June 30, 1931, much time and attention was given to organizing the resources of the Department for these new directions of effort. Subjects of special study and investigation

were parent education in relation to child study and training and continuing education of second-generation young adults.

Noteworthy achievements in the field of parent education were the organization of a Mother's Advisory Council; the preparation of material for a survey of home and family situations; the attendance of 1,500 parents at community meetings at which the discussion of problems of child care and training formed a major part of the program; and further study of the advisability of organizing a nursery school as a medium of parent education; and the organization of facilities for giving home teachers training in problems of child adjustment.

Although the need for some form of non-vocational education for second-generation young adults who leave school at sixteen years of age is generally recognized, little has been done to develop programs adapted to this purpose. Much of Wilmington's work along this line during the past three years has been in the nature of pioneer effort. In 1930-1931, special attention was given to the training of teachers in this field. The employment on a part-time basis of the home economics teacher of the Continuation School staff provided a valuable point of contact between the two departments and improved instruction in home-making subjects. The fact that there has been a marked increase in the number of young people participating in this phase of adult education over a three-year period would seem to indicate that it is of sufficient value to warrant further development.

Clyde W. Young
Sept. 3, 1941

GOVERNMENT IN DELAWARE
County: Crime and Punishment

20
ENCYCLOPEDIA FILE

3
3
1

INDENTURED SERVANTS IN DELAWARE

Some interesting sidelights on the problems of masters and servants during the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth century, when indentured servants formed a large part of the laboring class in Delaware, are to be found in the records of the Court of General Sessions for New Castle County.

The tragedy of a bound-out child was written in the court records for the February term of 1774:

"Upon the petition of William Hawthorn a Minor of the age of Seven years in March last by William Graham and Jane his Wife, late Jane Hawthorn the Mother and next friend of the said William Hawthorn Setting forth, that the Petitioner William Hawthorn about the eleventh day of December last was bound by Indenture to a certain Hance Hance of Redlion Hundred Husbandman to serve him in the manner of an Apprentice until his age of Twenty one years; that the Petitioner was iltreated by the Wife of the said Hance Hance—being often drove out of the House and compelled to stay in the Cold until his feet were so frost bitten that he hath intirely lost the Use of his limbs, &c. by all which treatment the Life of the Petitioner is in great Danger, And praying the Court for relief in the Premises agreeable to Law; Whereupon it is ordered by the Court that a Summons issue for the said Hance Hance to appear on the 17th Instant at ten oClock in the Forenoon to answer the Complaint afo.

"Then the Parties afo^d appear before the Court and after a hearing of the Case the Court do Order that the Master Hance Hance provides a Doctor and Nurse to attend his Apprentice William Hawthorn And upon failure that John Evans Esq^r procure the same to be done."

Under date of February 1783, there is recorded:

"Upon the petition of Negro Jim the indentured Servant of a certain Alexander Steel of this County, setting forth, that he is the Son of a free negro-woman named Hannah late of the said County deceased, that he was by indenture duly executed and bearing Date of the twenty eighth Day of February in the Year One thousand and seven hundred and seventy, before Thomas James Esq^r as well with his own, as with the Consent of his Grand Father named Hector, a free negro, bound a Servant to the said Alexander Steel, to serve him for the Space of fifteen Years and ten Months from the Date of the said Indentures; that his said Master did covenant to furnish him with all the necessaries of Life during the said Term, to learn him to read and write, and at the Expiration thereof to give him two Suits of Apparel one whereof to be new; that the Petitioner had been continually hired out to different Persons, sometimes in, and sometimes out of the State; and by Reason that the different Persons to whom the Petitioner has from Time to Time been hired, were by Contract with his said Master, obliged to find him in Cloathes, he the Petitioner hath been kept very bare of Cloathing; that he is now hired with a certain Thomas Moore for the Term of one year which will expire on the twenty fifth Day of March next; that the said Thomas Moore on Behalf of the Petitioner hath applied to his said Master to have him, the Petitioner, taught to read and write, which the said Alexander Steel hath positively refused to do, and now denies the Legality of the said Indentures; And praying the Court to take the Premises into Consideration, and issue a Summons to compel the appreance of his said Master before the Court; Whereupon It is ordered by the Court that a Summons do issue for the appearance of the said Alexander Steel at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to answer the Complaint aforesaid and that he be ordered to produce the Complainant at that time."

Whether Steel was forced to live up to his bargain is not set down in the records.

At the same session of court there was also made the following record:

"Upon the petition of Richard Shurly, setting forth, that he is an apprentice to a certain Jacob Sellers and has been at sundry Times unlawfully and unmercifully abused by his said Master, has had the necessities of Life withheld from him at Times, and has received menacing and abusive Language much beneath the Character of a good Master towards an apprentice; and praying the Court to take the Premises into Consideration and grant him Relief: Whereupon the Parties appearing and the Merits of the Case being heard, the Court do order that the said apprentice continue in the Service of his Master; and that the said Jacob Sellers pay the Costs hereof."

The following year there was entered

"the Petition of William Connor an indentured Servant of a certain Andrew Cockran setting forth that he was brought over from Ireland to the Town of New Castle by the said Andrew Cockran and having refused to go with him to the State of Virginia did in consequence thereof receive from his said Master divers Ill-Treatment and was at length committed to the Goal where he is now confined; and praying the Court to issue a Summons against his said Master to answer the Complainant aforesaid.—And afterwards, to wit at August Sessions aforesaid, the Parties appear before the Court, and the Court having heard their allegations, do consider and adjudge that the Complaint exhibited against the said Andrew Cockran is frivolous and without foundation, and that the said William Connor do serve his said Master agreeably to the Tenor of the Contract entered into by him with the said Cockran."

During the 1807 term of court another emigrant made a complaint, as follows:

"Upon the Petition of Magdalena Temple Setting forth, That the Petitioner having arrived from Amsterdam on the twenty second

day of October 1806 was bound before Leonard Kechmle Esquire as a servant to Joshua and Thomas Gilpin and Laurence Greatrake to serve them the said Joshua & Thomas Gilpin and Laurence Greatrake their Executors and Assigns in the State of Delaware for the term of five years in consideration of the sum of eighty five dollars paid by the said Joshua and Thomas Gilpin to Captain Calvin Delano for her passage from Amsterdam aforesaid. That the said Joshua and Thomas Gilpin and Laurence Greatrake for themselves and their Executors and Assigns covenanted to find and provide for the petitioner sufficient meat drink apparel, Washing and Lodging &c &c as by their Indenture bearing date as aforesaid and with the said petition exhibited may more fully and at large appear that she has agreeably to her Indenture been in the service of the aforesaid Laurence Greatrake and hath endeavoured to serve him according to the best of her abilities and would have no objections to serve her time provided her masters had complied with the terms of their Indenture but that contrary to the tenor thereof she has not been sufficiently supplied with either victuals or clothing and kept very much destitute and in want of Cloth which added to the petitioners want of a knowledge of the English Language render her situation so extremely disagreeable and oppressive that she finds it impossible to remain in the service of the said Laurence Greatrake. And Praying the Court to take the premises into consideration so that her master or masters may be compelled to come forward to shew cause why the petitioner should not be discharged from her servitude agreeably to an act of Assembly of the State of Delaware in such case made and provided. It is ordered by the Court that a summons issue against Joshua Gilpin, Thomas Gilpin and Laurence Greatrake to appear on Saturday the 29th day of August instant at an adjournment of the May Term last to answer the complaint aforesaid. And now to wit August 29th 1807 the parties appear before the Court and upon the several allegations the Court Ordered and directed that the Petition be dismissed and that the Respondents pay the costs."

The same defendants returned to court again the following year when a complaint was made by another servant. The record states:

"Upon the Petition of Jessify Buckley widow Setting forth That her daughter Abrilla Buckley hath been bound an Apprentice to Joshua Gilpin, Thomas Gilpin and Laurence Greatrake to learn the female branch of paper — making. That the said Abrilla hath already served four years of the term of her Apprenticeship during all which time she hath been as the Petitioner believes hardly used and very slightly clothed. But the Petitioner more particularly complains of the cruel and immoderate chastisement to which she hath been subjected in the service of her said masters & more especially of a violent and cruel whipping inflicted on the person of the said Abrilla on this 20th instant between the hours of 9 and 10 O'Clock with a cowskin by Laurence Greatrake one of her said masters whereby her skin and flesh hath been sorely cut and bruised. And praying the Court to take the subject into consideration and cause Justice to be done in the premises. It is ordered by the Court that a Summons issue against the said Joshua Gilpin, Thomas Gilpin, and Laurence Greatrake to appear on Saturday aforesaid. And now to wit May 28th the Respondents appear before the Court And upon hearing the allegations of the parties, The Court do Order and direct that the petition be dismissed and it is further ordered by the Court that the costs be paid equally by the parties."

Wm. H. Conner
November 14, 1938

Costumes 25
(1 copy for Textiles)

CURRENT FILE

Extract from Columbian Observer, Philadelphia, Wednesday evening,
June 26, 1824. Published by S. Simpson & J. Conrad.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the Subscriber on the 16th inst., two indented Apprentices to the Shoemaking business named James Edward M'Lane, and George W. Overstocks. -- James is about eighteen years of age; low in stature, light complexion, light hair and eyes; has a down look when spoken to; had on when he went away a fur hat partly worn, blue Wilmington striped round-about jacket; black cassimere pantaloons, blue vest and laced boots. George is about fifteen years old, dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, had on a fur hat nearly new, blue cloth round-about, black silk vest, blue cloth pantaloons, and low cut cordivan shoes; his feet are remarkable long and flat.

J. BETHELL.

Kensington, May 17

N.B. Masters of vessels and other persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said runaways at their peril.

Wm. H. Conner
Nov. 21, 1938

CURRENT FILE
Shipping 26

331

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Sept. 17, 1791:

Ten Dollars Reward

Ran away from the brig Ceres, at New Castle, David McGonagale, being an apprentice bound to the sea, with Capt. Benjamin Ives, of Beverly in the state of Massachusetts, being about 5 feet 8 inches high, long black hair, dark complexion, dresses in sailor habit, had a good many pimples in his face, and a native of Ireland, in the county Donegall. It is supposed he will conceal himself with a family of the name of Loughwy, which came ^{as} passengers on board the General Washington, of Wilmington, or of said brig which has settled at or convenient to Wilmington

Benjamin Ives

* *****

Shipping

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Dec. 21, 1793:

On Thursday last was launched at the shipyard, at Market Street wharf, the beautiful ship Liberty, belonging to Thomas Kean, Esq., built by Mr. Barney Harris.

V. E. Shaw
January 17, 1940

SPECIAL REPORT 27
On Old Account Book

Encyclopaedia File

360

THE SHELTER - PERSONNEL

Harriet Jones - apparently housekeeper, March 1841-1852
Martha Hillman - either matron or cook, etc., entire period
Catherine Thomas - unidentified
Wm. Hillman - carpenter or odd jobs.
Wm., Samuel, and Charles Garrett(Milk)
Anne Pierce - unidentified
Raymond and Brothers - flour 1844
Wm. Jones-dry goods
Wm. Thomas-milk
T.C.Raymond for Samuel Macferran-unidentified
Rebecca Conard - teaching, \$2.00 weekly, 1848
Anna G. Reid " 1.00 " "
Mary Woodward, teacher
Sally Jones, services, 1847-48
Lydia Starr, treasurer, 1848
Elizabeth England, teacher, 1850
Hannah D. Wood-housekeeper-1852
Elizabeth Linton-teacher, 1854
Mary A. Ogborn, teacher, 1856
Hannah Jane Reid-teacher, 1858
Hannah W. Scull-housekeeper, 1859
Martha T. Cox-teaching, 1861
Jacob Hagy-milk, 1861

-2-

Last signed entry, June 29, 1862; an unsigned entry May 18, 1869;
(gave Grace Williams, treasurer, 3 bills for stationery - \$6.64)

Apparently an orphanage; speaks of "teaching the shelter children"; a bill of \$100.00 a quarter for milk in 1853, and other bills in proportion.

None of the city or city-state directories of Wilmington available for the period list The Shelter among Schools, Institutions, and the like, although the Alms House and a Catholic Orphanage appear.

It has been impossible to match any of the names of persons concerned with the venture with those in the Directories; it must be admitted that the fact that almost all were women makes listing less probable. There are some entries showing the same family names.

Rebecca Conard is not found, but a Rachel Conard, widow, is. There is no Elizabeth England, but there is an Eliza, a widow. The State Directory for 1859-60 includes among the operators of general stores a W. P. Jones, of Millston, who could possibly have been the William Jones found in the record, and G. H. and J. Raymond, of Smyrna, who might have been the Raymond and Brothers referred to, although the Raymond whose initials were given in the receipt book was T. C. (signing for one Samuel Macferran). An L. Rebecca Starr was teaching in the public schools of Wilmington

V. E. Shaw
January 17, 1940

SPECIAL REPORT 29
On Old Account Book ✓

-3-

in 1859-60, but it appears from another entry that her first name was Louisa, which would definitely eliminate her as the treasurer referred to in 1848.

Delaware Camera Club

The Delaware Camera Club was established in 1891. The headquarters were in the club rooms of the Equitable Building. Regular meetings were held the first Thursday of each month. The object of the organization was the cultivation of the art of photography and the formation of a social art center for amateur photographers. The members were divided into four classes, namely, life, active, corresponding, and honorary. The club had a good library and its meetings were generally devoted to discussions and demonstrations of work. The members also indulged in outings and such entertainments as would promote interest in photography.

The club was a member of the Lantern Slide Interchange, an association formed of most of the active amateur photography clubs of the country, whose custom was, at stated intervals, to exchange slides, by that method affording from over almost all of the United States, an almost unlimited variety of pictures. The club's lantern exhibits were given fortnightly during the winter season. In addition, there was a class in photographic technique. The teacher was Professor Charles Truscott of Philadelphia.

It may be added as an illustration of the value of the exhibitions referred to that the first exhibition to any worthy degree, of World's Fair Views given in this city were those shown by members of the Delaware Camera Club at the New Century Club Rooms, in 1893.

From City of Wilmington, p. 197.

V. E. Shaw
Aug. 2, 1940

Encyclopaedia File
Education 31
Newark Academy

370

Excerpts From Minutes of the Synod of Philadelphia
Referring to the Synodical School-(pp.173-174)

May 25, 1744;

The minutes of a committee held at the great valley, Nov. 16th 1743, by a private agreement between the Presbyteries of Philadelphia, New Castle, and Donegall, were laid before us, showing that the said committee considered the necessity of using speedy endeavors to educate youth for supplying our vacancies. But the proper method for this end cannot be so well compassed without the Synod; they refer any further consideration of the affair to that reverend body, but agree that in the mean time a school be opened for the education of youth. And the Synod now approve that design, and take the said school under our care. And agree upon the following plan for carrying out that design:

1-That there be a school kept open where all persons who please may send their children and have them instructed gratis in the languages, philosophy, and divinity.

2-In order to carry out that design, it is agreed that every congregation under our care, be applied to for yearly contributions, more or less, as they can afford, and as God may incline them to contribute, until Providence open a door for our supporting the school some other way.

3-That if any thing can be spared besides what may support a master and tutor, that it be employed by the trustees

for buying books and other necessities for said school, and for the benefit of it, as the trustees shall see proper.

And Mr. Alison is chosen master of said school, and has the privilege of choosing an usher under him to assist him; and the said Mr. Alison is exempted from all public business, save only attending church judicatures, and what concerns his particular pastoral charge. And the Synod agree to allow Mr. Alison twenty pounds per annum, and the usher fifteen pounds. ... (Noon intermission and routine business)

(4- Gives names of Trustees, and their duties.)

FOUNDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

(Extract from Edward Potts Cheney: History of the University of Pennsylvania, 1740-1940: University of Pennsylvania Press, Phila., 1940, 461 pp.)

p. 45 ff.

"History is full of dates which have been assigned only to be first accepted, then disputed, reasserted, corrected, and finally abandonned. ... The year or day may be only approximate, or the testimony may be indecisive, or it may be one of several equally defensible dates, or it may be mythical altogether."

Dates of the foundations of colleges, both in Europe and America, are almost invariably chosen arbitrarily from among several possibilities.

Harvard celebrated its tercentenary in 1836, the anniversary of the date when the legislature approved a grant of money, effective the following year; continuous teaching did not begin for another four years; the charter was granted in 1650.

Yale's official date is 1701, though it lived a "peripetetic and divided life" for fifteen years longer before it settled permanently in New Haven in 1716.

Princeton's choice of 1746 is based on the contents of an unrecorded charter of that date, presumably giving it full collegiate standing, though it might have chosen 1741, or even gone back to the beginnings of the Log College.

The University of Delaware has recently adopted 1743, based on documents establishing a continuous line back to Alison's

Academy.

Columbia modestly claims only its charter date, 1754, though steps for its foundation were afoot in 1751, and land for a college had been set aside even earlier.

All these dates are fully defensible, yet "the fact remains that in each case, the accepted date is a conventional one only, and another might have been settled upon instead. All that historical accuracy can demand -- or indeed achieve -- is that the reason for the choice shall be made clear."

The University of Pennsylvania might have chosen any one of six dates with reasonable propriety.

1740: A trust was established for a charity school whose building could also be used as a non-sectarian chapel. Though the building was actually erected (the largest in the city at the time) and used as an assembly place, especially by the Whitfield faction of the Presbyterians, no school was ever held there. The trustees of this foundation were mostly tradesmen. This building was sold to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, who assumed the trust in accepting the deed. When the foundation date was discussed in the 1880's, the date 1740 was chosen in accordance with a frequent legal custom of dating a composite trusteeship from the founding of the earliest trust it administers. It is distinctly a "lawyer's date."

1743: Franklin's first plan for a college for the colony, not particularly tenable because the plan was never formally published, but merely discussed privately.

1749: Organization of the present Board of Trustees; the first Minutes date from Nov. 13 of that year.

Jan. 1751: Instruction began: this is the "faculty date."

1753: Proprietary charter conferring financial and administrative rights.

1755: Proprietary charter granting right to confer degrees.

"Although this technically chosen date places the University of Pennsylvania a few years earlier than its closest compeers, Princeton and Columbia, to the historian they appear to have "come into existence to all intents and purposes simultaneously" in response to the dominant social forces of the middle eighteenth century.

Wm. H. Conner
November 14, 1938

CURRENT FILE
SHIPPING

36

381

Extracts from The Delaware Gazette, December 21, 1793.

To Be Sold

The noted and excellent stand for a store, called

LIBERTY HALL

Situate on the public square, of the town of Dover, Kent County,
and State of Delaware, adjoining the tavern of Mr. Jacob Furbee,
at the sign of General Washington.....

John Freeman

Also to be rented from John Freeman was the

"tavern house at the sign of the arms of the United States,
fronting the Main Street of Dover..."

For Belfast

The Ship

WILMINGTON

(A constant trader)

To sail about the middle of December

For freight or passage, apply to

McComb and Tilton

Submitted by - Kenneth Horner,

Date - January 2, 1936.

Work File

2-19-36

SHOPS- -

541 - Department Stores

542 - Outstanding Shops

Market Street is the center of Wilmington's shopping district. From Second to Tenth Street retail stores of ~~all~~ ^{many} kinds ~~may~~ ^{are} ~~located~~ ^{be found}. King Street one block east of Market Street, and the side streets from King to Tatnall and from Fourth to Tenth are others upon which ^{contain} a number of retail establishments, ~~are located~~.

Community shopping districts are scattered throughout the city, namely on Market Street beyond the Brandywine ^{Crk.} River, on Fourth Street near Madison, in the Union Park Garden section, at Lancaster Avenue and Union Streets, on Maryland Avenue a short distance below Lancaster Avenue, and on Madison Street from Second to Ninth.

Wholesale produce markets are ~~to be found~~ on Fourth Street east of King to Walnut. Wholesale candy and novelty establishments are on King Street south of Fourth and on East and West Second Street near Market and in the adjacent neighborhoods.

A survey recently taken among a number of women reveals that the most exclusive Shop for women's coats, dresses, gowns, is Fishers, 805 Market Street. Bird-Speakman, Inc. at 917 Tatnall Street came second on the list, closely followed by Braunsteins, 704 Market Street, ^{Richard's, 824 Market Street,} and Arthur's 702 Market St. The outstanding department stores are Kennard-Pyle Company, 617 Market Street, and Crosby-Hill Company, 605 Market Street. The Wilmington Dry-Goods Company 415 Market Street, and Leibowitz's Department Store at 221 Market Street are two long established department stores

specializing in low prices and selling for cash only.

The outstanding men's stores are Mansure and Prettym^{an}ent;
in the ^{dup} Dupont Building on Tenth Street, and Mullin's at Sixth
and Market Streets. For luggage and leather goods, Joshua Conner
& Son, 235 Market Street is recommended.

An outstanding book store is the Greenwood Book Shop, in
the Delaware Trust Building, on Market Street below Tenth. A
lending library is a part of the service rendered.

Sporting Goods, golf balls and clubs, tennis rackets and
accessories and other articles for sportsmen may be purchased at
H.W.Vandever Co. 909 Market Street, Huber & Company, ^{Citizens Bank} 200 West
^{Building, 10th & Shipley} Tenth Street, Hopkins-Lawson Company, 302 Delaware Avenue.

The Christian Book Store at 815 N. Adams Street, specializes
in the sale of Bibles, religious literature and tracts, for indi-
viduals of the Protestant faith, and George F. Logue, 625 West
Fourth Street carries a line of statuary and religious literature
for those of the Catholic faith.

Theodore H. Buckalew is the proprietor of an old curiosity
shop at 1304 King Street, perhaps the only one in the city.

The outstanding furniture stores are those of the Wilming-
ton Furniture Company at Ninth and King Streets, and Elwood Souder
& Company at Ninth & Orange Streets. John T. Feeney, Inc. at 709
Shipley Street and John H. Brand & Company at Fifth & Shipley Sts.
are two furniture stores that sell only for cash. Stern & Company
at 7th & Market Streets and numerous others on King Street
specialize in installment selling.

Page No.3

The Sears-Roebuck Store is located at Seventh & Shipley Streets, Woolworths at 504 Market Street, S.S. Kresgre Co. at 611 Market Street and Eighth & Market Streets, W.T.Grant Company, at 702 Market Street, Neisner Bros.Inc. at 606 Market Street and Silvers' 5c to \$1.00 Store at 610 Market Street, are the principal variety stores.

(Personal Observation)

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Wednesday, March 29, 1797:

From the irregularities which have of late crept among the venders of provisions in our markets, we understand that the Burgesses of this Borough are determined to enforce the existing law against forestallers, &c., and the more effectually to secure the inhabitants against fraud or imposition, a Supplement to this Law is at present prepared and under consideration to compel

The butchers to weigh their meat with scales, instead of steel-yards -

No article brought to market, can be bought or sold before 8 o'clock, at which hour the Clerk of the market will give notice by ringing a bell,

No provision shallop can sell any article, under any pretence whatever, until the expiration of three hours after her arrival (in open day.) Notice to be given in the aforesaid manner.

Many other salutary regulations are to be enacted, and their due observance enforced, by heavy fine or imprisonment.

The shameless frauds and extortions which the inhabitants of Wilmington have laboured under, called loudly for redress; and nothing can so mark the activity and watchfulness of the Burgesses and assistants, than their present laudable exertions to reform long standing abuses.

Wm. H. Conner
Dec. 1, 1938

shipping CURRENT FILE

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C

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, July 1, 1797:

By the brig James, Captain Fitch, arrived
at Newcastle, from Londonderry, the editor has
received letters and papers to a late date,
They, however, shall be minutely detailed in next
Monday Evening's Gazette.

Wm. H. Conner
Dec. 15, 1938

Ships and Shipping

CURRENT FILE

42

387

Extract from the Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser, September 26,
1799.

"That noted Fast-sailing Packet, Hannah (formerly belonging to
Messers. M'Comb and Tilton), Thomas Taylor, Master."

This vessel, belonging to William Hemphill, sailed from
Hemphill's wharf, lower end of King-Street, every Tuesday and Friday,
for Philadelphia.

In the same issue, the Warner boat, the Charlotte, is advertised
as also sailing for Philadelphia.

Conner, Wm. H.
November 30, 1938

CURRENT FILE
Shipping
43,

387

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1797:

Saturday last, arrived at Newcastle, the ship Atlas from Londonderry, brought 250 passengers; and on Sunday, anchored off the Creek, ship Swanwick, Captain Joughin, from Belfast, with well near 300 passengers.

(The Swanwick was boarded by two French frigates on the 19th - they took his latest papers and a number of letters, and dismissed him. On the 22nd, the French privateer, brig Intrepid 16 guns, took possession of the Swanwick, ransacked the cargo - held Capt. Joughin 24 hours and then dismissed him. The crew of the brig American Hero were on board but offered no help.)

Wm. H. Conner
Nov. 30, 1938

Shipping

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CURRENT FILE

387

From The Delaware Gazette, Oct. 4, 1794:

It is noted in this issue that Jacob Brown has "Latoly
Imported" Irish linens, cork and Belfast canvas, &c. in the
Ships General Washington and Wilmington.

Wm. H. Conner,
Nov. 21, 1938

Shipping CURRENT FILE
45 783

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1793:

For Londonderry

The New Ship

LIBERTY

Robert Potter Buil. Master

And will have good accomodations for passengers.
The ship will sail with all convenient expedition,
and is intended to return with passengers early
next spring. For terms of freight or passage,
apply to John Stockton and James Riddle, in
New-Castle or to

Thomas Kean

Wilmington, Nov. 30, 1793.

Conner, Wm.H.
November 30, 1938

Shipping WRECKERS ENT. FILE

46

387

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Dec. 3, 1796:

In this issue an advertisement stated that

The Ship Swanwick, (Philadelphia built),

John Joughlin, Master, was advertised

to sail for Belfast from McComb and

Tilton's wharf.

(Ad. by Hamilton and Elliott.)

Conner, Wm. H.
Dec. 5, 1938

Shipping

47
CURRENT FILE
387

Extract from The Delaware Gazette and General Advertiser,
Oct. 31, 1789:

For Londonderry

The Brigantine

Maria,

Expected to sail about the 10th. of December next.
She is a strong vessel and sails well. For Freight or
Passage apply to

William Hemphill, or

Isaac Hendricksen.

AN ACCOUNT OF AN EARLY SPIRITUALIST MEETING

An early meeting took place at the home of Samuel D. Forbes, 309 West Street, in 1877, with some of his relatives present. The seance was conducted by Professor Slade, a noted medium of that day. All gathered around a table in the dark, each one holding a hand of the other, and with the Professor, who also held the slates, which were tied together with a pencil between.

Soon the pencil began to write: "I am the spirit of Aaron Forbes," an ancestor of one of those present. Then the question was written: "Is Hiram Forbes (who was present) a Free and Accepted Mason. "The next written was: "Hiram Forbes, you are getting rusty," rusty being a term commonly used in those days to denote one needed to jog one's memory, that one was getting forgetful.

The Professor then asked Hiram Forbes if he wishes to ask a question. Privately, or in his own mind, he asked what caused his wife's death, which occurred two years before. The answer came: "Marion's death will always remain a mystery." The name Marion had nor been mentioned, only thought. The people of that early period based their belief in a person possessing such supernatural powers on the reference in the Bible of the seventh son of the seventh son.

Reference: This account was given to the writer, by his mother, who was present at the seance. She is eighty-five years old, in possession of all her faculties, and has a clear recollection of what took place at that time.

AN EARLY TYPE OF SPORT

Fifty years ago, before tennis and golf had assumed the importance they have today, croquet was the fashionable game. One advantage was it could be played on the level part of the lawn of the home, not calling for a journey to some far-off place. The set used consisted of a mallet with a handle about two feet long, and a wooden ball about the size of the soft ball used today in the game of that name. The wickets were of heavy iron wire which, when stuck in the ground, afforded ample room for the ball to pass through. The idea of the game was to make the circuit of the wickets, and if the player could knock his opponent's ball out of bounds, that also figured in the score. It was not a violent game, and was played by both sexes.

Its history is equally interesting. Played in France eight hundred years ago, it was taken into England by Charles the Second, when he returned to his homeland from exile. It was known on its native health as "Leu-de-Mail," which was changed to "Mall" in England. Today, this name applied to any open land in London denotes that in days gone by it was used for the playing of that game.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

AS WILMINGTON APPEARED (1790-1800)

"The present City Hall was built in 1798, the architect being Peter Bauduy. The original walls are still in the building, but its general features have been materially changed by the removal of the old tower which was a fine specimen of architecture, graceful in its lines and resting to the eye - to give room for the present tower which disfigures the building. The City Hall was the local temple of justice, as it is to-day, but the cells for prisoners were then in the basement or cellar. The present police department is a modern addition. The building was used for political gatherings and for the holding of entertainments and public meetings generally.

"The land upon which the City Hall was built cost \$1,451, and the borough borrowed \$1,500 on bond with which to erect the building. Joseph Tatnall presented the borough with a town clock of "excellent workmanship," "which he purchased in Europe, and in addition he paid for placing it in position. His idea, in a letter written to the towns-people, was that the clock would "accelerate the punctual meeting of the religiously-disposed at their place of worship," and that it would be of service to those "who think themselves not of ability to purchase timepieces." The clock bell was used

until 1866, and is now in the possession of the Phoenix Hose Company, of this city.

"Among the early purchasers of lots in the new borough were Joseph Steele, John McArthur, Thomas Tatnall, William Lewis, Joseph Peters, Abraham Skinner, Lewis Stidham, Enoch Lewis, Hans Rudolph, Henry Health, George Howell, David Bush, Alexander Hooge, Thomas Downing, Thomas Brown, Thomas Canby, and Samuel Canby. John Ferris, the first of that family which is now well represented in this city, came here from Connecticut in 1748. His grandson, Benjamin Ferris, the author of the "History of Delaware," printed in 1846, was born in the old house at the north-east corner of Third and Shipley streets, which is still standing. It is impossible, in this brief narrative to give a complete list of those whose energy made the present city possible. The first president of Delaware, Dr. John McKinley, lived in Wilmington, at the corner of Third and French streets. Dr. Didie, known as the French physician, lived on French street, west side, just above Sixth. Peter Bauduy, the architect of the City Hall, had his home directly opposite that building. The property was afterwards occupied by General John Stockton, one of whose sons was killed at the Niagara frontier during the war of 1812. The original members of the Bush family lived at the corner of King and Water streets, close by what is now the property of the George W. Bush & Sons Company. James Lea, Sr., whose descendants still play an active part

in this city, lived at Fourth and Market streets; he lived there from 1795 to 1815.

"Other notable citizens who came later, and their homes, were: Dr. George Monroe, a surgeon in the Continental army, and son-in-law of Colonel John Haslet, Market street below Second; Benjamin Latrobe, designer of the capitol at Washington, a near neighbor; Colonel Thomas Kean, a Revolutionary hero, who died of yellow fever, on the bank of the Brandywine; Francis Robinson, who came here from Ireland in 1732, and built a handsome home in the centre of the land now bounded by Market, King, Fourth and Fifth streets, and who engaged in the business of preparing buckskins and chamoise leather; Timothy Stidham, Fourteenth near Poplar, house removed 1888; Job Harvey, a shipping merchant, owned the corner now occupied by the Clayton House; Governor Dickinson, who lived on Market street above Ninth, west side; Major Patten, a Revolutionary veteran, who lived on Front street until he died of yellow fever in 1798; William Jones, corner Front and Shipley streets; Zachariah Ferris, a minister of the Society of Friends, and a tanner, Second street above West; Dr. Nicholas Way, Third and Shipley streets, where a number of Philadelphians were entertained during the yellow fever epidemic in that city in 1793; Nicholas G. Williamson, lawyer, corner Third and Shipley streets; Gunning Bedford, Market street above Sixth; Jacob M. Broom, the property now occupied by Dr. Read J. McKay, and formerly

known as Tusculum; Miss Vining, who lived at "The Willows," on Brandywine walk, North Market street, known as a woman of beauty, wealth and intelligence, and for a long time a correspondent of General Lafayette's; Caesar A. Rodney, the stone mansion known as Cool Spring, west of the present city reservoir; the Marquise de Sourci, a French refugee who came here to escape the Reign of Terror in 1792, lived on Sixth street near French; John James Ullman, a native of France, a traveler, a linguist and a man of enormous wealth for those days, lived here for a number of years, and was buried in the Old Swedes cemetery.

"One of the notable residences in the town was the one built by Thomas West, at the corner of Fifth and West streets, opposite the old meeting-house. It was removed only about eleven years ago, having stood since 1738. The ridge of land on which the meeting-house stood became a favorite locality for the homes of the prosperous townspeople, and it was known as "Quaker Hill," which title is frequently used to this day.

"Keeping pace with the buildings and the growth of the business features of the town came the grading of streets, the laying out of new streets, and the gradual placing of side walks - all natural steps in the growth of a flourishing community which, in 1798, had grown to have a population of 3,000. The route from Wilmington out of the city to the south was by the old King's road to the "old ferry," near the present site of the Third street bridge. There wagons and persons were

carried in flat boats across the stream. The Christiana at Market street was not bridged until 1807, at which time the building of turn-pike roads began.

"A peculiarity of the buildings erected in the early history of the town was that they all had double-pitch or hip roofs, copied after the style used by the inhabitants of Northern Europe, notably by the Swedes, who were the first settlers here. The idea of these roofs was to throw the heavy falls of snow that were expected. Thomas Willing probably erected the first dwelling in the new settlement, and it was at the corner of Water and King streets. There were brick houses and frame houses, most of them one story high with the steep roofs which made a second floor. There were some exceptions in the cases of those of the townspeople who had more pretensions and more wealth than the majority of the inhabitants.

"During the war the dykes, which had been built by the early settlers along the banks of the Christiana, became badly damaged and at every tide the meadows were overflowed for miles. After 1783 the work of repairing the dykes was renewed and they have been kept up ever since. The health of the city after the yellow fever had disappeared was remarkably good, and it is noted by all historians that cholera infantum was almost unknown. It was the frequent remark of visitors to Wilmington that there were so many children seen upon the streets. The river in those days was much wider than it now is, the

filling up done as the needs for a better water front increased having confined the stream to much narrower limits. At the foot of Orange street there was a low morass which was covered by every rising tide.

"The most critical, and at the same time the most prosperous, period in the history of the town was just after the close of the Revolutionary war and up to the year 1797. The war ended, the country was in an impoverished condition, and vagrants, old soldiers, marauders, convicts turned out of the Philadelphia prisons, and disreputable men of every imaginable character flocked through the State. The public pulse in Wilmington was much agitated by a series of crimes which kept the peace officers busy. Murder, theft, arson, assaults on the highways and depredations of every conceivable character gave no end of trouble. This state of affairs finally came to an end, and the people began to breathe more freely.

"Then came, in 1791, many fugitives from St. Domingo, where an insurrection of the blacks drove the whites out of that country. Many of them drifted to Wilmington and made the borough their home. In 1793, the outbreak of yellow fever in Philadelphia created a panic in that city. As many of the inhabitants as could leave that city did so, hundreds of them coming to Wilmington. Their arrival gave a great stimulus to business generally, and the prices of farm products were soon doubled. Many of these people never returned

to Philadelphia, and thus the population of Wilmington was materially increased. The shipping trade of Philadelphia was largely diverted to the Christiana, and the harbor was soon filled with vessels of every description. The water front of the old village of Wilmington was a natural bluff and had furnished excellent wharf facilities. Every available building in the town was used as a store house and the impetus to business then made was the beginning of the marvelous development of the town's industries in all directions.

"Wilmington was for several years an important seaport, and the scenes ^{which} were witnessed on the Christiana have never been repeated. It was then that the building and repairing of ships in an extended form began, and then it was that the foundations of the shipyards of the present day were really laid. For over one hundred years this city has been engaged in the construction of boats, ranging from the old brig Wilmington to the massive iron and steel freight streamers now floating in American waters.

"Brandywine village began to grow as the population of Wilmington increased, and little groups of houses became scattered in several directions from the centre of the borough, all of them eventually to become a part of the same corporation.

"In 1768 William Shipley died, aged 76 years, and in 1778 Elizabeth Shipley, his wife, passed away, at the age of 87 years. They had lived to see their new home spring

from a village of but thirty or forty houses to a thriving seaport, a business centre, and a home of earnest and intelligent men and women to the number of over two thousand. They did a great work in the development of the town, and they will always be remembered as the actual founders of this great commercial and manufacturing centre. A measure of praise will ever be accorded to Thomas Willing, whose wisdom and sound judgment fixed upon the bank of the Christiana as the site for a new settlement with natural advantages of an exceptional character.

"Yellow fever broke out in Wilmington in 1798, and before it was stamped out it had carried off many of the prominent people of the town. The atmospheric conditions before the plague came were peculiar, and it was noticed that cats and house-flies died in considerable numbers. Among the victims of the plague were two sons of Thomas Tatnall, James Lea, Sr., and John Ferris, a member of the board of health, who was the last victim. Mr. Ferris had been very active in the steps which were taken to care for the sick and to drive out the fever.

"The first school in the town had been opened before the year 1700, and the teachers were Swedes. Among the later teachers in the several schools which flourished afterwards was General Lewis Cass, who taught here for one year. The old Academy became the most noted institution of learning. It was built about 1765, and was erected in a grove of beautiful trees. There it was that most of the citizens of the town obtained their early ed-

ucation. On April 10, 1773, it was chartered as a grammar school for New Castle county, the first president of the board of trustees being the Rev. Lawrence Girelius. Included in the first board of trustees were Bishop White, Thomas McKean, Gunning Bedford, Dr. Robert Smith, Thomas Gilpin, Dr. Nicholas Way, and Joseph Shallcross. Robert Patterson, an earnest patriot, is the first principal of the academy of which there is record. He trained the older boys under his charge in military tactics, and some of them became soldiers of the Continental forces. At a meeting of scientific men held in the Academy in 1786, Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Rush and James Madison took part, and Franklin made experiments in electricity, a science which is now playing an important part, through its commercial development, in the affairs of the present Wilmington. In 1795 the building was turned into a cotton factory, later on removed to the banks of the Brandywine. In 1803 the building again reverted to school uses and was known as the College of Wilmington, with Gunning Bedford as the president of the board of trustees. By acts of 1805¹⁸⁰⁹ and 1811 the college was given power to raise money for its support by lottery projects, at that time a popular method of raising revenue for public improvements in this State and this city. Finally the college became a financial failure and fell into the hands of the sheriff, the Masons, to whom the principal debt was due, buying the property. It continued as the Wilmington College until 1832, when it was bought by David

C. Wilson, who built several houses on the site.

Extracts from - History of Wilmington, the commercial, social, and religious growth of the City during the past century, 1894, compiled by "Every Evening," Wilmington, Del. pp. 18-22.

THE STORY OF THE EARLY WILMINGTON LIBRARY

In 1857, by an act of the State Assembly, a charter was granted for the incorporation of the Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement, of the City of Wilmington. In 1859, the name was changed to the Wilmington Institute. During those years the books were housed either in the Market House, which stood in the middle of Fourth Street, between Market and Shipley, or in the Old Town Hall. In 1893, through the generosity of William P. Bancroft, the library was made a free enterprise. Previous to that time, a small membership fee was charged for the use of books.

Before moving to the present quarters at Tenth and Market Streets, the library was located in the Institute Building at Eighth and Market. This building had more than one level. The library room was in the Shipley Street end, reached by an entrance on Eighth Street. On the upper floor was an auditorium, used for public gatherings, with an entrance on Market Street. On the Market Street front, on the second floor, was the first location of the Goldey Commercial College. On the ground floor on Market Street were a number of stores, and on the Shipley Street end was the office of L. P. Curlett and Company, plasterers, and for a while, a night school for the teaching of drafting. All through those years the library had been expanding, not only under its own roof, but reaching out into the schools

and industries of the city and surrounding country. Until his death in the winter of 1940, the library had been under the able management of Arthur L. Bailey, a recognized authority in his field.

Books are keys to wisdom's treasures,
Books are paths that upward lead,
Books are gates to realms of pleasure,
Books are friends, come let us read.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

THE ATMOSPHERE IN EARLY LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Workmen today in modern plants, with their large windows which give added light and air, and their up-to-date lavatory facilities and steam heat, must be envied by the older generation of workmen. Even in the leather plants, where today they play a large part, women were little in evidence, fifty years ago. Such women as were employed in the leather plants sewed the skins up into bags on crude sewing machines, while the skins were in a wet state. This was not attractive work, and was generally done by Irish women.

The old leather factories had stoves for heating in the different rooms, and when the fire would be out on a cold morning, the workmen would built it, and sit around until it was warm enough to work. The tempo of industry was slower than it is today. The hours of work were from seven until six, and work stopped at four-thirty, on Saturday, making a sixty-hour week. Saturday was generally pay-day, and the men would line up at the window, the boss at the head of his department, to see that each man got his proper pay, and any overtime that might be coming to him. If he was off on Saturday, which ended the pay week, he was docked that day in the following week.

In one of the large leather plants, the office man would become irritated at not being able to understand Poles' names in paying them off. Poles were new to local industries, and

had not seen the virtue of Americanizing their name, as many of them do today.

The work at the Chicago Electric Wire Company, now known as the Electric Hose and Rubber Company, as it was in 1891, is well remembered. They made covered wiring for both indoor and outdoor use. The process of vulcanizing the rubber to harden it, while a novelty then, has become a common practice in the manufacture of millions of automobile tires. This work was done after the wire had run through a heated cylinder, filled with crude rubber. The rubber covered wire ran on to a round table, and laid in powdered soap-stone, to keep the rubber from sticking. The coil of rubber was then placed in a large kettle of melted paraffin wax, and left for some time. In order to test it for pin-holes, it was placed in a tub of water, and the wire ends connected with a battery. For the heavy cable which we see men laying underground, the center wire may exceed an inch in diameter, with several different coverings, underneath the outside covering of lead. This protects the inside wire from dampness and wear and tear. This firm had a broad field for their product, laying their heavy underground cable, in many cities. The concern in 1891 was controlled by Henry Cobb and his sons, with William Weightman, of the chemical firm of Powers and Weightman, of Philadelphia, financial backer.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

BICYCLE FACTORY

Many are unaware that around 1895 Wilmington had a factory for the manufacture of bicycles. This business was conducted by McDaniel and Merrihew, who for some years had operated a store on Market Street for the sale of bicycles and accessories. They made two types, the Robin Hood for men, and the Maid Marian for women. Mr. McDaniel was also interested in bicycle racing at the time. This factory was located on the south side of 19th Street, between Market and Orange. After a matter of two years, the business was discontinued. It was an established fact in those days, if not today, that an article made outside the city or State was given preference by the buyer over one which bore a local brand.

In the fall of 1891, Herman Gossen came to Wilmington from Germany and took over a small portion of the Bond Machine Company's plant at Fifth and Monroe Streets for the manufacture of a type of embossed paper, to be glued on wood surface. This product was being manufactured in the old country by his father, from his own patents. After a short while, no doubt because of lack of demand for the product, the business was closed out.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

BISHOPSTEAD

The following article, with a cut of Bishopstead captioned "Historic Home of every Delaware Bishop," is taken from FORTH, Diocesan magazine of the Episcopal Church, for June, 1941:

Bishopstead Is Two Centuries Old

Home of every bishop Delaware has had, host to many Churchmen from America and visitors from abroad, Bishopstead is observing its 200th anniversary this year. This anniversary was celebrated at the tea held during the recent Diocesan Convention, which delegates to the Convention and to the Woman's Auxiliary meeting attended.

Bishopstead was built by James Canby and for a century or more was called Ingleside. Bishop Alfred Lee bought it in 1842, a few months after his consecration as first bishop of Delaware. Canon Farrar of England, Bishop Holly of Haiti, and many other Church leaders throughout the world were guests there.

The house was considerably damaged by the powder wagon explosion of May 31, 1854, and in the course of repairs it was enlarged. After Bishop Lee's death in 1887 Francis Gurney duPont bought the house and presented it to the diocese. It has been the home of Bishops Coleman, Kinsman, Cook and McKinstry.

Other alterations have taken place in the century that the house has been Bishopstead. The main one was the addition of a chapel, which Mr. duPont erected after the consecration of Bishop Coleman. The Chapel of the Good Shepherd, connected with the house, contains many stones that are invaluable mementoes of the Church's history.

A mosaic in the floor of the chapel has stones that represent or suggest the fourth, sixth, fourteenth, and seventeenth centuries. There is a stone from the oldest Christian church in the world, St. Martin's Canterbury, where King Ethelbert was baptized and St. Augustine may have preached. This church

probably was built in the fourth century.
Canon Routledge gave the stone.

Other stones came from the Cathedral of Iona on Iona Island, Scotland, near the spot where St. Columba landed in 565 A. D. The Cathedral was built about the thirteenth century, and the bones of St. Columba are said to be underneath. There also are two white pebbles picked up near the spot where St. Columba landed. The stones were given by the Duke of Argyll, owner of the island.

There is a dull gray stone from the Great Church of St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury, a fourteenth century building. This was given by Canon Routledge.

Also in the mosaic is an English brick from Old Swede's Church, built in 1698.

The chapel is the scene of many weddings, baptisms and confirmations. The house is the scene of many Church gatherings.

The many-gabled house, familiar to all Delaware Churchmen, has large rooms, fireplaces, tall windows with unique folding shutters, and a long rear porch that overlooks the Brandywine. The wide lawn, shaded by fine old trees and shrubbery, sweeps down almost to the Brandywine. It is a fitting location for one of Wilmington's oldest houses and for the home of Church leaders during a century.

EARLY WILMINGTON HOMES

The fine old home that stands at the N. E. corner of Lancaster Avenue and Monroe Street was built about 1855, and has been for seventy years the home of the Stewart family. Charles T. Stewart, father of Miss Katherine E. Stewart, now living in the home at the age of ninety-six, conducted a foundry on the site of the Kent Lumber Company from 1857 to 1884, when he died. That was the day when plants such as Harlan's did not have facilities for turning out the castings used in their work; a large amount of such work went to the Stewart concern.

The interior of this home is reminiscent, both in the square high ceiled rooms, and its antique furniture, of a day long since past. Two elderly ladies, one a niece of Miss Stewart's, keep this home in "apple pie" order. What memories must come to this old lady, as she looks back over the seventy years since she came to this home a young lady. Memories of the days when the Bayard, Price and Bush families, who lived on South Clayton Street over fifty years ago, rode by in their fine "turn outs." Mr. Stewart sold to Charles Mullin the land on which he built his leather plant in 1883, and also the land on which Swift and Company built their meat plant. The Kent lumber yard has lately been supplanted by an oil station.

The old Ferris home that stood, until a few years ago, at the N. W. corner of Third and West Streets, was built about 1800. It was for ninety-six years the home of Benjamin Ferris, and members of his family. One daughter lived there for ninety-three years. The father was born and raised in a house that stood on the N. E. corner of Third and Shipley, now part of the Farmers Bank site. The boy

Benjamin would often look up the hill at the house on West Street, and wish he owned it; this he managed to do at the age of forty. One marked feature of this house is the deep slanting roof, with the eaves hanging far out over the upper windows. A one-story frame building was attached to the south side of the main building, and was used as an office. Benjamin Ferris was a writer of some note. One of his efforts was, "The Early Settlement on the Delaware."

The two houses at 701 and 703 West Street ^{were} ~~both~~ built at the same time, but the latter is the only one associated with the Ferris family. It had been occupied by one of the Tatnall family when bought by William Ferris in 1888. He died there in 1909. It is about the same age as the house at 301 West Street. When these two houses were built, the area on all sides consisted of vacant lots, with dirt roads for travel.

Another Ferris home stood on the west side of Tatnall Street, below Fifth. This was the home of John Ferris, who lived there for only two years, dying of smallpox in the epidemic of 1750. He was a tanner, and his tan-yard was on the opposite side of Tatnall Street from the house. With the removal of Miss Anna M. Ferris from the ^{house} at 703 West Street a short while ago, the last connection of the Ferris family with these old homes has been severed. Like many another old Wilmington home, in the future they will be occupied by people whose ways of life are alien to all they have stood for in the past.

The home at present numbered 107-109 East Sixth Street was originally the home of Thomas Coxe, and was built in 1801. Thomas brought his bride to this home, which at that time had only two rooms, one above the other, with a cellar underneath. His bride,

who had always lived in a rambling farm-house, was surprised at its size. He told her not to mind, that he would build her a larger house some day. He built a second house on the opposite side of Sixth Street, but died before it was finished. Thomas Coxe was not only a brickmaker, but a stone mason as well. His brick yard and clay pits were near his home at Sixth and French Streets.

Fifty years ago, the home was occupied by the Rumford family, and later on by the Dickersons, all descendants of Thomas Coxe and his wife. The house as it has stood for years, is an enlargement of the original home.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

Wm H. Forbes,
December 9, 1940.

Cities and Towns
Wilmington

BRICKMAKING AND BRICK MAKING FIRMS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO

Brickmaking has been an important industry in Wilmington for years. Different sections of the city have produced an abundance of clay for that purpose. Thomas Coxe, the first of that name, to engage in the industry, came to Wilmington over a hundred years ago, and built the home now standing at Sixth and French Streets, now known as 109 East Sixth Street. His brick plant and the source from which he got his clay, were also in that neighborhood. His son Esau, and grandson Louis H. Coxe, carried on the family tradition, making brick and digging clay in different parts of the city. The latter, years ago, lived in the large square house on the N. E. corner of Seventh and Poplar Streets, and the lots in that vicinity furnished clay for the bricks. Mr. Coxe joined with Alvan Allen in the brick business at Front and Dupont Streets about 1880. After Mr. Coxe's withdrawal from the concern, Mr. Allen moved the business to Elsmere.

In the early days, the bricks were made by hand in a wooden mold, without top or bottom, machinery not coming into use until 1870. An ordinance passed by Council in 1909, prohibiting the further use of wood, or other inflammable building material, gave an impetus to the brick business. Many changes have been made in the process of making bricks. Where formerly they were laid on the hot kiln to dry, now they pass through the kiln on cars, sometimes more than once. The kilns are heated by oil, instead of wood or coal. These kilns are heated to a temperature of twenty-two hundred degrees, and in case they are shut down for any length of time, it takes about two weeks to bring the heat back to that

point. To do it quicker would buckle the sides of the kiln. James H. Beggs made brick over Eleventh Street bridge from clay dug in that vicinity. He imported brick-makers from abroad, who brought here their skill for making more artistic material, such as terracotta trimmings.

The James Oberly Company, founded by the father of the present firm, started in business at Second Street and Greenhill Avenue.

Another type of brick which has come into favor in the last few years is known as the Gettysburg shale brick. This is a rougher type than the moulded clay brick, and is burnt to different shades, some being black. They are more expensive than the clay brick, and are found in the more pretentious homes.

Many labor saving devices have been adopted by the brick making concerns, especially at the point of delivery.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

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Church Street Bridge

Church Street Bridge over Brandywine Creek at Church Street is a reinforced concrete structure 420 feet long which includes a vertical lift, single leaf, electrically operated, steel drawbridge 48 feet long. It was erected in 1932 by the Levy Court of New Castle County to replace the old Eleventh Street Bridge, a steel drawbridge, which stood a few yards down stream. Having been built also to serve the Northeast Boulevard, the present structure has a width of 69 feet which is adequate for five lanes of traffic and two eight feet wide sidewalks.

The demolished Eleventh Street Bridge was built in 1869. The first bridge across the creek in this vicinity was built by Peter Vandever who owned a large estate on the north bank. Very little is known of its history, except that it was standing in 1767.

Clinton Johnston
Sept. 29, 1937

73^R

Old Washington Street Bridge
(1893-1922)

The Old Washington Street Bridge completed in 1893 was erected at the instance of the North Side Improvement Co. (Incorporated 1891) and various residents of the far side of the Brandywine who were much in need of a more direct route to the center of the city.

The bridge was of a modified Warren Type, deck steel, built for the Levy Court of New Castle County by the Delaware Construction Company - the Edge Moor Bridge Co. building the steel superstructure. The whole was erected at a total cost of \$87,000.

In July 1901, when trolley cars were first permitted to run across the bridge considerable strengthening was made to meet the added strain.

In 1918 and 1919 due to the extremely heavy traffic which increased during and after the World War, after many reports as to its unsuitability, a movement was made for the erection of a stone or concrete structure to replace the old bridge, which led to the building of the present structure dedicated on May 30, 1922.

Ref: Conrad Hist. pp. 307-308 (Conrad states amount
for constr. as \$79,000
which is incorrect.)

J.E.E. 3-27-1936 p. 8.

Washington Memorial Bridge, Dedication Pamphlet

May 30, 1922. p. 12. Wilm. Pub. Lib. #975.12 qR74.

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North Market Street Bridge

The North Market Street Bridge was erected in 1928 by the Levy Court of New Castle County. Located on Market Street, immediately below where the Brandywine ceases to be navigable, it forms a connecting link on the route of U. S. Highway No. 13. The bridge is a stationary cantilever reinforced concrete structure 83 feet wide and 170 feet 10 inches long. The width is adequate for a sixty-foot wide roadway for rolling traffic and two ten-foot wide sidewalks.

This bridge stands on the site of a demolished steel bridge which was erected in 1887 by the New Jersey Steel and Iron Co., contractor for the Levy Court of New Castle County. The first bridge over the creek at this point was erected in 1764.

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Van Buren Bridge

Van Buren Bridge crosses Brandywine Creek at Van Buren Street. It was erected in 1906 by the Board of Water Commissioners of Wilmington to carry a 48 inch aqueduct which is part of the municipal water system and to provide a convenient viaduct between the north and south sections of Brandywine Park. The reinforced concrete bridge is 30 feet wide and 373 feet long. It is supported by seven arches. Commercial vehicles are not allowed to pass over it but private cars use it extensively, as the park drives are parallel to its approaches, which is not the case at the neighboring Augustine and Washington Memorial Bridges. The Zoo is situated in the park close to the north end of the bridge, hence residents of the central and southern sections of the city find the passage very convenient when visiting the Zoo in summer.

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Seventh Street Bridge

Seventh Street Bridge, the first from the mouth of the Brandywine Creek, crosses the creek at E. Seventh Street near the Delaware River. It was built in 1904 by the American Bridge Co. of Edgemoor, contractor for the Levy Court of New Castle County. It was intended to provide a passage across the creek to a lighthouse located on the left bank of the Christiana River, near its mouth, and also to afford access to proposed industrial plants which were to be located east of the creek and river. Its total length of 231 feet 8 inches consists of a stationary approach from the right bank, and a steel, pivot-swing, electrically operated drawbridge 139 feet 6 inches long; both of which are decked with wooden planks. Its width of 25 feet accommodates two lanes of traffic, and has no room for accessory sidewalks. At present this small bridge is subject to little use.

Source: Hungerford, Edward, The Story of the Baltimore & Ohio R.R., 1827-1927. New York, C.P. Putnam's Sons, 1928. 365 p.

P. 152-3:

"While these rumors, the most of them unfounded, filled public attention, Baltimore and Ohio was redoubling its efforts to complete its Philadelphia line. Early in 1883, the first actual contract - for the approaches and masonry piers of the great wrought-iron bridge to be builded over the Brandywine at Wilmington, 104 feet high and 800 feet long - had been awarded. It was quickly followed by others. The road, as far as the state line which separates Maryland from Delaware, was actually being constructed by the parent company, under its Maryland charter; through Delaware and Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company had been incorporated to build the extension. The bonds of the latter company had been placed in the hands of trustees as security for a loan of \$2,400,000, which had been negotiated at par in London by the Baltimore and Ohio, and 4½ percent bonds issued against it."

"The bridge over the Brandywine, although the first to be put under actual contract, and in itself a most sizable structure, was hardly to be compared in size with that which would have to be builded over the broad Susquehanna. Many soundings and surveys were made, before this giant structure finally was located, about a mile above Havre de Grace at the mouth of the river. Advantage was taken of a large island, lying in the middle of the stream, to vary the method of construction to be followed. At the best, it was all a huge undertaking."

P. 273-4:

"At the same time the new Susquehanna Bridge was being finished, work was being pushed through upon a similar structure across the Brandywine. The beginnings of this also preceded Mr. Willard's administration. It had been planned in the days when the Pennsylvania still

Wall.
Hungerford.Extract.

had a large hand in the operation of Baltimore and Ohio, and in its design it reflected, in no small degree, the taste and practice of the controlling road.

A slight change in the location of the line just north of the passenger station at Wilmington enabled the builders of this new bridge to do their work without reference to the daily traffic of the road. Thus they were able to toil in at least a degree of leisure, and this they needed - for the bridge that they were building was no fabricated structure of steel to go up almost in a matter of days and hours. It was constructed in a generation when the parent Pennsylvania was still inclined to favor the stone arch, for use in permanent bridge structures; particularly, those builded to carry an unusually heavy burden.

"So it was that the new Wilmington bridge became a stone-arch structure from end to end - and one of the handsomest ever built in America. With its seven evenly placed and rounded arches standing in an exquisite city park and rising 114 feet above the waters of the narrow Brandywine, it typified the highest ideals of bridge construction of all time or place. The fact that the man who had contracted to build it bankrupted himself upon the operation, is not germane to the beauty nor to the rugged strength of the great masonry structure. The essential fact is that the Wilmington Bridge is one of the very few in the United States builded for all time and for all conditions of service. That it may fairly be expected to live up to this promise, may be gained from the fact that the Thomas Viaduct, which Eatrobe built at the Relay House in 1835 to carry ten-ton locomotives and their small cars, today carries 300-ton locomotives and 5000-ton trains without a single addition of any sort to the original structure. "

BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR

Installment buying, which has reached such proportions today, was fifty years ago confined mostly to the purchase of household furnishings and wearing apparel. The collectors for the installment houses would call at the home weekly or monthly to collect; if they came oftener, it would likely cause gossip in the neighborhood. That method of buying had reached such proportions in the 1920's, with the addition of luxuries such as the automobile, phonograph, and radio, most of which were bought on time, that it became the concern of some of the manufacturers of these articles as to whether this was for the best interests of both them and the consuming public. They engaged a leading economist to make an exhaustive study of the matter. Two of his conclusions were that it had increased the buying power of the purchaser, and had helped in the development of "mass production."

The method of "one price" selling had not been established in the early years. If one took a fancy to a suit, but not the price, the merchant might "shade" the latter, rather than lose a sale. Today it is a matter of take it or leave it. The writer remembers as a boy in 1891 being taken by a relative to a store at Second and Market Streets for a suit to wear to his first job. The suit cost three dollars, and contained a fair amount of "shoddy." A few years later the young man bought a suit further up town for eight dollars. Later on, he was able to patronize a good tailor, where he paid thirty-five dollars.

In that period he had advanced in wages from five to twenty-five dollars a week.

The World War disrupted the buying of the dollar, and it is doubtful if such high wages and prices of commodities will ever be experienced again. During the war, the less levelheaded, with their unexpected wages, bought luxuries to which they were unaccustomed, and could readily have done without. A jeweler on East Second Street told this story, typical of those days:

A truck driver jumped down from his truck, and came in to buy his girl a watch. He was not conversant enough with the current styles to know what to buy. Before he went out he discovered he needed a watch for his own use and a chain to go with it. The price of all three articles was no doubt beyond his earlier resources.

Boys throwing rivets in the shipyards, with their inflated wages, were buying silk shirts at eight and ten dollars, where cotton ones had sufficed in the prewar years. Readymade clothing was priced as high as sixty and seventy-five dollars, especially in the larger cities, and tailor made clothing reached a minimum of around a hundred.

During those days of high wages, it was left for the foreigner to show the way to thrift. Many Polish nationals bought houses in the southwestern part of the city during the war at high prices, and with only a cursory glance at their condition. One Polish man left the leather plant where he worked to work as a riveter in the shipyard. Where he had formerly made thirty dollars a week, his maximum at war work was one hundred and forty. One Polish laborer went to work in a leather plant after the war,

where he had to be taught which was the neck from the butt of the skin. When he received his first week's pay he was disgruntled, his fifteen dollars seeming quite a comedown from the fifty-two he had made during the war. It became the common practice among store merchants, during the war, to raise the price of their old stock to bring it to a par with the current offerings. The increased profit made in all lines during the war was offset to some extent by the sharp decline in wages and buying in 1920.

At the opening of the World War in 1914, a prominent local dentist was about to erect an apartment house on land adjoining his home. He consulted a local banker, who advised him to wait a while, when materials would be cheaper. He waited until near the close of the war, prices in the meantime increasing, sometimes more than once in one day. This made it hard for a contractor to make an estimate.

The styles in money also change. Fifty years ago, the two and three-cent coins were largely used. The former was about the size of the quarter, only a trifle heavier, with a large figure two on one side. It was made of the same metal as the one-cent piece. The three-cent piece bore a strong resemblance to the dime. In buying drygoods, some of them were quoted at "a levy a yard," which was twelve-and-a-half cents a yard, or two yards for a quarter. The levy was a Spanish coin, worth twelve-and-one-half cents in our money. We did not use the coin, only the term, and sold one yard for thirteen cents.

The heavy silver dollar was in more common use than today. It is remembered that in Chicago in 1896, many industrial plants

paid their help in gold. When William Jennings Bryan came to town that summer with his free silver ideas, as a panacea for all financial ills, one concern paid their workmen for once, in silver dollars, or "cart wheels," as they were often termed. This was done merely as an object lesson. Twelve or fifteen of them in the pants pocket made quite a bulge.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

THE CHRISTMAS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO

The celebration of the Christmas season has broadened into a community affair, whereas fifty years ago it was confined to the churches and the home. The business section of the city was not decorated, and the private lawns did not have the lighted trees. Householders would vie with each other to see which could decorate the most attractive tree. The idea seemed to be to load the tree down with ornaments, obscuring the green. The shades would be left up and the room well lighted, so those who passed might enjoy the effect.

The trees were lighted with candles, which would often account for fires throughout the city before the trees were taken down. Christmas Eve would not be complete without a rendering by one of the older group of "The Night Before Christmas." There would likely be an amount of snow on the ground which, with the sound of the sleigh bells, would add to the festal spirit. The carolers from the different churches would make the rounds at midnight, their efforts seeming to have a more spiritual flavor than is shown today.

There was a scarcity of chocolate candy. Candy was used in various ways, such as sour balls, gum drops, and striped candy canes, the latter playing a part in the decoration of the tree. The assortment of mechanical toys found today was lacking. The children's toys would include sleds, dolls, and baby coaches, rocking horses, and regiments of soldiers, made of

metal or stiff cardboard. What toy trains were in evidence were rather crude, and were propelled by winding. In a few years, the manufacturers had made this toy so attractive, with the addition of tunnels, bridges, stations, and electrical control, that they became of interest to the older males, as well as the boys. It is doubtful if the boy of today, with his wealth of mechanical toys, finds Christmas a more glowing affair than did the boy of fifty years ago.

The gesture of giving to the needy children around the tree in the City Hall on Christmas morning, as well as the assortment of toys mended by the city firemen for their benefit, and the baskets of food furnished by the several service clubs and fraternal organizations, to the head of the family, is all in the modern spirit. Fifty years ago, the several churches would have trees for their Sunday-school children, when each child would receive a net bag of candy, and possibly some fruit.

When New Year's day would arrive, the more affluent would hold "open house," with tables laden with food and drink, and visiting back and forth. The less well-to-do would follow that custom as their means permitted. While the custom is still followed today, so many other interests intrude that it seems only an afterthought.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

Wm. H. Forbes
November 12, 1940

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CARNIVAL WEEK IN WILMINGTON

The Elk's Carnival, held during the week of June 18, 1900, was a week of activities long remembered. This affair was held on Baynard Boulevard, before many, if any houses had been built there. The main feature was industrial; entertainment was furnished by the Bostock Midway. A large parade was held which finished at the gates, where the formal opening took place. In the absence of Governor Ebe Tunnell, the State was represented by the Secretary of State, James H. Hughes. Mayor John C. Fahey represented the city.

After appropriate speeches, Miss Bertha Greenwood stepped out of a bouquet of roses, which made an electrical contact with the gates, and the show was open. Robert S. Baird, a leather manufacturer, was director general, supported by a committee of lodge members. Parades were held nearly every day, sometimes both afternoon and evening, and the elephants and camels parading the streets became a common sight. Thousands of people patronized the fair, and the different parades, with their floats and fancy costumes, showed thorough preparation. While the lodge had its ticket takers at all the Bostock attractions, they felt in the end that, for all their own work, the Bostock concern got most of the money.

Reference: Personal Recollections

Wm. H. Forbes
September, 9, 1940

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Cities and Towns
Wilmington

THE CHANGING CUSTOMS

Customs and manners change with the passage of years. Today, the whole setup of the home is different. The castor with swivel base, in the center of the dining table, which held the salt, pepper, vinegar, and other ingredients to make the meal more palatable, has been relegated to the attic. It was not out of place then to tuck the napkin under the chin; in fact, it kept some from wearing their food, as well as eating it. Soup was eaten with more abandon, the rule not being observed that soup should be seen and not heard.

The napkin ring and father's mustache cup have also largely disappeared. Some of our elders were not averse to substituting the knife for the fork some of them showing great dexterity, even in the handling of peas. The mottoes that hung on the wall in the different rooms, containing such sentiments as "What is Home Without a Mother" "God Bless Our Home," and other, have also been put in the attic. The furnishings of the parlor have undergone a change, the early taste being largely for horsehair covered furniture, along with the marble-top table, on which rested a large Bible, or a display of wax flowers or fruit, with Sister's autograph album, in which her friends, especially the men, wrote their sentiments.

Another ornament of the parlor was the stereoscope, an optical instrument in the frame of which would be placed a

double picture, which would then appear as one picture, and also be magnified. A popular piece of bric-a-brac was the sea shell which, when held to the ear, would produce the sound of the surf. No home would be complete without the shoeshine box. The men's shoes were mostly calf, kangaroo, or cordovan leather, and were black. One favorite brand of blacking was Mason and Bixby's, put on with a dauber, and brushed well to make shoes shine.

The women's shoes were generally of glazed kid leather for which a liquid polish was used. The distinguishing feature of women's wear was the bustle and tight waist, or basque, as it was known. Long skirts prevailed, sweeping up the dirt on the street. There were few low shoes worn by men or women. The elder men wore a congress gaiter, a shoe closed all the way around, with elastic web in the sides; the younger men wore lace or button shoes. When the men wore high boots, the bootjack, a contrivance made of wood with a piece cut out of the end in which the heel of the boot was hooked, was an aid in pulling off the boot.

There was not the extensive line of soft shirts for summer wear that prevails today. The men, especially the older ones, wore the white stiff bosom shirts with barrel cuffs in the hottest weather. Some celluloid collars were worn, but the hazard of fire prevented their widespread use. There were very few soft hats, as the derby hat was the favorite. If a young man did not have a cutaway coat with striped trousers in his wardrobe, along with a pair patent leather shoes,

he did not consider himself well dressed. A cane might also be added, the whole outfit often causing him to be dubbed ~~as~~ a "dude."

In the barber shops, although most of them were clean, by today's standards, stress was not laid on sanitary conditions. Even in the better shops, the soap in the cup and the same brush were used on the run of customers. For that reason, those who were particular had their own mugs and brushes, if not razors as well.

The waltz, polka, and scottische, were the dances of the early days, along with the Virginia reel and square dances for groups. Prof. Webster was one of Wilmington's early dancing masters, with his studio in Eden Hall on West Tenth Street. Miss Kate McClefferty, who taught many of what is the older generation today, is still teaching.

There being no movies or automobiles, the people were thrown on their own resources to find amusement. Dancing, cards, boating, and an occasional trip to the theatre, with entertainments at churches and lodges, filled the evenings. Among the attractions at the Grand Opera House about fifty years ago was The Black Crook, a spectacular extravaganza. By the standards of those days it was considered rather risqué, but it would be tame alongside of the burlesque shows of today.

About 1898 a wandering opera troupe played in the open at Front and Union Streets, back of the old ball park. Included in their repertoire was The Bohemian Girl. The price of admission was small, and one did not expect much. Shellpot Park

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was in full swing in 1896, with a stage show added to the regular attractions of an amusement park. Later on, the park at Brandywine Springs was opened in conjunction with the Peoples Line. Both parks were well patronized.

It was a popular pastime for small parties to take the Wilson Line boat about six o'clock, and ride to Philadelphia, returning on the same boat. On a moonlight night, this made a pleasant trip. Taken all in all, Wilmingtonians in the early years had no trouble finding a means, to pass the time away.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

THE CHANGING CITY

With the passage of years, old concerns and types of business that were once prominent are unknown to the rising generation. In the coal business were J. Milt Solomon, Burke and Kellum, and Owen J. Hession. In those days, when the area of the city was somewhat less than today, one section of the city, that over Washington Street Bridge, not being developed, it was possible to deliver coal and other commodities by horse-drawn vehicles. The expansion of the city created a demand for motorized equipment to facilitate deliveries.

Wagons peddling coal oil, both to stores and homes, were numerous. Many of the homes used coal oil lamps, and some used coal oil in stoves for cooking, as gas stoves were not in common use at the time. Before the growth of the great packing houses, with their branches everywhere, the city had numerous small concerns of that type, among these Gottlieb Mammele, grandfather of C. Canby Mammele, the paint man, and Hart Brothers, both in the neighborhood of Fifth and Poplar Streets. Men drove around selling kindling wood for use in starting the coal fire; stoves were used for heating as well as cooking, since furnaces were not in general use, being confined to the more pretentious homes.

German bakeries were numerous, making it easy to procure bread and rolls, although the baking in the home was more

prevalent than today. Laundries were small affairs, the business divided among the Chinamen and a few white laundries, the most prominent of which, was that of Waddington Bradway, on the second floor at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Shipley Streets. This business was taken over on the death of Mr. Bradway by William Hammond, who had served his apprenticeship with Mr. Bradway. The business was later on moved to the Rink, on West Eleventh Street.

A good many of the cigars smoked were of local manufacture. The Market Street stores all had their "Senates," who accounted for a fair share of the day's revenues. Small gambling was conducted in policy shops, where a few cents could be laid, these places being favored largely by the Negroes who laid great tress on "dream books." No doubt crap and the number games have taken the place of the old policy shop for the man with a small bet. Many of these places were mere shanties, with a blackboard on the wall, on which were numbers in squares. Efforts of the police to close these places were of little avail, as the shops were able to move from place to place with little effort.

Three types of business that were prominent in the early years were coopers or barrel-makers, coffee-roasters and soap-makers. The coffee comes today to the local stores roasted, and sometimes ground, although a large amount of the latter was done in the home in the early days. John Aspin had a roasting plant at Fifth and Adams Streets, where the aroma could be detected for some distance. Some of the poorer classes found a revenue by the sale of fats collected in the home to the soap makers, among whom was John M. Kelly, at Third and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

There were some fine old homes on the East Side years ago, but these are dilapidated today. One of these was the house at the N.E. corner of Seventh and Poplar Streets over seventy-five years ago, the home of the Coxe family, who for generations were brickmakers. Much of the land between this home and Church Street, which is now built up, was the source from which they dug the clay. These deep lots were generally filled with rain water, and when the winter was cold, would be used for skating ponds. On the S. E. corner of Seventh at Poplar was the home of Dr. T. A. Keables, a prominent physician of the early days. On the north side, between Poplar and Lombard, lived the Tindalls, father and sons, contractors and builders. At 336 East Seventh was the home and tailor shop of John P. Beckerly, and at 338 was the home and bakery of Daniel Fritz, father of George, who will be remembered as a salesman at Megary's furniture store, and married the daughter of Herbert Watson, the druggist. On the N. E. corner of Seventh and Wilson was the notion store of Miss Flora Curlett, where she was assisted by her two sisters, who are all living. The Curlett home was at 703 Poplar Street, and in that row, also lived Asa Denio, roadmaster of engineers of the P.R.R., and William H. Foulk, contractor and builder.

One traveling around Third and Lombard Streets today would hardly realize that years ago some of the prominent business men of the city resided here. Among them were the Mills family, coal dealers and makers of coal wagons; Enoch Moore, whose family for generations, were interested in boatbuilding; and the Poinsett family, who were coppersmiths, one of a later generation being a letter carrier in the city.

On Fourth Street, on the south side below Poplar, lived the Rev. Alfred Scott, who also was a professor of painting and drawing. He was the son of the Rev. Levi Scott, one of the early Bishops of the Methodist Church, and the father of Henry P. and Harlan Scott, who were later on prominent bankers in the city. On the S. W. corner of Fourth at Poplar was the home and German bakery of John D. Kurtz, father of Charles C. and William F. Kurtz. The Klund family, of which Elmer Klund, former tax collector, was a member, had their home and milk depot on Fourth Street, between Lombard and Pine. At 419 East Fourth was the home of George W. Townsend, real estate dealer, whose son Charles carried on the family business for some years after his father's death.

While there were some Negroes on the East Side in the early years, there were very few of the foreign element, such as Poles, Jews and Italians. All of these races have increased in numbers, changing the whole complexion of that section.

Overshadowing all else in this section in point of interest and antiquity is the Old Swedes Church, first erected by the Swedish colony in 1698. To quote from the diary of the first minister, Eric Biorck (1699); "The stones were broken by the congregation, and hauled mostly on sleds, in Winter, and the boards were all sawed by hand, on a saw pit, and the nails forged by a smith, and has cost one-hundred pounds, Pennsylvania currency." The original church was devoid of porch, galleries, and tower, these being added later. Two companies of English

soldiers were quartered in the church in 1777. Services were discontinued in 1830, the congregation having built a church, at Fifth and King Streets, but were resumed there in 1842.

The interest shown in this ancient church is attested by the names inscribed in the register in the tower room, representing every State in the Union, and foreign countries, great interest being shown, by visitors of Swedish extraction. In the graveyard adjoining are interred the Rev. Alfred E. Lee, first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese, members of the Bayard family, and others of lesser note. The Swedes conducted services there until 1791, when the church was taken over by the Episcopal Communion, ten ministers acting for the former, and sixteen for the latter. The first Vicar was appointed, in 1847, twelve having acted in that capacity, including the present incumbent, the Rev. Robert Bell, who is rounding out his twenty-fifth year. The Vicar is subject to the Rector and Vestry of Trinity Church, at Delaware Avenue and Adams Street.

Another institution, the Peoples Settlement, while not classed as antique, has for nearly forty years touched the lives of many people, young and old, especially in the eastern part of the city. Organized in 1902, and first located in a little frame house at the S. W. Corner of Taylor and Church Streets, in nine years its progress had been such that plans were laid for more adequate quarters. The financing of the new building at 408 East 8th Street was partly by the earnest endeavors of its membership, and the balance by people of means

who had become interested in the work. At this date, the Settlement is free from all encumbrances.

Over 60,000 people are benefited by its work, scholarships being offered in colleges, both here and elsewhere, and clubs and classes for young and old being conducted within the building. Often three generations of one family have been enrolled at different times in its membership.

The founder and main inspiration in this work has been a local woman, Miss Sarah Webb Pyle, a graduate of Northfield Seminary, ably assisted by Miss Edith Russell. The work and progress of this institution received the stamp of approval from none other than Jane [^]Adams, of Hull House.

On Fourth Street, just above Poplar, lived James Grubb, whose daughter married George Cleland. The latter conducted a shoe store on Market Street, below Fifth, which was later taken over by Edmund P. Moody, for some years a tax collector in the city and a noted horseman. Close by Mr. Grubb lived W. Bradway, proprietor of the laundry at Sixth and Shipley, whose wife conducted a millinery store at the home address. On the opposite side of Fourth, at 314, was another of those small meat plants, that of George Abel. Many in this type of business, had socalled butcher stalls, in the market houses.

On Fourth Street at No. 8 was the well-equipped grocery store of Deverell Brothers, and at No. 11 was the German bakery and store of Charles Yetter. Among the large firms in that locality, were the candy manufacturing plant of Barkley Brothers, at Fourth and French, and the bakery of W. and J. Lang, who

specialized in oyster crackers, at Fifth and French.

The early Gas Office was at the N. E. corner of Third and Shipley, on part of the present site of the Farmers Bank. On the N. W. corner of Second and Shipley, was the Kent Hardware Company, Mr. Kent, one of the old Quaker merchants, lived at Sixth and Jefferson Streets. On the West side of Shipley, below Third, on the present site of the Jewish Synagogue, was the early home and dental parlors of the Garrett family, afterwards at Delaware Avenue and West. Close by lived the Lacklen family, a member of which, Miss Mary Lacklen, a teacher in the High School, and before that Principal of No. 7 School at Fifth and Pine streets.

Before the days of the scientific handling of milk, and through large dealers, many local men, often with milk depots at their homes, would sell milk from one wagon, going from door to door with a large can, with the measure hanging from the spout. Clarence Fraim, one of the large dealers in this commodity today, is remembered as one of that class around 1900. Oysters were also sold on the street in the same manner. Years ago men in the National Government service were chosen from the veterans of the Civil War, the Civil Service not having entered into the matter at that time. Among the local men was Peter B. Ayars, who was minus one arm, and wore a false hand, painted to resemble a glove. He left several daughters among them Mrs. J. Clarence Green, wife of "Dad" Green, and Mrs. John Brady, whose husband was a lawyer in the city. Veterans' pensions were not applied for directly to Washington, but through a "Pension Agent," among whom is remembered Col. John W. Wainwright, who lived at 816 West Street.

Among the old local customs, none seem to have survived like "Big Quarterly." The day's interests center around the Mother Church at 819 French Street, erected in 1813 through the efforts of a layman, Peter Spencer, whose idea was to free the Negroes from white control in religious matters. In the early years, the gatherings had more spiritual fervor than today, and were more picturesque, both in their persons and in their conveyances. The younger generation make it more of a social gathering, probably being the only time of year they meet. Here and there along French Street will be found preachers exhorting the people to turn from their sinful ways. The "inner man" has been well provided for, as watermelon, fried chicken, and other eatables dear to the Negro's heart are arrayed on stands for several blocks, both in front yards and on the pavements. While it lasts for only a day, the activities crowded into that short space of time are no doubt pleasant memories for many days to come.

The scenes on the streets of Wilmington when the motor industry was in its infancy differed very little from many other cities. People would gather around a small Haynes car, as well as one of the more expensive makes, both being curiosities. The statement was made a short time ago that in the pioneering days there were as high as eighty different makes of cars on the streets at one time. Many of these makes of cars were absorbed by the more successful firms, or simply passed out of the picture. Among the expensive makes of cars were the Lozier and Winton, long since forgotten. One prominent doctor had an electric brougham, costing \$2,300 and there were a number of electric machines in the

city. Every few days, according to the mileage "run up," the cars would be turned over to the electric power company for recharging, which would usually be done through the night. The maximum speed of this type of car was about fifteen miles an hour; it was often hard for them to negotiate some of the steep hills for lack of power. Men and women both wore linen dusters; the men used caps, and the women, long veils over their heads.

When the car ~~would~~ refuse^d to run, the operator would get out and get under the car as the engine was in the hood at that time. Very few knew what kept the car from functioning except those who were mechanically inclined. The car was steered by a lever, placed directly in front of the driver. There were no closed bodies, and in what two-seated cars were made, the entrance to the rear seat was from the back.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

DEED TO GARESCHE HOUSE ON FRENCH STREET

This Indenture made the twenty-second day of June One thousand seven hundred and Ninety five Between Charles Barrett of the Borough of Wilmington and County of Newcastle in the State of Delaware Yeoman and Ann his wife of the one part, and John Garascher du Rancher of the Borough and County aforesaid Gentleman of the other part Whereas the said Charles Barrett by virtue of an Indenture of bargain and Sale duly executed under the hands and Seals of Job Harvey and Sarah his wife for the consideration therein mentioned became lawfully seized in fee of and in a certain lot or piece of land situate in the said Borough and bounded as followeth viz: Beginning at a Stake on the East side of French Street being a corner of another lot of the said Charles Barrett, thence by the same South fifty eight degrees East two hundred and seventy three feet to another corner of the said lot thence South thirty two degrees West and parrallel with French Street twenty feet to a corner Stake thence North fifty eight degrees West and parrallel with Broad Street two hundred and seventy three feet to French Street thence by the same North thirty two degrees East twenty feet to the place of Beginning containing five thousand and four hundred and sixty feet be the same more or less as by the said Indenture bearing date the second day of the first Month One thousand seven hundred and Ninety and Recorded in the Rolls office at Newcastle in Lib.

reference thereunto being had may more fully and at large appear. (seventy pounds)

DELAWARE AVENUE IN THE EARLY YEARS

Now that Delaware Avenue is being widened for the second time in less than twenty-five years, it would not be amiss to review the street as it was fifty years or more ago. When the Avenue was first laid out, it was the intention to run it through to Market Street, coming out about Ninth Street. There was so much wrangling among the City Fathers over the price asked for the property needed, a nominal sum compared to what would be asked for it today, that the project was abandoned, and the Avenue stopped at Tatnall Street.

On the N.W. corner of Tatnall and the Avenue, stood the home of Jacob F. Sharp, of the firm of Jackson and Sharp. This house had a yard, which ran the length of the house, and later built on, the new house joining the old, and being used as a hotel, known as the Gables, managed by Mr. and Mrs. Supplee. It was this house that Carrie Nation, the hatchet woman, favored with her patronage when she came to Wilmington before the World War. Her conduct was rather mild, being confined to snatching cigarettes out of the men's mouths, while they were sitting in the lobby.

On the S.E. corner of West Street still stands the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church, where Dr. Alderman preached over fifty years ago. The Doctor was a brilliant preacher, and an attractive-looking man. The receptacle for baptizing

was under the floor of the pulpit, and it was said "The women liked to have him baptize them, as then they could be held in his arms."

Across on the S.W. corner of West Street was the home of the Garrett family, the father and two sons being dentists, all practicing together. Wm. R. Garrett lived at 1002 West, and Harry, the bachelor, lived with his Father. The old tree in the Garret yard, which caused so much agitation when it was cut down two years ago, was a landmark even in those days. Two little houses which stood midway of the square, between West and Washington, were torn down in 1939. Miss Mary Mahaffey, who lived in one, had a private school, at Tenth and Market Streets. At 1006 West Street was the home of George W. Todd, an executive of the Diamond State Iron Company, and prominent in Methodist Church circles. At 405 Delaware Avenue was the drug store of John M. Harvey, Mr. Harvey being in business up to a few years ago.

At the N.E. corner of Washington Street was the Swedenborgain Church, now located at Pennsylvania Avenue and Broom. There was a wide vista at this intersection, looking across to the home of Job H. Jackson, now the site of the Y.M.C.A. Two houses stand today, between the Y and Jefferson Street; in the first one lived Willard Hall Porter, an eminent lawyer. Across the Avenue, on the S. E. corner of Jefferson, was the home of J. Parke Postles, leather manufacturer and Civil War veteran.

The large stone house at the S.W. corner of Eleventh and Jefferson, built and occupied by Mr. McInall, the drug-

gist, was afterwards the home, at different times, of Nathaniel Benson of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, John G. Baker and Richard Patzowsky, leather manufacturers, and is now the home and funeral parlors of James T. Chandler and Son. In the six hundred block, on the north side of the Avenue, were the homes of Wm. R. and Harlan Gause, Edmund P. Moody, and Charles W. Gouert, the latter still living at the age of ninety-three. On the South side of this block was the marble yard, of John L. Malone.

In the next block, on the present site of the High School, was a pleasant home, set in the midst of trees and lawn, the residence of George Churchman, lumber dealer. On the South side of the nine hundred block were the homes of Robert Morrow, who passed away in 1939, Wm. E. Hawkins, real estate dealer, whose wife vacated the property, less than two years ago. He died some years ago, and she passed away in 1939. Across the Avenue, in that block, lived E. Tatnall Warner, Preston Lea, at one time Governor of the State, and at a later period, Henry P. Scott, the banker, and William N. Bannard, Superintendent of the Maryland Division.

On the North side of the Avenue, beyond Jackson, was the home of Joshua Pusey, later on occupied by his son, Charles W. Pusey, both connected with the Pusey and Jones Company. On that side of the Avenue, at Van Buren Street, was the home of I. Trimble Quigley, leather manufacturer, and across the Avenue, on the S. E. corner, was the home of Thomas McCorkle, who at one time promoted the Delmarvia

Telephone Company. It was said of this house that you could turn the key in one door, and that would lock most of the doors in the house.

On the S.W. corner of Van Buren Street, on the present site of the Rodney Court Apartments, was the home of Barent Van Kleeck, being occupied before it was torn down, by Charles L. Patterson, one of the du Pont executives. On the site of the Kennett Apartments were two houses, facing down the Avenue, one occupied by Washington Hastings, and the other by his son. Henry B. Seidel of the firm of Seidel and Hastings, with foundries on Church Street, lived at 1204 Delaware Avenue. On the North side, at 1107, was the residence of Henry O. Mendinhall, one of the executives of the Diamond State Iron Company, and on the N. E. corner of Harrison Street was the Convent of the Visitation, now known as the Ursuline Academy.

At the N.W. corner of the Avenue and Franklin was the home of John M. Rogers, now the residence of the Catholic Bishop. Mr. Rogers conducted a printing establishment at Sixth and Orange Streets, and was said to have printed the tickets for the old Louisiana Lottery. Just beyond this home was the residence of Holstein Harvey, wholesale grocer, standing today, and looking ^{just} as it did over fifty years ago, except that it has been enlarged. Just beyond this house, at 1311, was the home of James L. De Vou, a cordwainer, or shoemaker as we call them now. His daughter Mary lives in the home at this time. Further on the Avenue, at the N.E. corner of Broom, was the home of Clement B. Smyth, another

executive of the Diamond State Iron Company.

In the center of the square, bounded by Harrison and Franklin, Delaware and Gilpin Avenues, stands an old home, with trees and lawn, that in the early period was the home of Judge Leonard E. Wales, of the U. S. district court. On the S. W. corner of Broom, was the home of Charles B. Lore, Chief Justice of the State courts. Mr. Lore was a man of striking appearance, tall and slender, with a shock of white hair. He was held up to the boys of that time as the sort of man you might grow up to be, if you were good. At the S.W. corner of Fourteenth and Broom was the palatial home of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Saulsbury, the home being the gift of her former husband, William du Pont, who stated at the time that it represented an outlay of \$1,000,000 furnished. Mr. Saulsbury studied law in the office of his wife's father, Victor du Pont.

Those who remember the Avenue, in the early years, will no doubt agree that from West to Jackson it has not been improved, either by cutting down the trees, especially along by the cemetery, (although new ones have been planted inside the cemetery yard, through the generosity of a citizen) nor by the presence of the numerous oil stations. In widening the streets of the City, the statement has been made that there are more people riding than walking, and thus wide walks are not needed.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

THE
GEOGRAPHIC BASIS
OF
AMERICAN ECONOMIC LIFE
by
HAROLD HULL McCARTY, PH.D.,
University of Iowa

HARPER & BROTHERS PUBLISHERS
New York London

1940

DESCRIPTION OF WILMINGTON IN 1940

The following extract is taken from The Geographic Basis of American Economic Life by Harold Hull McCarty, Ph.D., University of Iowa. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York London, 1940.

WILMINGTON

Page 632

"The city of Wilmington, Delaware, is probably best known as the location for the home office of the giant Du Pont chemical interests. Economic capital and chief city of Delaware, Wilmington is the distribution center not only for that state but for much of the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay. These factors have given Wilmington the character of a commercial city, essentially a distribution center for a productive agricultural area which includes most of the Chesapeake peninsula. (Wilmington calls the peninsula Del-mar-va, derived from the names of the three states sharing it.) The Pennsylvania Railroad's network of lines on the peninsula converges on Wilmington and there is a significant super-highway extending southward from the city to tap the area.

"Industrially, Wilmington's interests are diverse. The Du Ponts have large factories here but their main interests are elsewhere. Wilmington has tanneries, paper mills, railroad shops, and textile mills. It is especially noted for its production of glazed kid, hard fiber, and rubber hose. Its marine terminal on the Delaware River gives Wilmington access to the shipping lanes of the world."

THE EARLY DRUG STORES

The atmosphere of the early drug store differed materially from the store of today. The floor was generally laid in black and white marble squares, and the bottles of colored water in the window identified the place as a drug store. No food was sold, and the soda fountain, with its limited assortment of drinks, took second place to the prescription counter. Some of the old drug firms remembered are Taylor and Fullerton, at Third and King streets; Bringhurst's on Market, below Fourth, which closed in 1939 after a long career; Z. James Belt, at Sixth and Market; Philip H. Wood, at Tenth and Market; and John M. Harvey at Tenth and West. These stores usually carried a line of good cigars. In the early 1890's, Herbert K. Watson, in the Institute building at Eighth and Market, developed a large soda counter trade, mostly confined to ice cream sodas, since there were no fancy concoctions, such as banana splits, and chocolate nut sundaes, at that time.

During the 1904 rate war of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, between here and Philadelphia, the latter road issued books of tickets, which were placed around in the drug stores. John M. Harvey and the Miller Drug Store, adjacent to the B. & O. station, were well supplied. This method brought the fare down to fifty cents for the round trip, the handler of the books receiving ten cents, on every ticket sold.

The B. & O. stations, both here and in Philadelphia, being out of the "beaten path," called for the added expense of street car fare, not to mention the inconvenience and loss of time. As most every one who goes to Philadelphia does a certain amount of shopping, this rate war, along with the railroad passes, which were in those days distributed by the roads, with a lavish hand, worked to the detriment of the local merchants.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

John Cuninghame
Josephine D. Dragotta

109
CURRENT FILE
Wilmington, Early History
Whaling

Reference: - Whaling Masters, Compiled and Written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration of Massachusetts. Published by the Old Dartmouth Historical Society of New Bedford, Mass. 1938. 314 pp.

'Directory of Whaling Masters, 1731-1925 - Sailings from American Ports.'

<u>Captain</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>Port</u>
Ayres, Edward	1837	Ceres	Wilmington, Del.
Ayres, Edward	1841	"	" "
Baker, John S.	1839	Jefferson	" "
Barker, John S.	1839	"	" "
Cox, William H.	1836	North America	" "
Cox, William H.	1839	Lucy Ann	" "
Cox, William H.	1841	"	" "
Crocker	1836	Superior	" "
Crocker	1839	"	" "
Parker, John J.	1835	Lucy Anne	" "
Parker, John J.	1837	"	" "
Simmons	1838	North America	" "
Weeden	1834	Ceres	" "

A. J. L.

Wm. H. Conner
January 5, 1940

Word Count on Typed
Pages and the Delaware
Guide.
1 copy to Government; one
to Education; one to Ency-
clopedia.

WORD COUNT

Word Count on three sample solid pages of the Delaware
Guide.

P. 129 Literature:	418 words,	40 lines
P. 194 Cities & T.	508 " ,	" "
P. 123 Religion	<u>430</u> " ,	" "

* Average to a page 452 " .

Word space on page: 6 10/16 X 4 3/16

Paragraphs: 3 long, 3 lines over
6 short
5 larger, 2 smaller.

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a page and a half of typing, full pages containing 20
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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 13 original. -- October Term, 1933.

State of New Jersey,	{	Upon exceptions to the
vs.	{	Report
State of Delaware.	{	of the Special Master.

[February 5, 1934.]

Mr. Justice Cardozo delivered the opinion of the Court.

Invoking our original jurisdiction, New Jersey brings Delaware into this court and prays for a determination of the boundary in Delaware Bay and River.

The controversy divides itself into two branches, distinct from each other in respect of facts and law. The first branch has to do with the title to the bed or subaqueous soil of the Delaware River within a circle of twelve miles about the town of New Castle. Delaware claims to be the owner of the entire bed of the river within the limits of this circle up to the low water mark on the east or New Jersey side. New Jersey claims to be the owner up to the middle of the channel. The second branch of the controversy has to do with the boundary line between the two states in the river below the circle and in the bay below the river. In that territory as in the river above, New Jersey bounds her title by the Thalweg. Delaware makes the decision at the geographical centre, an irregular line midway between ^{the} banks or shores.

The Special Master appointed by this court in January, 1930 (280 U. S. 529) has now filed his report. As to the boundary within the circle, his report is in favor of Delaware. To that part of the report exceptions have been filed by New Jersey. As to the boundary

in the bay and in the river below the circle, his report is in favor of New Jersey. To that part exceptions have been filed by Delaware. The two branches of the controversy will be separately considered here.

First. The boundary within the circle.

Delaware traces her title to the river bed within the circle through deeds going back two and a half centuries and more.

On August 24, 1682, the Duke of York delivered to William Penn a deed of feoffment for the twelve mile circle whereby he conveyed to the feoffee "ALL THAT the Towne of Newcastle otherwise called Delaware and All that Tract of Land lying within the Compass or Circle of Twelve Miles about the same scituate lying and being upon the River Delaware in America And all Islands in the same River Delaware and the said River and Soyle thereof lying North of the Southermost part of the said Circle of Twelve Miles about the said Towne." On October 28, 1682 there was formal livery of seisin of the lands and waters within the twelve mile circle. John Moll and Ephriam Herman, attorneys appointed in the deed of feoffment, gave possession and seisin "by delivery of the fort of the sd Town and leaving the sd William Penn in quiet and peaceable possession thereof and allso by the delivery of turf and twig and water and Soyle of the River of Delaware." "We did deliver allso unto him one turf with a twigg upon it a porringer with River water and Soyle in part of "all what was specified in the sd Indentures or deeds."

By force of these acts there was conveyed to the feoffee any title to the river bed within the circle that then belonged to the feoffor. New Jersey insists, however, that the feoffer, the Duke of York, was not the owner of any territory west

of the easterly side of the Delaware River, and hence at the time of the feoffment had no title to convey. Letters patent from Charles II, dated May 12, 1664, had granted to the Duke full title to and government of a large territory in America, embracing much of New England and in particular all the land from the west side of Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay," not including, however, lands or waters to the west. True the Duke had gone into possessions of lands westward of the grant, including land within the circle, and through his delegates and deputies was exercising powers of government. His acts in that behalf were the outcome of conflicts with the Dutch. What is now the State of Delaware had been subject to the government of the Dutch until 1664, when with the victory of the English arms it became an English Colony. From that time until August 24, 1682, the date of the deed of feoffment, Delaware was governed (with the exception of a brief period from July, ¹⁶⁷³ 1763, to February 9, ¹⁶⁷⁴ 1764) as a dependency of the Government and Colony of New York through governors commissioned by the Duke of York and Albany. Upon the delivery of the deed to Penn, the Duke was the de facto over lord of the land within the circle, though title at that time was still vested in the Crown.

The deed of feoffment had in it a covenant for further assurance at any time within seven years. At the instance of Penn and with little delay, the feoffee took steps to carry out this covenant and thus rectify his title. On March 22, 1682/3, letters patent under the Great Seal of England were issued to the Duke of York for the identical lands and waters described in the deed of feoffment from York to William Penn. ^{1.}

1- The following is the description:

"All that the Towne of Newcastle otherwise called Delaware and the fort therein or thereunto belonging scituate lying and being between Maryland and New Jersey in America And all that Tract of land lying within the Compasse or Circle of twelve miles about the said Towne scituate lying and being upon the River of Delaware and all Islands in the said River of Delaware and the said River and Soyle thereof lying North of the southermost part of the said Circle of twelve miles about the said Towne And all that Tract of Land upon Delaware River and Bay beginning twelve miles South from the said Towne of Newcastle otherwise called Delaware and extending South to Cape Lopen."

There is no doubt that these letters were delivered to the Duke. The Special Master has found upon evidence supporting the conclusion that they were afterwards delivered to Penn from whom they passed to his descendants. The Master also found, and again upon sufficient evidence, that the letters patent so delivered "were never thereafter surrendered, nor was the grant of lands and waters thereby made ever abandoned nor was its validity ever impaired by any act or proceeding." By force of this grant there passed to the Duke of York a title to the land within the circle which inured by estoppel to the grantee under the feoffment.

The applicable principle in such circumstances is among the rudiments of the law of property. The covenant generating the estoppel is commonly one of warranty or seisin. Irvine v. Irvine, 9 Wall. 617; Van Rensselaer v. Kearney, 11 How. 297, 323, 325; Tefft v. Munson, 57 N. Y. 97; Vanderheyden v. Crandall, 2 Denio 9; aff'd 1 N. Y. 491; White v. Patten 24 Pick 324.² The effect is the same where the covenant is one up further assurance. Taylor v. Debar, 1, Chan. Cas. 274 (1676); Lamb v. Carter, 14 Fed. Cas. 991; 1 Sawy. 212; Wholey v. Cavanaugh, 88 Cal. 132; Hope v. Stone, 10 Minn. 114; Norfleet v. Russell, 64 Mo. 176. To enforce that conclusion we do not need to wander far afield and consider other deeds than the specific one in question. There exists for our enlightenment the opinion of the Chancellor in an historic litigation where the relation between the feoffment of August, 1682, and the later patent from

2. Compare, however, as to covenants of seisin, Doane v. Wilcutt, 5 Gray 328; Allen v. Sayward, 5 Me. 446.

the Crown, was the very point at issue. A dispute had arisen between Lord Baltimore and Penn as to the title to part of the Delaware territory. On May 10, 1732, after Penn was in his grave, there was an agreement between his sons and Baltimore for the settlement of the boundaries between Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Three years later a bill was filed in Chancery for the specific performance of the agreement of May, 1732, to which suit the Attorney General was made a party as the representative of the Crown.³ The Duke of York had become King under the name of James II on February 6, 1685, and George II sat upon the throne when the cause in Chancery was heard. The Lord Chancellor, Hardwicke, gave judgment for the Penns. Penn v. Lord Baltimore, 1 Ves. Sen. 444; also Ridg. tH. 332. In his opinion he holds that the effect of the letters patent is to make the deed of feoffment good either by force of an estoppel or by converting the feoffer into a trustee for the feoffee. The obligation is urged upon him that an estoppel will not prevail against the Crown. The Chancellor makes it plain that he is not favorably impressed. "For the Duke of York, being then i.e., at the date of the feoffment⁷ in nature of a common person was in a condition to be estopped by a proper instrument." At the same time, he is diffident about declaring a technical estoppel, nor is there need to go so far. If his Majesty was not estoppel, he was in any event a trustee of the title for the use of the feoffee, which will bring about a like result. "The Duke of York while a subject was to be considered as a trustee; why not afterwards as

3. The Attorney General filed two answers in the cause, neither of which asserted any beneficial title in the Crown, but merely prayed that the court might "preserve all such Rights Title and Interest of in or to the Premises as shall appertain or belong to his Majesty."

a royal trustee?" "His successors take the legal estate under the same equity; and it is sufficient for plaintiffs if they have an equitable estate." So Lord Baltimore must make performance in accordance with the contract. True, the decree for performance will be "without prejudice to any prerogative, right, or interest in the Crown." This again is by virtue of the deference owing to the Crown by the keeper of his conscience. "Being liberated from the restraints of the lord chancellor, we are at liberty to say, that the Duke, at the date of the deeds, being a subject, was, in this respect, only 'a common person,' and as much bound by estoppel as any other subject." Per Sergeant, Arbitrator, in the case of Pea Patch Island 30 Fed. Cas. 1123, 1151.

In the meantime Penn had proceeded to organize a government for the Delaware territory. On October 29, 1682, he issued a summons to persons of note in this community to meet him at the Town of New Castle on November 2 for the holding of a General Court to settle the jurisdiction of the Territory. At that Court he announced his title derived from the Duke of York, and instructed the Magistrates that until laws were enacted by a proper assembly they should take for their guide the laws that had been provided by his Royal Highness for the Province of New York, promising that they should be governed thereafter by such laws and orders as they should consent to by their own deputies and representatives. A general assembly having been summoned, an Act of Union was passed, December 7, 1682, whereby the three counties of Delaware territory were annexed to Pennsylvania. In the same month was enacted an Act of Settlement providing for a Provincial Council and Assembly and reciting the letters patent to Pennsylvania and the deeds of release and feoffment from the Duke of York. Following

the establishment of this government, Penn and his successors as Proprietors and Governors, and the Assembly and Council of the Province, together with the Assembly of the Lower Counties subsequently established, continued to exercise the power of government in all its plenitude over Pennsylvania and the Delaware territory. This continued until the Revolution except for a brief interruption during the reign of William and Mary.

And here, it is true, intermittent challenges both of the proprietary interest of Penn and his successors and of ^{to} their governmental powers. As these last, the most serious challenge was one that followed the accession of William and Mary in February, 1689, after the deposition of James II as a result of the "Glorious Revolution." Penn, who had been a favorite of royalty during the reign of James, was for a time under a cloud. In 1692, he was removed from the Government of Pennsylvania, including the New Castle country, and his place given to a successor. But he was soon restored to power, and it seems, to the royal confidence. In August, 1694, there was an Order in Council by which he was reestablished in his former office. In the same month letters patent issued under the Great Seal of State restoring him in the most formal way to the administration of the government of the "said provinces and territories," and revoking any other appointment inconsistent therewith.

This patent, it would seem, had settled for all time the validity of his exercise of governmental powers, however much it may have left in doubt his title to the land. Mutterings of uncertainty, however, continued to be heard as to his rights and powers in both aspects. In 1701, he had correspondence with the Board of Trade which showed itself restless on the subject of his

ownership. At intervals during the reign of Anne and afterwards he was required to sign a declaration that the approval by the Crown of his governmental acts, such as the appointment of a deputy, was not to be construed in any manner to diminish "her Majesty's claim of right to the said three lower counties." But the claims of right thus reserved were never admitted by Penn to be valid, nor were they ever pressed by the Crown. Not even the petitions of jealous rivals, egging the Crown on, were of ~~no~~ avail to wake it into action. Thus, in 1717, the Earl of Southerland applied for a grant of the three Lower Counties, asserting that he was ready to prove that the title was in the Crown. The Attorney General issued a summons to Penn to be present at a hearing, but Penn, who had suffered a stroke of apoplexy, was unable to appear, and the proceeding was allowed to lapse. A like fate awaited similar petitions submitted in later years. Reservations of the royal claims might continue to be made by cautious scriveners. By the time of the Revolution they were little more than pious formulas. A title, good of record when reinforced by the patent of 1683, had been confirmed by a century of undisturbed possession. When the Treaty of Paris was filed in 1783, the land within the circle was part of the territory of Delaware, and the title was in the Penns or in persons claiming under them.

The Declaration of Independence had made Delaware a state with boundaries fixed as ^{of} that time. Nothing that was done by her legislature thereafter has had the effect of cutting down her territorial limits, however much it may have affected the private ownership of the Penns and their successors. Nothing thereafter done has had the effect of adding to the territory then belonging

to New Jersey. Even so, a word must be said as to resolutions and statutes that became a law in Delaware shortly after the treaty of peace, since they are much relied upon by New Jersey as marking the true boundary. The legislation is directed to the disposition of unappropriated lands. A resolution of January 16, 1793, recommends to the citizens of Delaware "to take up no Warrants, and to accept of no Patents or Deeds whatever, from John Penn the Younger and John Penn, or either of them, or their Agents or Attornies." A statute of February 2, 1793, visits the penalty of a fine on inhabitants refusing to abide by these recommendations and accepting any grants of vacant or uncultivated lands except from persons acting under the authority of the state. Another statute (February 7, 1794) recites in an elaborate preamble that "the right to the soil and lands within the known and established limits of this state, was heretofore claimed by the crown of Great Britain, that by the treaty of peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, his Majesty "relinquished all rights, proprietary and territorial within the limits of the said United States, to the citizens of the same, for their sole use and benefit, by virtue whereof the soil and lands within the limits of this state became the right and property of the citizens thereof," and that "the claims of the land and former pretended proprietaries of this state, to the soil and lands contained within the same, are not founded either in law or in equity."

We do not yield assent to the contention that the effect of these acts was to establish a new boundary between Delaware and New Jersey either as the result of estoppel or through practical construction. There is no element of estoppel. The declarations in respect of title were not addressed to New Jersey, nor did action follow on the faith of them. There is not even a sufficient

basis for a claim of practical construction. The declarations were framed alio intuitu, with an eye to private titles, not to public boundaries. In the economic unrest and disturbance of the day, the inhabitants of Delaware were ready to disavow the claims of the Penns and others to the ownership of vast areas of uncultivated land. This is far from meaning that there was a disavowal of the grants whereby the colony of Delaware had derived its form and being. What the legislation had in view was enlargement, not restriction, of the domain of common ownership. The truth, indeed, is that for the purpose of an inquiry into the boundaries between colonies or states, questions of private ownership are of secondary importance. The Penn's title may have been misjudged, or may ^{even} have failed for reasons not now apparent, and yet it does not follow that the boundaries of New Jersey had thereby been enlarged or those of Delaware curtailed. Such a result could not be wrought without successfully impeaching the letters patent of 1683 whereby a seigniory in the new world was conveyed by Charles to James. The effect of those letters was to define the territorial limits of the province or colony of Delaware, whether Penn and his successors took anything thereby or not. The colony of Delaware as defined by this patent was the one that declared its independence in 1776 and that succeeded in 1783 to any fragment of ownership abiding in the Crown. In resuming the title to uncultivated lands, its people had no thought of modifying the ancient boundaries, or relinquishing a foot of soil above the waters or below. The later history of the controversy between the states makes this abundantly clear, if it could otherwise be doubtful. What concerns us now is more than a question of meum and tuum between one man and another. Our concern is with

the meaning of an instrument of government, a patent of jurisdiction, which was to generate a state.

The letters patent of March, 1693, being basic to the defendant's title, there must be another word of reference to the contention for the complainant that the letters were surrendered in April, 1693, a month after they were granted. The Special Master, as we have already stated, has made a finding to the contrary, and has summarized the evidence. There would be no profit now in repeating the analysis. Not only does the Master find that there was no surrender of the patent, he finds that the original patent is in evidence before him. His holding that there was no surrender is in line with Lord Hardwicke's judgment in Penn v. Lord Baltimore. His holding that the original letters are extant and in the custody of Delaware is in line with the judgment of the arbitrator rendered eighty-five years ago, in the case of Pea Patch Island, supra. We see no adequate reason for rejecting his conclusion.

Assuming the existence of the patent, New Jersey makes the claim that in its application to the river bed it is void upon its face in that the Crown was without power to grant the soil beneath navigable waters. The objection will not hold. The letters patent to the Duke of York and the grant from York to Penn were not for private uses solely, but for purposes of government. There is high authority for the view that power was in the Crown by virtue of the jus privatum to convey the soil beneath the waters for uses merely private, but subject always to the jus publicum, the right to navigate and fish. Commonwealth v. Alger, 7 Cush. 55; People v. N. Y. & S. I. Ferry Co., 68 N. Y. 71. 36; People v. Steeplechase Park Co., 218 N. Y. 459, 473;

Shively v. Bowlby, 152 U. S. 1, 13; Hale, De Jure Maris, p. 22. Never has it been doubted that the grant will be upheld where the soil has been conveyed as an incident to the grant or delegation of powers strictly governmental. Martin v. Waddell, 16 Pet. 367, 410, 413; Massachusetts, v. New York, 271 U. S. 65, 89, 90. In such circumstances, "the land under the navigable waters passed to the grantee as one of the royalties incident to the powers of government; and were to be held by him in the same manner, and for the same purposes that the navigable waters of England, and the soils under them, are held by the Crown." Martin v. Waddell, supra, P. 413. The grant from Charles II to York was upon its face an instrument of government. The feoffments from York to Penn were in furtherance of kindred ends. Penn had no thought of using his title to the soil as an obstruction to navigation or to any other common right. In a letter to one of his commissioners he writes as early as April, 1683, concerning boundary negotiations with the Province of New Jersey: "Insist upon my Title to ye River, Soyl and Islands thereof according to Grant . . . Whatever bee ye Argument, they are bounded Westward by the River Delaware, yn they cannot go beyond low water mark for land. They have ye Liberty of ye River, but not ye Propriety." The title to the soil, which was subject to the jus publicum while it was vested in the King and his grantees, is subject to the same restrictions in the ownership of Delaware. The patent and the deeds under it are not void for want of power.

Delaware's chain of title has now been followed from the feoffment of 1632 to the early days of statehood and has been found to be unbroken. The question remains whether some other and better chain can be brought forward by New Jersey. Unless this can be

done, Delaware must prevail. But down to the Peace of 1783 at the end of the Revolution, New Jersey has no chain to offer. Up to that time, if not afterwards, her reliance is less upon the strength of her own title than on the weakness of her adversary's. The supposed defects have already been revised in this opinion, and have been found to be unreal. There is still to be considered whether events during the years of statehood have worked a change of ownership. New Jersey argues that they have, though not even during those years does she build her claim of title upon instruments of record. Her claim is rather this, that through the exercise of dominion by riparian proprietors and by the officers of government, title to the subaqueous soil up to the centre of the channel has been developed by prescription. The Special Master held otherwise, and we are in accord with his conclusion.

The acts of dominion by riparian proprietors are connected with the building of wharves and piers that project into the stream. The structures were built and maintained without protest on the part of Delaware, and no doubt with her approval. There is nothing in their presence to indicate an abandonment by the sovereign of title to the soil. By the law of waters of many of our states, a law which in that respect has departed from the common law of England, riparian proprietors have very commonly enjoyed the privilege of gaining access to a stream by building wharves and piers, and this though the title to the foreshore or the bed may have been vested in the state. Yates v. Milwaukee, 10 Wall. 497; Scranton v. Wheeler, 179 U. S. 141, 157, 158; Shively v. Bowlby, supra, at pp. 24, 55; Town of Brookhaven v. Smith, 188 N. Y. 74; U. S. v. Dern, 239 U. S. 352, 357. New Jersey in particular has been liberal in according such a license (State v. Jersey City, 25 N. J. Law

525), and so, it seems, has Delaware (Harlan & Hollingsworth Co. v. Paschall, 5. Del. Ch. 435; State v. Reybold, 5 Harr. 484, 486), though in Delaware, unlike New Jersey, title to the foreshore is in the riparian proprietor. From acquiescence in these improvements of the river front, there can be no legitimate inference that Delaware made over to New Jersey the title to the stream up to the middle of the channel or even the soil under the piers. The privilege or license was accorded to the owners individually and even as to them was bounded by the line of their possession.

Apart from these acts of dominion by riparian proprietors, there are other acts of dominion by New Jersey and its agents which are relied upon now as indicative of ownership. They include the service of process, civil and criminal; the assessment of improvements for the purpose of taxation;⁴ and the execution of deeds of conveyance to the United States and others. Of all it is enough to say that they are matched by many other acts, equally indicative of ownership and dominion, by the Government of Delaware. The Master summarizes the situation with the statement that "at no time has the State of Delaware ever abandoned its claim, dominion or jurisdiction over the Delaware River within said twelve-mile circle, nor has it at any time acquiesced in the claim of the State of New Jersey, thereto, except as modified by the . . . Compact of 1905."

The truth indeed is that almost from the beginning of statehood Delaware and New Jersey have been engaged in a dispute as to the boundary between them. There is no room in such circumstances for the application of the principle that long acquiescence may establish

4. The complainant points for illustration to the construction of important works for the use of the Dupont Co. 4,400 feet below low water level, and taxation of these works like other property in New Jersey. At that time controversy was flagrant between the two states. No inference of ownership can be drawn from dominion exerted in such conditions.

a boundary otherwise uncertain. Vermont v. New Hampshire 239 U. S. 593, 613; Indiana v. Kentucky, 136 U. S. 479, 509, 511; Massachusetts v. New York, supra, p. 95. Acquiescence is not compatible with a century of conflict. Only a few instances will be mentioned among many that are available. In 1813, the Delaware Assembly ceded to the United States an island in the Delaware River, east of the main channel and within the twelve mile circle, for the erection of a fort. A controversy arose between the United States as holder of the Delaware title and Henry Gale who claimed under New Jersey. In 1836, Gale brought ejectment in the United States Circuit Court against Beling, a tenant. Mr. Justice Baldwin charged the jury that Penn had no title, but the charge makes it plain that he had no knowledge of the letters patent of 1683, and that they were not in evidence before him. Later an arbitration was agreed upon between Humphrey, who had succeeded to the New Jersey title, and the Government of the United States, represented by the Secretary of War. In that proceeding the award was in favor of the Government. The opinion by the arbitrator, which was announced in January, 1849, is a careful and able statement of the conflicting claims of right. See the case of Pea Patch Island, supra. But the controversy would not down. In 1877, New Jersey began a suit in this court to establish the disputed boundary. It slumbered for many years, and finally in April, 1907, was discontinued without prejudice. 205 United States 550. If a record such as this makes out a title by acquiescence, one is somewhat at a loss to know how protest would be shown.

The complainant brings another argument upon a compact with the defendant which was ratified by the parties in March, 1905, and approved by Congress in January of that year. 34 Stat.

c. 394, p. 858. We are told that by this compact the controversy was set at rest and the claim of Delaware abandoned. It is an argument wholly without force. The compact of 1905 provides for the enjoyment of riparian rights, for concurrent jurisdiction in respect of civil and criminal processes, and for concurrent rights of fishery. Beyond that it does not go. "Nothing herein contained shall affect the territorial limits, rights, or jurisdiction of either State of, in, or over the Delaware River, or the ownership of the subaqueous soil thereof, except as herein expressly set forth."

This opinion, though it has summarized many facts and arguments, has perforce omitted many others, important in the view of counsel. We content ourselves with the statement that they have not been overlooked. Omission is the less serious in view of the able and comprehensive report submitted by the Special Master. All that matters most in this keen but amicable controversy is there set at large, and there and in the supporting documents the student of our local history can live it over when he will.

We uphold the title of Delaware to the land within the circle.

Second. The boundary below the circle in the lower river and the bay.

Below the twelve mile circle there is a stretch of water about five miles long, not different in its physical characteristics from the river above, and below this is another stretch of water forty-five miles long where the river broadens into a bay.

The title to the soil of the lower river and the bay is unaffected by any grant to the Duke of York or others. The letters patent to James do not affect the ownership of the bed below the circle. Up to the time when New Jersey and Delaware became independent states, the title to the soil under the waters below the circle

was still in the Crown of England. When independence was achieved, the precepts to be obeyed in the division of the waters were those of international law. Handly's Lessee, v. Anthony 5 Wheat. 374, 379. International Law today divides the river boundaries between states by the middle of the main channel, when there is one, and not by the geographical centre, halfway between the banks. Iowa v. Illinois, 147 U. S. 1, 7, 8, 9; Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Co. v. Illinois, 175 U. S. 626, 631; Louisiana v. Mississippi, 202 U. S. 1, 49; Arkansas v. Tennessee, 246 U. S. 158, 169, 170; Arkansas v. Mississippi, 250 U. S. 39; Minnesota v. Wisconsin 252 U. S. 273, 282. It applies the same doctrine, now known as the doctrine of the Thalweg, to estuaries and bays in which the dominant sailing channel can be followed to the sea. Louisiana v. Mississippi, supra; and compare 1 Halleck International Law, 4th ed., p. 182; Moore, Digest International Law, vol. 1, p. 617; Matter of Devoe Manufacturing Co., 108 U. S. 401; The Fame, 8 Fed. Cas. 984, Story, J.; The Open Boat, 18 Fed. Cas. 751, Ware, J. The Thalweg, or downway, is the open track taken by boats in their course down the stream, which is that of the strongest current. 1 Westlake, International Law, p. 144; Urban, Etude de Droit Fluvial International, pp. 343, 343; Kaeckenbeck, International Rivers, p. 176; Hyde, supra; Fiore, International Law Codified, 1051; Calvo, Dictionnaire de Droit International. Delaware makes no denial that this is the decisive test whenever the physical conditions define the track of navigation. Her position comes to this, that the bay is equally navigable in all directions, or at all events was so navigable in 1783, and that in the absence of a track of navigation the geographical centre becomes the boundary, not of choice, but of necessity. As to the section of the river between the bay and the circle, the same boundary is to be accepted, we are told, as a matter of convenience.

The findings of the Special Master, well supported by the evidence, overcome the argument thus drawn from physical conditions. He advises that "as early as Fisher's Chart of Delaware Bay (1756) there has been a well-defined channel of navigation up and down the Bay and River," in which the current of water attains its maximum velocity; that "Delaware River and Bay, on account of shoals, are not equally navigable in all directions, but the main ship channel must be adhered to for safety in navigation;" that the bay, according to testimony, "is only an expansion of the lower part of Delaware ^{River,}" and that the fresh water of the river does not spread out uniformly when it drains into the bay, but maintains a continuing identity through its course into the ocean. "The record shows the existence of a well-defined deep water sailing channel in Delaware River and Bay constituting a necessary track of navigation, and the boundary between the States of Delaware and New Jersey in said bay is the middle of said channel."

The underlying rationale of the doctrine of the Thalweg is one of equality and justice. "A river," in the words of Holmes J. (New Jersey v. New York, 283 U. S. 336, 342) "is more than an amenity, it is a treasure." If the dividing line were to be placed in the centre of the stream rather than in the centre of the channel, the whole track of navigation might be thrown within the territory of one state to the exclusion of the other. Considerations such as these have less importance for commonwealths or states united under a general government than for states wholly independent. Per. Field, J. in Iowa v. Illinois, supra, p. 10. None the less, the same test will be applied in the absence of usage or convention pointed to another. Iowa v. Illinois, supra. Indeed, in 1783, the equal opportunity for use that was

derived from equal ownership may have had a practical importance for the newly liberated colonies, still loosely knit together, such as it would not have today. They were not taking any chances in affairs of vital moment. Bays and rivers are more than geometrical divisions. They are the arteries of trade and travel.

The commentators tell us of times when the doctrine of the Thalweg was still unknown or undeveloped. Anciently, we are informed, there was a principle of co-dominion by which boundary streams to their entire width were held in common ownership by the proprietors on either side. 1 Hyde, International Law, p. 243, 137. Then, with Grotius and Vattel, came the notion of equality of division (Nys, Droit International, vol. 1, pp. 425, 426; Hyde, supra, p. 244, citing Grotius, De Jure Belli et Pacis, and Vattel, Law of Nations), though how this was to be attained was still indefinite and uncertain, as the citations from Grotius and Vattel show.⁵ Finally, about the end of the eighteenth century, the formula acquired precision, the middle of the "stream" becoming the middle of the "channel." There are statements by the commentators that the term Thalweg is to be traced to the Congress of Rastadt in 1797 (Engelhardt, Du Regime Conventionnel des Fleuves Internationaux, p. 72; Koch, Histoire des Traites de Paix, vol. 5, p.

5. Grotius has this to say (De Jure Belli et Pacis, Book 2, c. 3, 18): "In Case of any Doubt, the Jurisdictions on each Side reach to the Middle of the River that runs betwixt them, yet it may be, and in some Places it has actually happened that the River wholly belongs to one Party; either because the other Nation had not got possession of the other Bank, 'till later, and when their Neighbours were already in Possession of the whole River, or else because Matters were stipulated by some Treaty."

In an earlier section (16 subdivision 2) he quotes a statement of Tacitus that at a certain point "the Rhine began. . . to have a fixed Channel, which was proper to serve for a Boundary."

Vattel (Law of Nations, supra) states the rule as follows: "If, of two nations inhabiting the opposite banks of the river, neither party can prove that they themselves, or those whose rights they inherit, were the first settlers in those tracts, it is to be supposed that both nations came and at the same time, since neither of them can give any reason for claiming the preference; and in this case the dominion of each will extend to the middle of the River."

156) and the Treaty of Luneville in 1801. Hyde, *supra*, pp. 245, 246; Kaeckenbeck, *International Rivers*, p. 176; Adami, *National Frontiers*, translated by Behrens, p. 17. If the term was then new, the notion of equality was not. There are treaties before the Peace of Luneville in which the boundary is described as the middle of the channel, though, it seems, without thought that in this there was an innovation, or that the meaning would have been different if the boundary had declared to follow the middle of the stream, Hyde, *supra*, p. 246. Thus, in the Treaty of October 27, 1795, between the United States and Spain (article IV), it is "agreed that the western boundary of the United States which separates them from the Spanish colony of Louisiana is in the middle of the channel or bed of the River Mississippi." Miller, *Treaties and other International Acts of the United States of America*, vol. 2, p. 321.⁶ There are other treaties of the same period in which the boundary is described as the middle of the river without further definition, yet this court has held that the phrase was intended to be equivalent to the middle of the channel. Iowa v. Illinois, Arkansas v. Tennessee, Arkansas v. Mississippi, *supra*. See, e. g., the Treaty of 1763 between Great Britain, France and Spain, which calls for "a line drawn along the middle of the River Mississippi." The truth plainly is that a rule was in the making which was to give fixity and precision to what had been indefinite and fluid. There was still a margin of uncertainty within which conflicting methods of division were contained for the mastery. Conceivably that is true today in unusual situations of avulsions or

6. See also the treaties collected in the Argument of the United States before the International Boundary Commission in the Chamizal Arbitration of 1910 between the United States and Mexico.

Nys traces the concept of the Thalweg to a period earlier than the Treaty of Munster, 1648 *Droit International*, v. 1, p. 426.

erosion. Hyde, *supra*, pp. 246, 247. Even so, there has emerged out of the flux of an era of transition a working principle of division adapted to the needs of the international community. Through varying modes of speech the law has been groping for a formula that will achieve equality in substance, and not equality in name only. Unless prescription or convention has intrenched another rule (1 Westlake, *International Law*, p. 146), we are to utilize the formula that will make equality prevail.

In 1783, when the Revolutionary War was over, Delaware and New Jersey began with a clean slate. There was no treaty or convention fixing the boundary between them. There was no possessory act nor other act of dominion to give to the boundary in bay and river below the circle a ^{/practical} location, or to establish a prescriptive right. In these circumstances, the capacity of the law is to develop and apply a formula consonant with justice and with the political and social needs of the international legal system is not lessened by the fact that at the creation of the boundary the formula of the Thalweg had only a germinal existence. The gap is not so great that adjudication may not fill it. Lauterpacht, *The Function of Law in the International Community*, pp. 52; 60, 70, 85, 100, 110, 111, 255, 404, 432. Treaties almost contemporaneous, which were to be followed by a host of others, were declaratory of a principle that was making its way into the legal order. Hall, *International Law*, 7th ed., p. 7. International law, or the law that governs between states, has at times, like the common law within states, a twilight existence during which its hardly distinguishable from morality or justice, till at length the imprimatur of a court attests its jural quality. Lauterpacht, *supra*, pp. 110, 255; Hall, *supra*, pp. 7, 12, 15, 16; Jenks, *The New Jurisprudence* pp. 11, 12. "The gradual consolidation of opinions and habits" (Vinogradoff,

Custom and Right, p. 31) has been doing its quiet work.

It is thus with the formula of the Thalweg in its application to the division between Delaware and New Jersey. We apply it to that boundary, which goes back to the Peace of Paris, just as we applied it to the boundary between Illinois and Iowa, which derives from a treaty of 1763 (Iowa v. Illinois, Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Co. v. Illinois and Arkansas v. Tennessee, Arkansas v. Mississippi, *supra*), or to that between Louisiana and Mississippi (202 U. S. 1, 16), which goes back to 1812, or between Minnesota and Wisconsin (252 U. S. 273), going back to 1846. Indeed, counsel for Delaware make no point that the result is to be affected by difference of time. In requests submitted to the Master they have asked for a finding that "there was in 1763 no well defined channel in the Delaware Bay constituting a necessity" track of navigation and the boundary line between the states of Delaware and New Jersey in said bay is the geographical centre thereof." The second branch of the request is dependent on the face. This is clear enough upon its face; but is made doubly clear by the exceptions to the report and by the written and oral arguments. The line of division is to be the centre of of the main channel unless the physical conditions are of such a nature that a channel is unknown.

We have seen that even in the bay the physical conditions are consistent with a track of navigation which is also the course of safety. Counsel does not argue that such a track is unknown in

7. "International Law, as much as domestic law, may not contain, and generally does not contain, express rules of decisive of particular cases; but the function of jurisprudence is to resolve the conflict of opposing rights and interests by applying, in default of any specific provision of law, the corollaries of general principles . . . This is the method of jurisprudence; it is the method by which law has been gradually evolved in every country resulting in the definition and settlement of legal relations as well between States as between private individuals." The case of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., decided Nov. 9, 1923, by the British American Arbitral Tribunal under the Convention of August 18, 1910, Nielsen's report, pp. 75, 76, quoted by Lauterpacht, *supra*, p. 110.

the five miles of river between the bay and the circle. The argument is, however, that the geographical centre is to be made the boundary in the river as a matter of convenience, since otherwise there will be need for a sharp and sudden turn when the river meets the bay. Inconvenient such a boundary would unquestionably be, but the inconvenience is a reason for following the Thalweg consistently through the river and the bay alike instead of abandoning it along a course where it can be followed without trouble. If the boundary be taken to be the geographical centre, the result will be a crooked line, conforming to the indentations and windings of the coast, but without relation to the needs of shipping. Minnesota v. Wisconsin, supra. If the boundary be taken to be the Thalweg, it will follow the course furrowed by the vessels of the world.

The report will be confirmed, and a decree entered accordingly, which, unless agreed to by the parties, may be settled upon notice.

Within the twelve mile circle, the river and the subaqueous soil thereof up to low water mark on the easterly or New Jersey side will be adjudged to belong to the State of Delaware, subject to the Compact of 1905.

Below the twelve mile circle, the true boundary between the complainant and the defendant will be adjudged to be the middle of the main ship channel in Delaware River and Bay.

The costs of the suit will be equally divided.

It is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF LAW

1. By virtue of the issuance of the Letters Patent of March 22, 1682/3, a good title by estoppel in law passed to William Penn for the lands described in said Letters Patent, including the subaqueous soil of the Delaware River within the twelve-mile circle.

2. By virtue of the issuance of the Letters Patent of March 22, 1682/3, a good title by estoppel in equity passed to William Penn for the lands described in said Letters Patent, including the subaqueous soil of the Delaware River within the twelve-mile circle.

3. By virtue of the long uninterrupted and uninhabited possession by William Penn and his successors of the lands and waters comprised within the metes and bounds fixed in the title deed for the County of Delaware, William Penn and his successors acquired a good and valid title against the Crown of England to the lands and waters within said metes and bounds.

4. Said Letters Patent of March 22, 1682/3, were valid and effectual in fact and in law to convey the subaqueous soil of the Delaware River within said twelve-mile circle.

5. By the decision and decree of the Lord Chancellor of England in the case of Penn v. Lord Baltimore, decided by the Court of Chancery of England in 1750, the title of the successors of William Penn in and to the lands and waters comprised within the metes and bounds of the Colony of Delaware as fixed by its title deeds was adjudicated to be a good equitable title. By the decision and award of John Sergeant, Esq., arbitrator in the Case of Pea Patch Island, the title of the State of Delaware to

the subaqueous soil of the Delaware River within said twelve-mile circle was adjudicated to be good and valid in law and in equity.

6. The preamble contained in the Act of the Delaware Legislature of September 7, 1794, does not in law constitute an estoppel or election binding upon the State of Delaware with respect to the source of the title of the State of Delaware to any of the lands or waters comprised within the metes and bounds of the State of Delaware.

7. The State of Delaware, upon acquisition of statehood on September 2, 1783, succeeded to the title of William Penn, and to the title of the Crown of England, if any, to the lands and waters comprised within the metes and bounds fixed by the said title deeds above described.

8. The boundaries of the Colony of Delaware were fixed and determined by the Letters Patent of March 22, 1682/3, from Charles II of England to the Duke of York, and by virtue of the Treaty of Peace of September 2, 1783, the State of Delaware succeeded to dominion over the soil and waters within said boundaries.

9. The said Letters Patent of March 22, 1682/3, were not in fact or in law surrendered to the Crown, either by virtue of the bill of April 11, 1683, or by virtue of any other act or proceeding whatever.

10. The record shows the existence of a well-defined deep water sailing channel in Delaware River and Bay constituting a necessary track of navigation, and the boundary between the States of Delaware and New Jersey in said bay is the middle of said channel.

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1933

State of New Jersey, Plaintiff,	{	No. 13, Original.
vs.		
State of Delaware, Defendant.		

Report of the Special Master.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The territory now comprised within the State of Delaware was originally settled in the seventeenth century by the Dutch and Swedes, the first settlement having been made at Swaenendaol by the Dutch near the present town of Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware, in 1631. Subsequent settlements were made by the Dutch and Swedes within said territory prior to 1664.

2. In 1664 the territory now comprised within the State of Delaware, and the settlements then existing and then under the Government of the Dutch were conquered by the Crown of England. From 1664 until August 24, 1682 (with the exception of a brief period from July, 1673, to February 9, 1674) the said territory and said settlements were administered and governed in all respects as a dependency of the Government and Colony of New York, the proprietary of the New York Colony being during all of said period his Royal Highness James, Duke of York and Albany, the heir presumptive to the Crown of England.

3. The Duke of York, though without record title by letters patent from the Crown for the said territory or for the said powers of government over said territory, had a de facto title to and was the de facto proprietary of said territory and settlements from the date of the English Conquest in 1664 until the date of his grants to William Penn on August 24, 1682.

4. On August 24, 1682, the Duke of York granted and conveyed to William Penn by deed of feoffment and also by lease for ten thousand years, the following lands and waters:

"All That the Town of Newcastle otherwise called Delaware And all that Tract of Land lying within the Compasse or Circle of Twelve miles about the same scituate lying & being upon Ye River Delawarr in America And all Islands in the said River Delaware and the said River and soil thereof lying north of the Southermost part of the said Circle of Twelve Miles about the said Town."

The said deed of feoffment contained a covenant on the part of the said Duke of York for further assurance of the title thereby conveyed at any time within seven years from the date thereof.

5. On October 28, 1682, formal livery of seisin and delivery of possession of the lands and waters above described in said deed of feoffment was duly made to William Penn by duly authorized attorneys on behalf of the Duke of York, and on the same day the inhabitants of New Castle duly submitted to the government of William Penn. On November 21, 1682, the government of the Colony of New York, through its duly authorized officers, approved and authorized the transfer to William Penn of the said lands and waters by the Duke of York, and enjoined all magistrates and officers within the limits of the lands thus conveyed to submit to the government of William Penn and yield him obedience.

6. On August 24, 1682, by deed of feoffment and also by lease for ten thousand years, the Duke of York, conveyed to William Penn a tract of land beginning twelve miles south of New Castle, Delaware, and extending southerly to Cape Henlopen. Said deed of feoffment contained a covenant on the part of the said Duke of York for the further assurance of the title thereby conveyed at any time within seven years from the date thereof. On November 7, 1682, livery of seisin and delivery of possession of said lands

last referred to was duly made to William Penn by said duly authorized attorneys on behalf of the Duke of York.

7. Immediately following the formal livery of seisin and delivery of possession to William Penn of the lands described in said two deeds of feoffment and two leases above referred to, William Penn organized and established a government for the three counties comprising the Delaware territory. On December 7, 1682, by Act of a joint assembly consisting of representatives from the Pennsylvania Counties and from the Delaware Counties, the three Delaware Counties were annexed to the province of Pennsylvania.

8. From 1682 until 1701, the three counties of Delaware and the provinces of Pennsylvania were governed by a joint legislative assembly. Thereafter, and until the American Revolution, the Colony of Delaware had its own separate legislature, but until ~~then~~ the revolution continued to acknowledge William Penn and his successors as proprietaries and governors of Delaware.

9. From 1682 until the American Revolution, William Penn and his successors as proprietaries and governors, and the respective legislative assemblies above referred to, possessed and enjoyed the lands and waters within the boundaries of the Colony of Delaware as fixed by said deeds of feoffment and leases and exercised full and exclusive control and dominion thereover.

10. On March 22, 1682/83, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, Charles II of England granted to his said brother, the Duke of York, the said lands and waters described in the said two deeds of feoffment and in the said two leases above referred to, which said Letters Patent conveyed said lands and waters in the following language:

"All that the Towne of Newcastle otherwise called Delaware and the fort therein or thereunto belonging scituate lying and being between Maryland and New Jersey in America And all that Tract of land lying within the Compasse or Circle of twelve miles about the said Towne Scituate lying and being upon the River of Delaware and all islands in the said River of Delaware and the said River and Soyle thereof lying North of the Southermost part of the said Circle of twelve miles about the said Towne And all that Tract of Land upon Delaware River and Bay beginning twelve miles South from the said Town of Newcastle otherwise called Delaware and extending South to Cape Lopen."

11. Said grant of March 22, 1682/3, was so made at the request and at the expense of William Penn, for the benefit of William Penn and delivered to William Penn, in fulfillment of the covenants for further assistance contained in said deeds of feoffment of August 24, 1682.

12. Said Letters Patent of March 22, 1682/3, were never thereafter surrendered, nor was the grant of lands and waters thereby made ever abandoned nor was its validity ever impaired by any act or proceeding.

13. The original of Exhibit 529 in this cause, being a certain document in the State archives of the State of Delaware, at Dover, is in fact the original Letters Patent on March 22, 1682/3, and the seal thereto attached is the Great Seal of England.

14. Prior to the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Great Britain of September 2, 1783, the Province or State of New Jersey had at no time any title to any subaqueous soil of the Delaware River or Bay west of low water mark on the western shore of said Province or State of New Jersey.

15. By Orders in Council of November 13, 1685, and June 23, 1709, the claim of Lord Baltimore to the territory comprised within the three counties of Delaware was finally denied and said orders were never modified or reversed.

16. The said Order in Council of November 13, 1685, and the proceedings incident thereto recognized William Penn as the equitable owner of the Colony of Delaware.

17. By Order in Council of August 9, 1694, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England of August 20, 1694, the title and possession of William Penn to the soil of Colony of Delaware and the powers of government of William Penn thereover were duly and formally recognized, ratified and confirmed by the Crown of England.

18. By various and sundry acts of the Crown of England, its ministers and officers, from the year 1682 until the year 1776, the title and possession of William Penn to the soil of the Colony of Delaware, and the powers of government of the said William Penn, or his successors, and of the Delaware Assembly thereover were recognized and confirmed.

19. Neither the Crown of England nor its ministers or officers, at any time from the year 1682 until the year 1776, took or instituted any action or proceeding looking to the dispossession of William Penn and his successors from the administration of the government, or from the occupancy and

possession of the soil of the Colony of Delaware. By reason thereof, the title of the said William Penn and his successors thereto and their powers of government thereover were ratified and confirmed by the Crown of England.

20. The State of Delaware at all times since 1783 has claimed, asserted and exercised exclusive dominion and jurisdiction over the lands and waters within the boundaries fixed by the said title deeds, as modified by the compact of 1905 between the States of Delaware and New Jersey. These boundaries include within their limits all that part of the Delaware River lying north of the southernmost part of a circle of twelve-miles radius from the Town of New Castle, Delaware.

21. At no time has the State of Delaware ever abandoned its claim, dominion or jurisdiction over the Delaware River within said twelve-mile circle, nor has it at any time acquiesced in the claim of the State of New Jersey, thereto, except as modified by the said Compact of 1905.

22. The State of New Jersey has at all times recognized the existence of a boundary dispute between the State of New Jersey and the State of Delaware, and by the Compact of 1905 between the said States the existence of such a dispute was expressly recognized.

23. By the Compact of 1905 between the states of New Jersey and Delaware the State of Delaware recognized the rights of riparian owners to wharf out on the easterly side of the Delaware River within the twelve-mile circle. By said Compact the State of Delaware did not convey to the State of New Jersey title to any part of the Delaware River or to any part of the

subaqueous soil thereof, and said Compact did not in anywise alter or affect the boundaries of the respective states.

24. The record establishes that as early as Fisher's Chart of Delaware Bay (1756) there has been a well-defined channel of navigation up and down the Bay and River. This channel has, since the revolution, been regularly marked by the Government.

25. That Delaware River and Bay, on account of shoals, are not equally navigable in all directions, but the main ship channel must be adhered to for safety in navigation.

26. The testimony shows that the Bay is only an expansion of the lower part of the Delaware River; that the current in the Bay is mainly tidal; but the testimony shows that there is a flow of water through the Bay and that a maximum current velocity is found in the ship channel.

27. Approximately two billion cubic feet of fresh water per day drains into the Bay. It does not spread out uniformly. Observances have proved that it tends to concentrate along the Delaware shore of the Bay. By dividing the channel between the capes into three nearly equal parts observations show that about five times as much fresh water comes down the southerly channel as does the northern channel along the New Jersey shore.

CHARLES INGLIS
MISSIONARY, LOYALIST,
BISHOP
(1734-1816)

by

Reginald V. Harris, M.A., K.C., D.C.L.
Chancellor of Diocese of Nova Scotia,
and an associate committee.

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Chapter III. Dover. Pages 17-31 inc. 1937.

DOVER

The parish of Dover, Delaware, is one of the oldest in the United States. In the report of the S.P.G. for 1728, Dover is described as "the Capital of Kent County; but very thin of houses, containing not above 40 families. The people showed a very earnest Desire of having the Church of England Worship set up among them, and the Society appointed the Rev. Thomas Crawford to be Missionary at Dover in the Year 1704"

I do Declare that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England as it is now by Law Established - Cha^s Inglis.

This Declaration was made and Subscribed before Me by the said Charles Inglis, Clerk, to be Licenced to perform the Ministerial Office in the Province of Pennsylvania in America this Twenty fourth day of December in the year of our Lord 1758 and in the Eleventh year of our Translation.

"He was very constant in his Labours, and did not confine them to Dover Town, and the adjacent Parts, but preached up and down the County, which is about 50 Miles long at several Places. His general Audience was from 50 to near 200 Persons and he ordinarily had between 30 and 40 Communicants."

The present Church in "Church Square" was built of brick, begun in 1734 (the year of Inglis' birth), and finished about 1738.

The main entrance was originally in the centre of the south wall, with the slaves' gallery overhead within. There was no chancel, the altar being placed against the centre of the east wall. The pulpit was of the old "two decker" fashion, facing the entrance. The

floor was of bricks laid on the ground, the old family pews square with high panelling and doors. Probably the only heat was a fireplace in the small room at the west end, a relic that had to be removed to gain the width for the present entrance.

Thomas by Divine Permission Bishop of London To our beloved in Christ Charles Inglis, Clerk ----- Greeting We do by these Presents Give & Grant to You in whose Fidelity, Morals, Learning sound Doctrine & Diligence. We do fully confide our Licence & Authority (to continue only during our pleasure) to perform the Office of a Priest in the Province of Pennsylvania in America ----

in Reading the Common Prayer and performing other ecclesiastical Duties, belonging to the said Office according to the Form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer made and published by Authority of Parliament & with Canons & Constitutions in that behalf, lawfully established & promulged and not otherwise or in any Other manner/ You having first before Us subscribed the Articles & taken the Oaths which in this Case are required by Law to be Subscribed and taken)

In Witness whereof We have caused our Seal which We use in this case to be hereto affixed. Dated the Twentyfourth day of December in the Year of our Lord 1758 and in the Eleventh Year of our Translation.

Rev. Hugh Neill, Inglis' predecessor as Rector, writing in 1750 when he took charge, said "The Dover Church is in miserable condition. It looks more like a refuge for wild beasts than a house dedicated to the services of God."

In this same church Rev. Charles Inglis began his ministry and, though restored, it still stands after a lapse of two hundred years. The house occupied by him as a rectory has long since disappeared.

INGLIS BEGINS HIS WORK

Some idea of the nature and difficulties of Inglis' work there may be seen by the following extracts from his letter of May 10, 1760, to the Secretary of the S.P.G.

"The Mission includes the whole County of Kent, which extends upwards of thirty miles along the River Delaware; and as I have a Church at the extremity of each end, besides Dover, the greatest part of these Congregations is made up of Inhabitants from the borders of the two adjoining Counties, Newcastle and Sussex. There are in this County several hundreds of people who perhaps have never heard a Sermon, and do not belong to any religious denomination of Christians. Such, for the most part, are those who inhabit the large Forests which lie between us and Maryland and the vast Marshes that stretch along the River Delaware. I went among the former of these last Autumn, several times, on week days, and preached. Once I baptized twenty-five white children after the sermon."

"The People in general are very loose. The Party Spirit that rages among them contributes not a little to this; each Party, in order to ingratiate themselves with the Populace, inviting them to public Meetings, which are nothing but scenes of Drunkenness and Debauchery. I must, however, do them Justice in mentioning a becoming Zeal which they discovered in repairing the Church of Dover, which lay in a most shocking Condition when I came here; but it is now finished, and ornamented with a Bell, Pulpit Cloth, etc. etc., the Donations of particular Gentlemen. I am not without Hopes of seeing a further Reformation, as my

Churches are crowded on Sundays and I have had such a Call for the Society's small Tracts, that they are all disperst now to about one Dozen."

It is noteworthy that in this same letter he pressed upon the Society the need of an episcopate in the American colonies. Doubtless his own experience, inconvenience and expense, and the dangers of an Atlantic voyage, led him to urge the advantages of episcopal supervision. Had the constant advice of men like Bishop Berkeley and Inglis been followed, the Church in the United States would have been one of the most numerous, instead of, as it is, one of the smallest religious bodies in the country.⁽ⁱ⁾

INTEMPERANCE

An example of his method of attack and his earnestness and zeal are well indicated by his attitude towards intemperance. Drunkenness at elections, we are told, was common in those days on both sides of the Atlantic, and the custom of "treating" by the candidates themselves, persisted. Against this Inglis set his energies, and at election times he held Services near the polling booths and in places where meetings were held. Writing to the Society on Sept. 26, 1760, he referred to this evil:

"These Meetings which were held once a week for near two Months before Election Day, the first of Oct'r, were attended with the most pernicious Consequences. The People's Morals were entirely debauched at them, for he was best liked who gave the most liberal Treat. By this Means they became Scenes of the grossest Debauch and Vice."

(i) Perry's Hist. Coll. Amer. Colon. Church V p. 101.

"I was determined this Autumn, if possible, to remove this Evil. As soon as I was informed where a Meeting was to be held, I gave Notice that I was to preach near that Place, and on that very Day. This at first drew the more serious Part of my own Hearers from them as well as those of other Denominations, whose example was soon followed by great Numbers. I also prevailed with the most considerable of the Candidates not to go to them, and those of less Note followed their Example."

"Thus, by persuading the Candidates to stay away, preaching near the Places where they were held, and setting them in that horrid Light they deserved, these Riots dwindled almost to Nothing. This gives me the greatest Pleasure and the more so as it has been in a great Measure the Means of increasing my Communicants to above double what they were when I first came here."(j)

REPORTS TO S.P.G.

Inglis made frequent, regular and detailed reports to the Society of the progress of affairs in his large parish, all evidencing his zeal and energy. A typical report is that of June 15, 1762, to the new Secretary of the Society, Dr. Daniel Burton, who succeeded Dr. Philip Bearcroft in 1761.

"The Country, for this part of the World, is thick settled, the whole County containing, at a moderate

Computation, about seven thousand Souls. Of those who hold religious Communion with any Denomination of Christians out of that number, upwards of one third are Members of the Church of England. There are three Quaker and Presbyterian Meeting Houses; Presbyterians are much more numerous than the former.

"When I first came here in the year 1759, I found three Churches; one of brick, at Dover, near the Center of the County, but quite out of Order & indecent--without Yard, without Glass, Plaister, Ceiling, Door, or Window Shutter. The other two of Wood & in the same condition, one at each end of the County, & on the great road leading thro' it. To have these Churches put into decent repair was the first object of my attention, & this I have succeeded in. The Church of Dover is now decently finished, & ornamented with a velvet Pulpit Cloth, Cushion, &c., besides a Bell which were donations from several Gentlemen. The Church of Mispillion, at the lower end of the County, being too small, an Addition of two Wings have been made to it--one to each side--& the whole is also decently finished. The Church of Duck Creek, in the upper end of the County, being too small, also, & being old besides, & decaying, the People unanimously agreed to build a new Brick Church, of larger dimensions, & after a sermon I preached on the Occasion, they subscribed very liberally, according to their Circumstances. The Church is now a building & I expect

to preach in it before next Winter.

"Besides these three, a fourth Church was built last Autumn, by a number of People on the Border of Maryland, who are at such a distance from any of the former, that they could seldom attend them, even in Summer. Many of them have lived for whole years together without hearing a Sermon, their Children grown up unbaptized and uninstructed. It was this which made me consent to forward the building of it & attend it, which I do on a week day, once a Month; for I had too much Fatigue & Duty to go thro' before. The religious state of these People was truly deplorable & affecting, & as they were extremely pressing I should come among them, & cheerful in subscribing towards building the Church, tho' miserably Poor, I thought it my Duty, while Providence spared my Health, to undergo any Fatigue, rather than omit such an opportunity of doing some good among them.

"Were it not that I have Youth on my side, & that Providence has blessed me with an uninterrupted state of Good Health since I came, (which is the more remarkable as the Country is low & marshy, the inhabitants very sickly, & my constitution weak), were it not, I say, for these, I never could attend them, or go thro' the parochial Duties of so extensive a Mission. Should I continue here till advanced in age, or should I grow sickly, it would be impossible for me to undergo the Fatigue I have at present." (k)

(k) From MS in possession of resident of Dover, Del.

HIS HEALTH FAILS

His good health, however, was not always to remain "uninterrupted," and though he may not have realized that they were to blame, the attacks of the Delaware mosquitoes began to take effect, with the result that we find him writing the Secretary of the Society on Dec. 2, 1762:

"The State of good Health I have hitherto enjoyed in this Mission has been interrupted this Autumn. From the beginning of August till the latter End of October, I have been sadly affected with the fever and Ague. A few days ago I had a relapse out of which I am now recovering. It has reduced me very low, and Heaven only knows what may be the Event. The bad Air of this place, with the fatigue of attending four Churches, three of which are thirty Miles apart, brought this Disorder on me. The fatigue is in Truth more than I am able to bear, and a few years must inevitably put "a Period to my life if I continue to undergo it." (1)

OTHER INTERESTS

During his incumbency at Dover, he did not confine himself to the affairs of his parish; his mission had no boundaries and his energies were employed in extending the Kingdom.

As early as 1760, he turned his attention to the work of Christianizing the Indians, a work which had been begun among the faithful Mohawks at Fort Hunter as early as 1710. To this work with which Inglis was later to be identified in a larger way,

(1) Perry's Hist. Coll., V. p. 107.

reference will be made in a later chapter.

Inglis also turned a sympathetic ear to the appeal for relief from those who had been driven from their homes by the border warfare with the Indians and who had sought refuge in Lancaster, York and Cumberland Counties, in Pennsylvania, his first sphere of work as a schoolmaster for the Society.

The Indians, dissatisfied with the new regime following the Conquest of Canada in 1760-3, organized under the great Pontiac, and, ravaging the western frontier of Pennsylvania, drove the unprotected settlers from their farms to the more settled parts of the Province. Under the leadership of Rev. Richard Peters of Philadelphia, the clergy began raising funds for their relief and Inglis followed their example, preaching a "Charity sermon" in spite of great physical weakness caused by a return of fever and ague, and raised the splendid sum of £16.6 for the relief fund.

Still another interest was the better and more effective organization of the Church in the colonies, and to this end he co-operated with his brother clergy from time to time in the holding of unofficial conventions, held originally for mutual edification and support. As early as 1702, the clergy of New York "had a sort of convention at the instance and charge of his Excellency Colonel Nicholson, governor of Virginia," "considering ways and means to propagate the Gospel". Similar conventions were held by the clergy of the several Provinces from time to time.

Hawkins notes a Convention of the Connecticut clergy at Ripton in 1763, at which twelve clergy were present, also "four or five promising young gentlemen, candidates for Holy Orders" including Mr. Jarvis, later, Bishop of Connecticut.

The Boston clergy determined in 1765 to have such a convention annually "to promote mutual love and harmony among themselves, and to assist one another with advice in difficult cases, and the first meeting took place in June 1766 in King's Chapel, at which Dr. Caner, who was appointed Moderator, preached the sermon."

Inglis early identified himself with these efforts, and as early as May 2nd, 1760, attended such a voluntary convention held at Philadelphia, when Rev. Dr. Smith, Provost of the College, preached the sermon. There were twelve clergymen present, and Mr. Inglis in writing the Society says "so many black gowns made no inconsiderable appearance in those parts." An address signed by all the clergy was presented on this occasion to the Hon. Thos. Penn and Richard Penn, Proprietors of the Province.

From such Conventions grew the movement which culminated in 1789 in the formation of the General Convention of the Church in the United States.

DIVISION OF MISSION PROPOSED

In 1763 Mr. Inglis wrote the Society.

"I can, with great pleasure and truth, assure you that this Mission is in a flourishing State; if building & repairing Churches, if Crowds attending the publick Worship of God and other religious Ordinances, if some of other denominations joining us and a revival of a Spirit of Piety in many, can denominate it such; Tho' I must tell you at the same Time, there is still left Lukewarmness, Ignorance & Vice enough to humble me sufficiently and exercise, if I had it, an apostolic Zeal." (m)

His fever and ague continued and made it impossible for him adequately to care for the needs of his growing mission, and he asked that his charge might be divided. As evidence of the desire of his people to support such a proposal, he reported that he had collected £150 from the people, enough to buy 150 acres of land. This sum, he considered, was satisfactory, for "Not to mention the unreasonable prejudices which may be naturally expected to possess many in such a multitude, the people are, in general, poor."

The "unreasonable prejudices" were increased by "a mad enthusiast, who calls himself a Quaker". Of him Inglis writes somewhat sharply:

"Ignorant, mad, and impious, as his fellow is, yet he has deluded several, has bewildered more, and has made still more lukewarm in this affair."

HIS MARRIAGE

In February 1764, Mr. Inglis married Mary, daughter of Captain Benjamin and Mary (Middleton) Vining of Salem County, New Jersey, "a Most amiable, Excellent Woman of the first Family in this place", and a sister of the Hon. John Vining, Chief Justice of Delaware. This Mary Vining is not to be confused with her famous niece of the same name, who, it is said, was an early sweetheart of "Mad Anthony Wayne". Of his wife, Inglis wrote, "Her naturally delicate and tender" constitution was so much impaired by the unhealthy situation of the mission that he seriously considered asking the Society to move him elsewhere.

"While I was deliberating on this, an Express brought me a Letter, on the 2nd August, from the Church Wardens of

Trinity Church, in New York, wrote at the Request of Dr. Barclay, their Rector, 'requesting my Assistance two or three Sundays, as Dr. Barclay was very ill and unable to officiate;' and as they were then 'looking out for another Minister they hoped their Vestry & I would come to an Agreement, and that I would remain among them if inclined to leave this Place.' This was entirely unsolicited by me, for I was not personally known to any of them, nor did I ever know that they wanted another Minister."

He accordingly set out for New York, but on arrival at Philadelphia, he learned of the death of Dr. Barclay. On the advice of Dr. Smith he proceeded to New York and officiated for two Sundays.

"During this interval a Vestry was called. Mr. Auchmuty was chose Rector. I was chose Assistant to him, & Catechist, provided the Society approved of me for that Office. I accepted their Offer, in case the Society would appoint me Catechist, for I would by no means leave their Service . . . (n)

"On my return Home I found the utmost Discontent among my people at hearing of my intended Removal. This, with the Inconveniences to the Mission which must attend my Removal at this Juncture, staggered me much. Nor could anything have induced me to persist in my Resolution but my Anxiety for a Person's health, whose Life & Happiness were dearer to me than my own.

"About three weeks after my return Home, Mrs. Inglis was taken with a violent Bilious Fever (o), which baffled every effort to stop it, & on the 13th of October put an End to her life. This Melancholy Event made a great Change in the State of my affairs. My people renewed their Solicitations to continue

(n) The offer included a stipend of £200 per annum with the expenses of removal from Dover to New York.

among them, as the principal cause of my going away was now removed. The Congregation of Duck Creek declared they would lay aside all Thoughts of finishing their Church if I removed, tho' the windows are now glazed. The Congregations of St. Paul's & Christ Church grew sullen & would do nothing. The Enthusiast I mentioned before was elated and gained Ground. These, with other Inconveniences to the Mission which must necessarily attend my removal at this time have brought me to a resolution of continuing here some Time longer; tho' one of the Vestry from New York was with me a few days ago, to urge my return there. I could not, with a quiet Conscience, go away now, thinking myself in some Measure answerable for the Consequences that might follow. Thro' the whole, I have acted from the best of my judgment and trust the Father of Light has directed me in this last Resolution." (p)

"THE GREAT AWAKENING"

Just here it will be of interest to interrupt our story to refer to what was known as "The Great Awakening" and Inglis' connection with it.

Throughout the period 1740 to 1770, the great Whitefield was stirring up the people from New England to Georgia, to a high state of religious enthusiasm. Though a clergyman of the Church of England and bound to conform to its rules and standards, Whitefield disregarded all conventions and launched out on a sensational preaching campaign, addressing immense congregations. The Reports of the Society mention "wild doings of enthusiasm", and many illiterate persons, such as artisans, slaves, servants, women, and even boys and girls, claiming the right to exercise the gifts of preaching, praying and "exhorting".

(o) The statement that she "was taken with Bilious Fever", is not the whole story for her monument in Dover churchyard records that "she died in Child-birth of Twins", and the death of both twins.

(p) Letter Nov. 20, 1764, Perry's Hist. Coll. V. p. 115; see also Dix Vol. 1, p. 309.

The wave of enthusiasm left behind it much animosity and confusion though it had eventually the effect of strengthening the Church by arousing the more serious-minded to the principles of true religion. (q)

Inglis seems to have been affected somewhat by the ferment for following his visit to New York for two Sundays in the summer of 1764, we find the Rev. Hugh Neill of Oxford, Penn., writing the Society on Oct. 18, 1764: "Every means is made use of to fill up the Churches of Philadelphia and New York with Methodist preachers. Philadelphia is well stored with them. The Methodists in New York, upon the death of Dr. Barclay wrote for Mr. Duche either to come himself or recommend a minister to them who was a sound whitefillian. Dr. Duche sent them Mr. Inglis from Dover, a gentleman who had been approved by Mr. Whitefield in his public sermons, and received vast applause from all his followers. He was instantly chosen assistant to Mr. Auchmuty." (r)

THE SECOND CALL TO NEW YORK

On Dec. 10, 1764, Inglis was temporarily in Philadelphia and from there he wrote Rev. Dr. Auchmuty formally declining the appointment offered him by the Vestry of Trinity Church. His mission, he felt, needed him and there he desired to stay, and the Rev. John Ogilvie was appointed in his stead.

This, however, was not the end of the matter, for Dr. Auchmuty still seemed concerned over the continued desire of some of his congregation to secure the services of Mr. Inglis and wrote the Society, April 13, 1765:

(q) Hawkins pp. 103, 122, etc.

(r) Perry's Hist. Coll. Vol. ii, p. 305.

"Mr. Inglis, you are sensible, has been invited to be one of my assistants. He first accepted, and then declined. He now seems very willing to come among us. Thus wavering in his Determinations, Dr. Smith writes me that he--Mr. Inglis--has fixed upon one Mr. Wilson to go home for orders for part of his Mission, in order as I suppose that he may still come to the City..... Dr. Smith and myself and many others think that . . . Mr. Inglis can very well take care of his Parish, at least for some time to come. It's with pain that I must observe to you that his adopting the principles and cant of the Methodists has made part of my Congregation fond of him, and pressing for his settlement here; but as I look forward I imagine the foolish heat that they now glow with, would, even if he were here, soon subside. The better part of my Congregation are averse to his coming. The common people are fond of it. For my part I shall not interfere in the matter." (s)

In spite of Dr. Auchmuty's opposition, the Vestry of Trinity Church again elected Ingils as an assistant to the rector, on June 7, 1765. On receipt of the invitation, Inglis wrote the Society July 2nd, indicating his desire to accept. Dr. Burton, with every confidence in the young missionary and discounting Dr. Auchmuty's fears, wrote Dr. Smith, Sept. 20, 1765:

"I am truly sorry to hear that Mr. Inglis' visit to New York hath laid the foundation of so much uneasiness to Mr. Auchmuty, but have no doubt but that his prudent and steady Conduct will, when the present Ferment begins to subside,

replace Him in that esteem which He hath always hitherto had and which He so perfectly well deserves." (t)

On Sept. 2nd, 1765, Auchmuty wrote the Society, accepting what seemed to be the inevitable: 'I begin to think we shall make a clever fellow of him. He has assured me that he will be directed and governed entirely by me. Upon the whole I believe I shall have no reason to repent his coming. His enthusiastic hour is pretty well worn off."

On the occasion of his departure from Dover in November, the churchwardens and vestry of Christ Church wrote to Mr. Inglis "to express their great regret at his going, and to testify that he had with unwearied diligence attended four churches, discharging every duty of his functions, and conducting himself on all occasions in a manner truly laudable and exemplary".

During the six years of his incumbency at Dover, he had baptized 756 children and twenty three adults, while within the same period, his communicants had increased from 49 to 114.

THE MISSION AFTER 1765

Inglis for many years continued his interest in the Dover Mission and in many of his letters to the Society, he evidenced his solicitude for the spiritual concerns of his former charge.

The Society appointed Messrs. Samuel Giles and Hugh Wilson as Inglis' successors in the mission of Dover and Mispillion. Wilson was a nephew of Rev. Hugh Neill, Mr. Inglis' predecessor at Dover, and was educated at the expense of his uncle for the ministry of the Church. He went with Mr. Giles to England for ordination, but on their return they were shipwrecked near the entrance to Delaware Bay

Christ Church

Dover

Delaware

Built 1734

Sacred to the Memory of

M^{rs} Mary Inglis

Whose mortal Part lies here deposited

Till the Resurrection of the Just

Adorned with every Virtue

And amiable Accomplishment,

She was,

For Dignity of Manners, Mildness of Temper

Sincerity of Heart, warm Piety to GOD,

Benevolence to Mankind Filial Tenderness

And Conjugal Affection

A shining Ornament and Pattern to her Sex

Beloved, Esteemed and Lamented

By all who knew her

She died in Child-Birth of Twins

October 13th An Dom 1764.

Aetat. ⁵fu~~ge~~. 3d.

Here also are deposited the Remains

Of Mary the surviving Twin-Offspring

of

Charles Inglis, Missionary of this Place

And the above Mary his Wife

Who died November 9th An. Dom. 1764

Aged 29 Days

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away
Blessed be the Name of the Lord. Job. 1. 21.

The grave of

the Bishop's

first wife and

her children

Dover

Delaware

Trinity Church, New York

after the fire

1776

St. Paul's Chapel, lower Broadway

and drowned within sight of the shore, on April 5th, 1766, only four persons being saved out of twenty-eight (u)

Writing the Society from New York on April 19th, 1766, advising them of the tragedy, Inglis said:

"The expense and hazard in going to England for Orders were always discouraging circumstances. This melancholy accident will increase our apprehensions of danger, and shows they are well founded. Nothing but our having Bishops here can remove these and many other grievances, which the American Churches labor under Poor Giles has left an helpless widow and one orphan: they are in great distress. He involved himself considerably in debt to defray the expense of going to England:--in more by far than all the estate he died possessed of will pay. His widow is a real object of Charity and as such I would beg to recommend her to the Society's notice." (v)

His friends at Dover kept him in touch with the affairs of the mission. From original letters in the possession of a present day resident of Dover, we are able to learn much of his intimate and continued interest. At the request of several of the principal inhabitants, Mr. Inglis paid a visit to his old mission in 1767, remaining three Sundays, and officiating at each of the churches. During this visit he baptized fifty-five children, and had the satisfaction of learning that not a single member of the Church had left it since his departure.

(u) Hawkins pp. 125, 300, 325.

(v) Perry Hist. Coll. V. & N.Y. MSS. Vol. 2, p. 400.

Shortly afterward in 1767, Rev. Samuel Magaw, the former headmaster of the Free School at Lancaster, was appointed to Dover, continuing there until 1777 when the Mission was abandoned owing to the agitation against the clergy of the Church of England. It is said that, during this time, the church was inhabited by "moles and bats, cattle and boys". Not until about 1785 was it restored to use and decency under the incumbency of Rev. Samuel Roe.

THOMAS JEFFERSON TO A. H. ROWAN

From Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Lipscomb, Editor, 20 Vols.

Volume 10, page 59:

'To A. H. Rowan.

Monticello, September 26, 1798.

Sir, - To avoid the suspicions and curiosity of the post office, which would have been excited by seeing your name and mine on the back of a letter, I have delayed acknowledging the receipt of your favor of July last, till an occasion to write to an inhabitant of Wilmington gives me an opportunity of putting my letter under cover to him. The system of alarm and jealousy which has been so powerfully played off in England, has been mimicked here, not entirely without success. The most long-sighted politician could not seven years ago, have imagined that the people of this wide-extended country could have been enveloped in such delusion, and made so much afraid of themselves and their own power, as to surrender it spontaneously to those who are manoeuvring them into a form of government, the principal branches of which may be beyond their control. The commerce of England, however, has spread its roots over the whole face of our country. This is the real source of all the obliquities of the public mind; and I should have had doubts of the ultimate term they might attain; but happily, the game, to be worth the playing of those engaged in it, must flush them with money. The authorized expenses of this year are beyond those of any year in the late war for independence, and they are of a nature to beget great and constant expenses. The purse of the people is the real seat of sensibility. It is to

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be drawn upon largely, and they will then listen to truths which could not excite them through any other organ. In this State, however, the delusion has not prevailed. They are sufficiently on their guard to have justified the assurance, that should you choose it for your asylum, the laws of the land, administered by upright judges, would protect you from any exercise of power unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States. The Habeas Corpus secures every man here, alien or citizen, against everything which is not law, whatever shape it may assume. Should this, or any other circumstance, draw your footsteps this way, I shall be happy to be among those who may have an opportunity of testifying, by every attention in our power, the sentiments of esteem and respect which the circumstances of your history have inspired, and which are peculiarly felt by, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant

Thomas Jefferson. !

O.K. 7/2

Clarence W. Evans
March 28, 1941

BIOGRAPHY
Mrs. William Barclay Foster
née Eliza Clayland Tomlinson

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Encyclopaedia File

WILL OF JOHN TOMLINSON, OF CHRISTIANA HUNDRED

Verbatim Testament of Eliza (Tomlinson) Foster's Grandfather

(Drawn: July 23, 1775—Probated: Aug. 21, 1775)

In the name of God Amen this twenty third Day of July in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five I John Tomlinson of Christianna Hundred and County of NewCastle on Delaware being weak in body but of perfect mind & memory calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing it is appointed for all men once to die I do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament that is to say principally and first Recommend my soul to God that gave it and my Body to the Earth to be buried in a christian like manner at the discretion of my Executors,— hereafter named and astouching such worldly Estate as has pleased God to bless me with in this Life I give and dispose of the same in the following manner and form when all my Just Debts and funeral charges are paid. Imprimis my will is that after my Decease all my moveable Estate be sold and the money arising from such Sales with the whole of my personal after paying my Just Debts be divided into seven shares two of which s^d. shares I give and bequeath unto my loving wife, the other Remaining five shares I give and bequeath unto my five children namely Rachel, John, Sarah, Joseph and Elizabeth as the respectively arrive to age to be paid to them by my Executors I give unto my loving wife all the proffits that shall arise or accrue from my Lands and Tenaments for the support and Edu-

cation of my children untill my youngest child shall arrive to the age of sixteen years after which time my desire is that all my Lands or real Estate be sold by my Executors for the most money it will bring and by some lawful way or means in the Law Convey'd by my s^d. Executors unto the purchasor or purchasors of the same and the money arising from the Sales of my real Estate affores^d. to be divided into seven shares, two of which shares I give unto my loving Wife, the other five shares I give unto my five children aforesaid or the survivors of them as they arrive to age share and share alike I nominate and appoint my friend Vincent Gilpin Trustee to see every part of this my will be duly observed according to the true intent and meaning Lastly I constitute and appoint my loving wife and my son John Executrix and Executors of this my last Will and Testament Utterly revoking and disannulling all other Wills and Testaments heretofore by me made or done & Ratify and Confirm publish and pronounce this my last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the Day and year above written.

Signed & acknowledged)
in the presence of —)

John Stilly

Evan Evan

Vincent Gilpin

John Tomlinson

Seal

SOURCE OF MATERIAL

New Castle County. Register of Wills. Will Record New
Castle County, comprising bound volumes of last wills and

testaments made and probated in New Castle County, Delaware, from 1682 (beginning of William Penn's proprietorship) to the present time. Book K Vol. 1 p. 251 and 252. (under T's.); located on shelves of New Castle County Register of Wills office, City and County Building (county courthouse wing), Rodney Square, Wilmington, Del.

C.W.E.
3-31-41

Clarence W. Evans
March 21, 1941

BIOGRAPHY
Mrs. William Barclay Foster
née Eliza Clayland Tomlinson

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Encyclopaedia File

DEED TO WILMINGTON, DEL., PROPERTY OF JOSEPH TOMLINSON

Verbatim Indenture Naming Eliza (Tomlinson) Foster's Father Owner

(Drawn: Sept. 23, 1786—Recorded: Aug. 3, 1787)

This Indenture made the twenty third day of the ninth month in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty six Between John Grubb of Brandiwine Hundred ⁱⁿ NewCastle County Delaware State, Yeoman, and Hannah his Wife of the one part and Joseph Tomlinson of the Borough of Wilmington in the County & State afs.^d Sadler of the other part, Whereas John Webster in and by virtue of a Lease and Demise duly executed under Hand and Seal of John Lea Esq. became lawfully seized and possessed of and in a certain Lot of Land situate and being in the afs.^d Borough bounded and described as follows viz. - Beginning at a Corner of William Smiths Lott on the West Side of Market Street as laid out at three Perch^h broad and at the Distance of One hundred and Twenty three Feet nine Inches from the South Side of Wood Street at two Perches broad thence along the said Will.^m Smiths Line North fifty eight Degrees West about eight Perches to his Corner Post standing on the East Side of Shipley Street at two Perches broad thence by the same South thirty two Degrees West twenty one Feet ten Inches and a half to a Stake thence South fifty eight Degrees East about eight Perches to Market Street afsaid thence up the same North thirty two Degrees East twenty one foot ten Inches and a half to the Place of Beginning

& containing two thousand eight hundred and eighty seven feet of Land be the same more or less with the Appurtenances To hold to the said John Webster his Executors Adm.^{rs} and Assigns for the Term of nine hundred and ninety nine Years Under the yearly Ground Rent of three Pounds p. Annum continually payable therout to the said John Lea his Exu.^{rs} Admin.^{rs} and Assigns on the fifteenth Day of May in every year during the said Term as by the said Indenture reciting as therein is recited bearing Date the fifteenth Day of May 1773 and recorded in the Rolls. Office at NewCastle in Book B. Vol. 2.^d Page 658 et. may appear And whereas the said John Webster and Sarah his Wife in and by their Indenture of Conveyance dated the 25,th Day of March 1780 did for the Consideration therein mentioned grant convey and confirm All the above mentioned and described Lott (as also one other Lott adjoining thereto of the same Dimensions) unto him the above mentioned John Grubb his Heirs and Assigns All the Remainder of the afsd. Term subject to the yearly Ground Rent of six Pounds payable thereout to the said John Lea afsd. as in and by the inpart recited Indenture now produced doth appear Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said John Grubb and Hannah his Wife for and in Consideration of the Sum of four hundred and fifty Pounds in Gold or Silver current Coin to them or one of them in Hand well and truly paid by Joseph Tomlinson at or before the Ensealing and Delivery hereof of the Receipt and payment whereof they do hereby acknowledge and confess themselves therewith fully satisfy'd contented & paid have granted bargained and sold assigned transferred and set over and by these presents do grant bargain and sell assign transfer and

set over unto the said Joseph Tomlinson his Heirs and assigns All that the abovemention'd and described Lott of Land containing two thousand eight hundred & eighty seven feet (except as is hereinafter excepted) Together with all & singular the Brick Messuages Edificies and Buildings thereon erected and built and all Ways Waters WaterCourses Lights Rights Privilidges and Appurtenances whatsoever to the same Lot belonging or in anywise appertaining And the Reversion and Reversions Remainder & Remainder Rents & Issues And all the Estate Right Title Interest Claim and Demand of them the said John Grubb and Hannah his Wife and their Heirs of in and to the same and of in to every part thereof. To have and to Hold all and singular the above bargained Messuage and Premisses as the same is above described containing two thousand eight hundred & eighty seven Feet of Land be the same more or less to him the said Joseph Tomlinson his Heirs and Assigns to the only proper Use Benefit and Behoof of him the said Joseph Tomlinson his Heirs & Assigns for & during the Remainder of the Afs d Term of nine hundred & ninety nine Years yet to come & unexpired Under and subject to the abovementioned yearly Ground Rent of six Pounds payable thei rout annually on every fifteenth Day of May during the said Term And also to the free and undisturbed Use and Privilidge of an alley along the South West Gable End of the present Brick Messuage or at least so much of the afs.d Lot for that Use as is unbuilt upon being about two Feet ten Inches in Front on Market Street & to extend of equal Width back forty seven Feet to include the Pump & Well together with the Use in Common of the afsd Pump & Well for the Use of him the said John Grubb his

Heirs and Assigns during the afs,^d Term And further it is
Covenanted by and between the said parties by these presents
that the said John Grubb his Heirs Exeu.^{rs} Adm.^{rs} and Assigns
shall have free privilidge to build to and occupy the said
Gable End Wall of the Brick Messuage hereby bargained & sold
as also the afs.^d Alley if he arch the same under. And like-
wise that if a three Story Brick Messuage should be erected
on the Lot adjoining & should be so constructed as to join to
the afs.^d Gable End Wall of the hereby granted Premisses that
any Time hereafter the said Joseph Tomlinson & his Heirs Exec.^{rs}
Adm.^{rs} & Assigns shall have the like free Privilidge clear of
Expence to adjoin thereto in building his House to the same
Higth And that the said John Grubb and Hannah his & his Heirs
Exec.^{rs} & Adm.^{rs} all singular the abovementioned Messuage Lot
piece & parcel of Land Hereditaments & Premisses hereby bar-
gained & Sold assign^g transferred and set over or mentioned
so to be and every part thereof with the Appurtenances (Except
as before excepted & reserved) against him the said John Grubb
and Hannah his Wife and their Heirs and against all and every
other Person and Persons lawfully claiming by through or under
them unto the said Joseph Tomlinson his Heirs and Assigns for
and during the Remainder of the said Term (under & subject as
afs,^d) shall and will Warrant and Defend by these presents In
Witness whereof they have to these presents set their hand and
Seals Dated the Day and Year first above written

Sealed and Delivered in Presents of }

Ja. Gibbons. S. Gibbons——— }

John Grubb

S.S.

Hannah Grubb

S.S.

Rec.^d of Joseph Tomlingson full Satisfaction
for the abovementioned Consideration Money.

Wits. Ja. Gibbons

£ 450

John Grubb

NewCastle County The Execution of the Within was proved
by James Gibbons one of the Witnesses thereto in open Court of
Common Pleas held at NewCastle for the County of NewCastle in
November Term A.D. 1786 In Testimony whereof I have hereunto
set my Hand and affixed the Seal of the said Court.

S.S.

Gun Bedford Pro. y.

Recorded, August 3.^d 1787.

SOURCE OF MATERIAL

New Castle County. Recorder of Deeds. Deed Record New Castle County, comprising bound volumes of grants, sales, and other transfers of real estate (lands and buildings) in New Castle County, Delaware, from Colonial era to present time. Book G. Vol. 2 p. 2 and 3. (under T's.); located on shelves of New Castle County Recorder of Deeds office, City and County Building (county courthouse wing), Rodney Square, Wilmington, Del.

JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE TO NEW YORK

in 1679--80

by

Jaspar Dankers and Peter Sluyter
of Wiewerd in Friesland.

pgs.
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The two travelers after visiting the settlements in the colonies of New York and New Jersey, along the Delaware and as far as the Chesapeake, were most pleased with a tract of land called Bohemia Manor, situated at the junction of the Elk river and Bohemia river at the head of Chesapeake bay and lying mostly in the present state of Maryland, but partly in the state of Delaware. A patent for this land, embracing nominally four thousand acres, but, in fact, upwards of twenty thousand, had been issued in 1660 by the proprietary of Maryland to Augustine Hermans or Heermans, a Bohemian by birth and a surveyor by profession, who had formerly lived among the Dutch at New Amsterdam and obtained some distinction there, as a compensation for his services in preparing for Lord Baltimore a map of the country. The grant also conferred manorial privileges and rights upon Hermans and his heirs and assigns. Sluyter and Dankers returned to Friesland and made a favorable report to the community at Wiewerd on the subject. They were again dispatched to New York for the purpose of establishing the colony. They left Wiewerd accordingly on the 12th of April, 1683, embarking at Amsterdam in the ship New York, Captain Rich, and arriving at the city of New York on the 27th of July following.

In the course of their former visit Sluyter and Dankers

xxiii had been assiduous in making converts to the faith and had been in some measure successful. Among those who became impressed with their views was Ephraim Hermans, the oldest son of Augustine Hermans, and to whom and his issue Bohemia Manor was by the will of his father to be entailed. He was clerk of the courts on the Delaware and had become acquainted with the two Labadists while he was at New York for the purpose of consummating his marriage. He had promised them before they left New York to return home, that if they would come back again and establish their church in this country they should not fail for want of land, as Bohemia Manor should not with his consent be applied to any other purpose. It was therefore through his son's instrumentality that Augustine Hermans agreed to convey a large portion of his manor to Sluyter, Dankers and others, promising himself by this measure the building up immediately of a large community adjoining his domain. The names of the other parties were John Moll of New Castle, a judge of the courts on the Delaware; Arnoldus de la Grange, a trader to that river, and Peter Bayard, a hatter of New York, son of Annake Bayard, the sister of Governor Stuyvesant. Augustine Hermans, however, repented of his bargain, before executing the deed, apprehending no doubt the names were used as a device to secure his conveyance, and refused to fulfill the contract, until he was compelled to do so by the court.¹

xxiv Secure in the possession of this large tract of land, Sluyter and Dankers took immediate measures to provide shelter for the colonists, and to establish the community. A company of men and women came from Wiewerd, including in it several families. A few persons residing in New York

also removed thither. Ephraim Hermans, abandoning his young wife and bright worldly prospects, submitted to this secluded life.¹ Sluyter sent to Friesland for his wife, who came over and was installed a kind of abbess over the female portion of the establishment. Two of his brothers also came.

NOTES

1 p.xxxiii

The final deed of conveyance was executed by Augustine Hermans on the 11th of August 1684, to Peter Sluyter alias Vorsman, Jasper Danckaerts alias Schilders, of Friesland, Petrus Bayard of New York, and John Moll and Arnoldus de la Grange of Delaware, in company. The land conveyed embraced four necks, bounded on the west by Long creek, north by the great cart road, leading to Reedy island in the Delaware, east by the Appoquinimink path leading from the great cart road to the head of Bohemia river, and south by Bohemia river. This piece of land was afterwards known as the Labadie tract and contained 3,750 acres. Moll and de la Grange immediately released their interest in the land to Sluyter and Dankers, which indicates that they had allowed their names to be used for the purpose of deceiving Augustine Hermans. Bayard held on till 1688, when he also assigned his interest to the same parties. Finally the whole title was concentrated in Peter Sluyter by a conveyance from Dankers to him in 1693, executed in Holland whither Dankers had then returned. Sluyter and Dankers were naturalized by act of assembly of Maryland, together with Peter Bayard and Arnoldus de la Grange on 26th Sep., 1684.--Bacon, sub anno 1684. Dankers is called Dauntrees, and Sluyter, Slayter, in the act.

1 p.xxxiv

Not only did Ephraim Hermans forsake his family to join the Labadists, but Peter Bayard did the same, leaving his wife in New York. Ephraim Hermans soon repented of his folly and returned to his wife, but in less than two years was taken suddenly sick, became crazy, and died, fulfilling by his untimely end, the malediction of his father who, as it was said, pronounced the curse upon him that he might not live two years after uniting himself with the sect. Augustine Hermans died in 1686, leaving a will in which he speaks in emphatic terms of condemnation of the connection of his son with the Labadists.

From a History of The State of Delaware, Its First Settlement until the Present Time, containing a Full Account of the First Dutch and Swedish Settlements, with A Description of its Geography and Geology, by Francis Vincent, Wilmington, Del. Philadelphia;-John Campbell, No. 740 Sansom Street 1870 P.468

The Bayards, who afterwards came into that portion of the manor on which was situated the grave of Herman, took the tombstone for a door for their family vault. The inscription on it is as follows:-"Augustine Herman, Bohemian, the first founder and seater of Bohemia Manor, Anno 1669." In this vault lies buried the remains of Richard Bassett, a former governor of Delaware, a member of the convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, and the father-in-law of the first James A. Bayard.

CORRESPONDENCE OF
JEREMIAS van RENSSELAER
1651 - 1674

page 23-24

Permit to Jeremias Van Rensselaer to Sail
on The Ship De Beer

The bearer hereof, Jeremias van Rensselaer, who arrived here on the ship De Gelderse Blom, is granted permission to depart from here to the fatherland on the ship De Beer, provided he pay the skipper for his passage and board. Actum, Amsterdam in New Netherland, the 28th of October anno 1655.

P. Stuyvesant

By order of the same
Cornelis Van Ruyven, Secretary

Account of J. A. Heeremans

In Amsterdam, January 14, 1656
Mons^r Jeremias Rensselaer Debit

	1 black camel's-hair hat with sweat-band and ribbon.....	fl. 9:()
	1 pair of woolen stockings with feet.....	1:()
25 Feb.	1 small plush cushion.....	-:()
11 Mar.	1 armosine cap put in a hat.....	1:()
	1 pair of English silk stockings dyed black.....	-(1)
	1 pair of shoe bows made of your rib- bon.....	-()
	1 1/4 yards floret ribbon at 2 st. a yard	-:2(1/2)
	3 1/2 yards wide armosine ribbon at 5 st. a yard.....	-:1(7 1/2)
3 Apr.	1 gray castor (hat) dyed black, lined and fixed up.....	1:()
8 ditto	1 broadly marbled hat box.....	-:()
	1 pair of perfumed gloves with lilies.....	1:()
	1 hat fixed up and the brim straight- ened.....	-()
(1) 2 ditto	1 pair of fine white Leyden pleated stockings and 1 pair of half scarlet ditto amounting to	10:()
	1 pair of flat shoe bows, 3 1/4 yards at 5 st. a yard.....	-(16 1/4)
	for bands and cost of making.....	-()

fl.29:()

Your willing servant

J. A. Heeremans, hatter
on the Keyzers graft, in the St. Jan's
Poo(rtje)

May 8th, the contents hereof
gratefully received

Wm. H. Forbes
October 16, 1941

Wilmington Fifty Years Ago.

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1941

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

The large car and shipbuilding plants employed many men, and were the pride of the city. Those who traveled at home or abroad, would often see their products, and feel they came from no mean city.

The Harlan and Hollingsworth Company was organized in 1836, by Mahlon Betts and Samuel N. Pusey, trading as Betts and Pusey. With the admission to partnership of Samuel Harlan, his name was included in the firm name. In 1841 Mr Pusey sold his interest to Elijah Hollingsworth, J. Taylor Gause who during the 80's and 90's was President of the concern, started there as an office boy, and was held up to the boys of that day, as what he might become, if he was industrious and saving. The original car shops of the Company were located at Front and Tatnall, and the ~~then~~ small railroad cars were lowered from the second floor, and coasted down Tathall Street, to the tracks at Water Street.

The Story was told of Henry G. Morse, about 1900 President of the H. & H. Company who was quite stout but not tall, that he requested the Penna. R.R. to stop one of their fast through trains, at a small station between here and Chester, for a large party. When the train stopped, and the conductor saw this one lone man get aboard, he asked Morse where the large party was, to which Morse replied, "I'm the large party."

The Pusey and Jones Company had its meager beginnings in 1848, when Joshua L. Pusey and John Jones started business in a small shop, forty by seventy-five feet, with ten employes and a pay roll of about one hundred dollars a week. In 1851 Edward Betts and Joseph Seal joined the firm, and the firm name changed to include them. The present incorporated name was adopted in 1879, with the addition to the firm of William G. Gibbons and

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Thomas H. Savery. About 1900 Charles W. and W.W. Pusey withdrew from the firm, and the above mentioned Savery became President.

During the years that followed, down to 1927, the firm lost ground, and when taken over by a syndicate, headed by Clement C. Smith, who gained merit by his handling of run down financial and industrial institutions, this old firm which had meant so much to the city, was in receivership, being indebted to the Federal Government alone to the extent of \$5,000,000, which was settled for \$500,000. The property meant an investment to the Smith syndicate of \$2,000,000.

These large shipyards not only built vessels for public transportation, but private yachts as well, and more than one racing boat, aiming to keep the America Cup on this side of the water. The P & J. Company were also noted for the manufacture of sugar and paper processing machinery.

The Jackson and Sharp Company composed of Job H. Jackson, Jacob Sharp and Charles S. Howland, combined ship with car building, their efforts in the former line consisting largely of small power boats. They also furnished fine interior woodwork for homes and public buildings, and it was a matter of comment, that while the heads of the concern were ardent churchmen, they should turn the skill of their plant to the fashioning of some of the finest saloon bars in the city. When Jacob Sharp withdrew from the firm around 1890, Mr Jackson took in Charles S. Gawthrop and his son, Ellwood C. Jackson. In 1911 this old firm in which so many artisans had spent their mature years, passed to the control of the American Car and Foundry Company.

The Emperor of Brazil and King of Sweden turned to our car building plants for their palatial private cars, and the one built for Mrs. Langtry the actress, better known as the "Jersey Lily," was the largest and most elegant in existence.

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One of the smaller shipyards of the city, was that of Enoch and Charles Moore, first located at the foot of Poplar Street, Both were practical shipwrights, and specialized in steam driven barges. Their marine railway was capable of handling a vessel of good tonnage. Later on they moved the plant to property adjacent to the Wilson Line docks, and later to the South side of the Christiana Creek. In 1871 control of the family business passed to Enoch Moore, Jr. who had been with the Company since 1856. During the years from 1894 to '98, he was postmaster of the city. His home when he was a young man was at Third and Lombard, where he had for neighbors, the Mills family, who were prominent coal dealers and makers of coal wagons, on East Fourth Street, and also the Pointsett family who were prominent coopersmiths.

Among the local iron processing concerns of that day, was the Diamond State Iron Company, situated at Third Street bridge. Founded in 1853, by Robert S. Harris and Joshua P. Edge, for the rolling of bar iron, the small plant on the site of the latter plant. After passing through different partnerships, the Diamond State Iron Company was chartered in 1865, the first incorporated manufacturing company in the State. The men prominent in the management of the new concern, were George W. Todd, Clement B. Smyth and Henry O. Mendinball.

Up to 1865 the plant consisted of one building, with one engine and the employes numbering about seventy. The firm prospered during the Civil War, and began to expand the plant, continuing this throughout the 1870's. In 1876 the mills were further enlarged, by the purchase of what was known as the "Old Ferry Rolling Mills," on the opposite side of the Christiana Creek. By this time the plant consisted of twenty-one engines of different sizes, and the number of men had increased to seven hundred.

Their product consisted of horse shoes, railroad spikes, bolts, nuts,

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and other kindred products. Like many another local concern, the ever changing mode of living, effected an industry supplying a certain demand, and with this firm the disappearance of the horse and carriage, which reduced the demand for shoes for the horse, and iron bands for the wheels, plus other causes, the Diamond State Iron Company joined those other local firms, which today are associated with the city's past.

George W. Todd the President of the Company, was active in church work, which along with the fact that the firm had the reputation of grinding its employes down to the lowest sustenance level, left Todd a subject of suspicion. Those who knew these facts, appreciated the joke told of a conductor on a Penna. local between here and Philadelphia, who opened the door of the car, and called, "Todd's Cut." A man in the car jumped up and cried, "My God, who cut Todd."

What is today known as the Amalgamated Leather Company, at Lancaster Avenue and Monroe, is the outgrowth of a firm started on the site by Charles Mullin in 1883. Mullin had been in business with I.T. Quigley, at Fourth and Monroe. Needing more capital in this new venture, he prevailed on the F. Blumenthal Company, who were jobbers of leather in New York, to take a financial interest in the firm. It became in time a case of the tail wagging the dog, as the Blumenthals' became ~~in time~~ more important in the firm than Mullin.

Daniel Pierson of Newark, N.J. was sent there to represent the Blumenthal interests, to be followed later by Richard Patzowsky, who was a practical leather man. When the latter retired from the firm, to start his own factory, the New Castle Leather Company, the Blatz brothers took over the management. They had learnt the business in their father's plant in Elizabeth, N.J. Shortly after their arrival here, the older brother Joseph was killed while crossing the railroad tracks at the foot of Madison Street, in his carriage.

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The McCullough Iron Company was the outgrowth of a partnership beginning in 1847, when Delaplaine McDaniel, Jethro J. McCullough and E.A. Harvey all residents of Delaware, bought the small iron works at North East, Md. for the manufacture of sheet iron. Later on they added the mills on the Octoraro Creek, at Howlandville, Md. In 1855 the company was incorporated as the McCullough Iron Company, and established in Wilmington what was known as the Minquas mills, at the foot of Seventh Street. and started the making of the first galvanized sheet iron in this country, bringing men from England conversant with its making.

Fifty years ago Edmund Harvey and his two sons Huxley and William controlled the business. In the early 1920's due to the death or retirement of the Harveys, Henry Whitley who had been treasurer, assumed the Presidency, and a short while later, the firm passed from the scene. It was on the grounds of this plant, that the stone rested, upon which the Swedes landed, in starting their colony here. In the Spring of 1938, the monument and park were dedicated, in the presence of the President of the United States, members of the Royal family of Sweden, and other guests.

Wilmington in those years was a noted milling center, and the mills along the Brandywine which under different managements, ground wheat and corn for the early settlers, was at a latter day the home of Lea's X X X flour, found in every local kitchen. The city had at that time six cotton mills, of which the Arlington Mills in Brandywine was the most prominent. The Bancroft Company successors of the Riddles, had a reputation for their skill in bleaching, dyeing and finishing goods of different types, much of which was sent them to process from mills at distant points. The Ainsworth Pipe Covering Company, at Fourth and Pine, made asbestos covering for pipes carrying hot water or steam. Springer, Morley and Gause at Third and Orange made carriage wheels, and Stephen Downey at Third and Tatnall was a stair builder. The hardware firm of Finley, Garrett and Wilson at Third and Shipley, carried a full line of hardware.

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In those days the activities of the port, ^{which} centered largely in the Christiana Creek, consisted of the daily movement of the Bush and Warner Company's barges, which carried much of the freight from Wilmington, some destined for far places, along with the ships carrying ice from Maine, and raw materials for the various industries. The Wilson Line made numerous trips during the day, carrying both passengers and freight. The covered barges were powered by tugs, and made the trip to Philadelphia at night. During the World War days, the handlers of freight were often "hard pushed" to take care of all the business offered, and as one ^{of} them said, "We take care of those who make the most fuss."

With the passing of much of that early water born traffic, many of the firms that catered to that trade, have also disappeared. Thomas Drein and Sons of Water and Tatnall, made life boats, R.W. Birnie and Son, of Front and Market were sailmakers, and George W. Stone of #13 Water Street, furnished ship chandlery, which consisted of anchors, chain, rope, etc. This firm was the forerunner of the present Desco Corporation, Charles H. Smith founder of the latter, was a member of the Stone firm. Water Street disappeared when the railroad tracks were elevated through the City, and consisted mostly of old shanties, on the North side, and coal yards across the way. Booths were at every street intersection, to shelter the crossing watchman, who with flag or lantern, guarded street traffic going to and from the water front.

The early industrial plants lacked the pleasant surroundings of those of today. Few women were in evidence, and no public agency sought to make their lot a happier and healthier one. The hours of work were from seven to six, with three quarters of an hour at noon, for lunch and rest. Work stopped at four-thirty on Saturday, making a sixty hour week. As it was a long work day, and some men felt the need of a sustaining meal at noon, one of the children of the family would be drafted to, "carry dinner."

Fifty years ago the City had a few factories for the making of low

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priced shoes for women and children. That was the day that saw the last of the high boots for men, and as ready made shoes like clothing had not reached the perfection attained later, men of ample means generally wore custom made shoes. The makers of the latter would often combine custom work with repairing, or have a store for the sale of the ready-to-wear type. Burns and Monaghan of 617 Market Street, had a fine reputation for their custom made shoes, and David Fox, William Babcock, William Boddy and Condon and McCarty, are listed as shoe makers of that day. Lawrence (Larry) Devou was a cordwainer as the makers of high boots for men were known, his place on lower Market Street, and David Fox made shoes in a plant at the N.E. corner of Fifth and Walnut.

There were many lines of business, that through the changing times, are associated with the city's past. Many of the poor derived a small revenue from the sale of fats, collected in the home, at Kelly's soap factory at Third and R.R. or Mrs Wilhelmina Krauter's at 606 West Front. John Aspin roasted coffee at his plant at Fifth and Jackson, and later on Daniel Bubbenzer at 408 West Front. There were three broom makers, one man advertised himself as a brick preserver, and most likely the flour used in the family baking was the X X X brand, from the Lea mills on the Brandywine.

There were numerous coopers~~smiths~~, who made barrels and kegs, for the flour and powder mills and breweries, and the Heislars' had their copper working plant, at Second and French, and the family home was next door on French Street.

Rope making in Wilmington dates back to the early years, the tradition having been handed down, that the firm of James Downward and Company made rope in a small plant at the S.E. corner of Pennsylvania and Franklin, and

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the family home was nearby. The so-called "rope walk," where the product was twisted, ran down the Avenue, to below Vanburen Street. The low shanties which comprised the plant, were used around 1900 by some of the young artists who studied under Howard Pyle, as studios. Pyle's studio was located nearby at 1305 Franklin Street. The family home and those low rambling buildings were razed to build the school of the Ursuline Academy, a few years later. The local paper of 1858 records that the same firm made rope in the Pyle Building on Orange Street between Fifth and Sixth, in a room 30x30, where machinery did away with the need for a rope walk. Their capacity was about fifty pounds of rope an hour, and they found their market in the South, where the product was used in baling cotton.

In recounting the early industries of the City, mention should be made of the breweries, whose product held high rank, and the proprietors were substantial German citizens. The Stoeckle brewery was at Fifth and Adams, the family living in a large home on the S.W. corner. The Bavarian brewery at Fifth and Dupont, of which John Lengel was proprietor, and that of Hartman and Fahrenbach at Lovering Avenue and Dupont. In the early 1900's the Wilmington Brewery Company, of which Henry Blouth was President, erected a building, on the old site of Charles Horn's carriage factory, on French Street above Front. Blouth had for some years been proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel and bar, on the N.E. corner of Front and French. The Mrs. was a snappy little woman, and the way she bossed old Henry around, was a source of amusement, to patrons of the bar, where she often waited on trade. With the advent of prohibition, the building succumbed to the automobile, and became a garage.

Prohibition put a crimp in this business, some going out of business, while others turned to the making of "near beer," under such trade names as "Ambrosia." Those who ^{had} known and drank good beer, would become disgusted with this new concoction, and the remark would often be heard, "The man

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who invented near beer, was a poor judge of distance."

At the same time, many of the saloons were conducted by Germans, among whom were W.G. Robelen, whose place of business was on part of the present site of the Mullin store, on East Sixth Street, Louis Koerner of King Street below Third, and Charles Rex on Second Street between King and Market. On the end of the bar in these saloons would be spread a free lunch, that often was a real repast, composed largely of German dishes.

Those early Germans who were numerous in the City, brought from their native country a spirit of good fellowship, that found expression in beer and song. When they would gather in the old German Hall on Sixth Street, between Walnut and French, their powerful voices raised in song, could be heard for some distance. The first move that heralded the approach of prohibition, was the effort to abolish these free lunches, some claiming they led to excessive drinking. As a harbinger of what was in store for the saloon building, some one when prohibition was in the offing, facetiously wrote on the wall of John Law's saloon building at Fourth and Shipley " Goodby little beer saloon, don't you cry, you'll be a drug store by and by." The prophecy did not come true, as it became the site of the Salvation Army Citadel.

There were many machine making plants throughout the City, such as the J. Morton Poole Company, there buildings now occupied by the Wilmington Provision Company, the Remington Machine Company, on East Front Street, who specialized in ice making machines, the Hilles and Jones Company on Church Street, who were tool makers, and in the 1920's were merged in a combine, and the plant here closed. When the latter concern along with the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, which was taken over by the Bethlehem Corporation, passed into alien hands, many felt they had ceased to be strickly local institutions, in which the proprietors played a part in the

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social life of the City. These old firms which had been the pride of the City, and in which so many had found a lively -hood, were apt to be treated as step-children, and given such work as suited the combine's interests.

The plant of the Chicago Electric Wire Company, now the Electric Hose and Rubber, over Eleventh Street bridge, was controlled by Henry Cobb and his sons. They made electric wiring for indoor use, and heavy cable for underground, the latter laid in many cities throughout the country.

Wilmington was noted as a carriage manufacturing center, the firms of McLear and Kendall, Merrick, Cahill, Green, Gutherie, Hammond and a host of smaller ones, played a large part in the industrial life of the City. The making of the wheels and springs was a separate business, with a number of firms in the city catering to the carriage trade. The carriage body builders ranked as cabinet makers, and some of their skill could be found in the home, in the shape of bureaus and sideboards, usually of walnut.

Wilmington was also a center for match making, what was known before the advent of safety matches, as a "parlor friction match" the first made by Edward Tatnall in 1853. In 1861 the Swift and Courtney Company started to make matches in the plant at Fourteenth and Walnut, and continued there until 1882, when the business was absorbed by the Diamond Match Company, a merger of match companies. The new firm continued there until 1900, when the business was moved to Oswego, N.Y. The families of William H. and Joseph Swift occupied fine homes on Delaware Avenue, and were prominent in the social life of the community. The Courtneys' continued to live in the neighborhood of the old plant, after it closed, and were known to a limited circle. Many of those who worked in the plant were effected by the sulphuric fumes, which had a tendency to eat away the jaw bone, and the Company carried many forced to quit, on the pension rolls for the balance of their lives

What is today known as the Lobdell Car Wheel Company, was started in 1836, by Bonney and Bush, with a capacity of ten wheels a day, increased to 150, in 1844, when the name of Lobdell first appeared, the firm for some time known as Bush and Lobdell. By 1872 the capacity had reached 300 wheels a day, and by 1887, 500. Where today the work of the firm is confined to that section adjacent to the mouth of the Cristiana, in the earlier years that was reserved for the foundry work, the main plant on Front Street, below the Pusey and Jones Company. That their product might stand the most grueling tests, made upon them by the railroads, the raw material was given a critical analysis, and every tenth wheel broken, to test the quality.

The presence of the Quaker names of Betts and Pusey among the founders of firms that were in full swing fifty years ago, bespoke for them careful and conservative management.

The leather working plants of which there were about fourteen at that time, mostly small factories, played a large part in the city's industrial life. It was the day when hand work on the leather was giving way to the machine, and the former work was hard, and the pay low. One of the most extensive labor upheavals in the city's industries, took place in the leather business in 1886, engineered by the Knights of Labor, as the labor organization was then known, the men laid down their tools, and walked out. Some of the Companies kept a few loyal workers in the plants, feeding them and bedding them down at night.

Crowds of strikers would gather around these factories, calling on the men to come out. At Charles Baird's factory was a giant negro named Noah Bass, who decided he was going out, despite the crowd around the door. He made a path for himself, swinging his long arms right and left. The strike lasted for months, a few of the firms giving in to the strikers, but the majority holding out to the end. This strike did much to hasten the advent of machinery, which coupled with the change from the old method of tanning and grain-ing leather for men's high boots, which were going out of

style, created entirely new working conditions in the industry.

During the first World War, the leather plants, especially the larger ones increased their production to such an extent, they were compelled to hire many without previous knowledge of the business. With the ever increasing living costs, strikes were numerous, and the men in one department would be shifted around to take the places of those on strike. When the war was over, much of this surplus help was laid off, When they would go around looking for work, and were asked what they did, ^{they} would counter with the remark, "No do anything." They were "jacks of all trades, and masters of none."

In the early years of the leather business, men concerned in other businesses, seeing money made in what was apparently an easy manner, would decide to try their hand at it. C. Wesley Weldin who had developed a good business in lumber, made leather for a while in the old Newell plant, on Conrad Street. Soon he found that in an alien business one had to do more than invest his money, and have skilled foremen.

B. Lundy Kent who also had been in the lumber business, tried his hand at leather making, his plant on Front Street, near Justison. He found he was in a strange business, when one day he saw some of his workmen on one of the upper floors pulling up a can of beer. Mr. Kent said, "My: My: that will never do." One of the workmen said, "Why, Mr. Kent we forgot to tell you that we use this in our work here." Oh well, Mr Kent said, I will have it furnished for you after this, you won't have to pay for it."

When the Charles Mullin Company sale took place in January 1892, Melville Gambrill who owned the building at Thirteenth and Lombard, found himself with a plant partly equiped for leather making. Cotton making was his forte, and when some of the leather was finished, did not know whether he had good leather, so called in John G. Baker, who had spent his life in the business. It boils down to the old saying, "every man to his last."

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Artificial ice in the days when it was just beginning to compete with the natural product from Maine and the Poconos, was made in a large plant at Thirteenth and Lombard, on the present site of the Howard School. The business was controlled by Lea Pusey, father of Mrs A.D. Warner, Sr. and A.D. and E.T. Warner, of the Charles Warner Company. Mr Pusey at the same time had a woolen mill on the opposite side of Thirteenth, at the corner of Poplar Street. A few years later, Edward R. Pusey who had been associated with his father, in the management of the Consumers Ice and Coal Company at Second and King, made ice under the firm name of the Hygeia Ice Company, in a plant at Fourth and Pine.

Brick making has figured among the city's industries, as far back as the early 1800's, and their plants and the ground from which they dug the clay, scattered throughout the City. Thomas Coxe was among the earliest, and lived and had his business in the neighborhood of Sixth and French. His son Esau and Grandson Louis H. carried on the business of brick making, until around 1890, Louis H. being in business with Alvin Allen, at Front and Dupont, in the latter years. Some seventy years ago the Coxe firm made brick on the East-side of town, and until that section around Eighth and Lombard was built up, the lots where they dug their clay, partly filled with water, would be favorite places for ice skating. The family lived in the large square house, on the N.E. corner of Seventh and Poplar Streets.

The firm of Beggs and Allmond made brick over Eleventh Street bridge, and brought men from abroad, skilled in the making of terra-cotta trimmings. In 1889, James Oberly came from his home in Bucks County, and first made brick at Third and Cleveland Avenue, later on moving to Second and Greenhill. When he died his two sons Howard and Charles took over the business, the latter dying a few years later.

In the early years the bricks were made by hand, in a mold without top or bottom, and laid on the kiln to dry. Machinery was introduced in

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the early 1870's, and now the bricks are run through the kilns on cars, each of which holds 2,000 bricks, the process consuming from 100 to 150 hours. In 1909 City Council passed an ordinance prohibiting the further use of wood or other inflammable material, in building construction, which gave an impetus to the brick making business.

The making of fibre products in this country, was confined to the plant of the American Vulcanized Fibre Company, located at Tenth and Wilson. It was said at the time, that their salesmen found little to do, in soliciting orders, as they would be waiting for them when they called. To show the advance made in the industry, since that day, John W. Morris founder and President of the Wilmington Fibre Specialty Company, made the statement in 1914, that his concern had a list of over a thousand articles, they made from fibre. There was always a pile of scrap in the Wilson Street yard, and the neighborhood boys could always find use for the different shapes and sizes.

The city at that time had a few small concerns, for the manufacture of different articles, which for one cause or another, were not permanent. About 1896, the McDaniel and Merrihew Company who had for some years conducted a store on Market Street, above Tenth, for the sale of bicycles and accessories, made wheels in a little factory building, on West Nineteenth Street, between Market and Orange. They made the Robin Hood for men, and the Maid Marian for women. Competition with the larger and older firms was too severe, and after a short while the business was discontinued.

About 1892, two young men, Luther Saltzgiver and Curtis G. Bupp, came from their home in York, Pa. and started the manufacture of derby hats, on West Seventh Street, between Shipley and Orange, with an adjoining store for their sale. Derby hats were often referred to as, "iron hats," as it was a rare thing to find one that felt comfortable, and fit the head. They took the size and shape of the head by means of a French machine, known as a "Comformateur." The competition with the better established firms, especially when they entered the outside market was their undoing, and the business was discontinued.

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In 1891, Herman Gossen came from his home in Germany, and for awhile occupied a portion of the Bond Machine Company plant, at Fifth and Monroe, for the making of a type of embossed paper, to be laid on a wood surface. After a short while, due no doubt to lack of demand, the business was discontinued. This was made from patents held by his father, in the old country.

In the latter 1880's, porpoise leather was made in a small plant at Lord and Church, in which some local business men had an interest. The primary work was done on an island in the South Atlantic, where the oils were extracted. They imported a number of men from England, versed in the work, who when the plant closed, found employment in the cellar of the F. Blumenthal leather factory, at Front and Monroe.

Henry F. Pickles had a stove foundry, over Eleventh Street bridge, and many stores for their sale dotted the central shopping district, in a day when they were an important item in the home. There were slaughter houses throughout the city, dealing mostly in pork products, those of Gottlieb Mammele, the Hart Brothers and Eising and Lang among the most prominent.

The firm of Smith and Painter near Eleventh Street Bridge, made fruit juices for the soda fountain trade, and unfermented grape juice for sacramental purposes. For awhile the firm conducted the drug store at the N.W. corner of Seventh and Market. Window glass was made in a small plant on Commerce Street, over Third Street bridge, the Byrne family, father and sons, prominent in its management. One son, J. Micheal, gained prominence in the law and politics, and was identified with New York City.

Artificial teeth were made by the Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Company, in a factory at 1010 King Street, on part of the site of the Public Buildings. The field spar for their making, was quarried back of Brandywine Summitt Camp. Many a boy grown up, who visited the camp, will remember it, in his rambles around the country side, while his elders were giving their thoughts to more spiritual things. ^{Railroad} Car springs were made by the Diamond State Car Spring Company, at the foot of Eighth Street. When the

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wind would blow from the South-west, our people would know from the odor, that we possessed a fertilixer plant. They had a capacity of thirty tons of Phosphate annually. At the jute mills on lower Vandever Avenue, two million pounds of East India jute was worked into carpet filler, twine and small rope, the firm controlled by local capital.

The town was growing industrially, and as much through pride as anything else, localbusiness men were willing to invest in these new enterprises, and in case of an out of town concern, the city might offer a tax free inducement, for a specified time, as their share in promoting new industries

The offices of the industrial concerns had a quiet air, minus the clack of the typewriter. The letters were written in long hand, and copied in a book, the leaves of which were of gossimer texture. One leaf was dampened to receive the writing, and the book put in a press, to get the impression. The book-keeper dominated the scene, walking back and forth before his high desk, standing on a narrow platform, to ease the strain of standing. Once a month he would strike off a trial balance, and at the end of the fiscal or calendar year, a balance sheet, showing the profit and loss account. What elevators were in evidence, were designed for freight and of the hydraulic type, the long piston sinking deep in the ground, and the elevator raised by water pressure.

The buildings now occupied by the B.F.Shaw Company, at Second and Lombard, were years ago the plant of the Hare and Morgan Company, makers of nuts, bolts and washers, This firm was the successors of the Joseph Teas Company, at Third and Church, of which they were junior members.

Another rolling mill firm was the Seidel and Hastings Company, founded in 1845, and taken over by Henry B.Seidel in 1864, and conducted by him alone until 1867, when Washington Hastings joined the firm. Their product of iron and steel plates, for bridges, ships and boilers, fifty percent of their output going to Wilmington concerns. Edward T.Canby was an officer of the firm, the very name being a guarentee of conservative management.

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Few people are aware that fifty years ago among the industries the city possessed, was an organ building plant, situated on West Ninth Street, between Clayton and Dupont, of which John Brown was proprietor. Born in Sheffield, England, he learned the trade of organ builder with Willis of London, at that time the largest organ builder in the world. During the years he was located here, he built organs for churches in the city and State, as well as in distant cities. His reputation was such, that many orders came to him unsolicited.

He installed an organ in the largest church in the South, at Savannah, Georgia, and when Thomas Fortune Ryan presented the Cathedral to the R.C. Diocese of Richmond, his wife gave the organ, which John Brown built, at a cost of \$25,000. When he started here, he built the first organ in the parlor of his home, and by building the business up slowly, without benefit of outside financial aid, at his death was counted among the wealthiest in his business.

To write of John Brown, without some mention of John Craig, one of the city's leading organists, seems impossible, their lives from boyhood in Sheffield through their years here, were so closely intertwined. Brown made the organs, and no doubt Craig passed on their merits. About 1904 the latter was organist of St. Andrew's Church, and in the real estate business as well. Today Brown's son Frank is carrying on in the father's footsteps, most of his work confined to repairing and rebuilding old organs, which are no doubt of the elder's craftsmanship.

The Dupont Company which looms large in local business circles, was in the early years confined to the offices and mills along the Brandywine. It was said of a President of that time, that he was opposed to the use of a type-writer in the office. One of the ^{early} heads was also opposed to the telephone as well. One of the sons had one installed at the Hagley yards, during his father's absence. When he returned and heard his son talking in another office, apparently to himself, and thinking he was either drunk or out of his mind, quietly ordered a doctor called. All the evidence of the Company in the City, was the Repauno Chemical Company, a subsidiary of the Dupont Company with the works on the Jersey side of the Delaware River.

It had been the custom to haul the powder from the mills on the Brandywine to rail-head or ship-side, through the city in large six mule Conestoga wagons. In May 1854 through causes never learned, one of these loads of powder exploded in front of Bishopstead, on Fourteenth Street, killing the drivers, mules and two innocent bystanders. This mode of transportation was discontinued in 1889, the powder taken by rail, around the outskirts of the city. During the Spanish-American war, soldiers were sent by the Government, to protect the mills, and as late as the first World War, the mills were a scene of activity.

About 1888, with the replacing of the older members of the family, by younger ones, in the management of the Company, a general "weeding out," process took place, it having been the policy of the older generation of Duponts, to take care of those who had worked for the Company for years. This move created some hard feeling, which found expression in the burning of barns on some of the Dupont farms.

In order to apprehend the guilty ones, the Pinkerton Detective Agency was placed in charge of the Columbus Inn, on the Kennett Pike, a favorite meeting place for men of that section. This move resulted in the arrest of the Clark family, father, mother and son, and one William Gibbons. The trial took place at the Court House here, before Chief Justice Comegys and

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Associate Justices. The defendants were ably represented by William S. Milles, who gained a reputation for himself, although his clients were convicted, and sentenced to serve ten years in the jail at New Castle.

The first section of the Dupont building was erected in 1907, at the corner of Tenth and Market, extending well along both streets. The Hotel Dupont was opened in January 1913, the second section containing the ball-room and other social features, being erected later. Until the erection of that section, the ball-room on the Eleventh floor of the office building, was used for social affairs.

Fifty years ago selling life insurance was not as complicated as today, but called for more educational work. The better class workmen preferred to place their savings in a bank, where it would draw interest, and be more readily available, ^{than} rather/in something where he would have to, "die to win." Endowment policies were devised to overcome this objection, running for different periods. From that time on, new features have been added, safeguarding the policy holder against every possible contingency, and at the same time filling every need for protection.

Among the early solicitors who represented the large companies in the city, was Aubrey Vandever, of the Mutual Life of N.Y. He was prominent in the affairs of Brandywine Summitt Camp, and an optomist as well. He had a number of attractive daughters, each of whom he valued at a million dollars, which he said rated him a millionare. Charles Zimmerman who had formerly been a clerk in the offices of the Penna. R.R. was one of the early solicitors of the New York Life, in the city, and Frank Sheppard formerly with the F.J. Clymer Company, carriage builders, represented the Provident Life of Phila. in this section. Selling life insurance has become a great business, making an appeal to the college bred man, who finds in it a congenial atmosphere for ^{his} ~~their~~ talents. They are in great demand as solicitors, in the drives for funds put on by the various organizations of the city.

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While many of the city and out of town papers are today distributed to the stores and corner news stands by truck, in the early years the carriers went to the several press rooms, for their supply, and often to the Penna. station for the out of town editions.

At the old Daily Republican at Third and King, the press was powered by a small gas engine, the fuel supplied by the local gas company. The sheets laid flat on top of the press, and thumbed down on to the rolls. After a few had been run off, the press would likely break down. Then George Vernon the proprietor would come tearing out into the press room, he and his son "Wes" having it hot and heavy, meanwhile the old gentleman's Adam's Apple running up and down, in his thin throat. About 1889 a modern press was installed, and a few years later, the Daily Republican was merged with the Evening Journal.

The Every Evening founded in September 1871, was at that time published in their building at the S.E. corner of Fifth and Shipley, and the boys who served for George Geisendorfer, who had over a thousand customers, folded their papers in the rear of Florrie McCall's cigar store on the corner.

The Morning News was the only morning paper published in the city. Established in March 1880, it was located at 511 Market Street, and at different times under the guidance of Henry C. Conrad, lawyer and historian, Watson R. Sperry and later by Edgar M. Hoopes. The News enjoyed a "scoop" on the morning of February 15, 1898, by placing on the local breakfast table, news of the sinking of the Battleship Maine in Havana harbor, only a few hours before. This was largely due to the fact that the News went to press later than the metropolitan dailies.

The Sunday Star published by Jerome ^{Bell} ~~Bell~~, supplied as now, a resume of the local news of the week, along with news of current interest. The early Star was devoid of comics and feature articles, which it now contains. Since the death of Mr Bell, the paper has been the property of Joseph H. Martin.

Among the outof town Sunday papers, was the New York World, which was at that time owned by Jay Gould, and edited by William Henry Hulbert. There were no comics ~~nor~~ magazine sections featured by the metropolitan Sunday papers, but the World had a large following, especially after being taken over by Joseph Pulitzer, who had established a reputation as publisher of the St Louis Post-Dispatch.

Among the Philadelphia daily papers popular at that time, was the Public Ledger, published by George W. Childs, a conservative paper, with few if any illustrations, but noted for its probity, along with the Press and Times.

Scattered throughout the city in the days of the horse, were many livery and boarding stables, whose business consisted of boarding teams, renting teams for pleasure and cabs for weddings, funerals and social affairs. Among those who were prominent in the business were, Harry W. Lowe of Third Street, between Walnut and Poplar, and George E. Kirkman of the S.E. corner of Tenth and Tatnall, later to be taken over by William S. Tanguy. When that building was torn down, the one story building there now was built, and used for awhile as a restaurant, known as the Globe. With the passing of the horse from daily use, many of the farmers who had depended on the stable owners to buy much of their hay and grain, and furnish them with manure for their land, had to find some other means to utilize their land.

Horse marts or sales stables offered a chance to buy a horse at auction, most of them spavined or worn out by long use. Jester and McDaniel of Front and West, specialized in Western draft horses, and W.Y. Warner of Maryland Avenue, had a supply of driving horses as well as ponies for sale. The streets where some of these stables were located, would be a scene of activity on auction days, the horses trotted up and down, that the prospective buyer might judge their action.

The present B.F. Shaw Company, had its small beginning in a building at Third and Orange. Shaw had for some time been foreman for the Gawthrop Plumbing Company. After a short while in the general plumbing business, he saw possibilities in catering to the electrical and manufacturing interests. In 1905 the firm took over the old Hare and Morgan plant at Second and Lombard, and during the first World War, did an extensive business furnishing pipe and fittings of different sizes, to the new plants being erected by the Dupont Company.

As a business manager he took into the firm his wife's brother, Townsend W. Miller, feeling as he said at the time, no journeyman should attempt to handle the financial end of a business. Of Mr Miller it is recalled, he built one of the first houses on Baynard Boulevard, and he and his wife had the startling experience of being awakened by a burglar standing by their bed, gun in hand. In his more prosperous days, Mr Shaw's benefactions included the founding of the Beebe-Shaw hospital at Lewes.

Gambling is a business, if not legitimate, and the man looking for a chance to place a small bet, found an outlet in the policy shops, scattered throughout the city. Many of these places were mere shanties, with a black board on the wall, on which were numbers in squares. They were largely patronized by Negroes, who laid great stress on "dream books." The efforts of the police to close them up, were of little avail, as they could move from place to place with little effort, their effects consisted of a table and a few chairs. The numbers game and crap have today taken the place of the old policy shop, for the man with a small bet.

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In the days before the distribution of food stuffs, by the national concerns, the city had a number of factories for the manufacture of candy, confectionery and crackers. The J. Barkley and Brothers firm, first located at Sixth and Spruce in 1861, in 1875 erected the large plant at the S.W. corner of Fourth and French Streets. It was equiped with the most modern machinery, for the making of all types of candy, most of which sold at retail for a few cents. The firm kept five horse drawn vehicles busy, supplying the trade, not only in the City, but adjacent territory, besides that which was transported by rail.

The firm of W & J, Lang at the N.E. corner of Fifth and French, were noted for the quality of their crackers, and no oyster stew or pan would be complete, [?] without its was accompanied by [?] Langs' "Trenton crackers." There were the numerous candy making factories, generally with a store adjoining, for the sale of their product, of which ^{were} David Lemon, George Ferguson, and the Simmon's Brothers, who dealt largely in hard candies.

One of the oldest financial institutions of the City, is the Perpetual Loan Association, now located at Ninth and Orange. Founded in 1879, in the years when more than one kindred organization had defaulted in its payments, with many subscribers losing their life savings. The Perpetual under able and conservative management, the Quaker element always represented in its personnel, in July 1940 issued the 123rd. series of shares.

Fifty years ago the offices of the Association were located in a building on the N. E. corner of Fifth and Shipley. The meeting day was the first Tuesday in the month, the same as today. At other times the subscribers money was taken to William H. Gibbons, Secretary, who clerked in the office of the Edward Bellah Iron Company, at Third and French Streets.

Those who make daily use of the telephone, give little thought to the instrument in its primitive state.

In 1878 W.T. Westbrooke brought two phones to Wilmington, and connected his office at Third and Market with his home at 510 West Third Street. Some time later D.S. Robeson appeared with two more, and connected the old Town Hall at Sixth and Market with the office of the Water Department at Tenth and Market Streets. Both of these lines were used without benefit of switchboard, one party calling the other by cranking a bell attached to the phone. By the early instrument in use, it was impossible to talk and listen at the same time.

The Charles Warner Company on lower Market Street, were the first to install a private switchboard, which not only connected the far flung departments of the firm, but with those few customers of the firm who at that time had phones. At the same time when the matter of a switchboard was put up to the H. & H. Company, to connect the different departments of their plant, they turned the idea down.

Westbrooke finally induced a majority of those who had installed phones, to connect with his switchboard, and moved the exchange to the top floor of the building at the N.E. corner of Fourth and Market, where was issued in 1883 the first city telephone directory, of one page, with instructions for the use of this new invention. The first method was to ask for the party wanted, for all the subscribers had numbers, but as the list grew, the idea was abandoned. At that time James H. Mehafeey of Chester, one of the pioneer telegraphers of the country, was engaged as Manager of the Exchange. The stock of the parent Bell Company was being peddled around at \$1 a share, with few takers, as people in general were wary of this new invention, as a means of investment. In 1900 there were 904 telephones in use in the city, and in 1920 the number had increased to 16,000.

In 1903 the Delmarvia Telephone Company entered into local competition

with the Bell system, with their exchange at the N.E. corner of Seventh and Orange, and introduced the dial system, which had been used for some time in the larger cities. As an added inducement, they installed in the subscribers homes a receiver, connected with the master phonograph at the exchange, and upon request both vocal and instrumental music would be furnished for an hour at a time. The added expense of two competing phones in business houses, retarded the growth of the Delmarvia Company, and after a few years they left the field to the old Company.

Before the introduction of the dial system by the Bell Company, many subscribers were on "party lines", ~~or~~ three or more on one line, each with a definite number of rings. It was then up to all parties on one line to listen, to determine if they were being called, as all the signals were sounded on all the phones of one line. It also gave the others on the line the chance to listen in on the conversation, which made for anything but privacy.

There was also the "limited call" service, where the subscriber was ~~or~~ limited to so many call a year, at a special yearly rental. When one ~~would~~ ask the use of such a phone, the subscriber did nothing to encourage the practice, as he ~~would~~ ran the chance of going beyond his limited number of calls.

In 1898 the Telephone Company built their first local building, devoted solely to their business, at the N.W. corner of Sixth and Shipley, and in 1929, with the ever expanding business, moved again to the N.W. corner of Ninth and Tatnall, at the same time making the dial system universal throughout this section. In 1942, with the normal expansion, plus the heavy demand made by the war, upon the service, called for 150 operators, with more being added.

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Serving all these industrial and merchantile establishments, handling a large portion of their freight, and furnishing them with soft coal for their boilers, were the Bush and Warner Companies[?], whose packets made daily trips to Philadelphia and return, stopping at points between to pick up business. The founding of the former concern, goes back beyond the Revolutionary War, when in 1774, Samuel Bush forsook the sea, at the urgent appeal of his bride, and started the new business of freighting goods between the two towns, in a forty ton sloop, the Mary Ann.

The War while it put a crimp in business in general, was a boon to Bush, who added to his business, by carrying stores for the Army. In 1820 after taking into the firm his son George, retired from active management, the firm thereafter being known as David and George Bush. In 1873 a new member of the family, Walter D. was admitted into the firm, and in 1882, another, and the firm name as it was known up to the time of its dissolution around 1930, the George W. Bush and Sons Company, was adopted.

Through the years the Company developed the largest lumber business in the State, dealing largely in Southern pine, It was a day when the city was expanding in every way, and lumber was in great demand for wharfs, industrial plants and those rows of houses, for the needs of the workers who flocked to the city, during the 1880's. At the same time they developed a large wholesale business in soft coal, supplied to the industrial plants.

As evidence of the antiquity of the firm, on the walls of the Company office, were old manifests, one recording the moving of a tun of grindstone, the cost of transportation in shillings and pence. Another dated June 1, 1792, tells of John Armstrong taking passage on one of their boats, the fare five shillings, seven and one-half pence, about equivalent to \$1.50 in todays money.

Partly due to the death of the active heads of the firm, but largely to the inroads made on their freight business by the inter-city trucking

concerns, the firm sold their freight business to the Wilson Line, and retired from business.

The history of the Charles Warner Company parallels somewhat that of the Bush concern, the first of that name William Warner/about 1794 buying the wharf property at lower Market Street bridge, from the widow of one Robinson, who before the Revolutionary War, commanded vessels from this port. William and his brother John and their father Joseph, the latter a silversmith, had been engaged in the West India trade.

In 1837 a son Charles was taken into the firm, and in 1860, a nephew E. Tatnall. and in 1868 a son of Charles, Alfred D. Warner, and in 1885, the firm name changed to Charles Warner Company. In 1837, the sloops which had served to carry freight to and from Philadelphia, were found inadequate for the fast growing business, and packets were substituted, later on to be abandoned for covered barges, powered by tugs.

Later on they disposed of their freight business to the Bush firm, in exchange for the latter's coal business. At the same time they were expanding their building material business, the first in the city to deliver ready mixed cement to the construction job. They contested with the Bush firm, the distinction of bringing the first anthracite coal into the city, for sale about 1830.

The Company controls extensive deposits of sand and gravel, in New Jersey and along the lower Delaware River, and to better handle their outside building material business, in the 1920's, opened offices in Philadelphia.

Through the years the industrial life of the community has been nurtured first by the Board of Trade, and later on by its successor, the Chamber of Commerce. The former was organized in 1837, and passed out of existence in 1850. Due to Civil War conditions, the Board was not re-established until 1863. In the meantime many who had guided the old organization had died, and new men came into leadership. In 1913 the Chamber of Commerce succeeded the old Board, and with a Manager engaged in 1924 in the person of Gerrish Gassaway, who hailed from New Orleans, the body took on new life, both in terms of membership, and new industries brought to the city. Up to this time the only salaried member was the Secretary.

During the first World War, the Chamber held numerous noonday luncheons, addressed by men of note from outside the city, among whom were the President of Lincoln University, Harrogate, Tenn. and Dwight L. Hillis, pastor of Beecher's Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The latter illustrated his talk with a new type of moving picture, to be shown in broad daylight. These talks were given primarily to arouse a patriotic interest in the war being fought on foreign soil, with which many of our people felt we had no concern.

The City fifty years ago had a population of about fifty-five thousand, with five State banks, one Trust Company, two Savings banks, and three private banking houses, and the Chamber's report of the city's growth to 1941, as regards both bank deposits and assessed valuation of property, are a criterion of the progress made in the intervening years:

Real Estate Assessments	1888	\$ 38,400,000
	1941	160,112,225
Wilmington Banks(deposits)	1888	3,256,434
	1941	229,272,298

Wm. H. Forbes
June 25, 1941.

Wilmington Forty Years Ago.

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TRANSPORTATION BY RAIL AND BOAT.

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Travel by train in those days was free from many of the conveniences and comforts of today. The day coaches were heated by stoves, placed in the end of the car, and the Pullmans were just coming into use, and only patronized by those of ample means. Over the passenger's heads were metal racks, where they deposited their luggage, with the chance that some would fall on a fellow passenger. There were no air brakes, and the brakeman of the train would brake each car separately, by a wheel on the platform. There were no vestibules between the cars, and the soot from the engine when the doors were open on a hot day, made traveling a trying affair.

Travel was at a more leisure pace, and the through trains would stop at certain stations, while the engine took on water. Wilmington was one point, and the passengers would avail themselves of the chance to get a bite to eat, at the restaurant on the track side of the station. The story was told that the two partners of this enterprise, kept the receipts in an old "stove pipe" hat, back of the counter. When one partner wanted some money for his own use, he would reach in and grab a handful, without giving an accounting. Such a loose method, coupled with the loss from those who had to rush for a moving train, sans pay, made this an unprofitable venture.

The road was then known as the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, or P.W. & B. for short. The station and tracks were on ground level, and the extra trackage under the shed, used for the storage of surplus cars. Luggage was carried in cabas, satchels, valises and telescopes, the first three of different sizes, and resembling today's grip or hand bag. The telescope was a box like affair, the lid fitting down over the receptacle, and capable of wonderful expansion. They were of light weight frame, covered with cloth. Straps went around each end, with a handle on top, for easy carrying.

transportation by rail and boat.

During the rate war of the Penna. and B. & O. Railroads, between here and Philadelphia, in 1904, the latter Company issued books of tickets, which were placed on sale around town, many carrying a large supply, which brought the fare down to fifty cents round trip, the handler of the books receiving ten cents on every ticket sold. The B. & O. stations both here and in Philadelphia being out of the "beaten path," called for the added expense of car fare, not to mention the inconvenience and loss of time. As most every one who goes to "the city," does a certain amount of shopping, this rate war, along with the passes, which in those days were distributed with a lavish hand, worked to the detriment of the local merchants. The railroad passes were given to those who in any way were in a position to do the Companies a favor. One of the clerks of the Street and Sewer Department, said he was relieved when they were withdrawn, as he went to Philadelphia often, when he neither had the money to spend when he got there, nor excuse for going, but went because he could ride free.

The tracks of the then called W. & N. Railroad, ran parallel with those of the P. W. & B. on Water Street, with the station at King Street. This road first ran to Birdsboro, Pa. and was later extended to Reading. Lenape Park on this line was a favorite place for outdoor gatherings.

The surrounding waters especially during the Summer months, have borne their share of local traffic, whether it be a trip to Philadelphia, on the boats of what was then known as the Wilmington Steamboat Company, or the excursions of the various churches, looked forward to eagerly, especially by the children. The Thomas Clyde owned and operated by Major Reybold, of Delaware City, was a popular boat with local excursionists. They generally ran to Augustine Pier or Bombay Hook, both on the Delaware River, where the day would be spent in bathing, and enjoying the amusement features of the park, to arrive home late, tired but happy.

The steamboat Columbia, made daily trips to Cape May, stopping at

Transportation by rail and boat.

the pier at Gerdon Heights, for local passengers. The Darby line ran a spur to the pier, for their convenience. Most of the river boats of that day were "side wheelers" boats with paddle wheels on each side, into which drift wood might be caught, with more or less damage. Excursions were run ^{by train} to Coney Island, Long Branch and other nearby points, by a Mr. Couley, as a private enterprise. The fare was expensive, although children rode half-fare, and those under six free.

Wm. H. Forbes
December 4, 1940

Cities and Towns
Wilmington

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A REVIEW OF THE OLD TIME METHODISTS

The present-day Methodists of Wilmington seem to lack the religious fervor of those of an earlier period. In the old Methodist churches, such as Asbury and St. Paul's, were "Amen Corners," a small rows of pews set at right angles to the main pews in the front of the church, on the opposite side from the choir. They were generally occupied by the older members, and if there were any shouting or Amens, they would most likely come from that direction. The evangelists seemed to make their rounds more often than today; these would arouse the members to greater religious fervor, calling on those who were penitent to come forward and make their confession of faith.

Henry Ostrom, an evangelist from the West, came to Grace M. E. Church about thirty-five years ago for a series of services. Dr. King was minister there at that time. Mr. Ostrom carried on such a vigorous campaign for converts that the minister, who was fairly old, and not in good health, was forced to take to his bed. The story was told of an old-time "shouting Methodist," who attended an Episcopal service. During the sermon she became filled with religious fervor, and emitted a few loud "Amens." An usher went to her to ask what was wrong. She said she had religion. He told her that was no place to have religion.

Brandywine Summit Camp was the place to find the old-time Methodists at their best. Services were held at different times of the day and for different groups. Mrs. M. L. Taggart, who conducted a notion store at Eighth and Market Streets, and Aubrey

Vandever, the insurance man, were leaders among the laymen. The cottages would be arranged along avenues, named for the different local churches, and renters would seek to reside on the avenue of their own church. People would often go out and occupy their cottage before and after the time the camp was in session. Back of the camp was a large quarry, where, in earlier days, kaolin had been mined. As a windup on the morning the camp closed, there would be a "walk around," which consisted of a march around the main tent, and the grounds as well. For those who drove out to the camp, a "horse pound" was provided where the team would stand in the open.

An old man who worked at the Harlan plant came to church at old St. Paul's, Seventh and Market Streets, over fifty years ago. He wore his factory shoes to meeting, and left a large grease spot on the carpet. The elders after church held a pow-wow to decide what should be done. In the early days in the Methodist Church were what were termed "class leaders," chosen from among the elders of the church. Each one would have a night when his class would meet in a small room, and without music. If you were a Methodist in those days, you were never allowed to forget you had a Church.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

A PROMINENT WILMINGTONIAN

Edward H. Ford, Director of Black Powder of the Du Pont Company, was for years a leading citizen. Born at Reading, England, a town noted for the manufacture of biscuits, he later moved to London, and lived in one of a row of four-story houses facing the Abbey. He sang in the Abbey choir as a boy, and worked for a while in the British Museum.

At the age of twenty, he applied for a vacant position in the Museum at Hereford, England, but was turned down on account of his age. This rebuff discouraged him, and he announced to his father that he thought he would go to Australia. His father said all right, that he would speak to Lord So and So, thinking to help the young man to get placed. As this was what he was trying to avoid, he set sail for America. With some young men from the same ship, he crossed to Isthmus of Panama on foot, and headed for California. In San Francisco he became a tutor in the family of a powder manufacturer, and from that drifted into powdermaking.

When the Du Pont Company took over the California Powder Company, they took him along with others. He worked in different black powder plants, of the Company, and finally landed in Wilmington about 1900. During the first World War, he was an able assistant to Alfred I. du Pont, who was active in the management of Hagley Yard on the Brandywine. In the last few years, before his retirement, he directed the making of black

powder in the plants of the company, reaching from coast to coast. This work required him to make periodical visits to the plants throughout the country.

Being a good churchman, and having high regard for the Rector of St. Andrew's Church, he applied for Holy Orders. After a year as Deacon, he became Assistant Rector of St. Andrew's Church. When St. John's became a cathedral church, he was chosen as the first Canon, a position he held until his death in 1938. Mr. Ford was a giant in size, being 6 feet 3 inches in height, and weighing about 175 pounds. With a big heart, he aimed never to let a day go by without some kindly service to a fellow traveler.

Reference: Personal Experiences.

Wm. H. Forbes
July 31, 1940

Encyclopaedia File
Cities and Towns
Wilmington 216

THE PASSING OF OLD LINES OF BUSINESS

In the passing of what are known as the "horse and buggy days," many types of business have also dropped from view. Among them is the sale of hay and grain. Some of the dealers in these commodities were John R. Marr, at Second and King Streets, James C. Morrow, at Fourteenth and French, and Salfner and Company, at Tenth and Shipley, on the site of the present Citizens Bank Building. They usually carried a line of flour, and were known as flour and feed stores.

Before the appearance of the motor car, the city was well supplied with horseshoers, or blacksmiths, as they were also known. Among those engaged in this work were Nathaniel Culbert, at Fourth and French, Thomas J. Earley, 701 Orange, and Patrick Toner, at 101 Orange. The presence of hot iron and burning hoofs gave these places a pungent odor. In the winter time, when a sudden storm would make the going bad, these places would be swamped with work, and at times, horses would stand for hours awaiting their turn. These shops also did a business of putting new tires on wagons, or repairing old ones. A few turned their skill to the repair of motor vehicles, but the majority had reached an advanced age where it is difficult to adopt new ideas. Usually, they had made enough to retire.

Another old firm was the copper-working plant of Heisler and Company, at Second and French Streets, the family living in a fine old home nearby on French Street. Frank W. Heisler, while not active in the family business, being a buyer for the Edge Moor Iron Company, will be best remembered of all the family, especially by the members

of Grace Methodist Church. As recalled, their product was used largely by the breweries, and in summer weather, when the windows and doors were open, the sound of hammering could be heard for blocks.

Another concern of the early period, now passed from view, was the Henry F. Pickles Stove Foundry, situated at thirteenth and Heald Streets. They made a specialty of stoves for kitchen use. Mr. Pickles, too, was a prominent member of Grace Church.

Passing out along with the hay and grain dealers were the livery stables. Prominent firms in this line were Harry Lowe, on Third Street, between Walnut and Poplar; Kirkmans on the S.E. corner of Tenth and Tatnall, afterwards taken over by Mr. Tangut, and the Dougherty firm, at Front and Orange Streets. Their business was divided between boarding teams, renting of teams for private use, and furnishing of cabs for weddings and funerals. Along with the passing of the horse have gone the harness makers; most of that business today is confined to show animals.

The old wagon firm of Gatta and Kaiser, at Third and Walnut Streets, was largely identified in the making of wagons for the breweries. These had to be strongly made to stand the banging of the heavy kegs.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

Donald Crowe
October 24, 1938

Social - Ethnic
Survey

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CURRENT FILE

WILMINGTON CITY DIRECTORIES IN THE LIBRARY.

Wilmington city directory and business gazetteer - various publishers.

1814 - 1845 - 1853 - 1857 - 1859 - 1862 (title varies).

1814 - Directory and Register of the Borough of Wilmington.
(First directory of the City of Wilmington).

1845

1853

1857

1859 Included in Delaware State Directory

1862-63

1865-66

1866-67

1868-69

1869-70

1870-71

1872-73

1873-74

1874-75

1875-76

1876-77

1877-78

1878-79

1879-80

1880-81

1881-82

1882-83

1883-84

From and including (1884 to 1917) by the single year. 1915 marked not published. Complete in the library with the exception of 1915.

1918-19

1920 not published

1921-22

1923-24

1925 not published

1926-27

1928-29

1930-31

1932-33

1934-35

1936

Directories for 1898-99 were issued by two publishers.

INFORMER. Published for business desiring cross-section information.

1936

INFORMER RED BOOK (Succeeds INFORMER).

1937

1938

DELAWARE STATE DIRECTORIES IN THE LIBRARY

(including those combined with the
city of Wilmington).

- 1859-60 Published by Joshua Heald
1865-66
1872-73 (with Wilmington and Business Directory).
1874-75 (with complete directory of Wilmington).
1876-77 (with Wilmington, has title of Delaware
and Eastern Shore of Maryland, 1876-77).
1879-80 (Delaware State and Peninsula Directory).
1882 " " " " "
1884 (in Polk's Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia
gazetteer and business directory).
1888
1891 (Title, Delaware State and Peninsula Directory).
1894-95 " " " " "
1899-1900 " " " " "
1906-1907 (in Polk's Maryland, Delaware, and District
of Columbia State gazetteer and business
Directory).
1908-1909 (in Polk's Peninsula directory of Delaware, and
Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia.

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JSC

Wm. H. Forbes
August 22, 1941.

Wilmington Fifty Years Ago.

THEATER ATTRACTIONS.

The Grand Opera House as part of the Masonic Temple, was erected in 1871, and until taken over by the movie interests in 1906, was the scene of the best of the speaking stage, from the days of Booth and Forrest, to the stars of a latter day. Along with those making one night stands, would be the stock companies, such as the Boston Ideals, the prices 10-20 and 30 cents, and many of the oldsters of today remember with pleasure the casts composed of Francis Wilson, DeWolf Hopper, Marie Jansen, Pauline Hall, Della Fox and others. Wilson and Hopper afterwards delighted local audiences with their own companies. The latter remained on the stage long after most of his contemporaries of the early days had passed on, and was famous for his rendering of the poem, "Casey At The Bat."

Wilson appeared at the Opera House around 1900, in a revival of Ermine, one of the repertoire of the Ideals. A cautious lady wrote him, asking if it would be safe for her daughter to see his play. He replied, "We have tried to eliminate all the objectionable features of our play, until today for safety, we feel it stands on a par with Mellon's Food."

Corse Payton with his stock company, in a week of comedy and tragedy, and Al Leach and his Three Rose Buds, which contained among other features, a "destrict schule," were looked forward to every year. One of the features of some of these stock companies, was, "living pictures," Women members of the cast in flesh colored tights, were posed in groups within a highly lighted gold frame, to give the impression of an oil painting.

About 1900 Maud Adam brought to the Opera House a new offering, a Spanish play, the Pretty Sister of José, with a curtain raiser, Hop-O-My-Thumb, which was decidedly English. Henry Dixey in Adonis, was a favorite, and is remembered largely for that character alone. Professor Partholomew and his trained horses were yearly visitors, and the added treat was offered of seeing them at close range, at the Lafayette Hotel stables, at Ninth and Shipley.

Theater attractions.

Then there were those hardy perennials, Benman Thompson's Old Homestead, John Golden's Old Jed Prouty, the County Fair and last but not least, Uncle Tom's Cabin, with its brutal Simon Legree, and little Eva running over the ice, with the bloodhounds in hot pursuit. The book by Mrs Stowe and the play are given credit for arousing the people of the North against the evils of slavery. The pastoral plays made their appeal to our elders, many of whom had experienced the country life.

Among the attractions at the Opera House in the middle 1880's, was the Black Crook, considered rather naughty for its day, but would be tame by today's standards, and no doubt many a young lady blushed behind her fan, at the antics of the girls in tights and spangles. The styles in chorus girls has changed since those days, when they had avoirdupois as well as shape.

One type of entertainment that was popular was the magicians, of which Herman and Kellar, with their separate companies, were the master minds. The cabinet of black cloth from which people mysteriously disappeared, others floating through the air, not to mention the simpler tricks, such as pulling rabbits from a hat, and making coins disappear, held the rapt attention of both old and young. A watch would be borrowed from one of the audience, later to see it smashed to smithereens. When the call came for some one to go to the stage, to be made to look and feel foolish, there were always victims ready to respond.

Ching Ling Foo a Chinaman, in flowing robes which concealed a frame, in which he carried numerous articles used in his act, among them a can of water, was one of the popular numbers on the vaudeville stage. Harry Houdini with his mystifying act of being bound in chains, and put in a trunk, from which he escaped in short order, was another. Howard Thurston was the last of the artists of magic to visit the city.

Theater attractions.

One type of theater attraction that found favor with the people, was the minstrel shows, of which Primrose and West, Dockstader and Carncross and Dixey were the leading exponents. They like the circus held a street parade to advertise the show. The first act consisted of the company lined up across the stage, blacked up, and in satin short clothes, with banter between the interlocutor and end men, interspersed with solos by members of the cast. The second act was a farce comedy, with some of the men taking female parts.

It was in such shows as these, that the tap dance, buck and wing, and clog dances played a part. The tap dance had its origin in the slave quarters of the old South, and was called by the plantation owners, "leeeve dancing." The early tap dancers used only their feet, keeping their arms at their sides. The art has been brought to a high state of perfection by Fred Astaire, who uses his arms, torso and a studied facial expression, which gives it a touch of the ballet. The clog dance is of Irish origin, and introduced in America by Barney Williams in 1840. These different dances were used by some performers on the vaudeville circuit, when that type of show was popular. The vogue of "black face," did not end with the passing of the old time minstrel, but was kept alive by McIntyre and Heath, Moran and Mack, "Honey Boy," Evans and in a latter day by Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor, some of whom had their own companies.

When General Lew Wallace's novel Ben Hur was dramatized, and appeared at one of the Philadelphia theaters, an effort was made to bring the production to the Grand Opera House, for a few days performance. The company carried eight car loads of scenery, including the horses for the chariot race. The expense of bring the company here, plus the added cost of tearing up the stage for the treadmills, for the chariot race, made the cost prohibitive, and the idea was abandoned.

Theater attractions.

Ushers passed down the aisles, during the intermission, serving ice water to patrons, from glasses carried in a tray. The House had a seating capacity of fourteen hundred, and its stage was forty-five feet square, the second largest in the country. Owing to the size of the House, the unique arrangement of the seats gave those in the parterre circle a good view of the stage. The curtain was rolled up by hand, and as was the custom, was embellished with ADS. of local merchants. A bell was rung in adjacent saloon^s as a signal that the intermission was about over.

The Opera House was the setting for many political rallies. During the National campaign of 1900, George Edward Reed at that time President of Dickinson College, and later on pastor of Grace M.E. church, while he said he was a layman in politics, delivered a rousing address at a Republican rally there.

During the National campaign of 1904, Alton B. Parker Democrat nominee for President, addressed a rally. When the meeting adjourned at a late hour, and many of the audience had left, some one prevailed on L. Irving Handy to speak. Those present immediately sat down, realizing a treat was in store for them.

In the same campaign, Charles F. Warwick at that time Mayor of Philadelphia, addressed a Republican rally. He told the story of the wonderful "majority," a German spellbinder told his Bucks County audience they would roll up for the Republican Party, in the coming election. It would break the bounds of the County, roll over the river and New Jersey, and over the ocean to the shores of England, and up to the very seat of the throne. When the "Old Gal," saw it, she would yump up and cry, "My, what a majority."

William L. Dockstader came to Wilmington in 1893, and first located with his cages of snakes and monkeys, at 309 Shipley Street, under the name of the Wilmington Musee. This was a small beginning, but it gave him a chance to get acquainted, and sense the needs and tastes of the local theater going public. After two years there, he moved to the old carriage factory of Frist and Allmon, at the N.W. corner of Seventh and Shipley, where he gradually substituted vaudeville for the earlier features.

In 1903 he built his own theater, the Garrick, on Market Street just above the Masonic Temple. As a local man, he was interested in supplying his patrons with the best at the price asked. When a customer who knew him, would charge him with having a poor show that week, if such was the case, he would be quick to admit it. He felt it was never good policy to argue with a patron, rather he would explain that it was ^{hard} for a man in his class, to pick and choose from the talent offered. With the appearance of moving pictures, a short reel would be shown at the end of the show.

With the death of Mr. Dockstader, in 1921, this enterprise which had come to be part of the city's life, closed its doors. Mrs Emma Dockstader who had actively shared with her husband in the management of the theater, died in 1931.

No mention of Dockstaders' would be complete, without reference to candy man. Dressed in a white suit, with cap and gloves to match, and wearing white leather leggings, he would stand outside the theater, regardless of the weather, and sell his candy from a tray, supported by a band around his shoulders. His peculiar cry aroused attention, and the peculiar rhythm of the cry, remained in ones ears, after he had passed.

Theater attractions.

He would repeat "candy man" twice, the first time with "man" as a question, the second time with "man" as a declaration, thus, "Gandy man? Candy man:"

The theater that stood for years on Tenth Street near Tatnall, and known at different times as the Academy of Music, Biyou, Lyceum or Lyric, was in those days the home of burlesque. It had been the scene of two fires, the first in 1888, and again in 1914, both happening when the house was dark. After the second fire the house was not rebuilt.

About 1912 the Conness and Edwards Company opened there with a stock company, playing for about twenty-five weeks, ending their stay in the city with an outdoor performance of As You Like It, on the grounds of Samuel Bancroft's estate at Rockford. Many members of the cast became favorites of patrons of the house, and those who met some of them socially, enjoyed their company. Wherever people gathered together they were the chief topic of conversation, between those who had seen the new weeks offering, and those who had not. Best known of the cast were, Margaret Pitt, leading lady, Marc McDermott, character man, Katherine Brooks, character woman, Mr and Mrs Harry Hockey, and Mabel and Ethel Strickland, the latter the wife of Mr. Edwards.

The next season a stock company was tried again, with an entirely new cast, but they never gripped the imagination of the local theater goers, as did the original company.

The auditorium on West Eleventh Street, was erected primarily for musicals, the accoustics considered well adapted to that type of entertainment. Since its erection, it has been put to many uses. In its early years, Moody and Sankey held their revival meetings there, and later on William Hammond used it as a site for his laundry. It has been the scene of many political gatherings, William Jennings Bryan speaking there in 1896, drawing the largest crowd, both inside and out, in the experience of the

city, Housewives have assembled there for cooking school, and large crowds have been drawn to the wrestling and boxing matches.

In the early years of the World War, the Playhouse was opened, but largely due to the lack of road shows, has been dark a goodly portion of the time. Select moving pictures were the attraction there at times, and it was the scene of pioneering in a type of talking pictures. Many shows were given their "try out," there, before appearing on Broadway. An open meeting was held there in the latter 1920's, to devise some means whereby the theater might better serve the theater going public. During the showing there of the Song of the Flame in 1928, shortly after the evening performance started, the weight of the scenery caused the supporting girders to fall, injuring several of the cast, and a disappointed audience filed out of the Playhouse.

During the national campaign of 1920, John Wanamaker the Philadelphia merchant, spoke there at a Republican rally, one Saturday afternoon. An old man in working clothes, standing along the side, asked the speaker a question. Before Mr Wanamaker could make answer, some thinking it was a drunk, shouted "put him out," Mr Wanamaker expressed regret that he was not given a chance to answer the man's question, saying, "People can't understand how some will work all their lives, and have nothing in the end, while others grow rich.

Many of the stars who have died or retired from the stage, made their appearance there, in the early days of the House, such as John Drew in the Cat Bird, Berbohm Tree as Cardinal Woolsey in Henry the Eighth, Julia Arthur in a Modern Magdalene, David Warfield in the Auctioneer, and others. Even the East side of town had its theater, on Seventh Street, below Walnut, later on to become a Methodist church.

Among the entertainments offered in those days, were the lecturers, generally to be found in the churches, where the expenses were lighter. Some like "Bob" Burdett were humorists, and the Rev. "Sam" Small of Georgia, spoke for the temperance cause. Looking back it seems that the temperance forces were more aggressive than today. It was a day when the saloons were uncontrolled and often children were sent with a pitcher, to "rush the growler." At the numerous temperance meetings, a pledge in the shape of a long sheet, would be placed handy, and members of the audience, even if they never had touched a drop, would be urged to sign. Even the dramatic stage played its part, in pointing out the evils of drink, with the play, *Ten Nights In A Bar Room*.

Ranking them all in the far reaching effect of his lectures, was Dr. Russell Conwell, founder of Temple University in Philadelphia. He traveled thousands of miles, and delivered his famous lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," hundreds of times. The proceeds of these lectures went to the maintenance and upbuilding of the college, when it was a "fledgling". A silver offering would be taken up in lieu of an admittance fee at the door, and the Doctor would tell his audience that their contributions would help determine the number of students who would gain admittance to his college.

Fifty years ago people turned for the minor amusements such as Ventriloquists, Punch and Judy shows, and glass blowers, to the auditorium of the Odd Fellow's Hall at Third and King, or the Institute Building at Eighth and Market. The former was already beginning to seem way down town, and the auditorium of the Institute was favored for musicals and public speaking, and here were held some of the early wrestling matches, in which a local boy, John Y. Cooper was featured, all of which would fail to fill the Grand Opera House.

Theater attractions.

According to Scharf's History of the City, the theater here had ~~its~~ humble beginning. In 1833 a troupe appeared and presented several plays, in a large room of the Bayard Hotel, across from the Old Town Hall, what later on became known as the Delaware House, to which an admission fee of fifty cents was charged. A few months later a hall was fitted up at Front and Orange, and a number of Shakespeare's plays presented.

The Wilmington Theater Company obtained a charter the next year, and erected a building at the S.W. corner of Sixth and Shipley, with a seating capacity of six hundred. Admission to the boxes was 75¢, the pit 37½ ¢, and the gallery 25¢, the performance beginning at seven sharp. There were many people who shook their heads, and said the town was going to ruin, because so many of their friends and neighbors patronized, "so wicked a thing as the theater." The building was used as a theater until 1839, when the property passed into private hands.

Odd Fellow's Hall, was erected by a Company chartered by the General Assembly in 1847, and the lecture room opened by the Germania Society, a Musical organization from Prussia. Some of the latter attractions were, a noted lecturer from Philadelphia, a tragedian in "Othello," and an Italian Opera Company. Some favored erecting the Hall at Seventh and Market, which no doubt at that time seemed far from the center of things, which feeling existed when the Masonic Temple was erected in 1871.

Theater attractions.

The experience of those who pioneered in showing moving pictures, in Wilmington, paralleled that of other cities, people considering them dreamers or lunatics. Nick Jones long associated with the Savoy theater, had experience showing pictures in other cities, after interviewing property owners along Market Street, most of whom were dubious, saying it could not be done, found one in the person of George Bright, who would take a chance. He rented Jones the store room at 515 Market Street, and after some simple preparations, opened on June 8, 1906, with an admission fee of five cents. After running a few days, the police ordered him to close, on the flimsey excuse that he had no license, the city up to that time never having issued a license for that type of business.

Many of the early picture houses were in vacant store buildings, with cabinets or "peep shows" at the entrance, to whet the peoples appetite for what was inside. Sometimes it was music the cabinet offered, and ear phones were attached. Among the earlier houses, were Hyrups, ^{and} the Bijou both at Fourth and Market, the Pickwick at 504 Market, the Majestic in the building vacated by old St. Paul's Church at Seventh, the Victoria at 836 Market, later on torn down to make way for the addition to the Savings Fund building, each in its turn a larger and more pretentious place, in keeping with the advance in picture making itself.

They were the days of silent pictures, and captions were thrown on the screen, from time to time, that the audience might follow the action of the players. Music was furnished by a piano, the score changed to suit the changing scenes, with a ballad sung usually by some local singer, while the reel was being changed. The Mack Sennett, Essanay, Biograph, Vitograph and Edison Companies furnished most of the films, the Essanay films featuring George Anderson in rough riding westerns, and the Sennett pictures slap stick comedies. The different companies developed many players who soon became favorites with the public, such as Mabel Norman, Clara Kimball Young, Theda Barra

Theater attractions.

who assumed vampire rolls, Maurice Costello, Francis Bushman, Mary Fuller and a host of others. 1903 saw the first of the full fiction pictures, in the Great Train Robbery, and in 1928 the first of the Walt Disney Mickey Mouse cartoons.

With the appearance of David Wark Griffith with his Birth of a Nation and Intolerance, and Cecil DeMille with the first feature picture, The Squaw Man, pictures passed from the adolescent stage, to make their appeal to those of a more cultured taste. Later on a demand was created for neighborhood theaters, which sprung up in the outlying sections of the city. When the movie house was erected at Delaware Avenue and Adams, many felt it would be an advantage to those living further West, while others felt that it was the picture, and if it was downtown, there they would go. After a precarious existence under different managements, since being taken over by the Loew interests, it has enjoyed a large patronage.

Charley Chaplin whose last picture the Dictator, has been received with varied comment, first brought his pantomime acting to the screen in America, in the early 1900's, in a Night in a London Music Hall, and up to the last picture has steadfastly adhered to that form of entertainment. Many of the early performers of the screen are remembered for some peculiarity of their acting, Douglas Fairbanks for his agility, Harold Lloyd for his climbing around on high places, and his horn rimmed spectacles minus the lenses. Wallace Reed had a large following, and his pictures were of high type, but prosperity got the best of him, and he died at the height of his career.

Rudolph Valentino was for some years the idol of the "fair sex," and at his funeral in one of the parlors in New York City, the crush of people to see him laid out, composed largely of women, was no doubt as great as any that greeted him in any of his pictures.

Theater Attractions.

Agnes Ayers who died in 1940, came to the screen without any previous acting experience, and shared honors with Valentino in *The Sheik*, one of his famous roles. With the advent of "talking pictures," many of the favorites of the silent pictures, failed to "click," due largely to faulty diction. At that time the movie producers turned to the speaking stage for their talent, to correct this weakness in their companies. The high salaries offered were an inducement hard for the stage players to resist, as they had always looked down on the screen performers.

The early days of the silent films coincided with the styles in large hats for women, and many a patron has felt constrained to lean forward and ask the lady in front of them to remove her hat. Some did it with good grace, while others resented the request. At times the request would be thrown on the screen.

The pioneer days in "talking pictures," had their small beginning, as did the silent pictures. Many were well satisfied with the earlier type, as they only appealed to the eye, and were considered a restful entertainment. Our first experience with the new invention was at the Grand Opera House, about 1910, in connection with an Edison film. A small cylinder phonograph sat on the front of the stage, synchronized with the film. This was the invention of George Webb of Baltimore, in which two local men, John J. Raskob and Henry T. Graham were financially interested.

About the same time another method was tried out at the Playhouse, the sound feature furnished by the local Delmarvia Telephone Company, who had been furnishing their subscribers with a phonograph service separate from the telephone, by installing a small box in the home, which would be connected by calling central. Large megaphones were placed along the sides of the screen to project the sound. Another method used, but as far as known, never tried here, was for a group of players to stand back of the screen, and read their lines, in harmony with the changing picture.

EARLY CIRCUS DAYS,

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When the circus came to town, a street parade would be held through the central section of the city, to which the people would flock, to see the different features. The only music was furnished by a steam calliope, carried on a wagon, and manipulated by levers, with pipes like a large organ. The early circuses pitched their tents in the neighborhood of Tenth and Madison, when that section was not built up. Later on they showed at Front and Union, until that section was built up during the first world war, when they moved to Thirtieth Street, east of Market.

The arrival and departure of the circus, the raising of the tents, and feeding of the large staff, always drew a large crowd, to the grounds. For those unable to finance a trip to the main show, the sideshow would compensate to a large extent. There on a high platform, would be found the various freaks, the tatooed man, the male and female giants, the bearded woman, and the wild man from Borneo, whose real address would likely be Harlem. People were less incredulous in those days, and as Barnum the showman, said, "The American people like to be fooled." In this tent would also be the wagons containing the wild animals, and the elephants and camels, ranged around the tent.

The admission to the big top was fifty cents, with a few choice seats at seventy-five, the admittance to the sideshow ten. There was only one ring, and the performance began with a parade of animals, bareback riders, clowns, etc. which has become more spectacular every year. During the evening performance, as a feature would be concluded, the props of that act would be loaded on wagons, and hauled to the train. By the middle of the night the train would be off to some other city and, like Christmas, one would have to wait another year for circus day.

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Sharing honors with the circus in the affections of the men and boys, would be the Wild West Shows, and ~~the names of~~ Buffalo Bill Cody and Pawnee Bill (Gordon W. Lillie) were names to conjure with. Those boys who knew the life of the West, through the pages of the Dime Novels, saw it portrayed at these shows, with cowboys, Indians, trick horse back riding, and expert shooting. For some years before 1912 the two shows were combined and were as popular in Europe as in this country. When the shows came here they showed on the same grounds as the circus, but without benefit of tents. Buffalo Bill was a noted guide for the Federal troops, in the days when they were keeping the Indians under control.

These two men with their sombreos and flowing hair, belonged to a West which has given way to the march of civilization and Pawnee Bill is today living in retirement on his ranch in Oklahoma, at the age of eighty-one. Nothing remains today that resembles those old wild west shows, except the rodeos, which appear from time to time.

In the early years the circuses were smaller, and not so well organized, as today, and often a gang of boys would lift up the side of the tent, and join the payees. This would likely lead to a fight with the circus personnel, and wind up with the circus being driven out of town. People would often complain of being short changed, while buying tickets at the grounds, and the ticket seller would have a club handy, to enforce his side of the argument. For the convenience of city people, tickets were placed on sale at the Robelen Piano store, on the day of the circus.

Wm. H. Forbes
November 12, 1940

Cities and Towns
Wilmington

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THE SHAPE OF THE WORLD

Among the players that came to the Grand Opera House years ago were Al Leach and his Three Rose Buds. One feature was a "District School," in which the following dialogue took place:

Teacher- Scholars, what shape is the world?

Answer- Don't know, Sir.

Teacher- What ! Don't know what shape the world is?

What shape are my cuff buttons?

Answer- Square.

Teacher- (after looking at ones he has on) No, the ones I wear on Sunday.

Answer- Round.

Teacher- That is right! Now what shape is the world?

Answer- Square on week days, and round on Sunday.

Reference: Recollections

When Maude Adams came to the Grand Opera House about 1900, in a Spanish play, the Pretty Sister of Jose, the curtain raiser, Hop-O-My-Thumb, was decidedly English.

She took the part of a little London slavey, who worked in a laundry, and while the other girls there had their beaux to take them out, she had no one.

A bundle of laundry had been there for some time, awaiting a claimant. Around it she wove a romance. Some day a Prince Charming would come, to claim the bundle, and take her out for a good time.

One day when she was there alone, in walked the owner of the bundle. A true London covekney, with loud clothes, pearl buttons, and all the rest that make that species noted. He was brusque with her, and nearly scared her to death, and thus was punctured her romance.

Wm. H. Jones
June 1, 1941.

Wilmington Fifty Years Ago. 236

EARLY MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC TALENT.

Wilmington has always been favored with excellent stage talent, both musical and dramatic. At the Garrick Theater during the Summer of 1912, the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, Pinafore which had been produced by local talent in 1870, was given again. The cast comprised Miss Isabelle Wales as Buttercup, a role played by her mother, in the earlier production, her sister-in-law Mrs Leonard E. Wales as Josephine, and Frederick W. Wyatt as Sir Joseph Porter, and musical director of the company. This performance like many of its kind, was given for the benefit of charitable organization. Mrs Kate Bissell Pyle is remembered for her work in the Mikado, in those days.

The early Germans who came to the city, brought with them from their native country, a love of mass singing. The Wilmington Saengerbund organized in 1853, was one of the first singing societies in the city. They held forth in the German Hall on East Sixth Street, and their powerful voices could be heard for some distance. Those who would gather in the rathskeller under the front of the Clayton House, would often be entertained by Herman Gossen, who was fresh from his native Germany, with songs. The Saengerbund gave public entertainments, and visited like organizations in other cities.

The Ferd Fullmer Chorus, given the founders name upon his death, was organized in 1891, with Jacob F. Clymer musical director, and Will M. S. Brown organist of Delaware Avenue Baptist church, as accompanist. Harry F. Robelen not only had a music store at 710 Market Street, but gained distinction as a composer of vocal scores. John D. Kurtz, jr. won favor as a teacher of the piano, and presided at the organ of the Lutheran church. Emma B. Lore, daughter of Justice Charles B. Lore, was a vocalist of merit. T. Leslie Carpenter for years presided at the organ of Trinity P. E. church, was also a teacher of the piano, and composer of a number of anthems for organ and

Early musical and dramatic talent.

and choir. N.Dushane Cloward noted as a vocalist and teacher, was engaged about 1888, to teach singing in the Public Schools, leading the pupils in one room at a time, as auditoriums were something for the future. Professor Calvin B. Rhoades from 1885-88 Mayor of the City, was a prominent singer and teacher. Many of these mentioned started their study of music at an early age, which shows their aptitude for music.

That era gave birth to many sentimental ballads, such as, After the Ball is Over, The Sunshine of Paradise Alley, Annie Rooney, and others, which would be sung wherever a few people gathered together. About 1887 the Christian Endeavor Society of StPauls M.E,church, at Seventh and Market, gave the Cantata of Queen Esther, which recounted the deliverance of the children of Isreal, from the bondage of Egypt. This was held at the Grand Opera House for a number of nights, the only outside talent the King and Queen, who were from Philadelphia. John W. Todd was musical Director, Frederick McCall sang the part of Hamann, and Robert Walters that of Mordecia.

Among those who left the city, to make a name for themselves in other places, was John Finnegan, who for some years was soloist of StPatrick's Cathedral in New York, and often returned to the city, to lend his voice to some public gathering. Walter Sherwood traveled with the Minstrels, when they were in their heyday. Katherine Ross member of an old Wilmington family, studied both in this country and Italy, and later returned to America, to sing in concert. A coterie of local people were instrumental in bringing her here, in connection with the Philadelphia Orchestra, of which she was at that time soloist. The affair was held in the Playhouse, and the people gave her a royal welcome.

In the early years Wilmington had bands noted here and other places. The City Cornet Band accompanied St Johns Commandery to Richmond, Virginia in 1876, and received a royal welcome. This was reputed to have been the

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first band to invade the South, after the Civil War. A local band played at the Centennial in Philadelphia, in 1876, The First Regiment Band its members drawn from previous bands, was organized in 1883, with John Wall-smith the first leader, to be followed by Benjamin Rawnsley, The former was prominent butcher of the city, and the latter associated with the cigar business.

Wright's Band (colored) rendered good music, and with the oldtime Negro's love of music, they missed none of the flourishes. The Fife and Drum Corps while not as elaborately dressed as today, their uniform and cap a survival of the Civil War days, with nothing more than fifes and drums with which to make music, were a favorite band behind which to march. It was a practice of those days, at special store openings, to hire a cornetist, if not a full band, to draw the people.

A band would usually accompany the firemen, when they visited in other cities, and with the firemen in helmet and red shirt, with silver horns, are sad to relate a parade associated with the past. For awhile through the generosity of a public spirited citizen, band concerts were held in the different parks of the city. The children playing around the outskirts of the crowd, would to some extent destroy the pleasure of those real lovers of band music. John Ritchie's Orchestra was popular, with the people of that day, while they danced the waltz, polka, schottische and square dances.

In the day when many homes had a piano or organ, on which some younger member of the family would be taking lessons, women as well as a few men, found teaching a lucrative as well as genteel manner of making a living. Some of them added to their income, by presiding at the organs of the city churches. John Craig played the organ at St. Andrews P.E. Church, He was an Englishman, and drank like one, but would tell them that if they would hold him on the seat, he would manage the rest. George

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Maris, played at Grace M.E. and Noble Hadley at St Pauls M.E, at Seventh and Market. The latter conducted a shoe store at Third and King Streets. The church organs lacked the range of those today, and the bellows pumped by hand, from a small room in the rear. A string hung down near the pump handle, with a lead weight, and when the latter went above a line drawn there, it was time to get busy and pump.

Dramatics-

Some of our people felt an urge for histrionics, and coteries were formed for that purpose. The Wilmington Dramatic Club, organized in 1888, held its first few performances in Eden Hall, until they had grown in such favor, that the Grand Opera House was engaged in 1891, to hold the crowd. They developed an extensive repertoire of plays, many of which are strange to our day, such as The Widow's Hunt, The Swells, Weak Women, and several others. The names of some of the patrons and patronesses, such as Willard Hall Porter, L.Scott Townsend and Mrs Henry G.Morse, are a guarantee of the caliber of both performers and performance.

This aggregation was followed some time later by the Green Room Club, with Christopher L.Ward generally in the leading role. His portrayal of the character of Raffles, in the play of that name, and the title role in Alias Jimmy Valentine, stamped him as an amateur actor, of no mean ability. The former had been played on the professional stage by Kerle Bellew, the English actor.

The churches, schools and fraternal organizations developed an interest in acting and public speaking, and a number of men and women made a livelihood by teaching elocution, and gave their talents to public gatherings, by reading from One Hundred Choice Selections, a book published for that purpose.

Russell Ramsey
January 26, 1940

GOVERNMENT
Revenue and Taxation

DELAWARE'S FINANCIAL SYSTEM

South River of New Netherland--1655-1664

With the conquest of the Swedes by the Dutch, it is but natural to find marked changes in the financial system of the colony. The first of these was that in granting land to the colonists they were to settle themselves in villages

"formed of at least 16 or 20 persons or families . . . and in order to prevent the immoderate desire for land, he [the Vice-Director] shall, in place of tithes, exact for each morgen of land provisionally, 12 stivers [about 24 cents gold] annually." (E, v. 12, 115.)

Tavernkeepers' excises were also levied, as follows:

For a hogshead of French or Rhenish wine . . .	20 florins	
" an anker of the same wine	4	"
" " " brandy, Spanish wine, or dis-		
tilled water	7	"
" a ton of imported beer.	6	"
" " " New Netherland beer.	4	"
" " larger or small cask, in proportion . .	-	

A similar excise was required of those "who drink in company or in drinking bouts, but from those who lay it up for home-use" no excise was required. (E, v. 12, 116.)

An ordinance promulgated in 1656 required all colonists to fence in their land by the middle of March or pay a penalty of six guilders. (F, 92.)

Soon after the Dutch acquisition of the South River colony, the West India Company, now in control, recognized the vital importance of attracting a much greater number of colonists in order that the place might be developed and made more prosperous, or even be maintained. It was considered, too, that the work of

colonization and development could be better done by the authorities of Amsterdam than by the company itself. For this reason the company opened negotiations with the Burgomasters of Amsterdam, early in 1656, to bring about such a plan, and in November, an agreement having been reached, and ratified by the States-General, the company conveyed to the City of Amsterdam the territory lying south of the Christiana River, retaining for itself that part of the colony north of the river. (E, v. 1, 612 and 630-637.)

In the City's colony Fort Casimir became New Amstel (now New Castle), while the company's colony was given the name Altona. (F, 88.)

For the City's colony the financial provisions were quite detailed and are of considerable interest. The City advanced passage money to new colonists and agreed to provide them for one year with clothing and "all sorts of seed grain." It laid out the town of New Amstel with streets, a market, and lots for the use of traders and mechanics. To each person who wished to farm, the City gave "as many morgens, as well of plough land as of pasture and meadow, as he and his family were able to improve." The land had to be cultivated within two years, however, under penalty of forfeiture. For ten years the colonists were to be free from "paying poundage, horn money, or salt money," which, being interpreted, meant tariff duties and taxes on cattle and salt. After ten years they were not to be taxed "higher than those who are taxed lowest in any other district under the government of the West India Company, in New Netherland." The colonists, furthermore, were to be exempt from tenths for

20 years; afterwards of the tenths paid to the City of Amsterdam half should be expended for public works in the colony. This seems to foreshadow the present practice of setting aside certain revenues in special funds for specified purposes; as, for example, the present School Fund and Highway Fund of Delaware. (E, v. 1, 630-636.)

The City erected at New Amstel a warehouse or store where were kept "all sorts of articles." The warehouse was in charge of a factor to "furnish everything necessary for clothing, housekeeping, and farming, and to sell them at the same prices they are sold here [at Amsterdam], the company's custom excepted." What the "custom" was, and how it affected the prices paid by the colonists, it is interesting to investigate. On duffel (a coarse woolen cloth with a heavy nap) and blankets, the duty paid to the West India Company was 12 percent. On a long list of other articles (such as clothing, liquors, groceries, etc.), there was a double duty paid to the company -- six percent when the goods were shipped from Holland and an additional four percent when they arrived at New Amstel, or ten percent in all. The prices paid by the colonists were accordingly higher in these proportions than the prices charged in Amsterdam. The City, however, provided for the free transportation of all tools and farm implements, and without the payment of duty. All "materials and necessaries for the exercise of trade and handicraft" were also duty-free. On the other side of the picture, products of New Netherland exported to Holland were admitted free of duty; but beaver and other furs were charged eight percent. (E, v. 1, 630-636.)

The provision that custom duties collected in New Netherland should be used for building and maintaining public works is another instance of earmaking certain revenues for specified purposes.

The City of Amsterdam also went into the business of commission merchant by having in New Netherland storehouses

"for the storage of the grain and other property of the Colonists, to be sold for the benefit of the same, and . . . return the proceeds thereof in such articles as the owners shall direct, deducting only two per cent for commission, and one-tenth of the net proceeds in payment of the disbursements made by the said City for the freight and passage of the persons and goods of the Colonists; and that until the aforesaid disbursements are refunded and no longer." (E, v. 1, 633.)

The colonists were permitted to cut as much timber on public lands as they needed for building houses and vessels and for carrying on trade, and to do it freely, which is an instance of the authorities foregoing a possible source of revenue. Another instance of the kind is found in the fact that the colonists were allowed freely to hunt in the woods and fish in the streams, whereas nowadays hunting and fishing licenses provide a source of revenue. (E, v. 1, 633.)

Again, any colonist who might discover valuable minerals or precious stones was to be allowed to "possess and keep them as his own, without paying any impost or duty for them, for the term of ten years; but after the expiration thereof, he shall be held to pay the Company one-tenth part of the proceeds." (E, v. 1, 635.)

A chief article of trade in the colony was tobacco, which, by law, had to be inspected for its quality by the official "tobacco inspector." A tax of ten stivers was charged for each hundred pounds of tobacco inspected. Of this, six stivers were paid by the buyer and four by the seller. It would be interesting to know whether the seller shifted his share of the tax to the buyer by increasing the price, or whether the buyer could avoid this by sharp bargaining. (H, 283.)

To help get things going, the City Council of Amsterdam, in November 1656, authorized the directors of the colony in New Netherland to borrow 25,000 guilders on the credit of the city. (E, v. 1, 645.)

For the further support and promotion of the colony, the Council, in January 1657, authorized the directors of the colony to borrow as a subsidy on the credit of the city the sum of 10,000 guilders. (E, v. 2, 2.)

In March of the same year, the directors of the company, having reported that they had collected about 300 colonists, asked the Council for permission to engage a minister, to employ one of the City's ships for the transportation of the colonists, and, "for the advancement of everything," authority to borrow a further 36,000 guilders. This request also was granted. (E, v. 2, 4.)

Still later, in July of the same year, the Council authorized the borrowing of 6,000 guilders on the City's credit. Thus in nine months the City of Amsterdam provided 77,000 guilders for the development of New Netherland on the

South River, so that when in September a request came for another ship and 16,000 guilders more, the Council apparently became uneasy, and after declaring that "it was not the Council's intention to foster said Colonie by excessive and endless expenditure," appointed a committee "to consider and examine said matters maturely and to report their conclusion and opinion accordingly." In the following month, upon a favorable report from the committee, the Council granted the additional 16,000 guilders. (E, v. 2, 17, 21, and 22.)

What the cost would be for furnishing provisions to the colonists and soldiers was interestingly estimated by Vice-Director Alrichs in May 1657. His calculation was that a soldier would require one ration a week, his wife one, and a child and servant one together. Counting that each ration would cost at least 30 stivers (about 60 cents), he estimated that the annual cost for such a family at 234 guilders, "exclusive of daily necessities, such as stockings, shoes, shirts, clothing, etc." (E, v. 2, 14.)

The end of the borrowing had not come. In April 1658, for the purpose of fitting out another expedition to New Netherland, the Council granted the directors of the company another 20,000 guilders. (E, v. 2, 22.)

By October of the same year the expenses for the support of the colony had exceeded income by about 7,000 guilders. To make up this deficit the Council advanced the money to the directors. At the same time the Council appointed another committee "to consider in what manner the aforesaid Colonie can be advanced at less cost than heretofore, and report

thereon to the Council." (E, v. 2, 56.)

Upon the recommendation of this committee, the Council, in March 1659, made several important changes affecting the finances of the colony. These changes were as follows:

1. The distribution of provisions remaining in the colony store was to be confined to colonists already settled, thereby canceling the distribution of free provisions to future colonists.

2. The exemption from the payment of tenths was declared to be inoperative after 1678.

3. The exemption from poundage and horn and salt money was declared to be inoperative after 1668.

4. All merchandise exported by the colonists was required to be consigned to the City of Amsterdam, "to be disposed of and converted into cash to the best advantage of the owners." (E, v. 2, 57.)

Against the last of these changes the colonists strongly remonstrated as having "the appearance of great slavery and restriction, very offensive to the people." To meet the colonists' objection the Council modified the restriction so as to permit the colonists to ship their merchandise to ports other than Amsterdam, or to import goods from other places, but with the provision that the regular duties should be paid to Netherland and to the West India Company.

At the same time the Council abrogated the original condition concerning the discovery of minerals and precious stones, and authorized the directors of the City's colony to make new regulations governing such discoveries. (E, v. 2, 59-60.)

For the support of the church in the colony a $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent tax was levied in 1659 on all voluntary sales of real estate, and a $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent tax on sales by execution. These taxes were in addition to the secretary's fees for his services.

(E, v. 2, 61.)

In September of the same year, the City Council by resolution declared the New Netherland colony "a source of very great expense to the City, and very little return is received to defray these expenses, and that there is little or no appearance that the City is to look for any considerable profit from the continuation of that work." The Council therefore "resolved and concluded to surrender said Colonie to the West India Company for such sums of money and on such conditions as shall be most convenient for said Company." The Burgomasters were authorized to negotiate with the directors of the company. In November the Burgomasters reported that they had done so, but that no agreement could be reached with the company at that time. Meanwhile, the City was being pressed with claims totaling about 12,000 guilders. Not having funds available, the Council authorized a committee to arrange a loan of that amount to meet these claims. (E, v. 2, 78 and 100.)

In August 1660, a further request for the colony's assistance, amounting to 8,000 guilders, having been presented to the Council, the latter referred the request to the committee appointed in the previous November for its opinion and advice. (E, v. 2, 116.)

No report having been received from this committee by the following November, the Council "exhorted and requested" the

committee to report its advice. At the same time, 6,000 guilders were appropriated to pay urgent colonial bills. In January, 1661, upon the advice of the committee, the Council authorized the directors of the colony to borrow the further sum of 15,250 guilders on the credit of the City. (E, v. 2, 164-165.)

When it became apparent that no agreement could be made with the West India Company to take over the City's colony, the Council, on the recommendation of its committee, in March 1661, instituted a number of economies and reforms to promote the prosperity of the colony and to put it on a self-supporting basis. To this end it was decided to permit private individuals to purchase a half interest in the City's colony, sharing equally with the City in the future expenses and profits, and accordingly proposals were issued for subscriptions to stock in the colony, the intention being to raise 25,000 guilders to put the new plans into effect. (E, v. 2, 167-173.)

A group of about 25 Mennonite families in Holland having expressed their desire to settle in the City's colony if assistance were given them by the City, the Council, in April, 1662, agreed to loan each family 100 guilders, the members of the group being jointly and severally responsible for the repayment of the loans. They were, furthermore, to be given as much free land in the colony as they were willing and able to cultivate and pasture, and were not to be subject to tenths or other imposts for a period of 20 years. (E, v. 2, 176-177.)

The Council, receiving a further report from its committee in March 1663, granted an additional subsidy of 25,000 guilders

to the directors of the colony. (E, v. 2, 205-206.)

A further advantage to the City's colony resulted from an agreement with the West India Company in July 1663, whereby for the term of eight years half the company's duties collected at the South River in New Netherland might be retained by the City's colony, with the restriction that the City's half "shall be employed for the advantage and greater security of their Colonie, in erecting and repairing public works." (E, v. 2, 206-207.)

In preparing to send another expedition from Holland to the South River, the City Council and the commissioners and directors of the colony, in August 1663, entered into an agreement whereby the commissioners and directors contributed half the cost of the expedition, the cost being estimated at upwards of 50,000 guilders, and in return were to "participate for one-half in all the efforts and rights which the City already possesses and may hereafter obtain in that quarter," meaning the City's colony in New Netherland. The commissioners and directors also shared equally with the City in paying a deficit of 8,000 guilders resulting from two previous expeditions. (E, v. 2, 213-216.)

Long-standing difficulty with the English to the south, and apprehension of invasion both from that quarter and from New England, led the commissioners of the colony to appeal to Amsterdam for aid and protection, reinforcing similar requests made previously by the West India Company. The City Council, In July 1664, took steps to raise money for the purpose of sending warships and soldiers to New Netherland. (E, v. 2, 243-246.)

But it was too late. All the hopes and plans for the prosperity of the Dutch colony were to come to naught. Late in August New Amsterdam fell into the hands of the English, and within a few weeks the colony on the South River met a like fate. The Dutch fiscal system for the colony, like the preceding Swedish system, was no more. From the fiscal viewpoint, the brief Dutch colonial encore of 1673-1674 had no particular significance.

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LETTERS (Edited by George Herbert Ryden, Ph.D.)
to and from
CAESAR RODNEY
1756-1784

213. From John McKinly (pgs. 221-222)

Wilmington Sept 9 1777.

Yesterday morning, the British Army made a general movement from the place of their Encampment on the Iron hill, proceeding northward thro' Mill creek Hundred. Our Army at that time expecting they would take their rout thro' this place, over Brandywine Bridge entrenched themselves very well on the Eastern bank of Red Clay creek, about a mile westward from Newport, where they had moved the day before & waited their approach in the highest spirits imaginable; but the enemy has for the present given them the slip, having moved farther north to pass Brandywine, at a Place called Chad's Ford, about 9 or 10 miles above this place, but were pursued, or rather attempted to be outmarched, head(ed) & interrupted, in their rout by the whole Continental Troops under Genl Washington who set off for that purpose from their lines at four o'clock this morning accompanied by his excellency, the commander in chief, & the other general officers, & hope they will accomplish their intention, & that victory will be ours. The Enemy I suppose by way of decoy, & to amuse our Troops from pursuits, have left a body of their's on a high hill,¹ about 3 miles west of Newport, who shew themselves very freely both last Eveng & this day on the skirt of a piece of Woods. Various opinions are Entertained concerning their numbers, some alledging them to be only 150 others vastly more--Nothing would please me more, than that they would be made prisoners by the militia of this state, & I have no doubt had the numbers, which first marched to the Head of Elk of the first & 2nd Battalions of this County, been now under arms, they could Easily have accomplished that desirable service by to morrow mornng; but

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they are dispersed, taking care of their Effects which lay directly in the Rout which it was supposed the Enemy w'd take, so that I have no hopes from them at present, unless you could bring immediately, what Troops you mentioned in your last, to have under your command at your present station, to join with such as Could be readily convened here of the 1st & 2nd Battalions, & then I think there would be no danger of succeeding. There are two Brigades of Militia from the state of Pennsylvania, under the command of Brigadiers ^{James. cP. D. R. B. v. 15, p. 129.} Potter & Irvine now lying here--But they ^{James cP. D. R. B. v. 9, p. 49.} must wait the command of Genl Washington, who it is possible may order them forward--As the fleet of the enemy is sailed & no danger from them or their army at present in the neighbourhood where you are; & Genl Washington has now left this state, perhaps it w'd be very agreeable to your officers & men, to perform this piece of service which would redound so much to their own Honor, & the credit of the state--I have the Cartridges you wrote for, but the waggons are so much engaged with the movements of our Army, that I could not procure any to forward them to you--No news from the Northward--My best respects to all friends, particularly your privateer, Mr. Dickenson² -- (P.S.) Should you think proper to come, the sooner the better

NOTES to 213

1. Near Mill Town.
2. John Dickinson, the well-known statesman, was at this time a private in the Kent County Militia.

LETTER 215

From John McKinly

Wilmington Sept 10. 1777

I wrote you yesterday by Express, informing of the movements of the Enemy & that a party remained behind which I was desirous should be made Prisoners by the Militia of this state under your

Letters to and From Caesar Rodney

page 3

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command, since which I have had authentic intelligence, that the sd party have moved on after the main body. Our Army is on the East side of Chad's Ford, in a strong post, & so have baulked Genl How who tho't to have stolen a march & passed that ford, before Genl Washington could have reached it. Genl. How's army Encamped about 5 miles west of the aforesaid Ford last night--No news this morn'g but what the bearer can inform you. It is generally tho't that How must alter his rout, & perhaps endeavor to get into the great road from Lancaster to Philada. But I hope our army will still keep ahead of them. Our Army are in the Highest spirits & seem most Eager for an attack, & I am well persuaded that if How does not make one, Genl Washington will.¹ One Jacob Hollingsworth, a credible person saw the whole English Fleet evening before last off Spesuti Island, before the mouth of Susquehanah river--I have not seen the commissary of purchases since I recd yours, but I have no doubt of getting Mr. Haughey's appointment confirmed by him--there is no possibility of procuring a team, to send you the cartridges at present--but hope soon to get one--As I expect His Excellency Genl Washington has sent you orders by this conveyance, I shall not interfere--My respects to Mr. Dickenson &c--

NOTES (215)

1. The Battle of the Brandywine was fought on September 11, the day after this letter was written. McKinly was captured by the British when a detachment from Howe's army occupied Wilmington two days after the battle, September 13.

LETTERS (Edited by George Herbert Ryden, Ph.D.)
to and from
CAESAR RODNEY
1756 - 1784

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*Pamphlet Drawer
Rodney Folder*

87. To Thomas Rodney (pgs. 94-95)

Philad^a July the 4th 1776--

I have inclosed you a Summons directed to the Sheriff to
Summon the Member(s) for our County to meet in Assembly at New
Castle on the 22d day of this Instant which I hope you will have
put into his hands as soon as possible after it Comes to yours²--
I arrived in Congress (tho detained by Thunder and Rain) time
Enough to give my Voice in the matter of Independence³--It is de-
termined by the Thirteen United Colonies with out even one decenting
Colony.¹ We have ^{now} ~~not~~ Got through with the Whole of the declar-
ation and Ordered it to be printed, so that you will soon have the
pleasure of seeing it²--Hand-bills of it will be printed and sent
to the Armies, Cities, County Towns &c To be published or rather
proclaimed in form -- . . .

NOTES:

2. A special session of the Assembly was being called by Caesar Rodney, the Speaker, to determine the question of framing a constitution for the State. When the Assembly met, it decided, on July 27, that a convention be held for that purpose on August 27, and made arrangements for the election of delegates to the same to be held on August 19.

3. Rodney had not returned from Sussex County in time to go to New Castle by "Saturday morning," June 29, to continue the sessions of the Assembly as requested by Read in his letter of June 25. Read had then proceeded to Philadelphia in order to be present in Congress on Monday, July 1, when Richard Henry Lee's resolution for independence was to be taken off the table and debated. On that day, after a long and spirited debate between the conservatives, led by John Dickinson, and the radicals, led by John Adams, Congress, sitting as a Committee of the Whole House, passed the resolution with nine states favoring it, two states (Pennsylvania and South Carolina) opposing it, and with Delaware's vote not cast due to Read's opposing the resolution and McKean's favoring it and Rodney's being absent. That Rodney did not foresee such a quick decision is quite probable. That he had left Sussex County several days before with a view to going to Philadelphia and had seen Colonel Haslet in lower Kent County while on his way north is certain. He had probably stopped at his home near Dover for a day or two of rest and for the purpose of looking

Notes cont'd

after his personal affairs when McKean's message reached him, perhaps in the night of July 1-2. In this connection it is necessary to state that we have only McKean's word for it that he sent an "express" to Rodney, as there is no reference by the latter to this fact in any of his known letters. It is quite certain that Rodney reached Philadelphia on July 2 (probably late in the afternoon) voted for in a formal manner upon its being referred from the Committee of the Whole-House. Since Pennsylvania and South Carolina also joined the majority on the second, the vote for the resolution on that day was twelve states, New York's delegation remaining silent as on the day before. What Rodney means in this letter is, that he arrived in time to vote for Lee's resolution on the second. This is proven by the curious fact that when John Hancock, the President of Congress, put the motion on the second, he made a tally-sheet on the back of Lee's original resolution, and indicated Delaware's vote as in the affirmative. This tally-sheet may be seen in the manuscript division of the Library of Congress.

1. Rodney was mistaken, as New York did not adhere to Lee's resolution and to the Declaration of Independence until some ten days after this letter was written.
2. Immediately after the passing of Lee's resolution on July 2 had made the United States independent of the Mother Country, Congress proceeded to discuss Jefferson's draft for a declaration of independence which was to serve as an explanation to the world of the act of July 2. The draft was debated paragraph by paragraph, the tedious work not being completed by the Committee of the Whole-House until late on the fourth. Then the Declaration, as we now know it, was adopted by the same twelve states as voted for Lee's resolution on the second. The formal signing of the Declaration did not begin until August 2. Then Read joined Rodney and McKean and made Delaware's vote unanimous. ✓

Pamphlet Shaw
Rodney Folder

LETTERS (Edited by George Herbert Ryden, Ph.D.)
 to and from
 CAESAR RODNEY
 1756-1784

267. To Thomas McKean

Neward^K June the 9th 1778

Your favour, I Recd by the Post on my way to this place where I have Summoned the Privy-Council² for the purpose, more Especially, of Calling the General Assembly, who verry imprudently dispersed and thereby are dissolved unless called by me, after which they may set on their adjournments as before -- The Summoning them is the more necessary as they have left us without even one Supreme Judge in the State, having before they Separated, for the purpose of getting rid of John Cook, Got both Killen and him to resign, the first of whom they intended to re-appoint together with David Finny of Newcastle County and John Jones of Sussex--I am much Obliged to you for your Care in procuring the money. Shall Send an Express for it before I leave this together with the order in favour of you which you will be pleased to deduct, unless General Patterson Should fail in procuring one which he has promised -- I shall write you by the Express -- The Commissioners arrived off Newcastle the day before yesterday in the Trident of 64 Guns & Immediately went on bord the Eagle's Tender and proceeded to Philadelphia -- They are Earl Carlisle, Lord Amherst, Lord V. Howe, M^r Jackson & M^r W^m Eden --

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2. The colonial government of the Three Lower Counties on Delaware had been fairly simple with a unicameral legislature of eighteen members, six from each county, and with a Penn proprietor as governor or (if the Proprietor lived in England) someone designated by him as deputy-governor. The government set up for the State by the first constitution of 1776 was more cumbersome, the executive's powers being restricted by the fact that he was elected by a bicameral legislature, not by the people, and that all of the President's acts must be concurred by a small council of four,

Letters to and from
Caesar Rodney

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Notes on 267 cont'd

called the Privy Council, two elected by the Legislative Council (upper house) and two by the House of Assembly (lower branch). The Privy Council was abolished by the second State constitution of 1792, and after that year the governor was elected by the people.

James B. Cheyney
April 11, 1940

NEWSPAPER HISTORY

Encyclopaedia File

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES ORGANIZE FOR FIGHT

Delaware, in common with other States, shared the uneasiness that liquor interests were assuming too much control in the law making bodies of the third and fourth decades of the last century. Stimulated by the organization in rural New York to fight back the power of rum, they, as Pennsylvania and adjacent States were doing, organized society committees to ^{push} the cause of Temperance. It is recorded in contemporaneous newspapers that practically every county of the Keystone State had been organized into active moral suasion groups. It is also noted that the leaders found a large part of the several communities ready and eager for curtailing the drinking custom. The State, then largely industrial, felt keenly the effect of unchecked liquor.

Wilmington organized the first temperance society in Delaware on December 8, 1828, after the city had felt the encroaching influence of the saloon. The list of officers and members include the most prominent Wilmingtonians of that period, even though it does not show that all who enlisted in the Dry Cause were teetotlers. Drinking stimulating beverages was the custom of those days, but men of affairs and social standing rarely over-drunk.

John Bullock was elected president of the first organization and cooperating with him were Robert Porter, Secretary; Willard Hall, Benjamin Webb, Dell Noblit, Andrew Taylor, Eli Hilles, J. F. Vaughn, John Sebo, T. C. Aldrich, and Dr. W. W. Baker, directors. The society soon attained a very considerable membership and continued to function for many years.

The Jefferson Temperance Society was formed in 1842 with Samuel Allen, president; John Johnson, vice-president; Jonas Pusey, treasurer; James B. Morrow, secretary. The directorate included James Smith, Dr. Joseph R. Hayes, Lewis Wilson, John E. Smith, Joshua L. Pusey, Abraham Sharder, Jacob M. Garrison. The organization maintained a reading room supplied with literature on the subject in Temperance Hall.

The first Women's Temperance Society in Delaware was organized in 1843 with Mrs. R. Mc Clung, president and with twenty-six charter members. It was long active in the cause and records recall that 600 persons signed its total abstinence pledge - an achievement in those days, for while many of the citizens favored abstinence for their neighbors and friends, they did not go entirely dry themselves or sign away the right to take an occasional "dram."

A group of prominent Wilmington business and professional men discerned the necessity of a meeting place for the citizens favoring the Dry Movement. In 1842 they obtained a charter for the erection of Temperance Hall, which was speedily built on the south side of Fourth Street near Market, and dedicated on December 12 of that same year. The original board of directors included Jonas Pusey, Asa Poinsett, Samuel Mc Caulley, James Hollingsworth, Jacob M. Garretson, George G. Lobdell, Thomas Baynes, Robert Mc Dowell, John Johnson, David Pinkerton, Joseph Willis, and Thomas Mc Allister.

Subsequently in 1844, the officers and directorate changed to Jacob M. Garretson, president; J. S. Valentine, secretary; Daniel C. Wilson, treasurer; John A. Duncan, Jonas Pusey,

George Craig, Lewis Curlett, Thomas Allen, William Simmons, Thomas Dixon and Samuel Allen, directors.

The YMCA Building, 839 Market Street, in the fifties, was the headquarters of the Temperance Alliance, organized to restore liquor control back to the citizens and to eventually wipe out alcohol entirely. It was comprised of outstanding citizens, headed by William Y. Warner as president. The membership included Washington Jones, William Bush, Gregg Chandler, Charles Baird, Benjamin Johnson, Alfred Stevenson, J. J. McCullough, V. P. George, J. V. Lloyd, D. W. Harkness, Zacharia Pickels, Edward McKaig, Edward T. Taylor, Charles Moore, Frank Hoffecker, Thomas McCorkle, J. S. Wheeler, Albert P. Thatcher, John White, George Simpson, John Meyers, A. Sargeant, and the Revs. H. D. Davis, B. H. Latrobe, Lafayette Marks, T. B. Eastwood, R. B. Cook, and Julius Dodd.

The Teetotalers opened headquarters on Shipley Street in the Old Theatre or Stimple Hall. It was likewise maintained by representative citizens, prominent in the varied industries and professions.

The Old Foundry at Tenth and Orange Streets was pressed into service for Winter meetings and a big top set up within the four walls and two big stoves, "stoked" to their limit, were used to keep the place fairly comfortable.

A large building on East Front Street, known as Holly Tree Inn, was dedicated to the cause of temperance and opened to men and women who had suffered directly or indirectly through alcohol. It also was regarded as a dry retreat for those seeking their way back to sobriety and was maintained by Henry McComb, Samuel Harlan, E. Tatnall Warner, and George W. Stone. The Inn, however,

was a short lived experiment for the Temperance Cause had reached its zenith and the enthusiasm of the Dry philanthropists gradually cooled.

The then small town of Lewes organized one of the most active temperance societies in the State. In 1843, two years after its birth, it successfully pressed the State legislature to enact a law prohibiting the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. It failed to attain that end and after a test case in Delaware courts in 1844 (elsewhere noted), the legislature in 1847 supplanted it with an enactment that was expected to make Delaware "Bone Dry" on the Lord's Day. It was only partially successful. Efforts to check or prevent the selling of liquor on Sunday failed. National prohibition would have more nearly accomplished that objective but for the "bootleggers" who were ever ready to whet parched throats for adequate compensation. Clubs, too, were immune by the definition in law of Clubs, (as homes) against Sunday violations.

Temperance societies sprang up almost everywhere throughout the State within the next five or ten years. Young men and young women united in the effort to down the monster "rum." In some of the scattered small towns the anti-liquor people held meetings in the headquarters of fraternal societies.

The cause was supported by newspapers devoted to demolishing alcohol. The Tribune-Standard was perhaps the most influential. It was established in 1844 by Henry Gibbons, who after a year as editor, turned it over to Washington Lowe and it continued under the name of Temperance-Herald until 1847 when H. W. Gwinner became editor and publisher and conducted it for a year when it yielded

to the pressure of financial lack. There were many contributors to that dry organ. One by the "Milford Bard," the pen name of a most voluminous writer on a wide range of themes, set forth his own unfortunate experience through the overindulgence in liquor.

Ferris Brothers, printers, established the "Home Weekly" of tabloid dimensions, in the eighties, and it entered bravely into the fight even though it was more of a weekly news review. Many of its correspondents decried the drinking habit, then so general. Bishop Becker, Head of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Delaware, wrote a strong refutation of some of the claims of dry fanaticism. In 1886, the editor of the "Home Weekly" wrote a scathing editorial declaring that the Women's Christian Temperance Union was only a mask behind which the Republican Party operated and intimated that the liquor interests and the minority political party in Delaware were bound together with hooks of steel. The "Home Weekly," however, succumbed in 1888 after two years "inappreciation."

DELEGATES ELECTED TO CONVENTION THAT RATIFIED TWENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT
AND REPEALED THE EIGHTEENTH:

For Ratification
For Repeal

Against Ratification
Against Repeal

	Wilmington and New Castle Co.	Kent	Sussex		Wilmington and New Castle Co.	Kent	Sussex
Eugene Ennalls Berl	35,481	4,358	5,776	Gamaliel Garrison	8,444	2,011	3,050
Julia F. Burton	35,418	4,357	5,770	Joseph S. Hamilton	8,434	1,991	3,038
Harry L. Cannon	35,423	4,362	5,760	Victor C. Hitchens	8,435	1,991	3,038
Charles Malcolm Cochran, Sr.	35,418	4,362	5,760	Robert G. Houston	8,436	1,992	3,044
Harry C. Darbee	35,419	4,351	5,762	James H. Hughes	8,435	1,993	3,038
James L. Davis	35,419	4,352	5,762	Lorenzo T. Jones	8,436	1,990	3,037
Pierre S. du Pont	35,426	4,352	5,758	Charles H. Kinder	8,436	1,990	3,050
Charles Leland Harmonson	35,418	4,350	5,768	A. Frank Klair	8,433	1,991	3,037
Bankson T. Holcomb	35,406	4,362	5,765	John E. Latta	8,437	1,991	3,037
Clarence E. Keyes	35,417	4,349	5,765	Mary E. Lewis	8,432	1,993	3,037
Eliza N. Corbit Lea	35,419	4,350	5,769	Richard C. Mc Mullen	8,436	1,991	3,037
William P. Richardson	35,416	4,353	5,765	Howard R. Moore	8,436	1,990	3,033
William G. Robelen	35,419	4,351	5,767	Alva C. Rawlins	8,433	1,990	3,037
Thomas J. Virden	35,415	4,352	5,766	George A. Rhoads	8,436	1,990	3,037
Charles M. Wharton	35,415	4,352	5,765	Margaret F. Robinson	8,436	1,991	3,037
Jacob Reese White	35,415	4,351	5,765	Elisha A. Steele	8,434	1,991	3,037
John Pilling Wright	35,415	4,351	5,766	Lizzie S. Wollaston	8,436	1,991	3,037

James B. Cheyney
April 1, 1940

TEMPERANCE

267
NEWSPAPER HISTORY
Encyclopaedia File

W. C. T. U'S PART IN FIGHT

The Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League headed the movement against repeal and bore the brunt of the fight in Delaware. Anna Lee Walker headed the former and the Reverend Dayton Mc Lane the latter, while Ivanhoe Willis conducted the publicity and propaganda by radio, newspapers, and platform talks. A flying squadron under his direction held meetings in all sections of the State, as many as sixty-five a week. The Drys did not "query" nominees of either political party to ascertain their views on temperance, but doubtless knew the attitude of legislative candidates and supported those favoring their side of the issue.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Delaware is now cooperating with the national parent body in the effort to "curtain" the advertising and propaganda to which distillers and brewers have resorted in order to increase their sales of liquor. As this is written (1940) an effort is being made to have Congress pass a measure for that purpose.

It has faced the opposition of the liquor interests for several months, but a Dry Senator from the Pacific coast has declared that the advertising inhibition soon will be enacted into a law. Commenting on the flood of liquor publicity, United States Senator Wagner, of New York, recently declared that "something must be done about it" in order to check the increasing consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Dr. Clarence True Wilson, a native Delawarean and a preacher of the M.E. doctrines was the most potential thorn

in the side of the WONPR. He was Secretary of the Methodist Board of Temperance and worked heroically season in and season out for the perpetuation of Prohibition. He talked temperance in Wilmington, and met Clarence Darrow of Chicago, noted criminal lawyer, in joint debate at the Playhouse in 1932. While there was no decision as to the winner it was the belief of the Drys that Dr. Wilson had made a deep impression on the auditors. Mr. Darrow confined his remarks to the personal liberty angle and expressed the conviction that when he had five cents and wanted a drink of beer he was constitutionally entitled to buy and drink the beverage. Dr. Wilson directed his contention to the evils that followed in the trail of alcoholic indulgence.

See Insert

The Temperance adherents are recorded as expressing high commendation for ~~the~~ gubernatorial candidates during their earlier fights for the suppression of alcoholic liquors. They designated James F. Hoffecker (1886), W. T. Kellum (1890), Thomas J. Perry (1894), Daniel Green (1896), R. M. Cooper (1900), John R. Prue (1904), John Heyd (1912), and John G. Townsend, Jr. (1916) as especially friendly and helpful to their cause. Only the latter was chosen to head the State.

likewise approved

National Committeemen/were: W. N. Brown (1888-92), J. J. Boyce ~~XXXXXX~~, C. H. Regester (1892-96), J. H. Jerrell (18⁹6-1900), Aloysius Green (1886-1900), Ashton R. Rantuml (1896-1900), George W. Todd (1900-1906), Lewis Brosius (1906-1912). State Chairman, Richard W. Cooper, C. H. G. Regester and L. W. Brosius are also on the Drys honor roll.

Insert

William Jennings Bryan lent his pleading for the retention of prohibition and always drew large audiences to hear the Boy Orator, as he was originally designated. He was firm in his conviction that alcoholic drinks were the greatest curse of the nation. The echoes of Billy Sunday's evangelical pleadings were heard and felt in Delaware while he condemned and damned whiskey in crowded Philadelphia meetings. There were scores of lesser light in the army fighting repeal who contributed their share to the cause which seemed lost before its second year had passed.

Miss M. S. Hilles was one of the most insistent and tireless early leaders under the anti-liquor banner. She organized the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Delaware in 1880 and served on the firing line all her adult years. She also set herself the task of keeping the public informed on the evils of strong drink, and even though the target for the light criticism of the masses, she turned not aside from her prayers and exhortations for the triumph of teetotalism. She may be likened to Miss Emily Webb, who likewise stepped out of her domestic role to prevent cruelty to domestic animals. She, by the insistence that her code be obeyed, drew down ridicule and even condemnation upon her head. The seed that she thus planted, however, sprouted and is bearing praiseworthy fruit and will so continue perhaps for all time or until man comes to realize that animal life preceded the creation of the human family and are the brethren of mankind.

Wm. H. Forbes
September 23, 1940

Encyclopedia File 267
Cities and Towns
Wilmington

THE EARLY NOON DAY SERVICES IN WILMINGTON

In these days when it is a problem to fill the churches on Sunday morning, not to mention keeping them open in the evening, the response at the noonday services during Lent is encouraging..

These services were instituted by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a nation-wide organization of men within the Protestant Episcopal Church, for men only, that they might leave their office, or work bench, for half an hour's service, without any thought of how they looked. If women attended St. Andrew's, where the local services were held, they sat in the gallery. In the early years, the services were slimly attended. The Rev. Floyd Tomkins, of Philadelphia was the favorite preacher, drawing about a hundred persons, which is small compared to today's attendance. The services last thirty minutes, time being given to two hymns, a short prayer service, and the sermon.

In a spirit of broadmindedness, the Rev. Philip Cook, when he took up his duties here as Bishop, instituted the inter-denominational series of services, in which Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians have a part. An added interest was shown, and the congregations increased to between eight and nine hundred. The Rev. Floyd Tomkins, Rev. Robert Norwood, Rev. Andrew Mutch, and Bishop McDowell were among the favorite preachers.

Women began to come in such numbers, filling a portion of the church before the people would arrive from their places of work, that many of the late comers would have to stand. It was

-2-

an inspiring sight to see men and women, ^{many} never missing a service, sacrificing part of their lunch period, and maybe the lunch itself, to attend these services.

The collections taken at these services go as honorarium to the visiting preacher, except for a small portion retained to pay the expenses of the committee having the meetings in charge. Plans are laid for the next Lenten services months in advance, dates being arranged with preachers wanted, many of whom have engagements to preach at noonday services in other cities.

Today other denominations have adopted the idea, noonday meetings being held, during Lent, at Grace Methodist Church, as well at St. Andrew's.

Reference: Personal Recollections.

Wm. H. Forbes
June 10, 1941

269
Wilmington Fifty Years Ago

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The old public school buildings, with their narrow halls and lack of modern conveniences, present a strong contrast to the schools of today. The school hours were from nine to twelve, with a short recess in the school yard, in midmorning; the afternoon session was from two to four. What was termed a "cow bell" was rung at the door to summon the students. Certain students would be singled out by the teachers to run errands or act as monitor around the school. This attention on the part of the teacher would earn for them the title of "teacher's pet," which might not at all be merited, but would at times have to be defended with blows.

There were no classrooms in the primary schools, and the lessons were heard with the class ranged around the room, with their backs to the blackboard. Friday afternoon was devoted to literary exercises, either in the classrooms, or main room. Here the students would have a chance to declaim, which was of help to them, and gave the teacher a chance to note the result of her efforts. There was very little music of any kind, but it is recalled that about 1888 N. Dushane Cloward, a prominent local singer and vocal teacher, was hired to go to the different schools, and lead the pupils in the several rooms in ensemble singing. The selections would likely be of a patriotic nature.

David W. Harlan was Superintendent of Public Schools, and
M.
Charles/Baird, President of the Board of Education. The members

of the Board would be assigned one or more schools to supervise, and would visit them at times, addressing the pupils, and if so inclined, offering small prizes for excellence in some line.

The High School was at Sixth and French Streets, until the completion of the school at Eighth and Adams Streets, when the old building was designated as Grammar School No. 1.

The studies in the primary and grammar schools were confined to reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography, the advanced studies not being reached until the student entered the High School. There ^{were} ~~was~~ no manual training or guidance teachers to help the pupils choose their future vocation. No. 9 School at Eighth and Wollaston Streets was used as a teachers' training school for the embryo teacher. When she had finished the course she would, if she desired, be assigned to another school. The Principal would often teach with her, that she might get practical experience.

As fewer of the boys and girls of that day went to college, it was necessary that they receive a good grounding in the public schools to prepare them for their life work. The children in reading class were taught to speak and read distinctly, and with the proper inflection. Numerous people at that time taught elocution for a living, and were in demand at entertainments, to read from books such as One Hundred Choice Selections, published for that purpose. In reading, they were required to show that they understood the difficult words and passages of what they were reading, and to read the lesson with fluency, distinctness, and suit-

able modulation. In the arithmetic class, the pupil was taught clear ideas of numbers, and was instilled with habits of accuracy and rapid calculation. When the primary pupils entered the grammar schools, they had a good bases upon which to build the advanced studies.

In the primary schools, slates were more generally used than pads, and a sponge and cup were on each desk with which to clean them off. One who was not neat might spit on the slate, and dry it off on his coat sleeve, this being a matter of taste. There were seven or eight rooms in the primary schools, and when the student had passed his examinations in the upper room, he was advanced to the grammar school.

In the grammar schools, the books used were Watson's Complete Speller, Higginson's Young Folks History of the U.S.A., Barnes' New National Fifth Reader, containing both prose and poetry; Brook's Union, the standard arithmetic, which came in several advanced parts; Harper's Geography, widely used, with maps. Supplemental maps having to do with their own State were furnished the pupils. The same firm furnished a Barnes' History of the U.S.A. and of England. Grammar was studied from a book by Swinton, and one by Harvey.

These books were published under date of 1884, and most of them were small in size. Supplementing these printed books was the copybook, as this was before the days of typewriters, and special emphasis was laid on penmanship, both in business, and private correspondence. The copybook was a book with flexible cover, pages lined, and with a maxim at the top of each page, meant to play the dual role of pointing a moral and of being subject for copy. There were twenty-

three primary and grammar schools so located that no pupil had to travel far to reach his school.

No. 2 was at Eleventh and Washington Streets, in the building now used by the Board of Education for administrative purposes. No. 5 was at Twelfth and Walnut Streets, and is now used as a colored school. No. 6 was on Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth. No. 3, a primary school, and No. 4, a grammar school, stood back to back in the block bounded by Washington, Jefferson, Third and Fourth Streets. The Howard School, officially known as No. 16, was on Orange Street below Twelfth. It was named as a tribute to General O. O. Howard, a Union officer of the Civil War who displayed a keen interest in the problems of the colored race. No. 13 was on Pine Street above Fifth, and close by, No. 7, which was on the corner of Fifth and Pine Streets. About 1885, No. 13 was sold to the Catholic diocese, to be used in conjunction with St. Mary's Church.

Today's modern schools, with their wide halls, cafeterias, and auditoriums, are a far cry from the old public school buildings. The story was told by a teacher in one of the new schools, where the menu of the cafeteria, with prices attached, which came in all to fifty-two cents, hung in the hall. A boy came to school one day with that amount in his hand, and told the waitress in the cafeteria: "My Mom says, give me everything!"

Private Schools

Fifty years ago, private schools were numerous in the city, and because of their nature, with select teachers and clientele, left a lasting impression on the pupils, since friendships ~~were~~ made there

were retained through the years. The Friends School, the only one carried over from the early period, was founded in 1748. Professor Harkness conducted a school, in a building that bore his name, on the N.W. corner of Tenth and Market Streets; the building was torn down when the first section of the Du Pont Building was erected in 1907. Miss Mary Mahaffey had a school on the top floor of the Salfner Building, which stood on the S.W. corner of this intersection. While this school was somewhat like a kindergarten, those who entered the primary schools found they were well grounded in the rudiments. School was opened in the morning by counting one hundred on a square frame of beads, such as the Chinaman uses in computing laundry, and reciting the Ten Commandments. T. Clarkson Taylor had a school on the site of No. 9 at Eighth and Wollaston Streets. Rugby Academy was on one of the upper floors of the Masonic Temple. Hyatt's Military Academy, now located in Chester, had its beginning in Wilmington. Professor William A. Reynolds was a noted teacher, and after disbanding his school, devoted the remainder of his life to expert accounting.

The only private school devoted to the education of young ladies was that of the Misses Hebb, which for some years was located at the S.W. corner of Pennsylvania Avenue at Franklin Street. ~~This~~ It was said that this building was built for their use, by Mrs. Elizabeth Winchester, daughter of Henry S. McComb, and after the death of the Misses Hebb, the Winchesters occupied the property. This school was opened in 1880 as an English and French boarding and day school, and was discontinued in 1930.

✓ OLD MARKET STREET HOUSES

✓ Brandywine Park has been modernized in many ways, taking away from it much of its rustic beauty. One improvement has been the tearing down of the buildings which stood on the plot of ground now known as "Old Soldier's Park," at the Market entrance. Among the business houses located there were Ann ✓ Garrity's dry goods store, E. M. Hammitt's small carriage ✓ factory, and J. J. Gallagher and Brother's drug store. The ✓ Gallagher Brothers were long identified with the drug business, and later were at Fourteenth and Market Streets, and over in Brandywine Village. On the Sixteenth Street end of the plot ✓ was the blacksmith shop of Owen Tomlinson and Son. The ground there was in the shape of a flatiron, the point at the Fourteenth Street end.

✓ In the yard of the old Canby home, occupied in latter ✓ years by the Rumford family, at the N.E. corner of Fourteenth and Market, and close enough to be seen from the street, was ✓ a dog cemetery, where were buried the family pets. This was a source of great interest to passersby, each grave having its marker, one in the form of an obelisk. On each was the name and age of the dog buried there, and an occasional epitaph to attest the regard for a dumb friend.

✓ ✓ An enterprise in that neighborhood which has largely passed from memory was the old match factory of the Swift and Courtney

Company, at Fourteenth and Walnut Streets. Matches were first
✓ made in Wilmington by Edward Tatnall in 1853. In 1861, the
firm of Swift and Courtney was formed, and continued in business
under that name until 1882 when it was absorbed by the Diamond
Match Company, a merger of match companies. The plant continued
to operate here until 1900, when it was moved to Oswego, N. Y.

✓ ✓ The two Swift families, that of William H. and Joseph, had fine
homes on Delaware Avenue, and were prominent in the social life
✓ of the city. The Courtney family continued to live in the neigh-
borhood of the plant, its members known only to a limited circle.
Many of those who worked in the plant were affected by the sul-
phuric fumes, which had a tendency to eat away the jaw bone. As
a consequence, the company carried many, forced to quit work on
the pension rolls for the balance of their lives.

✓ Speaking of matches recalls to mind the old brimstone
matches used over fifty years ago, especially on the farm. They
came in the form of a card, and were broken off from the side.
When lit they threw off an odor that would almost choke an ox,
and were said to be used by thieves when robbing hen coops. When
lit and put under a hen's nose, it would cause her to pass into
a coma.

The two houses at 1221 and 1223 Market, today somewhat the
worse for wear, were fifty years ago the homes of two prominent
✓ families. One was the home of Andrew G. Wilson, an executive
✓ of the Harlan and Hollinsworth Company. One of his daughters
✓ ✓ married Lammot du Pont, Sr. and a son Paul married Ellen, the
✓ daughter of T. Coleman du Pont. Upon his death, she married
✓ C. Douglas Buck, afterwards Governor of the State. A son,

Rodney, will be remembered as a fine upstanding chap.

The other house was the home of Henry R. du Pont, a lawyer, with offices in the Lore building, at Ninth and Market. The large house at 1103 Market Street, now occupied by the Wilmington Club, was built and occupied years ago, by John Merrick, the carriage builder. The Club was the setting for the banquet tendered the officers of the Battleship Delaware in October 1910, upon the occasion of the presentation of the silver service to Delaware's namesake.

At the N.W. corner of Eleventh and Market, on the present church site, there stood for years a large stucco-covered house, with giant pillars across the front that gave the home a touch of the old South. It was built in 1840 by a son of Virginia, who wished to transplant in his new home some of the atmosphere of his native State, and was for some years the home of a man who conducted a cannery in the buildings now occupied by the Electric Hose and Rubber Company, over Eleventh Street Bridge. For some years before it was razed it was the home and office of Dr. James A. Draper, a prominent physician and surgeon of the city. His son, James A. Jr., followed in his father's profession, but died in middle age.

It is a common saying that a few years after an old building has been torn down, and something new raised in its place, it is hard to remember what stood there. On the site of the Post Office Building, erected in 1939, stood the McComb mansion, its grounds taking up the whole block. Henry Simpson McComb was a poor local boy, and when success came to him in latter years, was held up to the growing lad as to what he

might become if he were industrious and saving.

During the Civil War, "Colonel" McComb, as he was generally known, conducted a heavy-leather tannery at Third and Orange, and supplied leather for boots and saddlery for the Union Army. This was the foundation of his fortune, which was increased by investments in railroads throughout the country, especially in new ventures. He was one of that famous coterie of rich men, of whom Oakes Ames of Boston and John I. Blair of Bordentown were two, who, along with Government help, built the Union Pacific Railroad which did much to open the western country to settlement. The Colonel's position in national financial and business circles made his home the focal point for the leading men of the Nation. On the extensive grounds were ample stables and hothouses, to meet the needs of the large family. Occupying such a conspicuous place, its removal marked a decided change in that section.

Some of the four large houses on the West side of Market Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, have had many tenants. The house at 1303 Market was in the early days known as the Vaughan house, as a doctor of that name owned it. Around 1925 it was the home of the Crawford sisters, daughters of the late Theodore F. Crawford, who had his home and law office at 836 Market Street. It was said of these women that the size of the house scared them so much they slept in the daytime and roamed the house at night. Their father was one to be remembered, with his old-fashioned "stove pipe," hat, high collar, and stock, he was like a page out of the past. He was a member in good standing of the "Wood Senate," and would often be found back of the

prescription counter at Philip H. Wood's drug store at 923 Market Street, with his chin resting on a gold headed cane, quietly talking of his younger days in the South.

The house of 1311 Market was the home, years ago, of William Gibbons, associated with the Pusey and Jones Company. Later on it was one of the early homes of the University Club, before moving to 1301 Market, and then to the old Howland or Tilton residence at Ninth and Broome. This latter location was considered in the early days of the Republic as the site of the National Capitol. Later, Miss Edna Taylor Bradfield occupied 1311 as a home and studio for the work of her orchestra and private pupils in the teaching of the violin. The house at 1317 has been since the early 1890's, when purchased from the son of James Price, miller on the Brandywine, the home of the family of George Gray, lawyer and statesman. It is now occupied by the son and daughter of the family.

Fifty years ago, the city was well supplied with market-houses. One stood in the center of Second Street, between Market and King, and another in what had been the carriage factory of Gregg and Bowe, on the S.W. corner of Eighth and Orange. At an earlier date, one had stood in the middle of Fourth Street, between Market and Shipley, and another one in the center of Twelfth Street, between Market and King. The ground on which the latter stood, with its curbing marked the center of the street until the erection of the new Post Office in 1939 when, by an arrangement with the city, the government added a portion of Twelfth Street to its grounds, and reduced the street to a standard width.

There were also fifty years ago the market-house at the S.W. corner of Third and King. After the fire in the market-house at Eighth and Orange, in 1900, the lower floor was divided into stores, and another of the old landmarks passed from view. One of the occasions looked forward to by the patrons of the butchers in these places was "Show Beef Day." This date would fall on the nearest Saturday to Washington's birthday. For some time before, the nearby farmers would fatten up the cattle and otherwise prepare them for the show. With their stalls decorated with flags and bunting, and a superior showing of meats of all kinds, it was made into a gala affair. While these market-houses were largely used by the butchers, a display of produce would also be found. On the end of the houses was the oyster bar, with ice cream and soft drinks substituted when oysters were out of season. In those early years the butchers as a class had a high standing among the city's tradesmen.

The curb market on King Street is also a survival of that early period. It was formerly on Market Street, until the encroachment of mercantile business on that street forced a change. One noticeable change in the curb markets from the early days is the profusion of flowers for sale, some brought in by the farmers, others by those who have hothouses outside the city. The market-houses and curb markets have been through the years more than centers of trade, serving for social intercourse as well. The tradesmen in both places had their regular line of customers on whom they could rely, and many of them became fast friends.

On King Street, below Second, the curb fish dealers held forth, and, especially when the shad were running in the spring, would be active places. Some of these dealers had teams and peddled fish throughout the city. When the housewives would hear the fish horn with its distinctive note, they would gather at the rear of the wagon and cast a critical eye on the supply of fish.

The Madison Street market is not as old as the one on King Street, and has never reached its status, though serving some of the western section of the city. The curb market on Lincoln Street is still later growth. While today many of the farm people come to the curb markets in trucks, in the "horse and buggy" days when travel was slower, those who came from distant points would either park at the curb the night before, or leave home in the middle of night. Some of the trucks used by the farmers are of such size, that the city authorities have been compelled to designate the streets used for that purpose as "one way streets."

Reference: Personal Recollections.

List of Public Schools and Locations - 1926:

High School - Delaware Avenue and Monroe Sts. - Principal,
M. Channing Wagner

School No. 1 - 5th and French Sts.	School No. 26 - 14th and Thatcher Sts.
2 - 11th and Washington Sts.	27 - Rockford Road and Park Ave.
3 - 3rd and Jefferson Sts.	28 - 8th and Adams St.
4 - 3rd and Washington Sts.	29 - 12th and Poplar Sts.
5 - 12th and Walnut Sts.	30 - Concord Ave. and Boulevard
6 - 3rd and Walnut Sts.	
7 - 5th and Pine Sts.	
8 - 7th and Spruce Sts.	
9 - 8th and Wollaston Sts.	
10 - Elm and Adams Sts.	
11 - 9th and Scott Sts.	
12 - 22nd and Market Sts.	
13 - 17th and Union Sts.	
14 - 309 S. Claymont St.	
15 - 3rd and Harrison Sts.	
16 - 12th and Orange Sts.	
17 - 16th and Claymont Sts.	
18 - 422 Townsend St.	
19 - Oak and Harrison Sts.	
20 - 10th and Spruce Sts.	
21 - 5th and Scott Sts.	
22 - 2nd and Justison Sts.	
23 - 30th and Madison Sts.	
24 - 14th and Washington Sts.	
25 - 3rd and Bayard Sts.	

H. Lovinger,
May 7, 1940

Education: Public Schools
Wilmington 1834-52
Encyclopedia File

HISTORY OF WILMINGTON SCHOOLS TO 1852

Report of the School Committee of United School District No. 10 to 18 inclusive

From the Delaware Gazette and Watchman, April 23, 1852, p.2, col. 1.

Two schools have been kept in this United District through the year:- a boys' grammar school and a girls' grammar school. The apartment of each is constructed for one hundred and fifty scholars. The seats have been filled; about one hundred applications have been rejected for want of room. The whole number of scholars has rarely been in attendance at the same time; there has scarcely been a day without absences; the average daily attendance has been, since the first of last September, in the boys' school 132, in the girls' school 115; this may be taken as the average daily attendance for the year.

In the boys' school are two teachers, Mr. Charles Hutchins at a salary of \$600 a year, and Miss Elizabeth Halliday, at a salary of \$250 a year.

In the girls' school, also are two teachers, Mrs. Charlotte Hutchins, principal, at a salary of \$500 a year, and Miss Margaret H. Mahaffy, assistant, at a salary of \$200 a year

The amount of the salaries of the teachers of the boys' schools
850.00

Add one-half incidental expenses of both schools, exclusive of books provided	131.41
Total	<u>981.41</u>

making annual charge for each scholar (being 150), \$6.50; or
for each quarter, \$1.63.

The salaries of the girls' school, principal and assistant	\$500.00
--	----------

Add one-half incidental expenses of both schools	131.41
Total	<u>631.41</u>

Making the annual charge for each scholar \$4.20; or for each quarter, \$1.05.

The branches taught in these schools: Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Grammar; occasionally some branches of Natural Philosophy [now science]....

The committee furnish books. In this mode, the school can be properly classed, (a matter indispensable in so large a school); the best books are provided, and the cost of the books is much less, probably not more than half what it would cost the scholars to provide their own books. We make collections of the scholars for use of the books. In this way a part of the expenditure has always been reimbursed, sometimes one half

The schools have suffered greatly from a cause affecting injuriously all schools -- neglect of parents and those having charge of children sent. (The former prejudices against the schools as pauper education and the present removal of that prejudice are discussed. Irregularity of attendance because of chores at home and because of truancy is denounced.)....

The schools of this United School District were opened in 1836- the boys' school on April 25th, the girls' school September the 5th. There have been taught in these schools 5,450 pupils -- viz: 2750 boys; 2600 girls.... It was several years before prejudice against the public schools could be so withstood as to admit these seats to be filled.

It may not be out of place ... to present a historical summary of the origin, difficulties, and progress of the establishment of schools in this city.

Under the act of the General Assembly of 1829 for the establishment of free schools, New Castle county was divided into school districts. Ten of these districts (number 9 to 17 inclusive) were comprehended within the limits of Wilmington.-- In these ten districts the school law was rejected. At a meeting in one of them an attempt was made to organize the district, and the motion to appoint a chairman was voted down by a large majority; the language of the opposition being, let nothing be done under the law. Seven of the districts, (numbers 11 to 18) were never organized, except for forming the union to be mentioned. In two, numbers 10 and 11, there was an organization but the operation in each was ephemeral, and abandoned in despair. In 1834, not one of the districts was organized, and there was not a clerk or a commissioner in either of the districts to give notice of the meeting of the school voters. It was necessary in order to have a meeting in either district for five of the school voters to apply to the clerk of the peace of the county to give notice as prescribed by law.

There was a dividend from the income of the school fund entered to the credit of each district yearly, on the 4th of July. The original provision of the law was, that if this dividend were not drawn in the course of the year, it should be transferred from the district to the general fund for the county, to be

divided among all the school districts; but the legislature to encourage districts to organize, enlarged this provision, and in 1832 by an Act of the General Assembly, extended the time to the 4th of July 1835; directing all dividends then undrawn to be transferred. The dividends to the nine districts in Wilmington afterwards united, liable to this provision, exceeded \$2000. To draw these dividends it was necessary there should be a stated meeting in October, 1834. In 1833 an Act of the General Assembly had been passed authorizing a union of districts. As these Wilmington districts had evinced a determination not to organize for separate action, it was determined to try whether they would not unite under this Act; and applications were prepared from five school voters of each school district to the clerks of the peace for the requisite notice of the stated meeting in October, 1834. The notice was duly given; the stated meetings were held; committees were appointed; reports made to adjourned meetings and adopted; so that nine of the districts, numbers 10 to 18 inclusive, were duly united according to the act.

The first meeting of the school voters in this united district was held November 15, 1834 at the City Hall, when the proceedings were examined, the union found to be regularly formed, Jonas Pusey was chosen clerk and Willard Hall and Thomas Young commissioners, and a resolution to raise money passed.-- To speak of a tax would have defeated this measure at any stage of it. It was necessary therefore to raise money by contributions; and these were solicited in the school districts from door to door and obtained as follows:- In school district No. 10, by

Eli Hollingsworth, \$40; No. 11 by Willard Hall, \$60; No. 12, Samuel Wallaston, \$36; No. 13 by James Bringham and Robert Porter, \$28; No. 14 by James Webb, \$53; No. 15 by David Smyth \$33.33; No. 16 by Thomas W. Aldrich, \$35; No. 17 by George Bush, \$50; No. 18, by Wm. Chandler, \$33.50;- amount \$368.83. This enabled the committee to draw the accumulated dividends of the nine districts amounting to \$2,042.28. The next year the money was also obtained by contribution solicited in the same way. But this becoming unendurable, it was determined to apply to the city council to advance what must be raised in the districts to obtain the school dividends. This application was made with anxiety, for it was known that there was (sic) strong negative voices in the city council. But the reasons for the application was (sic) strong; a majority of council was favorable; and ever after the advance requisite to obtain the school dividends, and at times more, was made.

When the united district went into operation there was an advisory committee of one from each district, who purchased a lot and superintended the building of a school house. In March, 1835, a lot was purchased for \$600; June 10 a contract was made with E. Huxley for building the house for \$2500; July 4th corner stone was laid; 1836, April 21, the boys' school was opened (see extract of the committee's Minutes for explanation of apparent discrepancy in dates), September 5th the girls' school was opened. These schools have been continued to this day, and are now in successful operation....

Signed by

Ziba Ferris
Willard Hall
Samuel McCaulley

FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN DELAWARE-PART II

1876-1877

Scattering reports of the Superintendent of Free Schools of Delaware in the decade, 1876-1886, give considerable information about the financing of the schools during the tenure of Supt. James H. Groves, and his successor, Supt. Thomas M. Williams.

In 1876 Dr. Groves estimated the total value of the school property in the State at \$484,360.75; ten years later the estimate had risen to \$608,056. It is not, however, entirely clear whether the figures given for the earlier year included all the schools in the State, or only the proportion--about two-thirds--which he was able to visit. The table below shows the complete breakdown for 1876-78-80-82-86, which are the only volumes available in the Wilmington Institute Free Library.

When the Superintendent first took office, the State appropriated \$29,284.89, and the districts levied and collected \$186,940.60, making a total of \$216,225.49 available for school purposes. Of this sum, teachers received \$114,027.48, and contingent expenses required \$102,198.01. When the last report was filed, the school's total income had risen to \$246,600.62, of which the districts provided \$185,994.10, and the State, \$60,606.52. Of this sum, salaries consumed \$178,085.97, and contingent expenses only \$44,044.49. There was a small balance for the year.

One interesting fact stands out from these reports: Although the total school income rose approximately thirty thousand dollars only during this period, the teachers' salary

increase was more than twice as much. Unfortunately, we have no detailed information about the character of the "contingent expenses" in which economies were made. The fact that there was a slow but regular increase in the value of schoolhouses, grounds, and furnishings indicates that the savings were not made at the expense of maintenance and repair of plant. Likewise, the increase in total outlay for tuition represents only a slight increment for each individual, since over one hundred additional instructors were employed to take charge of an enrollment increase totalling approximately eleven thousand, if colored students are included, or about eight thousand, if white pupils only are considered.

Study of the available figures and accompanying reports clearly suggests that adequate professional supervision of the schools was gradually improving their quality, their holding power, and their economy in operation. In 1887, supervision of the schools was transferred to three county superintendents, and a State Board of Education, which had very little real power. The next statewide study of educational conditions made by a competent professional schoolman, that of the General Education Board in 1918, referred to below, indicates that the hopeful trend toward centralization and modernization had been checked. Stephen B. Weeks, in The History of Public School Education in Delaware, (¹⁹¹⁵ / 1918), gives details of the developments of the intervening years.

SCHOOL FINANCES- 1876-1886

Tabulated from Supt's Reports for years indicated

SCHOOL PROPERTY	1876	1878	1880	1882	1886
Total value		\$484,360.75	\$440,788.00	\$453,274.00	\$608,056.00
houses		343,006.00	331,260.00	340,515.00	580,860.00
grounds		109,253.75	75,669.00	76,500.00	97,395.00
furniture		32,101.00	31,505.00	36,259.00	54,777.00
SCHOOL FINANCES					
Total income	\$216,225.49	\$216,539.65	\$216,539.05	\$181,799.84	\$246,600.62
from State	29,283.89	24,797.86	26,606.95	37,207.53	60,606.52
" districts	186,940.60	191,741.79	151,044.94	144,592.31	185,994.10
Total costs					
for tuition	114,027.48	125,858.38	138,818.97	136,288.61	178,860.00
" contingent expenses	102,198.01	90,681.27	64,472.19	36,926.55	44,044.49

OK-

VED - 10/19/89

V. E. Shaw
February 6, 1940

290
EDUCATION: PUBLIC
Wilmington: 1830-61

WILMINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1859-60

From Boyd's Delaware State Directory

- Grammar No. 1 - (6th and French Streets)
5 teachers and principal, Lillias Watson ✓
- Primary No. 2 - (Washington, cor. W. 11th)
6 teachers and principal, Sarah Brown
- " No. 3 - (Jefferson, between 2nd and 3rd)
6 teachers and principal, Laura Osgood
- Grammar No. 4 - (Washington between 2nd and 3rd)
7 teachers and principal, Laura Osgood
- Primary No. 5 - (6th between Market & King)
Mary R. Crozier
- Primary No. 6 - (Walnut between 3rd and 4th)
4 teachers and principal, Elizabeth Stewart
- Primary No. 7 - (E. 5th at Pine)
6 teachers and principal, Eliza Briggs

Secondary and Primary: Brandywine Village

TK. JEL.
2/3/40

V. E. Shaw
February 6, 1940

291
EDUCATION: PUBLIC
Wilmington: 1830-61

WILMINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1853

From Wilmington Directory, p. 79-80

Board of Education made up of 15 members, 3 from each ward.
Willard Hall was president, and Arthur H. Grimshaw a member.

Schools

- P. S. No. 1 - S.W. corner of French and Sixth: Boys' dept., 150 seats; O. F. Bryant, Principal, Eliza Halliday, assistant; Girls' dept., 150 seats, Mrs. C. G. Hutchins, Principal
- P. S. No. 2 - 12th St. between Market and Orange; Boys, 60 seats, Wesley Talley, principal; Girls, 52 seats, Lydia Bunting
- P. S. No. 3 - Primary: N.W. corner King and 10th, 64 seats; Mary Rumford, principal
- P. S. No. 4 - Washington between 2nd and 3rd; Boys' dept., 202 seats, A. G. Webster, principal (3 assistants); Girls' dept., 156 seats, Laura A. L. Osgood, principal (2 assistants)
- P. S. No. 5 - Primary - 6th between Market and King, 192 seats; Mary J. Niles and 3 assistants.

HK - T. B. S.
2/12/40

V. E. Shaw
February 6, 1940

292
EDUCATION: PUBLIC
Wilmington: 1861-97

WILMINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1862-63

No. 5 had an assistant teacher; #8, new, with one teacher.

No. 1 - 4 teachers and principal

No. 2 - 6	"	"	"	
No. 3 - 6	"	"	")
No. 4 - 7	"	"	") 1 principal
No. 5 - 1	"	"	"	
No. 6 - 6	"	"	"	
No. 7 - 6	"	"	"	
No. 8 -	-----		"	
	36		7	

All teachers women.

JK - JES.
2/13/40

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS--1846

Items on:

1. St. Paul's Sabbath School (two items)
2. Delaware College and Newark Academy
3. Hayes' Night School

From the Delaware Gazette, February 20, 1846

Aid The Sabbath School

The Sabbath School attached to St. Paul's Church, we perceive, design having an exhibition on Monday evening next, after which a collection will be taken up to aid the teachers in their praise-worthy efforts, to supply the youth with books most calculated to enlighten their minds in regard to the great truths laid down in holy writ.

These exhibitions never fail to be very interesting and instructive, and as the present one will be free, no doubt it will be numerously attended.

From the Delaware Gazette, February 27, 1846

By requests of numerous persons the exercises of St. Paul's Church Sunday School will be repeated on Tuesday evening next, when for convenience and order tickets will be furnished at 10 cents each--children 5 cents....

From the Delaware Gazette, April 17, 1846

Delaware College and Newark Academy

A printed circular relating to these justly distinguished seminaries has been placed in our hands and we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to a subject so important as academic and collegiate learning.... we have great reason to fear that the importance

2

of Delaware College and its preparatory department Newark Academy is not so highly appreciated by our citizens as it should be....

The professors and teachers of both the College and Academy, are gentlemen of sound morality and a high order of talent, and are well versed in the art of teaching, in every branch of learning taught in our seminaries....

The summer term in the Delaware College and Newark Academy will open on Wednesday the 22d instant. The charges are less by about one third than are paid out of the State by similar institutions, and it seems to us that all our youth could be educated as fully here as elsewhere....

From the Delaware Gazette, October 9, 1846

Night School

Mr. J. R. Hayes has opened a school for young men and lads, at the School House, corner of Sixth and French streets, where instruction in the common English branches will be given.

Mary Mazzeo
March 6, 1940

Newspaper Extracts (1848)

Items include:

1. Delaware College--acquires philosophical apparatus
2. Deaf and Dumb Asylum
3. Free Schools--election returns
4. The Delaware Female Institute by Rev. Thos. Cole
5. Z. D. Brashears opens boys' school at 3rd and Orange Sts.

From the Delaware Gazette, March 17, 1848

Delaware College

The following item in regard to the Delaware College we find in Neal's (Philadelphia) Gazette:

This institution at Newark under the care of its distinguished President, Rev. James P. Wilson, is aiming at a position among the first Colleges of the Country. It has recently purchased Philosophical Apparatus to the amount of one thousand dollars, which is already added to its former stock. At a recent meeting of the Board, it was voted to allow Professor Norton leave of absence, that he might proceed to Europe, with authority and means to purchase additional apparatus, selected with care, to the amount of two thousand dollars. Success to him and his noble object.

From the Delaware Gazette, March 24, 1848

Deaf and Dumb Asylum

We have received the Report of the past year, of the Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Penn. We observe that there are now in that Institution but four maintained by this State, and sixteen "by their friends or the Institution."

Those from this State, come, one from Sussex, one from Kent, and two from New Castle.

The affairs of this Institution appear to be very prosperous, and its usefulness increasing.

From the Delaware Gazette, July 14, 1848

Free Schools

The following resolution adopted at the late session of the County School Convention should meet with speedy attention.

"Resolved, That the Clerk of each district be requested to forward the result of the election, and the Post Office address of the Commissioners elected in his district, to the President of the Convention, as soon after the election as possible.

Dr. H. F. Askew was President of the Convention.

From the Delaware Gazette, August 8, 1848

The Delaware Female Institute by Rev. Thos. Cole as will be seen from an advertisement in another column is now open for the reception of pupils. This institution is situated in a high, healthy and beautiful part of the city. Mr. Cole, has had a long and varied experience in teaching, and we are pleased to learn that his efforts here are fully appreciated. The success of an institution is a source of greater advantage to community, than to the projector.

From the Delaware Gazette, August 8, 1846

Mr. Z. D. Brashears has now opened a Boy's School for instruction in the higher branches, at the corner of Third and Orange streets. He is an able and successful teacher.

Henrietta Lovinger
March 29, 1940

Encyclopedia
Education in Delaware

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EXTRACTS FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE FOR 1848

Items include:

1. Lecture on the Middle Ages
2. Turner's Night School
3. Petitions for a High School
4. Contradiction of Rumor of Scarlet Fever in the Female Collegiate Institute
5. Lecture on the American Revolution
6. School Financial Statement
7. City Council Adopts a Report Providing for High School
8. Purchase of Philosophical Apparatus by Delaware College
9. The High School: Opposition to it; Plans for it as set forth in Council Report
10. Young Ladies' Seminary - Z.D. Brashears
11. English and Classical School - E. D. Junkin, A.B.
12. Lecture on Electro-magnetism
13. The Misses Babcock's School for Young Ladies.
14. School Election
15. Circulating Library - Parsons and Wilson
16. Lecture on John Knox
17. Commencement at St. Mary's College
18. Free School Resolution
19. Questionnaire for School Teachers
20. Commencement at Delaware College
21. Four Indian Youths at Delaware College
22. Delaware Female Institute - Rev. Thos. Cole.
23. Boys' School - Z. D. Brashears (Wilmington Academy)
24. Miss Grimshaw's Seminary for Young Ladies.
25. Presbyterian Academy - John Thomas, B.A.
26. Select School for Boys - O. E. Turner
27. Miss Janvier's Seminary for Young Ladies.
28. Importance of School Conventions and of Education
29. Dancing School - F. Pohlman
30. Fall session at Delaware College
31. Male Department of Trinity School - Rev. Azariah Prior
32. Minutes of the Annual School Convention
33. Elocutionary Exhibition
34. Wilmington Boarding School for Girls - Dubre Knight
35. Letter from Publicus
36. St. Mary's College - P. Reilly
37. Minutes of the Teachers' Association for April
38. " " " " " " October

On Jan. 7, p. 2, col. 3, there is a discussion of the lecture which Mr. Bradford gave at the Central Buildings on Tuesday. His subject was the Middle Ages, and he defended them as a great period in human history.

Jan. 11, p. 2, col. 7

NIGHT SCHOOL

O. E. Turner will continue his School at his room in the Central Building, another quarter. Those wishing to attend should apply the present week.

Tuition \$2.50 per quarter of twelve weeks.

Jan. 21, p. 2, col. 3.

High School. - Petitions to the City Council for a High School are in circulation and are very numerous signed, about 500 signatures having been already obtained. This is an excellent object and every suitable effort should be made for its attainment, as such a school is much needed in our city.

Feb. 4, p.3, col. 3.

Contradiction. - A rumor has been very extensively circulated through the papers to the effect that scarlet fever or some other contagious disease prevailed in the FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. This is not true. The pupils of this useful institution are enjoying excellent health, and the Institution itself is also now very healthy. These reckless mis-statements do much mischief.

On Feb. 18, p.3, col. 6, there is an announcement of a course of lectures to be given by George Lippard, Esq., on the American Revolution.

On Feb. 22, there is a financial statement for Wilmington. On p.1, col.7, the following items are given:

Public Schools

1847		D.	C.
Sept. 13	Pd. Ziba Ferris, Treasurer of		
"	African School Society,	25	00
"	School Committee No. 9,		
"	John Rice and J. W. Stevenson,	25	00
"	commissioners,		
"	Willard Hall, T. Young	230	00
"	and J. McClung, Com'rs		
	Total	\$280	00

February 25, p.3, col. 3.

President Wilson; of Delaware College, will
preach in the First Presbyterian church next Sabbath.

March 3, p.3, col. 2

The High School. - Our citizens will be pleased
to learn that the City Council have adopted the report
of the committee upon this subject, which provides
for the establishment of an institution of this useful
character.

The location selected (the City School House on
sixth street, to the right of the City Hall) being
a very central and accessible, is a very suitable one.

March 17, p.3, col. 2

DELAWARE COLLEGE. - The following item in regard to
the Delaware College, we find in Neal's (Philadelphia)
Gazette:

This institution at Newark ... has recently pur-
chased Philosophical Apparatus to the amount of one
thousand dollars, which is already added to its
former stock. At a recent meeting of the Board it
was voted to allow Professor Norton leave of absence,
that he might proceed to Europe, with authority and
means to purchase additional apparatus, selected with
care, to the amount of two thousand dollars...

March 21, p. 2, col. 3

The City High School. - We are sorry to hear that the report submitted by the special Committee of Council, proposing the establishment of a "High School" within our city, has met with opposition from some of the members. In our humble opinion the same amount of money can be expended in no other manner to be conducive of half as many good results.

The general features of the report are these:

The school is to be called "the High School of Wilmington," to be held in the City School House, in Sixth street (which is admirably adapted to such a use) until a building can be erected for the express purpose, from private subscription, the students to be taken from the District Schools on certificates of merit from their teachers, and not to exceed forty in number. The school to be under the control of five directors, who are to be elected annually by council, and shall prescribe the exercise, &c. An appropriation of seven hundred and fifty dollars, per annum, made by council to defray the expenses.

... The Report provides that the Students shall be taken from the District Schools. In other words, the children who are to be educated in the High School shall be the sons of parents whose limited means will not admit of sending them to our expensive Colleges and Academies. It is known that our District Schools are made up of such scholars; so far as these schools go, they have been pronounced a blessing to our community ...

March 21, p.2, col. 3.

Delaware College. - We understand that at a late meeting, the Trustees of this Institution appropriated \$2,000 for the purpose of purchasing additional Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus. It is but a few months since they appropriated \$1,000 for the same purpose. Prof. Norton soon leaves for Europe, where he will make the necessary purchases ...

March 21, p. 3, col. 4.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

Next door to the residence of Samuel McCaulley, Esq., SEVENTH Street, east of Poplar, WILMINGTON, DEL., will be opened for the instruction of DAY SCHOLARS, on Monday, April 3d, at 8½ o'clock, a.m..

Z. D. BRASHEARS

March 21, p.3, col. 5.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL

NEW CASTLE, DEL.

The spring session will commence April 10th.
Terms per quarter, consisting of eleven weeks:

English branches,	\$5 00
Mathematics,	7 00
Latin and Greek	10 00

Pupils can be prepared for entering the higher
College classes. The course of instruction in all
departments will be thorough.

E. D. JUNKIN, A.B. ur

March 28, p.2, col. 3.

Dr. Boynton is lecturing here, on Magnetism, at
the Central Building.

March 28, p. 3, col. 2

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW CASTLE

COUNTY, DEL.

The Teachers' Association will meet at St. Georges,
on the 13th April next, at 10 o'clock A.M. to remain
in session three days ...

March 31, p. 3, col. 3.

Dr. Boynton, ... has chiefly dwelled upon Electro-
magnetism and Geology heretofore. The nature of the
Electric Telegraph was very clearly explained.

His explanation of the compatibility of Geology &
scripture in reference to the formation of the Earth
was very interesting and logical. Such lectures are a
great aid to the FAITH of the Christian believer ...

March 31, p.3, col. 4

Mr. Z. D. Brashears, a gentleman who has had a long and varied experience in teaching ... will open a select Day School for the education of young ladies, in the higher branches of learning and science, on Monday, at the corner 7th and Poplar sts.,.

March 31, p. 3, col. 4

The Misses Babcock's are also about opening a young ladies school in 7th st., between Poplar and Lombard.

They will give instruction in Music, Drawing, the Languages, and all the branches of an accomplished education.

April 7, p.3, col.3.

At the School Election, on Saturday last, in this city, Hon. Willard Hall and John A. Duncan were elected commissioners and John T. Robinson, Clerk.

May 16, p.3, col. 1.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Parsons and Wilson have established a Circulating Library at No. 70 King street where may be found the works of Cooper, Scott, Bulwer, James, Dickens, Lippard, Reynolds, etc, etc.

All new works added as soon as published.

Terms - Five cents per volume per week.

June 13, p. 2, col. 4

A Lecture on "The Life and Times of John Knox, the great Scottish Reformer," will be delivered in the Second Presbyterian Church, on the 14th. inst., at 8 o'clock.

June 23, p. 3, col. 3

The Annual Commencement of St. Mary's College, in this city, will take place on the 28th inst., beginning at 10 o'clock, A.M....

July 14, p.3, col. 3

Free Schools. - The following resolution adopted at the late session of the County School Convention should meet with speedy attention.

"Resolved, That the Clerk of each district be requested to forward the result of the election, and the Post Office address of the Commissioners elected in his district, to the President of the Convention, as soon after the election as possible."

Dr. H. F. Askew was President of the Convention.

July 21, p.3, col. 3

Attention School Teachers. - The following interrogatories have been addressed to the Teachers of this county by the Committee of the late School Convention. Had the Committee had the courtesy to have furnished us with a copy of the report, we should have published it entire. Replies will be addressed to Dr. H. F. Askew, Chairman of the Convention:

1st. What is the sum, or amount of tax in your district, and how it it raised?

2d. What number of months in the year is the school kept open?

3d. What is the number of scholars, male and female?

4th. What is the compensation paid to the teacher?

5th. What branches of education are taught?

6th. If Mathematics are taught, have the pupils an opportunity practically to apply the knowledge thereof?

7th. Are the teachers male or female?

8th. Has the district a school library?

If so, how many volumes? If there is none, what efforts have been made to procure one?

9th. Is corporal punishment ever resorted to in the school?

10th. Are there any other schools than the public school in the district?

11th. Is due regard and attention paid to the comfort of the pupil in the height of the desks or forms, and benches or seats?

12th. What plan is there for the ventilation of the school room?

13th. Since the last Convention has there been any evidence of an increase of desire for mental improvement in the district?

14th. What care is exercised in the selection of teachers, to secure such as possess proper literary qualifications, and are of good moral character?

15th. What are the prospects of the school, and is it with ease or difficulty supported?

16th. Is your teacher a member of the Teacher's Association?

Any other matter you can state, exhibiting the condition of the school, and its prospects would be desirable to the convention.

Please forward your reply, so as to reach Wilmington by 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 5th day of September, as on that day the annual meeting of the School Convention will be held.

July 26, p.2, col.4.

Delaware College. - We attended the annual commencement of this institution on Wednesday last and were much gratified by the visit... The graduates who delivered addresses during the forenoon of the day, did honor to themselves and the Institution. The following were the subjects:

Latin Salutatory, by J. M. Brickhouse, of Va.
English Salutatory, by S. R. Stewart, of Pa.
Progress of Republicanism, by J. B. Latimer of Del.
The Secret of Success, by A. B. Ludlow, of Pa.
Vicissitude, by Henry Latimer of Del.
Valedictory Oration, by T. Hempstead of N.Y.

The address of Mr. Hempstead was a poem, which, in our judgment possessed great merit. Mr. H. took the highest honors. The degree of A.M. was conferred in course on the graduates of 1845, the first two of whom were present. Thos. B. Blandy. Sanford Culver. Victor Du Pont, Jas. R. Lofland, Alex. Parkins, and Jas. B. Wright. The Honorary Degree of A.M. was conferred on Hon. Alex. Evans M.C. from this State, of this town and Prof. E. Otis Kendall of Phila. High School....

Under the direction of Prof. Wilson, a gentleman eminent for learning and genius, and his able assistants Messrs. Norton, Long, Graham, Lynd and Meigs, this college bids fair to rise to usefulness and eminence. — Cecil Whig.

Aug. 1, p.2, col. 5.

A Handsome Notice.— DELAWARE COLLEGE. - ... Among the students are four Indian youths, placed here by Col. Medill, the head of the Indian Bureau, to be supported and educated out of the U.S. fund appropriated to certain Indian tribes...

Aug. 8, p.2, col.4

The Delaware Female Institute, by Rev. Thos. Cole, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, is now open for the reception of pupils. This institution is situated in a high, healthy and beautiful part of the city. Mr. Cole has had a long and varied experience in teaching, and we are pleased to learn that his efforts here are fully appreciated...

Aug. 8, p. 2, col.4.

Mr. Z. D. Brashears has now opened a Boys' School for instruction in the higher branches at the corner of Third and Orange streets. He is an able and successful teacher.

Aug. 8, p.3, col.5.

WILMINGTON ACADEMY,

N.E. corner of Fourth and Orange streets, above

Israel Pusey's Store

This institution will open on MONDAY, 14th inst., (August) for the instruction of BOYS in English, together with the Latin and Greek and the Minor Mathematics.

Young gentlemen will be qualified for College, or to engage in the study of the learned professions, or the ordinary pursuits of life...

Z. D. BRASHEARS

Aug.15, p.3, col.3.

DELAWARE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

WILMINGTON, DEL.,

CORNER OF SEVENTH AND WEST STREETS.

RE-OPENED ON THE 28TH INST.

The course of study will embrace all the branches of a finished female education. In each year there will be two terms of twenty-two weeks.

There is a preparatory department, and three regular classes, viz:- Junior, Middle and Senior.

The regular studies are English Grammar, Ancient and Modern History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, Astronomy, Geography, the use of the Globes, Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Political Economy.

Critical reading, Composition and Rehearsals continued throughout the course.

CHARGES,

Boarding and tuition, washing, lights and fuel per term of 22 weeks	\$70 00
<u>Day scholars</u> - Primary class per quarter	4 00
Junior " " "	6 00
Middle and Senior " "	8 00
Music on the Piano per quarter,	10 00
Use of Instrument " "	2 00
French, Latin and Drawing each,	5 00
Ornamental Needle Work &c.	5 00

The subscriber devotes his undivided attention to the school, aided by competent assistants.

THOS. COLE
=

(A list of references is given)

August 15, p.3, col. 2.

MISS GRIMSHAW'S

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will re-open on Monday, Sept. 4th

Her School having been in successful operation for the last six years, she is enabled to offer every advantage to Pupils placed under her care.

Competent teachers from Philadelphia in French, Drawing and writing, are engaged.

Aug. 18, p. 3, col. 5.

THE MISSES BABCOCK'S
ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES
NO. 55, THIRD STREET

The duties of this institution will be resumed on MONDAY, 21st August. Instruction will be imparted in all the common and higher branches of English Education, and the Latin and French Languages; also Pencil and Crayon Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and Oils, and music on the Piano. Instructions also given in Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, and Vocal music.

Particular information will be given on application at the Academy.

Aug. 18, p.3, col. 5.

PRESBYTERIAN ACADEMY

The subscriber wishes to inform his patrons and those who may wish to send their children to him for instructions, that he intends to reopen his SCHOOL on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at the old Presbyterian Church, Market, below tenth street, where he gives instruction in the Classics and the different branches of English literature.

He promises to exert himself to give entire satisfaction ...

JOHN THOMAS, B.A.
— Principal.

Aug. 22, p.3, col.2.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

In the Temperance Building, East Fourth Street.

The duties of this school will be resumed on MONDAY August 28th.

The subscriber is prepared to make increased efforts to render it worthy of confidence and patronage.

The usual course of studies will be pursued, and in addition, a complete and systematic course of instruction will be given in the rules and principles of Music, by means of exercises, illustrated on the blackboard.

This will occupy none of the time required by the more solid branches, while it will add variety and interest to the exercises of the school, and lay the true foundation for proficiency in this delightful and useful art.

Price of Tuition for the common English branches \$5.00 Higher English and Classics \$6.00.

The subscriber will be pleased to exhibit testimonies and references, to any who may call upon him.

The number of pupils will be limited hereafter to twenty-two.

O.E. TURNER

Aug. 29, p.2, col. 4.

The Seminary for Young Ladies, by Miss Janvier, will re-open on Monday next. The long experience and close attention of this lady enable her to give general satisfaction.

Aug. 29, p.2, col. 4.

Mr. O. E. Turner will re-open his Select School for male pupils, forthwith. He is a good practical teacher. Mr. Turner has introduced into his course of studies instructions on the fundamental principles of music - a most excellent step.

On the same page there is an announcement of the New Castle County School Convention which is to be held on September 5th.

Sept. 1, p.3, col. 5.

For the Delaware Gazette

The advertisement of the annual SCHOOL CONVENTION of New Castle county, to be held on the 5th inst., at Wilmington, directs our attention to a most interesting subject. - The agitation of the world at the present time must terminate in very important events. It may run into anarchy, and thence into despotism, and discourage for generations, all efforts to establish the rights of man, on just foundations: or, as is to be devoutly hoped, it may bring about general liberty. What shall be the result, will depend upon the intelligence of the people - the mass. If they understand the principles of just government, they can establish and maintain it. These remarks apply to the old world. But is it not equally true, that our own country, under our own excellent institutions, much should be done to promote the general intelligence, the moral worth and capacity of the people - I mean the MASS: the FEW can take care of themselves everywhere; the mischief is, they take too good care of themselves. Now the intelligence and moral worth of the MASS must depend on general education; and what shall be the character and quality of common schools, will depend upon the people themselves. Hence, everything that leads them to think of, and discuss this matter is of deep concern. In this light SCHOOL CONVENTIONS, and CONVENTIONS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS are seen to be of inestimable concern.

A.

-14-

Sept. 1, p.3, col. 7

DANCING SCHOOL

F. POHLMAN, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Wilmington, that he will open at the House of Mr. S. Hopper, on THURSDAY, September 15th. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to become pupils can subscribe at S. Hopper's, where the subscription paper is left for their inspection, and terms also.

Sept. 1, p.3, col. 7

Delaware College

The Fall session of Delaware College commences on the 30th inst. Boarding can be had in the village for \$1.50 per week.

JAS. L. MILES,
Sec'y of Board.

Sept. 4, p.3, col.2.

MALE DEPARTMENT

OF TRINITY SCHOOL

Children are an heritage of the Lord - Ps. 127,3.

TRUSTEES:

The Rector and Vestry of Trinity Church.
Rev. E. M. Van Deusen, Visitor.
Rev. Azariah Prior, Principal, and assistant Minister of Trinity Church.

The Trustees of Trinity School take pleasure in announcing that they have completed arrangements for opening a higher male department in their parochial school. The services of the Rev. A. Prior, of Philadelphia Co., Pa., as Principal, have been secured, who will be aided by suitable assistants; so that the means will be presented for imparting a thorough English Education, with a knowledge of the languages. The morning and evening devotions, instruction in the principles of Christianity, attendance upon public worship, the general supervision of the Visitor, and the constant care and vigilance of the Principal; will be some of the instruments, with the divine

blessing, for securing a high degree of moral and religious attainment; without which, mere secular knowledge, and earthly wisdom, are perverted to most unholy purposes. The discipline will be mild and parental, but strict; and appeal to the principle and affection of the pupil. Persevering disobedience will always be followed by removal from the School. Boys of well known bad principles will not be received; since it is our design to have the young trained in virtue and the ways of the Gospel and the church, rather than open a school for the reformation of the vicious.

Weekly reports will be made to parents and guardians, and every means used to furnish superior advantages for imparting a right education.

The School will be opened on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, at No. 215, (Mr. Rodney's house) Market street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. For terms &c., apply till the 19th, to the Rector of Trinity Church, and after that period to the Principal.

Sept. 8, p.3, col. 4.

Episcopal High School. - Attention is directed to the advertisement of Rev. Azariah Prior, principal of the Male Department of Trihity School, in another column.

The high character of the persons to whom reference is made, warrants us in commending the school to our citizens as well worthy of their patronage.

Sept. 15, p.2, col. 6.

ANNUAL SCHOOL CONVENTION

The Annual School Convention was held the first Tuesday (5th) of inst. at Wilmington.

At 11 o'clock Dr. H.F. Askew, president of the last convention, called the meeting to order and proceeded to call the roll in order to organize the convention for 1848.

A report being made of officers, a discussion arose in which the President, Dr. Askew, and others maintained the propriety of officers being taken from the different parts of the country; and in the result, Willard Hall, Thomas Armor, and Lewis Zebley, being appointed a committee to nominate officers reported the following:

Vice President

Peter N. Breenan,
Thomas Armor,
Samuel P. Dixon,
John Jones,
Joseph Smithers,
John Lynam,
Job Townsend,
Thomas Pennington.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. B. Shields.

Secretaries.

Evan F. Flinn,
Wesley Talley.

The report was adopted.

It was considered, that this CONVENTION, although merely voluntary and sustained by those attending it at their own expense and labor, was permanent; that a conviction in thoughtful men of its importance, had established it; that the principle in which it originated, and upon which it had become permanent, grew out of the obvious truth, that the intelligence of the people, and their capacity to enjoy and improve our free Institutions involving all the hopes of civil liberty in the world, depend upon suitable popular education, of which the common schools are the only means; that every thing good in this view was connected with the care, and improvement of common schools; that left to individual care they would be neglected; and that no other method appeared but this Convention to supply what was indispensable. It was further considered, that all the friends of popular education in the county are members of this convention; all who hold the opinion that a good system of common schools is, of all things, most essential to enlightened government faithfully watching over and caring for the interests of all; these officers were therefore selected in order that the convention may have a representative in every party of the county, ready to promote its objects, and to give it efficiency.

Afterward, WILLARD HALL was chosen President.

It was Resolved, That the officers of the convention be a committee of publication, and that any reports from school districts delivered to any member of this committee before the first day of October be published in the report of this year.

Some districts from which there were reports last year have not reported this year. It is hoped that all will forward reports by the first day of October:- addressed to Willard Hall, Wilmington, they will be attended to.

Will the vice presidents and secretaries have the goodness to attend to this matter with respect to the schools in their neighborhood?

The convention was very encouraging: experience every year more fully unfolds its usefulness.

The following resolution was passed --

Resolved, That according to its original organization all friends of popular education residing in the county are members of this convention. Their advice, influence, and aid are needed to promote the objects in view, and they are requested to attend upon the convention, assist in its discussions, and vote on all questions coming before it.

Sept. 22, p.3, col. 5.

Elocution. - Exhibition.- Mr. E. Lamborn, who has been delivering lectures on the subject of Elocution in this city for some time past, will give an Exhibition of his style of delivery, at the City Hall, on Wednesday evening next, 27th inst., which will doubtless prove interesting. See advertisement.

Sept. 22, p.3, col. 6.

EXHIBITION

E. LAMBORN announced to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, that he will give an exhibition, at the CITY HALL... of his style of delivery, by a variety of recitations from Shakspeare, Milton, Byron, Campbell and others, in which he will be assisted by one of his pupils, Wm. T. Jeandell, one of the editors of the Blue Hen's Chicken ...

Sept. 22, p.3, col.7

WILMINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS

The Winter Session of this Institution will
open on the 2d of 10th mo., (October.)

DUBRE KNIGHT, Principal.
Wilmington, Del.

On Sept. 26, p.3, col. 1, there is an announcement
of a Teachers' Convention to be held on October 12th.

On Oct. 6, p.2, col. 1, there is a long letter from
PUBLICUS on education and the teachers' convention.
It consists mostly of rhetorical praise. Here are
extracts:

"... The commissioners of one half the districts,
to whom the people have particularly entrusted the
superintendence of their best interests do not
visit the school once a year. I mean, to examine the
scholars and note their progress..."

".. The Teachers of this County are determined to
establish certain criteria of qualification to support
and maintain the dignity of their profession and better
secure the interests of the public from imposition,
even though there be not a corresponding liberality
with their patrons. A certificate from the officers
of this Association will every where be a guaranty of the
good character of the bearer and of his ability to
teach the branches therein named. Then let the public
give the Association their influence, and it will give
them good teachers."

Oct. 31, p.3, col. 7.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON,
DEL.

This Institution is situated in an elevated and
retired part of the northwestern suburbs of this
proverbially healthy city. From its location it
enjoys all the advantages of the country air. The
play ground is large and the buildings ample enough
to accommodate two hundred students. The best
professors are engaged for the young pupils in the

humbler branches of an English and Commercial Education, as well as for the most advanced students in their highest branches.

The whole course requisite for graduation will occupy seven years, and embrace the Greek, Latin and English Languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Physiology and Chemistry.

Each student on entering is examined and placed in the classes for which his previous attainments qualify him.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS.- The annual pension for board, tuition, washing, mending linen and stockings, and use of bedding, paid half yearly in advance, is \$150.00

For students not learning Greek or Latin,	125.00
French, Spanish, Drawing, each per annum,	20.00
Music " " " " "	40.00

Books, Stationary (sic), Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees, will form extra charges.

No uniform is required; students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

(A list of references is given).

P. REILLY, President

Oct. 31, 1848

Teachers Association

The Teachers Association of New Castle County, Del., assembled in the Public School Room in the village of Newark (at 12 noon on Oct. 12). The president in the chair; the sec'y being absent. Mr. L. Tatlow was appointed sec'y pro tem ...

S. McNutt and E. S. Kulp were appointed a committee to wait upon Dr. Wilson of Delaware College to ascertain if he would deliver a lecture before the Ass'n. (He was too busy.) Some of the teachers present then related their experiences in teaching. (Adjournment till 7:00 P M.)

At the appointed time the Association again met when several rules of Arithmetic came up for demonstration; (then they found that ~~that~~ had to move from the schoolroom. R. Montgomery, S. and R. McNutt obtained the Presbyterian church for a meeting place)

Friday morning the Ass'n met and on motion went into an election of officers for the ensuing year, E. S. Kulp of St. Georges was chosen Pres., S. McNutt of Newark, vice-Pres., E. Sibley, of Wilmington, Rec. Sec'y, R. McNutt of Newark, Cor. Sec'y, and S. Culver, B. McNutt, and R. B. Flinn, examining committee..

At 2 o'clock P M met agreeably to adjournment, when Mr. Culver enquired the opinion of the Teachers present in regard to irregular attendance and the best method of correcting it, which elicited much discussion.

On motion, E. Sibley was appointed to give a demonstration of the Square and Cube Roots, at the next stated meeting. S. McNutt was appointed to deliver an address on Popular Education. S. Culver was appointed to deliver an address on the best means of improvement. Mr. E. S. Flinn having failed to give an address in defense of Common Schools, Mr. Jno. Conner was appointed to deliver one on the same subject at the next meeting. Mr. Tatlow was appointed to deliver an address on "Corporal Punishment" in place of D. W. Conner. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Article 1st of the By-laws be amended so as to read "this Ass'n shall meet statedly on the first Thursdays in April and October" instead of the second Thursdays as it now reads.

Resolved, that this Ass'n hold its next semi-annual meeting in Wilmington.

(Essay and address were given) Dr. Wilson and Mr. Graham, of Delaware College then came forward and joined the Ass'n. Wm. Smith of Newark also joined the Ass'n. (Adjournment)

E. Sibley, Sec'y

E. S. Kulp, Pres't

April 21, 1848

Mesrs. Editors: The Convention of Teachers of New Castle Co., held their semi-annual meeting in the village of St. Georges last week. They organized on Thursday the 13th, by the appointment of Mr. Conner chairman, and Mr. J. B. Shields Sec'y, and continued their session till Saturday the 15th inst.

The intellectual character and respectability of the Teachers assembled from the various parts of the county struck me very favorably ...

On Thursday they were engaged in an interesting discussion of the claims of the various school books, which, of late years, have been thrust upon the public's attention, each claiming superiority over its predecessor as a guide to the young.

These claims were canvassed in an able and practical manner; some of these books had been approved and recommended at a previous meeting, and now they have added Webster's Spelling Book to the list, as best adapted, in their judgment, to advance scholars in Orthoepey and Orthography, and thus prepare them to become good readers, - a thing in which most men are very deficient.

(In the evening two addresses were given, one on physiology, by Mr. G. Wilson; another on The Best Mode of Teaching, by Mr. Culver.)

Friday was occupied in receiving reports from teachers as to their mode of teaching the sciences; and as to the reward and punishment employed ...

Corporal punishment was generally disapproved of, except in extreme cases, and a dernier resort Mr. Eli S. Kulp entertained and delighted the audience by his juvenile choir of singers, who sang a number of choice pieces, accompanied with the Violin... This choir proves what can be done in all our District Schools, by cultivating the youthful voice, as they do in Germany, to the science of music

A FRIEND TO GENERAL EDUCATION

Mary Mazzeo
March 6, 1940

Newspaper Extracts (1850)

1. Editorial on School Meetings
2. School Matters--Petition to City Council
3. School Meeting--at City Hall.
4. Adjourned Meeting--School Association
5. Report of Penna. Asylum for the Insane
6. Delaware High School--in conjunction with Delaware College
7. Delaware High School as State institution
8. Anniversary of school connected with Second Baptist Church
9. St. Mary's College--Commencement
10. Sabbath School--anniversary
11. Education--second Educational Convention-Phila.
12. School Dividend--to be distributed
13. Town Meeting--Common Schools.

From the Delaware Gazette, January 17, 1850, page 2.

A Long Editorial on School Meetings

"A stated meeting of the New Castle County Association for the improvement of public schools, was held at City Hall, Wilmington, on Monday evening, January 14th, 1850. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a report on the expediency of increasing the number of schools in the city, made the following report."

Committee passed resolution to increase number of public schools in Wilmington.

Remarked also that public schools could accommodate so few, and were so inadequate that little interest was felt in them.

Committee also suggested the following:

"Commodious school houses must be built and qualified teachers must be employed. Money for the School Fund and school equipment must be raised from taxation."

"The Commissioners from the several wards shall together form a Board of Control, which shall direct as to the course of instruction given, the books to be used, make rules for the admission of children to the schools, and appoint all teachers.

The Commissioners of each ward shall make quarterly reports to the Board of Control, of the conditions of the schools under their care, the number, ages and sex

of the children taught, average attendance, and other such matters as may assist the Board in its measures for rendering the schools as perfect as possible.

The Board of Control shall make an annual report to the City Council of all the conditions of all the schools, with an accurate statement of expenses, and the object for which they were incurred. They shall also present an estimate of the amount needed for the ensuing year, to aid the Council in making their appropriation.

It shall be the duties of the Commissioners in each ward, to visit their respective schools at stated times for the purpose of ascertaining from personal observations the conditions of the schools, and thus judging necessary modifications." . . .

From the Delaware Gazette, February 1, 1850, page 1.

School Matters

The following is the petition framed for the signatures of our citizens, pursuant to the resolutions of the meeting in City Hall on January 14th.

It is published with the deliberate request that it be fully considered by all.

To the City Council of Wilmington.

... That the public schools of this city are not adequate to the wants of the people. An increase in the number is urgently required. The expenditures to effect this object cannot be defrayed otherwise than by taxation.

....Some persons have objected to this course, that they are not willing to trust the City Council with this matter, and they allege as the ground of their objection, that the City Council Act in a spirit of partizanship, and determine all questions by party votes, etc.

To all such let us say once and for all that by the City Charter the Council, "are empowered to do all those matters and things for the well being of the city, which shall not be in contravention to the existing laws of the state or the Constitution thereof."

The City Council has charge of whatever is required for the well being of the city ...

E.P. M.

From the Delaware Gazette, February 5, 1850.

School Meeting

The meeting at the City Hall on Saturday evening was largely attended. Speeches were made by Rev. M. J. Rhees, Thomas Young, Esqr., and Dr. Grimshaw, and resolutions were passed requesting the City Council to lay a tax upon our citizens, and appropriate money for the purpose of erecting school houses and employing teachers.

From the Delaware Gazette, February 19, 1850.

Adjourned Meeting

The meeting of the School Association held on Monday evening last adjourned to meet at the Wilson Building, corner of fifth and Market streets, this evening. The object we learn is to adopt some plan to propose to the council for the improvement of the schools.

From the Delaware Gazette, March 5, 1850

The report of the Pennsylvania Asylum for the insane for last year, which is just received, shows great improvement in that excellent institution, among which we observe the erection of a reading room, and ladies' and gentlemen's summer houses. In fact everything that can be done is being done for the comfort and cure of the unhappy patients. ✓

From the Delaware Gazette, March 19, 1850.

Delaware High School

A circular with the foregoing caption has been sent us through the mail, from which we extract the following:

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College, it was resolved that a scientific, English and classical school, be engrafted upon the college. This school is to be opened on the 24th of April.

... Professor William A. Horton, professor of philosophy and mathematics at Delaware College, has been elected president.

The great design in the establishment of the Delaware High School is to furnish young men who intend to lead a business life, and to students generally who wish to pursue a more limited course of study than is prescribed in the four years college course, the most ample means of obtaining a thorough education adapted to their various wants.

From the Delaware Gazette, March 26, 1850.

Delaware High School

"One great object had in view in reorganizing Delaware College and establishing the new department called the Delaware High School was to make it emphatically a state institution . . . This object has in a measure been secured."

It was proposed to establish a special winter course for benefit of farmers, and to teach the rudiments of agriculture.

Other studies as chemistry, science, mathematics, and other practical courses were the main element to be taught.

Tuition not including books was \$110.

All students were to pass an examination in general subjects as, writing, reading, arithmetic, etc...

From the Delaware Gazette, April 20, 1850 (Friday)

The fourteenth anniversary of the school connected with the Second Baptist Church will take place on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. At which time the Rev. T. S. Malcolm from Philadelphia will preach.

From the Delaware Gazette, June 21, 1850.

St. Mary's College

The annual commencement of this institution will come off on Thursday the 27th. ...

Sabbath School

From the Delaware Gazette, June 21, 1850.

Next Sunday afternoon is the anniversary of the Sunday School attached to the St. Andrews Church ...

From the Delaware Gazette, August 27, 1850.

Education

The school annual educational convention will be held in Philadelphia tomorrow. When and where those interested in the cause (and it is a cause so important that everybody should be interested) are respectfully invited to attend. These voluntary associations are one of the most powerful supporters of educational causes. We hope that the Convention is fully attended...

From the Delaware Gazette, August 27, 1850.

School Dividend

The Commissioners of the several school districts in the State of Delaware are hereby notified that a dividend of the School Fund of the State accruing up to the first of August has been made and will be paid as follows:

To School Districts of New Castle County at the Bank of New Castle the sum of \$134.70 to each, and to fractional districts in the same proportions.

To the Districts in Kent County at the Bank of Dover the sum of \$169.07 each, and to fractional districts in the same proportions.

To the Districts of Sussex County at the Bank of Georgetown the sum of \$118.61 each, and to fractional districts in the same proportions.

Payable at any time after the 20th.

The commissioners are also notified that upon application at the clerks of the Peace for the various counties, they will be furnished with a map of the state for the use of the schools in their districts.

Jacob Faris

Trustee of the School Fund for the State of Delaware.

From the Delaware Gazette, December 17, 1850.

"Town Meeting, Common Schools"

A Letter to the Editor of the Gazette.

"I understand, the committee who have been charged with the consideration of means for the increase and improvement of common schools in this city, have prepared a report of a system, after which careful consultation and examination they have un-animously adopted. From the character of the members of the committee, we may expect a very matured plan. The subject is deeply important. The condition of our common schools as well as the number of them; and whether we shall have a system suitable to us will much depend on the report made, and the action of the meeting upon it. We believe everyone will be able to spare an hour or so of next Saturday afternoon (3 o'clock) to attend this matter, vital as it is to the general welfare.

It is very desirous to have an universal attendance of our citizens and their deliberate action on the subject.

A Citizen

V. E. Shaw
G. deS. Hannigan
March 25, 1941

PUBLIC HEALTH - 1790 324
Yellow Fever (&
Obits. of Way and
Bedford)

FROM DELAWARE AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER

Note: Extant papers covering Yellow Fever epidemic of 1798, and available at the Wilmington Public Library, are:

August 6, 9, 16, 27, 30;
September 6, 10, 20, 24, 27, (Between the 10th and 20th nearly 90 deaths must have been published.
Issues of the 13th and 17th are missing.
October 1, 4, 8.
December 6.

August 23, 1797:

First report of fever in Philadelphia.

* * * *

September 21, 1797:

"In consequence of a prevailing fever in Philadelphia, the conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held on the 10th of October at Duck Creek Crossroads."

- - -

"An epidemic among cats has reached Boston."

* * * *

September 7, 1797: Dated Philadelphia, August 4.

"Died on Saturday last in the 51st year of his age, DR. NICHOLAS WAY..... (Long obituary follows. Cited as one of a group of physicians doing charity work during the yellow fever epidemic).

* * * *

October 5, 1797: Carries obituary of Gunning Bedford.

* * * *

September 20, 1798: Dated September 17.

An appeal for articles of any kind which may be used at the hospital and for funds. Signed by James Lea.

Note: From August 7 to September 19, 97 persons died:

Adults, 91; children 6.

* * * *

"Any persons wishing to engage as nurses are desired to
leave their names and places of abode at the health office
near the Town Hall."

* * * *

V. E. Shaw
April 24, 1940

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EDUCATION: Public Schools
1829-1861

Encyclopedia File

REPORT
Of the School Committee

To the meeting of the School Voters of
the United District, No. 10 to 18 inclusive, in
New Castle county, September 29th, 1838

The School Committee of the said United
District report

That from the regular quarterly reports
they have received from the teachers of the public
schools of this district, and from their own obser-
vation, the committee are able to form the following
summary:

The whole number of children admitted into
these schools since their commencement in 1836 (pen-
cilled note) amounts to seven hundred and sixteen
(372 boys and 344 girls) There have been numerous
readmissions.

Two hundred and seventeen were admitted
within the past year (including re-admissions).

The number considered as belonging to the
schools, taking the average of the several quarters
of the year, is two hundred and sixty (115 boys and
145 girls)

All the common branches are taught in
these schools. In spelling and reading, the pupils
in each school are arranged in classes from No. 1,
or the Alphabet Class to the Eighth, or highest read-
ing class.

A considerable number take lessons in defin-
itions; and there are also Grammar and Geography classes
with the use of Globes.

One hundred and seventeen children write in copy
books daily, and all the rest on slates. The advancement
in this branch is very obvious.

Pretty good progress is made in some of the more important rules of Arithmetic. One hundred and twenty scholars are engaged at it; a number of whom are at fractions.

In the Girls' School, two days in each week are appropriated to needlework; which is attended with general satisfaction.

The committee have to regret the delinquency in regular attendance of children at the schools, especially among the boys in the summer season. And being aware of the importance of this institution, and sensible of the great advantages that may and will assuredly be derived from it, if properly conducted; and at the same time feeling solicitous that it may not be suffered by any means to languish in the least degree; we would respectfully suggest to parents and others having the care of children to consider how very much a little care and attention on their part will facilitate the progress of scholars in these useful and necessary studies. It is a very desirable object, and certainly not an unreasonable request, for we all are interested in it, that the efforts of teachers and the wishes of those having care of the schools should be promptly met and seconded by parents and guardians. Send the children, we ask of you, regularly and timely to school, and when at home incite them to the lessons allotted to them.

SIGNED

WILLARD HALL

THOMAS YOUNG

JONAS PUSEY

Broadside in the Library of the Historical Society of Delaware at Old Town Hall, Wilmington. Apparently a handbill prepared for distribution at the annual meeting.

Deed of Manumission

Deed
Record
Q-4-440
7/13/1833

"Know all men by these Presents, that I John Peter Garesche of New Castle County in the State of Delaware, Agent of Peter Bauduy late of said State now of the Island of Cuba, for and in consideration of the Sum of Sixty Dollars lawful money of said State to me in hand paid, at or before the Sealing and delivery hereof, by Rachel Davis, colored woman who was manumitted by the said Peter Baudy, Have Granted, Bargained sold and delivered, and by these presents, do grant, bargain, sell and deliver unto the said Rachel Davis, her two children who were born slaves to P. Baudy, to wit, Jane Davis Born July 25, 1815, and Maria Davis Born September Eleventh, Eighteen hundred & seventeen, to have and to hold her two children aforesaid, for and during and until they shall respectively arrive at the age of eighteen years, from and after which period and age I do hereby pronounce and declare them to be free and at full liberty from any every and all persons whatever claiming or to claim the right of service. In Testimony whereof I hereunto set my Hand and Seal as agent and attorney aforesaid the thirteenth day of July Eighteen hundred & thirty three. Signed Sealed and Delivered)

In presence of
Tho. McDouell

P. Bauduy
by his Attorney in fact
J. P. Garesche

Seal
Seal

New Castle county. On this thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, personally appeared Mr. John Peter Garesche, and acknowledged the foregoing Bill of Sale and Deed of Manumission to be his act and deed as agent and attorney of Mr. Peter Bauduy, and desired it recorded as such.

Witness my hand and Seal July 13, 1833.

Tho. McDouell J. P.

Received for record July sixteenth A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

Recorded July 16, 1833. Attest Matt^W. Kean N^T."

DEED OF MANUMISSION

July 21, 1800:

" Know all men by these presents, that I Elizabeth Weir widow, and administrator of William Weir of New Castle in New Castle County the State of Delaware, Have this day Manumitted and set free from Slavery a certain Mulatto woman called Silvey Watson aged twenty six years a slave heretofore the property of The said William Weir," etc.,

Acknowledged before Joseph Fallon, Justice of the Peace of New Castle County, July 21, 1800.....

July 23, 1800..

(Records of New Castle County- U.2. p.319.

DEED OF MANUMISSION

June 9, 1864

"Know all men by these presents that I Catherine A. Capell of the City of Wilmington in the County of New Castle and State of Delaware for Motives of benevolence have manumitted and Set Free from Slavery and do hereby Manumit and Set free from Slavery my negro Woman named Adeline Goddin aged Twenty Two years together with her child Margaret Gooden aged Three Years and I do hereby give grant and release with the said Adeline Goddin and her Child and all her future increase all my right title and Claim of in and to her person labour and Services of her Child Margaret aforesaid and of in and to all Estate and property which She or they may hereafter acquire or obtain In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this Ninth day of June in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Four.

Catherine Ann Capell.

Volume-B- 8- Page 303.

His personal estate consisted of ordinary household goods, cattle, horses, mares, hogs, sheep, the smith tools before mentioned, and eighteen negroes.

The negroes and some of the cattle and hogs were specifically bequeathed to his four sons, and with a humanity that does him credit he provided in his will "that no one of my said sons shall dispose of any of said negroes but unto one another."

Peter

Will of ~~Jacob~~ Alricks. P 18. Jacob Alricks and his Nephew Peter Alricks. His. Soc. of Delaware papers.

Probably died in 1697.

Sweeney.

Memorials.

Memorial to the First Swedish Settlers
in Delaware, on the left bank of the Christiana
River, east of Fourth Street Wharf.

On private property. Admittance readily
permitted on request.

At the above location, on the property of the Wilson Line, Inc.,
there is a stone monument that formerly was part of the rock formation near
by on which the Swedish settlers first landed in Delaware. It is surrounded
by an iron fence and on its front, which faces the river, the
following inscription appears: "THIS STONE IS A PORTION OF THE ROCKS ON
WHICH LANDED THE FIRST SWEDISH COLONISTS IN AMERICA, 29 MARCH, 1638.
ON THIS SPOT STOOD FORT CHRISTINA. HERE THE SWEDES HELD THEIR FIRST CIVIL
COURTS AND IN THE CHAPEL OF THE FORT CELEBRATED THEIR FIRST CHRISTIAN
WORSHIP IN THE NEW WORLD.

"ERECTED BY THE DELAWARE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA,
29 MARCH, 1903.

Swedish Tercentenary

Morning News, 6-27-35:12

Commission appointed by Governor Buck

- ✓ Judge John P. Fields, U.S. District Court.
- ✓ Judge Richard S. Rodney, State Supreme Court.
- ✓ Dr. George H. Ryden, Head of History Dept., Univ. of Del. & State Archivist
- ✓ Colonel George E. Elliott, president of Historical Society of Delaware.
- ✓ Miss Anna T. Lincoln, curator at Old Town Hall & Sec. of Hist. Soc. of De
- ✓ Christopher L. Ward, who was a member of the Lewes Tercentenary Comm.
author & attorney.

Major-elect Walter W. Bacon, of Wilmington.

Edward R. Mack, Superintendent of Parks, Wilmington.

Mrs. Alfred Victor duPont

John Price Hyatt, former member of State Archives Commission.

Harris Samonisky, city editor of Journal Every Evening.

Duties of the Commission

Compilation of a program for Delaware's participation in the Tercentenary.

Will have to report its recommendations to next General Assembly, 1937.

Officers in the Commission

President - Colonel George A. Elliott, no. 1, Red Oak Road.

Vice-Pres. - Judge Fields

Gen'l Sec. - Dr. George Ryden

Rec. Sec. - Miss Anna T. Lincoln

Treasurer - Mrs. Alfred Victor duPont

Submitted by: Jerry Sweeney

10 - *History* *335*
- *Index*
- *Number* *10 - 1* *Fate*

"THE ROCKS" - LANDING PLACE OF THE
FIRST SWEDISH SETTLERS IN DELAWARE.
left bank of the Christiana River
E. of Fourth Street Wharft.

Private property. Admission free on
request.

"The Rocks" is the name of an exposure of rock at
the above location which served as a natural dock for the
first Swedish settlers landing in Delaware, in 1638. The ex-
posure is designated by the Historic Markers Commission of
Del. as "The Rocks, First landing place of the Swedes, 1638,
site of Fort Christiana." Permission to view the site may
be obtained at the office of the Wilson Line, Inc.

A few yards N. of "The Rocks" is located a stone
monument which, according to its inscription, was erected by
the Delaware Society of Colonial Dames and marks the spot
where stood Fort Christina. (See Monuments, file #617)

Crowe
Horner
Walls
Townsend
Bovis
May 4, 1938

Swedes

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Groups attending the Celebration

Wilmington will be the host on June 27 to the largest number of people in all its three hundred years of history. In addition to the President and other government officials and the Swedish Crown Prince and Princess, diplomats and statesmen, between one and two hundred thousand visitors from all parts of the United States are expected.

Nearly one thousand tourists from Sweden will arrive on the S. S. Kungsholm. Included will be a choir of 65 male voices, the Royal Guards' band of thirty instruments, and numerous representatives of the Swedish government, such as members of the cabinet, and the parliament. Delegates are being sent to represent the cities of Stockholm and Gothenberg; individuals representing the church, education, science, social work, engineering, cooperatives, industry, labor, the press, and associations interested in cultural development, will be included.

Thirty Swedish professors
~~Many celebrated lecturers~~ and scientists, among them several Nobel prize winners, who have been *lecturing at American Universities and colleges* ~~touring America for months~~, will be present. Among them are Prof. The Svedberg, of the University of Upsala, inventor of the high speed centrifuge, used at the du Pont Laboratory at Wilmington; Prof. Manne Siegborn, University of Upsala, and Prof. Johan Gunnar Anderson, University of Stockholm.

President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will represent the Government. Delegates from *fourteen* ~~fifteen~~ or more States will take official part in the celebration and the Swedish Tercentenary Commission of sixty Delawareans, appointed by the Governor will represent the State.

The Government of Finland will be officially represented by E. Rudolph W. Holsti, Foreign Minister; Vaino Hakkila, Speaker of the Parliament; Rev. Sigfrid Sirenus, representing the Church of Finland, members of Parliament and representatives of the press. Finland, at the time of the settlement, was a province of Sweden, and many of the early settlers, after the first expedition, were Finns.

The annual conference of the Swedish Baptist Church of America, which will be held in the Pierre S. du Pont High School from June 29 to July 3, is expected to be attended by nearly one thousand ministers and delegates from all parts of the United States. Another participant will be the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America. The Vasa Order of America, an outstanding Swedish-American beneficial organization, will open its annual Grand Lodge session in Philadelphia on June 27, but will recess almost immediately and leave for Wilmington where Christina Lodge will be their hosts during the celebration.

The Tercentenary has an especial appeal to Swedish residents throughout the United States, and these are expected to be in the majority among the visitors. Special trains will be operated, one from Portland, Oregon, leaving that city June 20, and traveling through Seattle, and Spokane, Washington, and visiting the centers of the large Swedish population in the northwest, indicates the wide-spread interest among Swedish people. Automobiles will bring thousands who have arranged to take their vacation at that time. Rough estimates indicate that 10,000 will come from Worcester, Massachusetts, a similar number from Boston and vicinity; 20,000 from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 30,000 from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, and 10,000 from Chicago, and vicinity. Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, and New York, States in which large numbers of Swedes reside, are also expected to be well represented.

Wm. H. Forbes
July 25, 1940

Cities and Towns
Wilmington

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GERMAN BAKERIES

Not many years ago, most of the family bread and rolls were made in the home. Huber's and Freihofer's were not then in existence. The Huber concern was started in a small way in a bakery, connected with the family home, on West Second Street. The Freihofer firm comes from outside of the city. German bakeries were numerous, being family affairs, with the bake house usually in the cellar of the home. These bakers sold a twist, or Vienna loaf, along with buns, gingerbread, etc. Yetter's on East Fourth Street, between King and Market, and John D. Kurtz, at Fourth and Poplar, were prominent bakers. Kurtz was the father of Charles C. Kurtz, realtor.

These German bakeries have mostly disappeared, with the death of the older generations. Because of the ease with which bread and rolls can be procured today, little of them are made in the home. The different nationalities are supplied with bread by bakers of their own race, usually the type which their people have been eating for generations. W. and J. Lang Co., at Fifth and French Streets, were large manufacturers of crackers of different kinds, their oyster crackers being a specialty.

Fifty years ago, Wilmington was the center of a large carriage building industry, among the leading firms being McLearn and Kendall, at Ninth and King, Bowe Carriage Company, at Eighth and Orange, Cooling's, at Fourth and French, and Clymer's at Third and Orange. They not only made carriages for private use, but some specialized in cabs and hearses. Other concerns were interested

in wheelmaking for the carriage trade, this being a separate industry. Among them were Stephen Downey, at Third and Tatnall, and the Wilmington Manufacturing Company, at Third and Orange.

Reference: Personal Recollections

B. Bell
June 21, 1940

Penology

DELAWARE PUNISHMENTS IN 1778

Extracts From Quarter Sessions Docket, 1778

May 1778 - Page 29

3. The Delaware State)
 v.) Indictmt. Felony
 William Brown) (Stolen Goods)
)

21 Lashes, Wear a Roman T, of a red colour.

Feb. 1779 - Page 47 & 48

2. The Delaware State)
 v.) Indictm. Felony
 Christopher Butterfield) (Stolen Goods)
 Mary Butterfield)

Christopher - 15 Lashes, Wear a Roman T, of a green Colour.

Mary - "Discharged upon paying her Fees. and committed till the same be paid."

May, 1779 - Page 59

- The Delaware State)
 v.) Indictm. Felony.
 James Teague) (Stolen Goods)
)

21 Lashes, Wear a Roman T, of a red Colour.

Feb. 1780 - Page 88

2. The Delaware State)
 v.) Indictm. Felony
 Scipio Darby) (Stolen Goods)
)

39 Lashes

August, 1780 - Page 108 & 109

The Delaware State)	
v.)	Indictm. Felony
Nathaniel Cheek)	(One Mare Stolen)
)	

39 Lashes, and the Soft Part of his right Ear cut off.

Because of forfeiture of payment of 2400 Pounds to Ranier Penton, Nathaniel Cheek had to serve "the said Ranier Penton or his afsigns, as a Servant, for a Term of 7 years from this Date - August 22, 1780.

August 1782 - Page 184 & 185

3.	The Delaware State)	
	v.)	Indictm. Felony
	Daniel Wingate)	(Stolen Goods)
)	

21 Lashes, Wear a Roman T, of a red Colour.

November 1782 - Page 204

1.	The Delaware State)	
	v.)	Indictm. Felony
	Joseph Coleman)	(Stolen Goods)
)	

21 Lashes, Wear a Roman T, of a Brown Colour.

Feb. 1783 - Page 208

1.	The Delaware State)	
	v.)	Indictm. Felony
	Timothy Cammell)	(Horse Stolen)
)	

39 Lashes, and the soft Part of one of his Ears cut off.

May 1783 - Page 225 & 226

3. The Delaware State)
 v.) Indictm.- Felony
 Ashberry Tobin)

15 Lashes, Wear a Roman T, of a red Colour.

August 1783 - Page 233 & 234

1. The Delaware State)
 v.) Indictm. Felony
 Martin Dulany,)
 Richard Dowdle) Noli Prosequi as to Martin Dulany, upon
 and) Paym^t of Fees.
 John Clark)

Richard Dowdle) Stole 15,616 French Crowns.
 John Clark) 21 Lashes, Wear a Roman T, of a red Colour.

Martin Dulany - had to produce £500 with one Surety, for his good Behavior.

Page 258

Richard Dowdle - did not have the money to pay back--had to serve as a Servant for 7 years to Mons. N. Chenel.

Convicted May 1784.

Feb. 1785 - Page 284

3. The Delaware State)
 v.) Indictm. Felony
 Nathan Common) (Chattle Stolen)
)

21 Lashes, Wear a Roman T, of a red Colour.

May 1785 - Page 297

1. The Delaware State)
 v.) Indictm. Felony. Sur Non cul. et issue.
 Benjamin Wilson) (Goods Stolen)

15 Lashes, Wear a Roman T, of a red Colour.

ELSMERE

Elsmere (100 alt., 1628 pop.) adjoins the city of Wilmington on the northwest. Because of its proximity to the city, several movements have been started to annex it to the municipality, but the citizens have rejected all such overtures of its larger neighbor. The greater part of the boundary of Elsmere is formed by the stream of Little Mill Creek and its tributary, Chestnut Run. Besides these natural boundaries, the town limits are defined by the city limits of Wilmington, the Landenburg Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and, on the north, by a ~~an~~ imaginary line laid down by the survey made at the time of the town's incorporation.

The early growth of Elsmere may be ascribed, in large measure, to the establishment there of the Wilsmere Yards of the B. & O. R.R., and of a plant which manufactured vulcanized fibre. The Wilsmere Yards have abandoned extensive operations, and the fibre mill, destroyed by fire a decade ago, has never been rebuilt. The loss of these industries has failed to slow the growth of the town; the 1940 census showed an increase of 300 over that of 1930. Modern transportation has made it unnecessary for the employee to live close to his place of employment and the majority of the residents of Elsmere now earn their livelihood in Wilmington.

Elsmere was incorporated by an act of the General As-

sembly which was approved on March 9, 1909. It was stated:

"That the inhabitants of the Town of Elsmere are hereby created a corporation or body politic by the name of "The Commissioners of Elsmere" and by such name shall be able and capable to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended in all courts of Jurisdiction whatsoever in this State, and may have and use a common seal with such device as they may think proper, with power to alter and change the same as they think expedient; to purchase, take, hold, receive and enjoy any messuage, lands, tenements, or hereditements in fee simple or otherwise, and also goods and chattels, receipts and credits, and to alien, grants, device, sell and dispose of the same in such manner and form as they may deem expedient."

Under the terms of the articles of incorporation, the town is governed by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of five members. These commissioners, elected for a five-year term, serve without compensation. At the first meeting after the election, which is held on the second Saturday in April, the commissioners organize by selecting from among their members a president and a secretary. These officers serve without compensation. The commissioners also appoint a tax collector, an attorney, and a bailiff. They fix the emoluments for these positions, as well as for those of town alderman, town treasurer, and town assessor, which are elective posts with a one-year tenure.

At present, the assessed valuation of the property in Elsmere is \$1,610,285. The town property tax is \$0.62 in the area where sewers are provided; \$0.58 in the remainder of the town. The commissioners use the revenue derived from these taxes to pay for street lighting, garbage and rubbish

collections, and street improvements. A town building and plumbing code governs the erection of buildings and the installation of sanitary facilities.

In order to be eligible to vote in the town elections, each citizen of Elsmere must pay a poll tax. This ruling has caused great dissatisfaction among many of the residents, resulting in the formation of the Elsmere Townspeople Taxpayer's Association, of which George L. Sanders is president. The program of this organization is:

"Register all voters before elections, property owners and non-property owners as well, as we do in general or state elections.

"The Taxpayer's Association will fight to keep any voter from being disenfranchised as we believe it to be unconstitutional."

Since the incorporation of the town, two suburbs have been developed within its borders. Although they come under the rule of the town commissioners, and are in an integral part of the town, they retain a species of separate identity, in that they are commonly referred to by the names under which they were developed. These developments - Oak Grove and Forest Park - were each developed by Benjamin E. Harrar.

Mr. Harrar acquired the land on which Oak Grove is built early in 1914. A plat of the suburb was filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds on February 19, 1914, and the sale of lots was begun immediately. The only restriction was one applying to the minimum cost of the dwellings to be erected on the tract (\$700 to \$1,500 depending on location; the higher price applied to those which were to be erected facing what is now the Capitol Trail).

Forest Park, a portion of which lies outside of the town limits of Elsmere, dates its development as a residential community from 1915. In that year, Benjamin Harrar bought the 22-acre tract from the Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Company. A copy of the plat was filed March 9, 1916, but the sale of lots was not begun until the following year. The land included in this development, as well as that of Oak Grove and the remainder of Elsmere, can be traced back to Gysbert Walraven, who was the original grantee in the 17th century of a large tract comprising most of this neighborhood.

The dwellings in Elsmere present every conceivable style of architecture and mode of construction. If any one type of structure can be said to predominate, it is the frame bungalow of either one or one-and-one-half stories. In the northern section of the town, the houses are larger, but the frame method of construction is still retained. These older homes show the Victorian influence in the use of towers, elaborately carved fretwork on porches and cornices, and stained glass fanlights over doors and windows. An equally wide variance is to be found in the size of the lots on which these dwellings are placed. All of the houses are detached structures, but, whereas in many places they are placed almost shoulder to shoulder, in others they occupy plots covering from one-quarter acre to a full acre. Even the smallest lots have been grass-sown and planted with flowers and shrubbery.

All of the streets of Elsmere have been surfaced and are maintained in good condition. The Capitol Trail and Du Pont

Road are through highways and serve as the main residential streets of the town. The only continuous sidewalk is that which was constructed by the State Highway Department on one side of the Capitol Trail. Street lighting and street identification markers have been placed at all intersections. A speed limit of 25 M.P.H. is enforced within the town limits; control of through traffic is regulated by means of a traffic light at the intersection of the Capitol Trail and the Du Pont Road, and boulevard stop signs placed on the abutting streets.

Sanitary sewers, which drain into the sewage disposal plant recently constructed at Richardson Park by the Works Projects Administration, have been installed throughout the community. Running water is supplied to the residences by the Artesian Water Company. The water is pumped from the wells at the company of Tuxedo Park to a large storage tank, placed atop a high steel tower in the center of the town. Gas and electricity are available in all sections of Elsmere. The postoffice at Elsmere has been discontinued; door-to-door mail delivery is made twice daily by carriers operating from the Wilmington branch postoffice at Fourth and Union Streets. One-fare transportation is provided by busses operated on a regular schedule by the Delaware Power and Light Company. The route followed by these busses is arranged so as to provide service for the greatest proportion of the residents.

Elsmere has no local police force and, in consequence, the residents rely upon the uniformed forces of the State and County for police protection. Fire control is capably handled by the Oak Grove-Elsmere Fire Company No. 1. a rural

volunteer unit, which has its headquarters at 1107 New Road. An adequate number of strategically-placed fire hydrants aid in efficient fire control and are a prime factor in determining fire insurance rates, which are at city levels.

The only church in Elsmere is the Elsmere Presbyterian Church on Northern Avenue. Many of the residents of Elsmere are communicants of the Brack-Ex Methodist Church in Woodward's Addition. Oak Grove School provides elementary and junior high school training for the children of Elsmere, and they complete their high school education at the Henry C. Conrad High School at Richardson Park.

The largest business enterprise in the town is the yard and office of the Angerstein Fuel and Feed Company, located on the Capitol Trail at the railroad crossing. Other retail stores include two gas stations, a grocery store, three lunch-rooms, two taprooms, a barber shop, a beauty parlor, and the office of a real estate and insurance firm. Dr. Walter Lumley has his office on New Road in Oak Grove. The office of Magistrate Lewis A. Welsh is located on the Capitol Trail adjoining the firehouse.

The only industries in Elsmere are a concrete-block manufacturing plant and a leather processing plant. Both are small concerns, employing only few people, and are located on the Capitol Trail, east of the railroad crossing.

Organizations in Elsmere, besides those affiliated with the churches, include the Elsmere Civic Club, the Acacia Club, the Parent-Teachers Association of Oak Grove School, Oak Grove-Elsmere Fire Company No. 1, and its Ladies Auxiliary, Boy and

Girl Scout Troops, and the Elsmere Athletic Club. The last-named organization has its clubhouse in a one-story sheet metal building on Du Pont Road. The Elsmere Civic Club meets in the Civic Club building at the intersection of the Capitol Trail and Du Pont Road. This building is also used as a meeting place by the Town Commissioners. A committee has been appointed to investigate the possibility of the purchase of a permanent home for the use of the Commissioners as a town hall and as a community center, but as yet no progress has been made.

During the present year, twelve houses have been erected in Elsmere. Eight of these are frame bungalows, erected by individual owners in various parts of the town. Four brick houses recently built on Du Pont Road south of the Capitol Trail are part of a housing development which is expected eventually to consist of fifteen similar dwellings. The largest unimproved tract in Elsmere is the 100-acre plot which for a number of years was occupied by the Delaware State Fair Association. Many of the exhibition buildings still stand, although they are in poor repair. The large grandstand and the half-mile dirt track are still maintained, although their only use since 1928 (the date of the last State Fair) has been for infrequent automobile races. Poor attendance and the objections of neighboring residents to the clouds of dust raised by the racing cars combined to make these events a financial failure. There have been unverified rumors of large scale housing operations to take place on this tract, but so far they have failed to materialize.

REFERENCES

Del. Laws: V 25, ch. 176; V 32, ch. 117; V 36, ch. 159;
V 25, ch. 194.
Deeds Records: N 1, p. 304; D 2, p. 405; F 3, p. 392;
E 4, p. 1531; C 4, p. 74; M 4, p. 122;
S 4, p. 60; W 4, p. 224; Q 6, pp. 284, 291;
Y 10, p. 482; Z 24, p. 601; Z 25, p. 467;
G 25, p. 505; O 26, p. 38.

FAIR VIEW

Fair View might well be called Wilmington's first suburb, in the modern sense of the word, i.e., a residential community, adjacent to the city, conceived by an individual, and built on land owned by him. Credit for this achievement goes to Emmanuel Grubb, the son of the first English child to be born in Delaware. The following information was obtained from an indenture, dated January 4, 1777, in Book B. vol. 2, page 121 in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for New Castle County:

"whereas Emmanuel Grubb, father of the above mentioned Emmanuel Grubb by virtue of a Patent from the Commissioners under the Honorable John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, bearing date at Philadelphia the second day of Nov^r Anno Domini 1738 and recorded in the City and County of Philadelphia in Patent Book A volume the 10 page 114 & became lawfully seized in fee of and in a certain Tract of Land and Plantation situate on the Delaware River in Brandywine Hundred * * * containing Ninety acres and the allowance of six per cent for Roads, etc. * * * and whereas the said Emmanuel Grubb sold all that mentioned tract to the above named Emmanuel Grubb -

"and whereas the said Emmanuel Grubb hath thought proper to lay out that part of the said Tract of Land which joyns on the said River into a Town or Village and called Fair View, as by a map or plan thereof made and subscribed by the said Emmanuel Grubb the day next before the day hereof, Front Street is laid open (and the other Streets to be opened as the occasion may require) as by the said map or plan may appear * * * Now this Indenture witnesseth that the said Emmanuel for and in consideration of the sum of Seventeen Pounds current money to him in hand truly paid * * * doth grant, bargain and sell * * * unto the sd. Amor Grubb, His Heirs and Assigns Two certain Lots or pieces of Land being numbers 3 and 12 on the sd. plan."

(N.B. The omissions made in the above quotation are those of legal phrases and do not affect the sense of the passage.)

G. K. Browning
El. Thompson Walls
July 8, 1938

WILMINGTON SUBURBS

FLINNVIEW

Flinnview, which lies on the north side of Wilmington Christina turnpike between Newport and Tuxedo Park, just west of Newport, consists of one street, Gregg Avenue, running north and south, on which are located five homes, with four on the pike. This suburb, just opposite Silview, is slightly above the latter, being situated on an incline which runs to 125 feet. It has 31 residents and is seven acres in area. Homes are of the two-story type, frame construction, with shade, well-kept lawns, gardens and flower plots. The Harvey E. Gregg home, however, is a two-story, eight-room structure of field stone, nearly 200 years old, lying directly on the pike.

Flinnview's name comes from the Flinn family, who once owned a considerable area in this vicinity, and of which family Mrs. Harvey E. Gregg is a direct descendant. Mr. Gregg purchased the original homesite, together with the seven acres about his home, upon the settlement of the estate. A large barn stands in the rear of the Gregg home and about 20 sheep pasture alongside and in the rear of the home. A small concrete pool, 18 feet long and 10 wide, lies to the left of the entrance driveway and in the rear of the home, in which are a number of gold fish. The pool is equipped with a small water wheel to which water is returned after having passed over, aerating the water. Previous to its purchase by the Flinn family, about 100 years ago, the farm was owned by a family named Millwood.

Three blocks south of the Gregg home, on the same side of the Wilmington Christina pike, beyond the entrance to Tuxedo Park, at State Street, is the three-story brick house of 12 rooms, formerly the home of the Flinns, which was built about 1860. This dwelling, surrounded by fine trees, with a retaining wall alongside the pike, is atop a knoll, and is owned by George Mayhew.

One block west is the home of Harvey P. Lynam, which faces east, and is a two-story frame structure, with lawn and flowers in front, and maple trees, well-set.

Adjoining the Lynam property, half a block further west, is the two-story frame and stuccoed home of Robert P. MacLary, slightly higher than the Lynam home. This residence is without shade but has a fine lawn in front, with a driveway running around the home in a half circle, returning to the pike. In the rear is a small but thoroughly equipped sanitary establishment for the killing of hogs for the local market.

One block still further west is the C. W. MacLary home, a two-story stone and stuccoed home, with fine old shade trees, lawn, flower garden, and a fine stone retaining wall along the pike. One of the few springs left in the vicinity of Wilmington lies about 100 yards west of this home has a small spring house erected over it. Its water is excellent.

Between Gregg Avenue and the town line of Newport, also on the north side of the pike, is the home of John R. Lynam, which adjoins Flinnview, but is not a part of it. Surrounded by numerous maple trees, with flowers and lawn, stands the two-story, ten-room frame residence.

A sidewalk is laid on the north side of the pike from Newport to Tuxedo Park, this being a continuation of the sidewalk from Wilmington,

The homes along the pike are connected with the Silview sewerage system, while those on Gregg Avenue all have cesspools, not being on sewerage lines. Gas, electricity, water, and fire protection, this latter from the Minquas Fire Company at Newport, are at hand. Postoffice facilities are available at Silview. Trolley service extends from 5:45 o'clock in the morning until 12:45 o'clock at night. Police protection comes through the Rural police as well as the State Police. The nearest magistrate is at Richardson Park.

Taxes are those of the county and State. This community, as are similar suburbs is provided with water mains, thereby having a much lower tax rate than would be the case were this locality incorporated.

Children attend Krebs School, Newport, until ready for high school, when they transfer to the Henry C. Conrad High School at Richardson Park. There are two churches at Newport: St. James Protestant Episcopal and the Newport Methodist Episcopal, both serving this section. There is no form of community gathering or exercises except those to be found in Newport. All homes have a small garden and usually chickens are kept, while each home has a garage.

Employment is found in a few cases by residents in the Krebs Pigment and Color Corporation, Newport, and at the Wood Preserving Company, Inc., near Silview. There are no Negroes, and the majority of residents are native-born stock.

GORDON HEIGHTS

Gordon Heights (200 alt., 836 pop.) is located about two and one-half miles northeast of the city limits of Wilmington, lying between the Philadelphia Pike and the Governor Printz Boulevard. The communities of Penny Hill and Hillcrest encroach upon Gordon Heights in such a way as to make distinction difficult; the bounds are not marked. The recently created suburbs of Edge Moor Terrace and Edgewood Hills make up the southwest boundary of the Heights; Penny Hill Terrace and Lindamere form the northeast limits.

The earliest recorded owner of this tract was John Monges, who was sold out by Peter Vandever, Sheriff of New Castle County, on November 30, 1835. John Gordon, whose name was given to the site when development began, was the new owner. The Gordon family lived on the farm until December of 1889, when the three surviving daughters of John Gordon sold the property to William Beadenkopf. In the following year, the latter laid out streets and building lots and began piecemeal sale of the tracts. The unsold portion was acquired by Harry Emmons in 1892. On the recent death of the latter, the vacant lots and street beds came under the supervision of the Delaware Trust Company, trustees under the terms of his will.

There are, at present, 209 housing units within the confines of Gordon Heights. These are single-family dwellings, constructed more substantially and with more generous proportions than is usual in suburban communities. In the past two years, twenty-seven new houses have been erected in this suburb. Nine of these, built of masonry in the \$6,500 price group, are located on Crestwood place, an oval court abutting on the Marsh Road. On Lore Avenue, near its terminus at the Printz Boulevard, fifteen brick and three frame houses have been

constructed. These are somewhat smaller than those on Crestwood Place and would fall into the \$5,000 price class.

The streets are uniformly well paved with macadam, except Crestwood Place, which is gravel filled, and the newly cut through section of Hayes Avenue adjoining the Printz Boulevard. No gutters or continuous sidewalks are provided. Street lighting is adequate and name markers are installed at all intersections. On Lore Avenue, the longest and most heavily populated street, some effort has been made to provide gutters by lining the open roadside ditches with stones but this has not solved the problem of drainage. This is also the only street to have storm sewers, although sanitary sewers have been installed throughout the community.

In the section of Gordon Heights which lies west of Hillcrest Avenue, the roadside ditches are usually filled with a stream of stagnant water, which is both unsightly and a menace to the health of the residents here. At the intersection of the Marsh and River Roads, there is a vacant lot, which is covered with a growth of weeds and underbrush and, despite a warning sign, littered with tin cans and other rubbish. Similar conditions exist on Marsh Road opposite Crestwood Place and near Hillcrest Avenue. At the latter two places, the problem is complicated by the presence of small, sluggish streams, which are choked with debris.

In other respects, the residents of Gordon Heights enjoy most of the conveniences of city dwellers. Gas, water and electricity are furnished from the Wilmington supply. With the exception of those houses recently erected on Lore Avenue between the River Road and the Printz Boulevard, mail delivery is made twice daily by carriers operating from the Wilmington Postoffice. Police protection is furnished by the

uniformed forces of the State and County. The rural volunteer companies, aided by the presence of properly placed hydrants, combat the fire menace. The nearest of these units is that of the Brandywine Hundred Fire Company, with headquarters at Bellefonte. This company also maintains a Red Cross Emergency First Aid Station.

Retail establishments in Gordon Heights include two grocery stores, a poultry and egg market (which also sells oysters), an ice cream store and a bakery. There are no manufacturing or other mercantile enterprises. Shopping and other activities in Wilmington are made readily available through the medium of the trackless coaches, which maintain a regular schedule of one-fare transportation on Hillcrest Avenue and the Brandywine Boulevard.

The Hillcrest Methodist Church is located at the intersection of Marsh Road and Hillcrest Avenue. This is a one-story stone structure, with one large stained-glass window, which is the scene of many community gatherings. There are several organizations affiliated with the church, including a Boy Scout Troop. Congregations of the other religious denominations hold services in Hillcrest, Bellefonte, and other adjoining communities.

The children of this community receive their elementary education in the Mount Pleasant Junior High School at Bellefonte. Instruction in the secondary school subjects is given at the Claymont School or, by special permission of the State Board of Education, the Pierre S. du Pont School in Wilmington.

The focal point of community life is the Blue Rock Century Club, which has its headquarters on Brandywine Boulevard between Haines and Lore Avenues. It is housed in a modern structure, built of Brandywine

fieldstone in low, rambling fashion.

The most striking structure at Gordon Heights is the towering Government Lighthouse located on Lighthouse Road facing the Delaware River. Known officially as the Marcus Hook rear light, its powerful beacon, from the peak of the 110 foot tower is used to guide the steady flow of water-borne traffic on the Delaware. The concrete tower, built in 1919, is a radical departure from the usual lighthouse in that it is square, instead of round. From Lighthouse Road, the terrain slopes sharply towards the river. This grade adds considerably to the visibility of the light, whose lamp may be seen for fifty miles on a clear day. From the concrete balcony ninety feet from the ground, a marvelous view of the surrounding countryside is to be had.

References

Deeds Records: M5, p. 123; X 14, p. 10; G 14, p. 99; O 15, p. 172;
O 15, p. 175; V 15, p. 192; F 16, p. 601; P 34, p. 601.

Newspaper Article: Wilmington Morning News - 7-28-1919.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

The Wilmington Chapter of the American Red Cross is now located in the new headquarters at 910 Gilpin Avenue, a two-story brick building, that connects with the 911 Delaware Avenue headquarters, where the Red Cross has been housed for many years, Lamont du Pont, Jr. is State Chairman of the Red Cross and Arthur M. Potter is Executive Secretary.

Five major agencies--The Red Cross, the Family Society, the Visiting Nurses' Association, the Children's Bureau, and the Girl Scouts--occupy this building. On the first floor is the Children's Bureau, the offices of Arthur M. Potter, an auditorium for 300 persons, and a canteen or kitchen. The purpose of the Red Cross, is to continue and carry on a system of relief in time of peace, to apply aid in the relief of suffering caused by national calamities, giving first aid, and so on.

The purpose of the Children's Bureau is to find effective means for the prevention of cruelty to children, and to promote child welfare in general. The purpose of the Girl Scouts is to help girls in their preparation for the responsibilities of the home and service to the community. The purpose of the Visiting Nurses' Association is to give skilled nursing care to the sick in their homes, and instruction to patient and family in home nursing, sanitation, and prevention of disease.

The Red Cross Roll Call just completed in Washington shows a membership of 5,701,500. One Hundred and thirty-one schools have enrolled in the Delaware Junior Red Cross, placing the membership total for 1940 at 34,328. The Pierre S. du Pont High School in Wilmington, with 1,598 students, and the Wilmington High School, with 1,705 students, have 100 percent membership in the Junior Red Cross. The Alexis I. du Pont High School, with 109 pupils, and the Elementary School, with 254 pupils, have also announced 100 percent in the Junior Red Cross.

On June 1, 1940, Mrs. Margaret McVaugh assumed the post of director of Junior Red Cross and Branch work. In directing the activities of approximately 37,000 Junior Red Cross members in the State, and 40 branch organizations, she will be assisted by Frank Jones, branch chairman for Sussex County, and Mrs. Winifred McCash, chairman for Kent County. The architects of the new Red Cross building were Robinson, Stanhope and Manning ?

Women in white does not apply to all Delaware Red Cross workers; the nine divisions making up Red Cross volunteer activities in Delaware have colors ranging from turkey red to cavalry yellow, adopted to distinguish one division of the Chapter from another. Service colors are assigned each of the nine groups, which means the entire uniform may be of the distinguishing color, or may be marked only by colored collars, cuffs and head dress.

Production workers in the ranks of the Red Cross are clothed in dark blue, as are the workers on Braille; a turkey

Social Welfare

red uniform marks the wearer as one of the administration division, charged with the organization, supervision, and coordination of the various corps of volunteer services; members of the motor corps wear a dark gray whipcord uniform, which carries the emerald green banner of the corps on lapel tabs and badges. The duties of the gray and green clad motor corps members are to collect and distribute materials and garments from Chapter headquarters, provide routine transportation for convalescents, and to transport blind Braille workers to and from work each day. In times of disaster or war relief, these women are subject to call for ambulance service.

Cavalry yellow is used in the uniforms of the staff assistance group, and the ladies in blue fill positions in several services. Dark blue, besides being used for the Braille workers, is worn also by those who provide clothing and medical and hospital supplies, either in group sewing and knitting projects, or at home. A medium blue uniform is worn by the canteen workers, who are called upon in disaster relief and war service to manage field kitchens and provide food for sufferers and workers. They also manage temporary hospitals, and provide refreshments for troops, hospital trains, meals, and teas for patients from military hospitals.

Light gray marks the volunteer in hospitals and recreation service, a unit not active at present in Delaware Chapter of the Red Cross. Home service workers wear mauve, and the familiar Red Cross nurse dons a rose uniform marked by white.

Bibliography

Current History.

F.M.S.
July 15, 1940.

"Report of the Superintendent of the
City Hospital."

"To the City Council.--Gentlemen:--as the quarterly report of the number and condition of patients, the number received and discharged, the receipts and expenditures, and the amount due the City Hospital for the quarter ending March 31st, 1875.

Patients remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1875...	4
Received since Jan. 1.	13
Total	17

Patients discharged since January 1, 1875. . .	11
Remaining March 31, 1875	6
Total	17

Out of the 11 discharged, cured	8
" " " " " improved	2
" " " " " unimproved	1
Total	11

Out of the 6 remaining, incurable	2
" " " " " improving	4
Total	6

Expenditures

Miscellaneous bills	651.38
Medicine, instruments, &c	64.45
Coal and Wood	108.30
Total	824.13
Received for board	200.21
	\$623.92

Amount Due Hospital.

Due from patients	\$161.75	
Due from R. Galbraith		
or surety-for 1 year and		
5 months at \$4 per week	293.72	455.47
To be paid out of appropriation		\$ 168.45

Respectfully submitted,
Wm. Q. Moore,
Superintendent City Hospital."

From The Daily Gazette, April 9, 1875.

J. F. P. 12/26/39

Clyde W. Young
April 8, 1940

Encyclopedia File
Government: County
Years & Events

363

FIRST MARRIAGE BANNS - SUSSEX COUNTY

First banns of marriage at Sussex County published October 1, 1683. The banns were "Between Daniel Jones single man and Elizabeth Roades single woman. Lewis, Del. Oct 1, 1683."

Turner, C. H. B., comp. Some Records of Sussex County, Del.
Philadelphia, Allen, Lane, & Scott, 1909. 387 p. 134

T. L. Harrison
January 31, 1940

THE WILMINGTON FOUNTAIN SOCIETY

Before a group of friends assembled at his home, 808 West Street, Ferris Bringhurst spoke the words that brought the Wilmington Fountain Society into existence.

"This meeting," he said, "has been called in order to instigate a society - a society similar to those in other cities, which have proved so useful to man and dumb animals." (1)

A further explanation revealed that the main purpose of the organization was "to supply the citizens of Wilmington with drinking water on the streets, and also to alleviate the sufferings of horses and other animals, that had no facilities with which to ease their thirst." (3)

It might be well to recall that in 1870 no mammoth moving vans or trucks were used in Wilmington, and that Henry Ford had not propounded nonsensical theories about "horseless carriages."

Giant Percherons leaned against their collars and pulled heavily laden beer-wagons, occasionally moving to one side to permit a fast-stepping chestnut to get his driver to a place of business or to a sick child.

Truly, the horse was king, the fastest means of inter-city travel, and indeed, in many instances, the only means. Hot, dusty roads played havoc with his throat and mouth, thus preventing him from working at maximum efficiency.

Aside from the humanitarian aspect, there was also another good reason why such a society should be founded. Man depended too much upon the horse not to take the trouble to enhance further his

utility. A fresh horse was better than a tired one, and one way of keeping him fresh was to provide fountains from which he could drink. Needless to say, the project met with the immediate approval of those industries whose operations were based solely upon the performance of equines.

Citizens, too, were enthusiastic, and showered their blessings upon the society; apparently that was the only thing they showered, for as late as 1894, we find the society appealing through the newspapers for funds, and receiving scarcely enough to keep the old fountains repaired. (3)

Five days after the initial meeting, another was held, and officers were elected. They were: Ferris Bringhurst, president; The Rev. George A. Latimer, vice-president; Samuel Floyd, treasurer; and William M. Canby, secretary. There was also elected a board of managers who included Philip Garrett, Edward Bringhurst, Sr., William M. Warner, William Canby, Charles W. Howland, Dr. L. P. Bush, Mrs. Samuel Canby, Miss Hannah Shipley, Miss Anne Semple, Mrs. Charles W. Howland, Mrs. William Canby, and Mrs. Gilbert Robinson.

Graciously, the City Council authorized the society to erect public drinking fountains at its own expense.

Then a charter was drawn up. In it were further clarified the aims and purposes of the society.

"The purpose is to supply the citizens of this city with drinking water on the streets, and for horses and other animals, so that suffering for the want of it, during the hot days, may be allayed." (3)

It also provided for two vice-presidents and twenty-four managers, a number reduced on April 1, 1895 to one vice-president and seven managers.

Many substantial citizens interested themselves in the movement and as officers did much of the work. The names of prominent Delawareans of that period appear on the list of members.

The society was financed entirely by friends, and no monetary assistance was secured from city, county or State governments. The maintenance was largely derived from the annual membership fee of two dollars, aided by meager contributions of the general public. (3)

Six fountains were erected in 1870. The first of these stood in front of City Hall, the gift of Sarah and Hannah Shipley. Edward Bringhurst, Senior, already noted for his work with the volunteer fire companies, donated another, which was placed on French Street, above Water. (2) The Bringhurst Company set one up on Delaware Avenue, near West Street, and the society erected the rest, at various points in the city. (1)

On March 8, 1871, the water was turned on into all the fountains, and what had, the previous year, been only a phantasy, became a reality. It was inevitable that the group should be incorporated, and on February 19, 1871, this step was realized as a "public act, free of expense." (1) & (3)

Less than a month later, Ferris Bringhurst was fatally injured by the explosion of an iron retort, which he was using to make oxygen gas prior to a lecture. He was succeeded by Edward Bringhurst, Senior.

The erection of more fountains continued in 1871. At the election of new officers, Dr. L. P. Bush was chosen second vice-president, and Edward Betts, T. D. Webb, Thomas B. Smith, Mrs. J. F. Vaughan, and Mrs. G. A. Latimer were named to the board of managers.

But impetus had now been gathered. People and "the animals used by them" had put the fountains to the test, and had not found them wanting. They had achieved a niche of their own, and had become as much a part of Wilmington as the City Hall, Sweeney's Pump, or the sluggish Brandywine.

Of the three fountains erected in 1871, two were the gifts of Samuel Hilles; the first located at 9th and Walnut Streets and the other on French Street north of 11th. The Society's contribution was a 3-basin affair, by far the most ambitious of their efforts up to that time. It stood on King Street near 17th.

The next year saw the continuation of the policy of "at least one fountain per year." This time, one was set up at the foot of Market Street by E. Tatnall Warner and the Charles Warner Company. It represented an outlay of \$225. (1)

One presumes that the fountains were becoming more elaborate, more beautiful, and that efforts were being made to combine the qualities of utility and beauty, something not only pleasing to the tongue, but also to the eye. Certain it is, at least, that the next one erected combined such attributes.

J. Taylor Gause and his wife had presented a deed to the Society for the site of a memorial fountain, at the junction of Delaware and Pennsylvania Avenues. It was to serve as a tribute to the untiring efforts of the Society's first President-Ferris Bringhurst.

The water was turned on July 1, 1872. A column of red Aberdeen granite, highly polished, towered serenely over its gray granite base. Water spouted from the mouth of a Canadian lynx, while a chained tin cup dangled, with humble servility, at the side of its stone companion.

Tall and unassuming in its severe Greek lines, it represented a picture of quiet dignity and unwavering fidelity portrayed against a background of classical, rounded lines. A Grecian urn perches atop a gray granite base.

Inscribed on the right side of the memorial is this legend: "Kindness to God's creatures is a service acceptable to Him." Ferris Bringham, humanitarian and member of one of Delaware's oldest families, could do much worse for an epitaph.

Fountains sprang up all over the city - from 22nd and Market to 3rd and Madison, and from the foot of Market Street to the outlying section of Delaware Avenue. They came to stand not only as a place of refreshment, but as a gathering point for little groups, and many quiet and stormy sessions were held upon various subjects that, one supposes, dealt faithfully with the transient topics of interest.

By 1894, the Society owned 15 fountains in the city. The interest from several small legacies had helped greatly in the attainment of them. (3)

New officers were elected in 1894. They included William Canby, president; Edward Betts, vice-president; Edward Bringham, Senior, secretary; and William Poole, treasurer.

The Society's "Golden Age" came during the next 16 years. Among the fountains erected was that in memory of Job. M. Jackson, at Taylor and Locust Streets, the Maher fountain on Park Drive, and the Mary A. Boyd Memorial in Cool Spring Park. (11)

During this period, an agitation began against the use of common drinking cups, such as were employed at the fountains, the allegation being made that they contributed to the spread of tuberculosis.

Between 1918 and 1920, the death knell of the dangling tin cup was

sounded, and no drinking utensil for common use was permitted in any place in Delaware. Public places were construed as "Stores, theatres, stations, cars, schools, clubs, churches, and any other place to which any part of the general public has access." (12)

The tin cup vanished in the midst of public and official disfavor, and the fountains seemed destined to follow. But there appeared in 1925 an ingenious fountain known as the "bubbler." Operating by the foot-pedal method, it required only the pressure of a foot, to bring a spouting stream of water into action, through the mouth of a "Vertical Jet." All the closed fountains, now supplied with the new device, were thrown open to the public in June of 1925. (4)

Although the horse was now considered only something with four feet which could be ridden, nevertheless, he was not forgotten. "The animals used by them" still had access to sundry troughs, and many a thirsty dog or bath-bent bird availed themselves, along with an occasional baker's horse, of the fountains erected for their use.

Of all the fountains erected, only two were supplied exclusively with spring water. These were located at 4th and Franklin and 3rd and Tatnall Streets, respectively.

The Tatnall Street fountain had an interesting history. It was the successor to the "subway" fountain which, in the early 70's occupied a spot in the bed of 4th Street, between Orange and Tatnall. To it came residents bearing jars, glasses, jugs, anything, in fact, that held water, which they used to drink from, or for carrying to their homes.

One pregnant note of danger prevailed - drivers of horses were warned that they proceeded at their own risk. (6)

The residents of that section north of the Brandywine, known as Brandywine Village, found Sweeney's Pump a great convenience. It was located at the curb on the east side of Market Street, at 20th.

There were other pumps, at different localities, throughout the city. Each section of the city had its own spring or pump within easy walking distance.

Some of them are still left, mostly in parks. Perhaps the one with the greatest amount of patrons is located along the South Drive, in Brandywine Park. (4)

Another cold water supply, only dimly remembered by the oldest Wilmingtonians, was the spring at a pork-packing establishment at 5th and Lombard Streets. The water was taken from an artesian well, and the owners permitted the people of the neighborhood to come and carry away as much as they wanted. (9)

The bubblers had apparently solved the question of sanitation, and they gushed and gurgled merrily until 1930. Their most ardent patrons were the children, who spent as much time as possible near them, and delighted in their performances.

The bubblers, like Caesar's wife, had to be above reproach. Scientific investigation proved that such was not the case, for tests of all "Vertical Jets" showed that they were easily contaminated and retained germs for some time. The water could, and did, fall back on the point of discharge. (14) This caused the "bubblers" to be discontinued, and in their place was substituted the newest innovation in fountain technique - the "Angle Jet fountain." It was so constructed that once the water had been issued, it could not return to the point of discharge. (14)

They were immediately installed, and are still in use, differing only from their forerunner in a single respect - the angle at which the water is delivered.

The general public received them warmly, while children were even more enthusiastic in their greeting to this new device than they had been to its predecessor.

In 1939, R. D. Kemp was reelected president of the Society - a position he has held since 1921 - and the following officers were elected: E. L. Hayes, vice-president; J. Walter Boyer, treasurer; and E. R. Mack, secretary.

The Nemesis of the "spring-fountain" proved to be the Board of Health; in August 1939, the last vestige of these picturesque refreshers was wiped out. The fountain at 4th and Franklin Streets had been closed the year before on the grounds that it was polluted. The same fate befell the sole remaining member of this type of fountain at 3rd and Tatnall Streets. It was announced by E. R. Mack, secretary of the Wilmington Fountain Society, that the spring would be diverted into a sewer.

In the case of the spring at Fourth and Franklin Streets, a movement was soon underway to have it reopened. George H. Bishop, on behalf of the protestors, said several water samples that had been sent to the State Board of Health at Dover had been declared as "absolutely pure water." Mr. Bishop claimed that he could produce persons who could show, to within 10 feet, the spring's source, which he charged city officials maintained could not be located without a difficult search. (It had previously been indicated that the contamination might be traced to the spring's source, if the latter could be found.)

Dr. Roger Murray, executive secretary of the Board of Health, said the spring would remain closed as long as the Health Department believed it to be a potential health menace. (8) Acting on this

advice, the Society had closed the fountain by extending a pipe nearly to the bottom of it, thus permitting the water to escape down a hole in the bottom of the cylindrical trough. In some strange way, a small item was overlooked. Between the mouth of the pipe and the base, an inch of open space was left. By extending the edge of a glass or bottle over the pipe, water could be obtained. Soon children between the ages of 5 and 14 could be seen filling glasses and milk bottles at the spring, and drinking the water, the edict of the Board of Health to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Older children and adults could bend over and fill their glasses with little effort, but the smaller tots were faced with a more difficult assignment. They rose magnificently to the occasion, and managed to fill their cups and glasses by climbing bodily into the fountain, squatting down and holding their receptacles at the right angle. (10) Some of the boys and girls were entirely lost from the views of passersby, as "hid" in the fountain, and many a resident was doubtlessly scared out of his wits at the sudden emerging of some triumphant child who apparently materialized from nowhere.

Two of the finest fountains erected by the Society are located in Rodney Square, in the heart of Wilmington. One is a memorial to William Poole, in a grateful recognition of his services to the Society. The other is a grant to the city. Erected in 1920, they combine the general utility feature, so necessary in a much-used fountain, with that of beauty. An "angle-jet" fountain, in each instance,^{is} flanked on either side by a turtle and a frog, a long step from the horse trough and the obsolete tin-cup.

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T.L.H.
2/9/40

E. Shaw
Dec. 2, 1938

374
Education

Extracts Delaware Gazette and Watchman
Organization of Public Schools in Wilmington

CURRENT FILE

For the Gazette and Watchman

Dec. 21, 1834

PUBLIC SPIRIT

Sept. 16, 1834

There is no subject in this city, on which there is more need of public spirit, or on which public spirit is of more vital usefulness, than providing means of education for the young. In this particular no place is more destitute than Wilmington. We have not now one free school.

Our condition in this respect is the consequence of want of union and arrangement among our citizens. There is much more money paid for schooling the children that enjoy the privilege of schools, than would supply schools for all the children in the city. Public schools furnish a more practical education than subscription schools:-In this country nothing can be useful that is not practical. Trial, where it has been fairly had, approves public free schools as the best means of education, especially for boys.

In this connection look at these facts.--
There are in this city, with a very small extension to near the milestone on Lancaster road, ten school districts. The annual dividend to each of these, from the school fund, is about fifty dollars. The city therefore has an income, for public schools, if it will avail itself of the advantage, of about five hundred dollars. There is now remaining to the credit of these districts more than two thousand dollars. All this will be lost, if there be not some at-

tention to this subject."

1.

Summarized
by V.E.Shaw

1. A recent law provides that districts may unite, and use their joint dividend in common. Wilmington could use its \$2000, and the annual \$500 as a unit. "In this manner we can with a very small addition to the public fund establish and support, on the Lancastrian plan, one of the best public schools in the nation." Or, if this is impossible, any group of districts may unite, and make better use of their money together than individually.

"I ask the deliberate attention of every one concerned in the welfare of this city to these questions. Those who can school their children are as much interested as those who can not. There will be a great diminution of the expense, and public attention will improve the schools beyond any expectation. This is so in other places, and will be here. Public attention to this subject gives encouragement, excites enterprise, and communicates a spirit and a power, that without it cannot exist.

A Citizen

M.B.-The meetings of the school voters are to be held this year on the 4th of October. In most of the districts of this city, notice must be given by the Clerk of the Peace, to enable them to organize. If this subject is to receive attention it is time to act."

Sept.23,1834

Summarized
by V.E.Shaw

Letter from A Voteable supports the position of A Citizen, and calls attention to the large number of ill-educated and uneducated among native Delawareans.

He argues the need of general education as a political safeguard, and points out Wilmington's opportunity under the act to found a sound system of public schools.

He defends Free Schools from the stigma of "charity schools." Anyone may contribute as he is able to their support. In fact, this is needed, since taxation is not planned. Yet, if the city districts will unite and establish good schools for both boys and girls the cost to their relatives will be far less than if they were educated in private schools. The writer suggests a general meeting of school voters of all districts, to facilitate handling of legal technicalities.

1. Letter,
2129
Oct. 3, 1834
Summarized
by V.E.Shaw

"There will be some definite action on Saturday the 4th inst. in every school district in this city, upon the question whether the system of free schools shall be introduced into this city? or in other words whether we shall countenance public schools?"

1. This should not still be a question. These are some of the advantages of the proposition now before us:

1. Because of our compact situation we can obtain far greater benefit from the school dividend than any other part of the state. Shall we throw it away?

2. Public schools add to the value of property (convenience to one is often noted in advertisements of property for sale); public schools encourage a "skillful and enterprising population." Can we disregard these two factors of our material prosperity?

3. The value of all schools depends upon public attention. There never will be public attention to schools until there are public schools. Public schools are a means of improving all schools.

4. "The expenses of education in this city are too great." There are many men high in public life today who could never have received an education at the prices prevalent here. Many useful mechanics and professional people would never have entered their line of work "if schooling had been as high in the neighborhood of their fathers, as with us. "It is cruel to the youth in moderate or straitened circumstances to suffer a state of things depriving them of advantages of such inestimable importance.

"By public schools I do not mean charity schools: I mean the schools of a republican government, in which all children enter upon equal terms, and the only distinctions arise from good conduct, diligent application, and proficiency in study. Let such schools be once fairly put in operation, they will prove their own advantages, and all will unite in their support.

A.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS

The Committee appointed at the meeting of citizens of Wilmington on Sept. 23 reminds the public of the procedure to be followed at the district meetings.

1. Organize meeting by appointing Chairman and secretary.

2. Elect by ballot a clerk and two Commissioners to be a school Committee for one year.

These two acts constitute legal organization.

3. Submit motion for consolidation with another district or districts.

4. Upon 2/3 favorable vote appoint committee of 3 to meet with those of other districts; clerk and commissioners may act if so directed by 2/3 of voters present.

Adjournment should be until some future day to receive a report from the Committee. 2/3 of voters present must approve report to effect the union. Adjournment may take place at any time after organization and the proceedings will be valid; after clerk and commissioners are choosen, notification of meeting dates is their duty.

All members of the several conference committees are requested to meet at City Hall at 7 1/2 o'clock on Wednesday, Oct. 8, and to furnish vouchers of appointment.

John Wales)
James Pusey) Committee

PROCEEDINGS OF SCHOOL DISTRICT # 11

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Oct. 14, 1834

.2 Col. 2

Summarized

by V.E. Shaw

Meeting held Oct. 4 according to law. Willard Hall, Chairman, Samuel McCaulley, Secretary. McCaulley elected clerk by ballot, and Hall and Eli Hillis Commissioners. Unanimously voted that "it is expedient to arrange a union between this district and other district or districts, and that a committee be appointed to arrange said union." Regular offices appointed to serve on the committee.

SCHOOL MEETING

id. p.3. Col. 3

At the general meeting of the school district committees held at the City Hall on the 8th inst. (Oct.8,1834) with the view of forming one or more union districts, a chairman and Secretary of the meeting were chosen, and it was found that nine districts (Nos. 10 to 18 inclusive) were represented either wholly or in part.--Present 20, absent 7.

The object of the meeting was explained and the subject discussed.

On motion, a committee of six was appointed to procure further and more particular information and the meeting adjourned to Thursday the 30th inst. at 7 P.M.

PK
VES.

V.E.Shaw
Dec. 2, 1938

FREE SCHOOLS OF WILMINGTON

2140

Nov. 10, 1834

p.2-col. 1

Summarized

by V.E.Shaw

The committee on forming a Union district submit the following report: (summarized)

To the credit of dist. 10-18, \$2042.28 $\frac{1}{2}$. To obtain this, districts must raise 263.92 $\frac{1}{2}$, making a total of \$2306.21 for school use. Annual dividend \$527.65 (with hope of increase.) District must raise \$263.92 $\frac{1}{2}$, giving an annual income of \$791.77 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Committee believes this can be raised by contribution, since it represents but about 50¢/per voter.

It is absolutely necessary to build a sound foundation for a permanent system of primary education, else the money will be wasted, and the philosophy of public education discredited.

All districts but Brandywine entered the Union. Because paving is satisfactory, two schools, (one for boys and one for girls) accommodating 400, are feasible. This will provide better teachers and equipment for the money available than would several small schools. It can be better administered, because it will be easier to find one intelligent, responsible and interested committee than several.

Committee therefor recommends a Union, with a single set of two commissioners and clerk, with an advisory committee of two members from each district to keep the central and local groups in proper communication with one another. This appears the most promising solution of those canvassed.

V.E.Shaw

Friday Nov. 14

144

Nov. 14, 1834

2 col.2

UNITED SCHOOL DISTRICT

School districts Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. 15. 16, 17. & 18. in New Castle county, being united in one dis- by proceedings according to law.

The first meeting of the united district, will be held on Saturday, Nov. 15 inst. (tomorrow) at one o'clock P.M. at the City Hall.

NOTICE

142

Nov. 18, 1834

3-col. 4

I expect to attend at New Castle on Monday the 17th day of November int., and remain there four days, in order to settle with the School Committees of New Castle county, and for other purposes required by law; I shall expect each and every person, where the law requires to settle with the Auditor at his annual visit at New Castle, to appear before me while there, with his accounts and vouchers, prepared for settlement.

J.Biddle, Auditor of Accounts

43

v.21,1834

2-col.4

mmarized

V.E.Shaw

At a meeting of the school voters of the united school district in this city on Saturday, Nov. 15 at the City Hall, Wm. Chandler was appointed chairman, and Willard Hall, sec.

Upon report of a committee that the legal forms had been properly followed in consolidation, the meeting proceeded to the election of a clerk & commissioners, James Pusey, Willard Hall and Thomas Young, respectively.

"A resolution was passed to raise \$300.00 by contribution toward building or procuring a School House and the support of a Free school in said district."

And it was further resolved that the school committee have full authority to fix a site, purchase or otherwise procure a Lot and built a school house, acting according to their best judgement for the benefit of the district.

Wm. Chandler

Willard Hall

Note: The Clerk of each district is requested to furnish the clerk of the united district with a copy of the minute of appointment of their respective delegates in the advisory committee.

Free Schools

Meetings reported above summarized over the signature of Willard Hall.

Copy of formal agreement, signed by delegates, and comprising the items listed in foregoing reports -- dated Oct. 30, 1834.

Notice that the advisory committee, or some member of it, would call upon every inhabit^{ant} of each district to solicit contributions for the fund. "and it is respectfully suggested that every one contribute something so that all may have a part in building up a system of public schools among us. The sum may be small in many cases; but it is the cheerfulness with which a sum is contributed, that is regarded, more than the sum, when the ability is small.

The object is very important, supplying means, and suitable means of education, for the rising generation, is certainly one of the most interesting, and promising efforts of benevolence. It is the way in which the moral condition

2145
Nov. 28, 1834
p. 2. Col.4-5

Summarized
by V.E.S.

of society is improved; and here we must look for prosperity, for safety, for every thing valuable.

We trust that there will be liberality on the part of our citizens, in respect to this object of vital interest, and that such contributions will be made as will enable the committee to establish at least two primary schools, of such character and with such advantages, as shall secure to our youth the full value of such schools. One great hinderance on this subject is, that through scantiness of means what is known to be best, cannot be done. We trust, that this will not be allowed to be the case in this city. Liberal contributions can be made without being felt by those who make them, except in the pleasure always arising from the recollection of having endeavored to promote the welfare of our fellow beings.

A. B.

OK
VES

OLIVER EVANS

The most interesting traditions of the early flour mills of Delaware center about the Faulkland Mills, for it was at this site that Oliver Evans, the true inventor of the locomotive, worked and dreamed in a mill enriched with his own contrivances.

So eminently practical were Evans' milling inventions that the elevator bucket system and the endless screw conveyor features, "all children of his brain," remain in use today, having been elaborated only in point of mechanical detail. Evans, like John Fitch, is one of the world's forgotten inventors. Had the legislators of his time possessed sagacity enough to endow his inventions, the advantages of steam transport would have been anticipated by years, and the glory would have radiated from the Delaware River instead of from the Hudson.

His design for a locomotive was sent to England in 1787, disputing priority with "steam wagons" of James Watt. He built steamboats at Philadelphia in 1803 and 1804, and ran them successfully, antedating by five years the Clermont of Robert Fulton. Few people know that a horseless carriage plied the streets of Philadelphia more than a century and a half ago. The driver and inventor was Oliver Evans, whose fame in the world of mechanics is now admitted.

Oliver Evans was born in 1755 near Newport. He was the son of Charles Evans, and a descendant of the Rev. Evan Evans,

D.D., the first Episcopal minister in Philadelphia, who died in 1728. He had seven brothers named, respectively, Joseph, Thomas, Theophilous, John, Jonathan, George, and Evan. His father owned the property which is now in possession of the Krebs Pigment and Color Corporation. Oliver seemed to have been born with an inventive mind, which manifested itself early in life. He walked with his head down, his hands behind him, as if in deep study, and when a mere boy he began the study of the possibility of moving land carriages without animal power, which he considered very desirable. He had heard of various attempts having been made, by means of cranks, wheels, pinions, springs, wind, etc., all of which appeared to him to be futile. When about 17 years of age, being an apprentice to a wheelwright, on Christmas evening, (1772) one of his brothers informed him that he had that day been in company with a neighboring blacksmith's boy, who for amusement had stopped up the touchhole of a gun barrel, then put in about a gill of water and rammed in a tight wad, after which they put the breech of the gun barrel in the Smith's fire, and in a few minutes it blew out the wad with a loud report.

It immediately occurred to him that this was the power to propel his wagon, if he knew how to apply it, and he set about to find the means. From this simple amusement of the boys, he discovered that great fundamental principle in nature, the increase of the elasticity of steam by a more rapid ratio than the heat of water may be increased, and that this principle could be applied to work very light and

powerful engines, to propel land carriages and boats, which discovery finally produced his Columbian Steam Engine, which for 43 years he endeavored to introduce into public use.

At the age of 22, he invented two machines for making wool and cotton cards to take the place of the tedious hand tools then in use. He did not find time to test the principle of this discovery until he met with an accident, being dangerously wounded in the foot by a scythe. While in this condition he had time and opportunity, and succeeded in making small models with wood. His father's family, becoming acquainted with his plans, united argument with ridicule to dissuade him from what they termed his visionary schemes, and not succeeding, they gave him up as lost.

Such little value was attached to his models that the blacksmith to whom he applied, considered it a useless gimcrack, and refused to work with him on such a visionary scheme until George Latimer, then a member of the Delaware Legislature, by his persuasive arguments, aided by the eloquence of some good old Jamaica spirits which he promised to place at the smith's service while on the work, prevailed on him to undertake the job. The models succeeded so well that all changed their language and they praised the wonderful ingenuity of Oliver. The card manufacturers of Wilmington learned of the excellent qualities of his machinery and made offers for the secret, but Evans was patriotic and would not sell it to individuals to the exclusion of the public. The legislature of Pennsylvania was in session at that time, and he presented a memorial to it, stating the nature and importance

of his discovery and praying for the loan of \$500 to build a mill in Pennsylvania with a machine attached for the purpose of bending and cutting the wire into card teeth agreeable to the principles of his invention. The legislature lavished their eulogies, but would lend no money. After this he showed his invention to a person of prominence in Philadelphia, stating to him the individual offers that had been made, but that he preferred the public loan. This person treated Evans' patriotism with seeming ridicule, which caused him to relinquish all hope of success from that quarter, and he returned to Wilmington where, urged by necessity, he contracted to make a machine which would manufacture five hundred complete card-teeth per minute, and obligated himself to keep the art a secret for two years for the trifling sum of \$200, reserving only the privilege of selling one other machine. While the machine was being constructed, the other manufacturers suspended for 20 days, saying the old workmanship was so inferior when compared with Evans' method that it only spoiled the wire.

The machine was soon completed and instead of 500 as per contract, it made 3,000 per minute, so far exceeding expectations that they immediately contracted for the machine that had been reserved and both parties were penally bound to keep the art a secret. It nevertheless became known, and others obtained the use of the machine. A plan for picking holes in the leather for two hundred pair of card teeth in 12 hours, and also for cutting, bending and setting the teeth was soon after devised by him, but is said to have been a-

bandoned because of his failure to secure a due share of the benefits of the previous invention.

The following year (1782) he contracted, in company with two of his brothers, to build a merchant flour mill at Faulkland. Having been successful in inventing several useful improvements, he now began to study how he could make this mill exceed all others. He first conceived the idea of applying the power that drives the millstones to perform those operations which had been by manual labor, viz: From receipt of the grain from the wagon or ship until its manufacture into superfine flour ready to be packed into barrels. But as he was neither millwright nor miller, he had first to ascertain what operations were to be performed by manual labor. He believed the waterpower might be applied to raise both grain and meal, and convey them in any direction or angle, ascending, descending, or horizontal, a principle he put into operation and found to work satisfactory.

These improvements in mill machinery for the manufacture of flour consisted of the elevator, an endless chain with buckets to raise the flour or grain to any required height; the conveyors to carry the grain or meal from one place to another; the hopper boy, to spread or gather the grain or meal and thus to dry or cool it; and the drill to move the grain or meal in any direction like the conveyor, but by means of rakes instead of buckets, to which he added originally the kiln-dryer, to dry and cool the meal as it passed through the elevator and hopper boy.

These improvements and their introduction into public

use cost an immense amount of time and labor, and a great expenditure of money which he could not well spare. He endured much criticism and ridicule and many lawsuits; months of the most intense thinking were spent in baffling with apparent absurdities, but hoping against hope, he worked with the zeal and dogged perseverance peculiar to inventors until his ideas resulted in discoveries, inventions, and patents. Some time in September, 1784, he declared to several individuals that he intended to build a flour mill that would perform what these improvements were intended to do, without the aid of manual labor, but no one would believe it possible. He got the name of a visionary projector, about to ruin himself by attempting an impossibility, yet his arrangements for the construction of this mill were so far completed before he began to build, that he declared he had in his bed viewed the whole in operation.

On September 5, 1785 the mill was set in operation in the old way, requiring three men and a boy, one-half of the latter's time, to attend it, in the manufacture of 20 barrels of superfine flour, besides the middlings and ship stuff every day; but on the introduction of Evans' improved machinery, one man could always attend the mill, night or day, make the same quantity (20 barrels of flour, etc., per day), and making about four barrels more out of every hundred bushels of wheat than had usually been made. These improvements, though perfect in theory and in principle, met with unforeseen difficulties in being put into practice, and besides, were so expensive that he was often greatly discouraged.

Unwilling to proceed at his own expense in completing the whole of his improvements, he asked aid of the rich and established Brandywine millers and others, by way of subscription, but they declined saying they believed no man who had neither been bred a miller nor millwright could ever make any improvements on the manufacture of flour in their mills. They believed the art to be perfect in their own mills and would not, therefore, subscribe a dollar, which refusal on their part caused others to withhold any aid. The Brandywine Millers stood very much in his way, discouraging him by word and deed. Poor Oliver was known to the millers of his neighborhood as the inconvenient person who was always wanting the loan of a thousand dollars to carry out a new invention.

The "thinking men" among them sagely argued that his improvements would benefit the consumer by increasing the supply of flour and making it cheap, a clear detriment to the interests of capital. It is incomprehensible how Evans could have received such scaly treatment from the prosperous Quakers of his day. Posterity wonders what were their reasons for denying him a fraction of the earnings effected through the use of his appliances by which, admittedly, the cost of the production of flour at that time was cut in half. He showed his proposition to James Latimer, one of the millers, describing his inventions and improvements, but was told he could not make water run up hill, nor could he make wooden millers, but when he saw the hopper boy doing its duty better than man could do it, Latimer expressed great astonishment,

and his son, George Latimer, advised him to petition the different State legislatures for an exclusive right to use his inventions.

Evans now thought that every millwright and miller as soon as they saw the mill in operation would be anxious to adopt the improvements, yet these were the last to be convinced, and generally speaking, the most violent opposers. One day in 1789, when superintending the mill or having left it to attend itself, while he made hay in a clover lot, he observed two of the Brandywine millers coming to view the mill. He pretended not to see them, preferring their going into the mill and not finding any person there, so that on seeing every operation performed by machinery alone they would be fully convinced of its utility. They stayed in the mill about half an hour, then came and requested him to go in and explain, which he did. He supposed they were perfectly satisfied, but soon after heard that on their return they had reported the whole to be a set of rattletraps unworthy of the notice of any man of sense; which fixed more firmly the opposition of the rest. A year or two later he exhibited in the streets of Wilmington a model of a mill (which he had made to send to England). When a number of respectable men gathered around and were admiring it, they espied a Brandywine miller on the opposite side whom they called over to see it. So completely was the miller shamed that he said with apparent reluctance: "Oliver, thee must come tomorrow morning, and prepare to set it up in my mill." When the whole was set in motion in the completest order in

the mill, all the millers around the hopper boy remained in silent astonishment until one of them exclaimed: "It will not do!; it cannot do!; it is impossible it should do!." But it was doing perfectly well at the same time.

In accordance with the advice of his friends, the Latimers, he petitioned the legislature early in 1786, and acts were passed in 1787 in Pennsylvania and Delaware in favor of his improvements in the manufacture of flour; and in Maryland and New Hampshire for the same, including carriages to be propelled by the steam engine which he had invented. Soon after the establishment of the present Federal Government, the first patent laws were passed, and Evans applied and obtained a patent for his mill improvements dated January 7, 1791, thereby relinquishing his state patents. These inventions were one of three objects for which patents were granted during the first year that the Patent Office was in existence.

His price to those who wished to avail themselves of his improvements was so small that the terms of his patent right expired without sufficient funds in hand to compensate himself and his agents for their time and expenses, besides leaving by supposition some \$10,000 in the hands of infringers of his rights who neglected or refused to pay. During the next two years he brought forth, after nine years of study at leisure hours, what he considered "the simplest and perhaps the most philosophical steam engine ever conceived." Specifications and drawings thereof, described, were filed by him in the Patent Office, that they might not be lost. He also sent drawings and descriptions to England by Joseph Stacy

Simpson, of Boston, for the purpose of seeking some one to take out a patent there, on shares with him; but Simpson wrote from London that he could find no one to believe the scheme would prove useful, that they could not understand the project and had no faith in it. "Thus at the age of 40," Evans says of himself, "I was reduced to such abject poverty that my wife sold the tow cloth which she had spun with her own hands for clothing for her children to get bread for them. My head was covered with many gray hairs and I needed spectacles."

This was brought about especially by his intense study in the preparation (for three years previous) of his Millwrights' and Millers' Guide, the first practical work, it is believed, on the subject of mill construction published by an American author. But when finished and ready for publication, he had not the means, and it would probably have been lost, had not John Nicholson, being informed of the case, and his circumstances, assumed the expense to the amount of one thousand dollars. The first edition of this work appeared in 1795, and among the names of subscribers were George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, and Robert Morris. Evans thought it would sell rapidly, but in this he was sadly disappointed. Many who had subscribed to encourage the work, really did not want it. Two thousand copies were published, some few of which sold at \$3.00, but a great proportion of the edition was given to the millers and millwrights gratis, for the purpose of getting the improvements introduced. One of his agents traveled for thirteen years to instruct mill-

wrights and millers to make and use the improvements, and to sell licenses, and often declared that he rode about 100,000 miles on that business. He was engaged by the Ellicotts of Maryland, during this time, to build two large mills for them on the Patapsco River, at what is now Ellicott City, an undertaking which required his absence from Delaware for five years.

During this time the Maryland Legislature granted him a patent on the same devices for which the Pennsylvania authorities refused recognition, as State patents at that time carried interstate obligations. Evans returned to Delaware to find that his devices had been appropriated at large by the millers then doing business. He summoned them to court, and had the grim satisfaction of forcing them to pay him \$20,000. With this money he built the Mars Works in Philadelphia, where in 1802 he became the first regular steam engine builder.

About that time he entered into a contract with a Mr. Edwards, an engineer from England, and spent two months in furnishing him with complete drawings, specifications, and descriptions of his Columbian Steam Engine, all of which he could execute and set up with his own hands. Edwards sailed from Philadelphia, but Evans never heard from him.

When Evans petitioned the legislature of Pennsylvania for exclusive rights to his improvements in making wool and cotton cards, steam engines, etc., the committee to whom his petition was referred thought him to be crazy because he said he could make steam wagons, and would have nothing to do with

it, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the above-mentioned George Latimer, to convince them that all of his inventions were worthy of their attention. While Evans was exhibiting his engine in Philadelphia in 1803, driving 12 saws and cutting stone at the rate of 120 feet in 12 hours, he discovered the chairman of said committee in the crowd of spectators. Saluting him, he said: "Sir, this steam engine goes on the principle by which I had intended to propel my steam carriages, when I petitioned the legislature in 1786 and 87, and which I endeavored to explain to the committee. If you had granted me the exclusive rights for 25 years, it might have been driving wagons, boats and mills many years ago." The legislator's reply was that they had thought him deranged when he spoke of making steam wagons.

On September 26, 1804, he laid before the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company a comprehensive statement in detail of the superiority of his steam engine to transport merchandise, over the tedious and expensive method of horses and wagons, asking an appropriation by them of the sum necessary to put it into operation. The company declined to accept his proposition, having no confidence in it. About this time he constructed for the Board of Health of Philadelphia a machine to remove mud and refuse from the Schuylkill with a chain of buckets operated by his steam engine. There were other dredging machines in existence, but this was the first moved by steam, and to show the people of Philadelphia that his machine could not only run by steam in the river, but on land as well, he announced to the public that on July 13, 1805 his machine could be seen moving around Centre

Square. On that date, with his engine mounted in a paddle wheel scow, 30 feet long, he moved his queer automobile from his shop to Centre Square, the favorite gathering place of crowds; and having successfully given this exhibition of his vehicle, he drove it to the Schuylkill river about a mile and a half away. He then applied a paddle wheel and propelled it downstream and up the Delaware river for a distance of 16 miles, leaving sail vessels behind by half the distance.

Evans benefited little from his inventions, but in spite of discouragement, he never lost faith in steam carriages and predicted "the time will come when carriages propelled by steam will be in general use for the transportation of passengers as well as goods, traveling at the rate of 15 to 20 miles an hour, or 300 miles a day." Again people laughed at him and said he was crazy, but less than 30 years later the first railroad in America was built.

Evans invented the automatic flour mill, the high pressure steam engine, a machine for making card teeth, a steam dredge, and the boiler known as the Cornish Boiler. These important inventions brought him small pecuniary returns, and his means were insufficient for the prosecution of his mechanical experiments. He was the author of the Young Engineer's Guide, published in 1805 and translated into the French language in 1821; Miller and Millwright's Guide published in Philadelphia in 1797, and in Paris in 1830. He died in New York April 25, 1819, adding another witness to the words of Franklin: "A man's useful inventions subject him to insult, robbery and abuse." Posterity will not be

able to discover why the legislature or Congress did not grant him such protection as might have enabled him to put in operation these great improvements sooner, he having neither asked money nor a monopoly of any existing thing. Of the eminent contemporary engineers of the Revolutionary Period, James Watt of England, Robert Fulton of New York, and Oliver Evans of Delaware, Evans has been classed as one, if not the greatest mechanical engineer of his time, undeniably outclassing Fulton in point of accurate judgment and vision, in formulating not only new law, correct data for the ratio of power needed for increase of speed for ships, but also for modeling the same; and overcoming resistance of water in calculating tonnage and speed. Watt strongly adhered to the low pressure atmospheric engine until the day of his death. Evans, with high courage, declared if engines were to perform worthwhile work, this could only be accomplished by giving them what may be termed "steam muscle," and this he proceeded to do with such success as to be called the first man to apply high pressure steam to power, the only system now extant. The authority for this is the report of a commission investigating Evans' record, composed of U. S. Naval Officers appointed by ex-Secretary of the Navy, Thurman H. Newberry, in 1908. As time goes by and the fragments are gathered together, from various quarters covering the life of Oliver Evans, they declared him to be one, if not the greatest mechanical engineer of his time.

One of the greatest scientific motivators, S. G. Arnold of New York City, years after Evans' poverty-stricken death,

paid him the following tribute: "Wherever a steam mill resounds with the industry, whether grinding flour in his native state or cutting logs in Oregon, there you find a monument to the memory of Oliver Evans."

The plank just under the apex of the roof in the Mill Gable at Faulkland, which he used to retire to as his private study, was shown until 1867, when the old mill was burned. Up among the swallows, as he lay on the board to which, as Beecher expressed it, he "brought the softness," the children of his geniuses were conceived and delivered. These were the happy hours of his life.

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Maude Stevens
February 27, 1940

399
Social Welfare
Pensions

Encyclopedia

The Retirement System of the Jackson and Sharp Plant
of the American Car and Foundry Company.

The Jackson and Sharp Company was established in Wilmington at the foot of East 8th Street in 1863 by Job H. Jackson and Jacob F. Sharp. In 1901, the controlling interest in the company was purchased by the American Car and Foundry Company; the plant continued as it was at the time of this purchase and has since been known as the Jackson and Sharp Plant of the American Car and Foundry Company.

This company, while it grants a gratuity or pension to its employees, has no formal pension plan with rules and regulations. The only requirement for eligibility is forty years of continuous service, or total and permanent disability. There is no definite age set for retirement.

When an employee has attained the required number of years of continuous service he may make application for a pension to the manager of the plant. His financial condition is then investigated, and he must be examined by a competent physician. After these reports are ready, his application is sent to the main offices of this company whose accountants determine the amount of gratuity or pension to be granted.

The amount is based on the total earnings of the five years prior to the employee's application, and when an application is approved, the payments are made semi-monthly. If the death of the pensioner should occur before the first payment of the month (that is before the 15th) his pension for that month and the following month shall be paid to his nearest relative or whomever he has chosen as his beneficiary. After these two payments, the pension shall cease.

The first pensions of the Jackson and Sharp Plant were paid on February 3, 1920 to six retired employees. The number of pensioners has varied from year to year, the present number is 22, and the total amount of these pensions is \$660 per month. The entire cost of all pensions is borne by the company.

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