

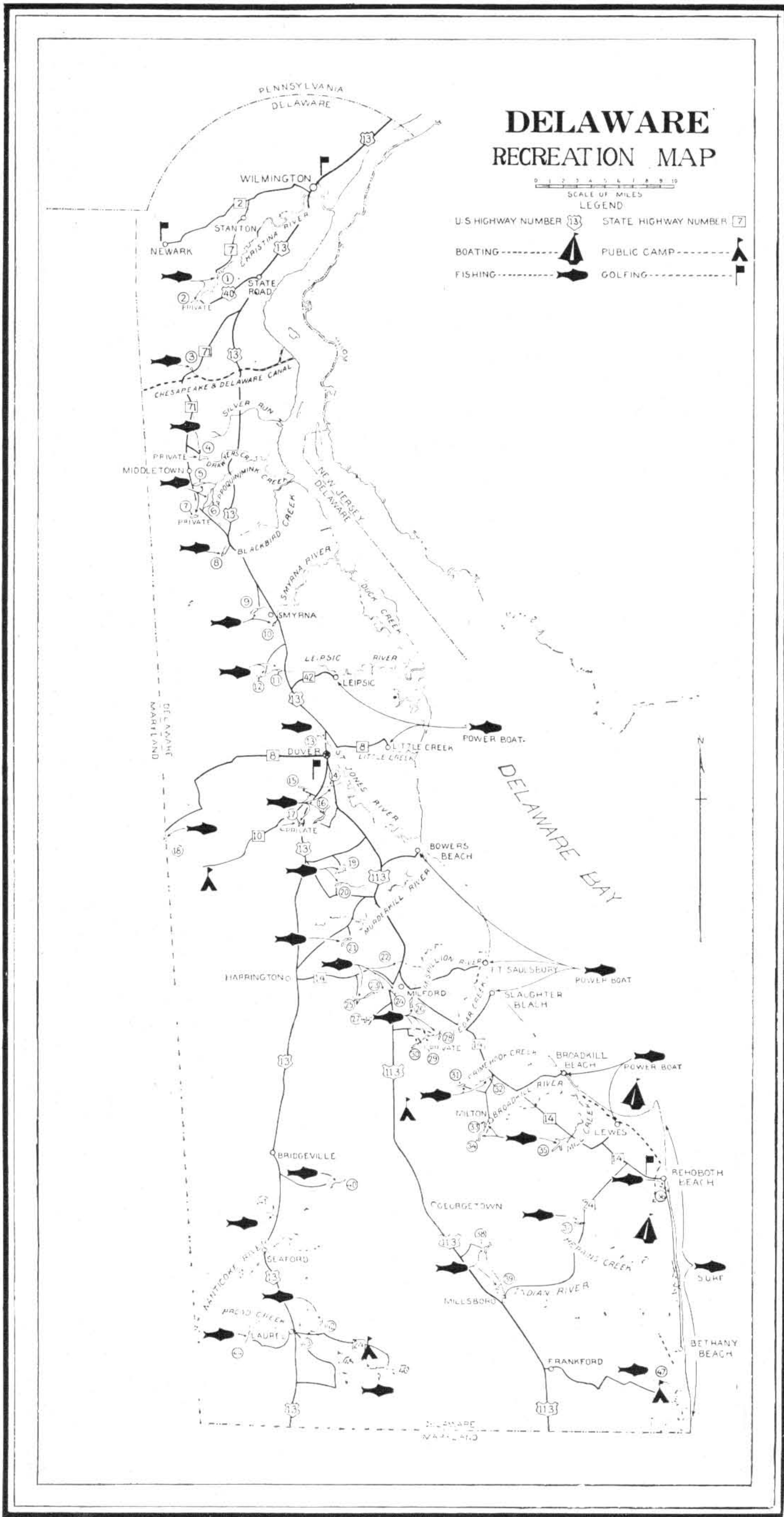
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DELAWARE

• FACTS • EVENTS • PLACES • TOURS •



AMERICAN RECREATION SERIES



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DELAWARE

American Recreation Series

This booklet on Delaware is one of the American Recreation Series. Separate books of similar format are published for each of the 48 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City.

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A LITTLE WORLD OF ITS OWN

The peculiar charm of Delaware lies in a seclusion and simplicity of life that visitors, especially those seeking recreation within its borders, have difficulty in finding elsewhere. This sense of intimacy with an authentic outdoor region, spacious in its aspects of sky and water, yet withdrawn from more populous playgrounds, makes those who have discovered Delaware return to it again and again. You can feel in YOUR VACATION IN DELAWARE that you have made genuine contact with the local life of a land so interpenetrated by bay and ocean that many farmers down State have their duck guns, muskrat traps, seines, crab nets, and oyster tongs. The fine beaches are usually free from crowds; where millions swarm along other parts of the Atlantic coast line, hundreds, well scattered, enjoy the sand dunes and pines below Cape Henlopen. And in all other aspects of recreation, there is this basic feeling of freedom from elbowing when enjoying the outdoor life. Yet, all of the State borders one of America's beautiful and historic rivers, which today presents a lively panorama of commerce, travel, adventure, and recreation.

Actually, the State is not at all remote and inaccessible. No Atlantic State occupies a more central position, for its shore line is midway between Maine and Florida. Wilmington is as close to New York as to Washington; Philadelphia and Baltimore are nearby. Thus the location of the State enables vacationists to drive to a great number of points of interest at a convenient distance. The water-world of one of the country's greatest and best-loved bays, the Chesapeake, is only a few miles to westward, with the District of Columbia and the Nation's capital a little to the south. Distances in Delaware are made shorter by the excellent roads traversing orchards and vineyards and stretches of wild woodland that the Lenni-Lenape and Nanticoke once roamed. These roads connect with the excellent roads of the adjoining States, and across the Delaware River and the Chesapeake Bay by ferry.

On the fertile Del-Mar-Va Peninsula which Delaware shares with Maryland and Virginia, North and South meet. Lower Dela-

DELAWARE

ware possesses qualities of both in flora, fauna, and climate as well as among its people. Southern voices are heard, although the customs, folklore, and average speech of Delawareans especially below the canal, still betray their Elizabethan origin. From Dover, the State capital, where an occasional Dunkard woman in black shawl and cowl reminds of Pennsylvania, north to Wilmington the admixture of northern people is greater. Nevertheless, the State has its own very definite identity, independent of its position on the map. If it belongs greatly to the past it belongs also greatly to the future. Here three centuries ago the Dutch, Swedes and Finns landed, and this is the Delaware which was the first State to ratify the Federal Constitution — but it is also the Delaware of the du Ponts and their experimental stations constantly making the headlines with amazing new products developed through chemistry. The World of Yesterday and the World of Tomorrow come together on the banks of the Brandywine in New Castle County, and recently on the banks of the Nanticoke in Sussex County where nylon is being manufactured.

As a Vacation State Delaware admits no rival for that very important item — good food and plenty of it. Nowhere are products of sea and land more abundant, or brought together so conveniently in one market place. The whole of southeastern Delaware where the beaches lie is a rich fruit, vegetable, and broiler-raising section. This is the land of chicken and peaches; apples and strawberries; it is also "the land of the savory crab, the oyster, and the toothsome shad." Here, where fishermen are farmers and farmers fishermen, the good earth and the good ocean both contribute lavishly to the table. Delaware encourages appetite because it knows how to satisfy it. The genial host reaches out, so to speak, to the fruit orchard, the vegetable garden, and the poultry yard, on the one hand, and to the fish pond and the ocean, on the other. There are worse ways of spending a vacation than lingering over good meals in a restful country atmosphere, even if little is done between times other than allow the digestive forces to replenish themselves.

There is plenty to do in Delaware to stimulate appetite. With so much water around and nearby, including the broad river, two great bays, three little bays, and an ocean beach 25 miles long, healthy outdoor sports and amusements abound. Creeks and ponds can be explored in boats and canoes, there is good fresh-water fishing. The salt-water fishing is unexcelled along the Atlantic. Channel bass, flounders, kingfish, croakers, bluefish and sea trout are caught in large quantities both offshore and in the surf. There is the mysterious and exciting night fishing when the big tide-runners, weigh-

DELAWARE

ing as much as 15 pounds, give good sport on light tackle. Those who wish to venture farther out may bring back that royal game fish, the white marlin, for beyond the Cold Wall, as the narrow strip of coastal water is called, is the Gulf Stream bearing along with it the sea life of the Tropics. Delawareans who have gone to Florida for marlin without success have returned to find them in the latitude of their own home beach of Rehoboth. There is gunning in the marshes, and there is always the fine sea-bathing from clean uncrowded beaches and the wandering over the sand dunes in the sweep of the ocean breeze.

For an early fall vacation, the Delaware climate is perfect. When it is too cool for comfort farther North, shore life here becomes ideal because of its midway position on the Atlantic. The water is warm with the stored-up heat of July and August, and the air has a tang to it. Wild flowers, gold and purple, make a riot of color; the scent of ripening apples and grapes in the orchards and vineyards foretell the harvest.

Then, too, the mental stimulus to a vacation in Delaware must not be forgotten. Here are the old shapes familiar and undying, of Nature's generous creations, and here, also, are the shapes of man's past achievement in the architecture of old dwellings and loved mansions. But most of all, there is the present, whatever the season of the year, among kindly and genial folk who pass the time of day to the stranger in their midst, and wish him well.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION ABOUT DELAWARE

Nickname: Delaware is the "First State," the "Diamond State," and the "Blue Hen State."

Flower: The peach blossom.

Tree: The American holly.

Bird: "Blue Hen Chicken."

Settlement: First by the Dutch at Swanendael (site of present-day Lewes) in 1631 — this settlement was destroyed by the Indians. Seven years later the Swedes, who landed at "The Rocks" (site of Wilmington) made the first permanent settlement. "New Sweden" passed into Dutch control in 1655, and in 1664 was seized by the English under the Duke of York. From 1682 to 1776, Delaware was the Three Lower Countries of William Penn's Colony, although as a result of its appetite for independence an assembly separate from that of Pennsylvania was set up in 1704. Full independence was gained in 1776, when Delaware's representatives signed the Declaration of Independence, following Caesar Rodney's memorable ride from Dover to Philadelphia to break the tie in the vote of the State's delegation. After the Revolution, Delaware was the first State (Dec. 7, 1787) to ratify the Constitution of the United States.

Area: Only one State is smaller — Rhode Island. Greatest length of Delaware 110 miles; average width 20, narrowest barely 10, broadest 35. Total area inclusive of water surface 2,370 square miles; land area 1,965.

Boundaries of Land and Water: North, Pennsylvania. South, Eastern Shore of Maryland. East, Delaware River, Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. West, Eastern Shore of Maryland again. Most of Delaware is on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, which it shares with Maryland and Virginia.

Divisions: Three counties — New Castle, Kent, Sussex. The counties

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

were originally divided into "hundreds" having a governmental function for tax, road and other purposes. They survive chiefly because the present election districts retain to a large extent the boundary lines of the hundreds.

Capital: Dover, centrally located in Kent County, population 1930, 4,800; 1940, 5,517.

Population: State, 266,505; Wilmington, 112,504. None of the other towns, chiefly prosperous industrial and rural business centers — Newark, college town (University of Delaware), New Castle, Smyrna, Middletown, Seaford, Laurel, Milford, Milton, Bridgeville, Lewes, Georgetown — exceed 5,000. Rehoboth, the largest seashore resort, is about 2,500 in the summer season.

Housing: Two-thirds of Delaware's farm property is operated by owners, the rest by tenants. In Wilmington 60 per cent of the residents own their homes.

Penology: Delaware still has the whipping post. Robbery, arson and wife-beating are discouraged by 5 to 60 lashes administered "publicly, by strokes on the bare back, well laid on." Advocates of the whipping post attempt justification by pointing to absence of serious crime waves.

Agriculture: 1939 cash farm income \$17,253,000 plus \$998,000 in Federal payments. Most profitable field crops, corn and wheat. Fruits, especially apples, and all kinds of truck-crops are raised in quantity. In 1939, these were valued at \$6,846,000. Dairying is also an important source of revenue. Sussex County in Delaware is the largest broiler-chicken-producing county in America. Total income from livestock and livestock products \$10,377,000.

Fishing and trapping: Muskrat trapping is a large industry in Delaware. So is salt-water fishing.

Shipbuilding: A century of shipbuilding (1750-1850) on the Christina, Brandywine, and other navigable streams of Delaware sent many a stout wooden vessel to the Caribbean, and into European trade. In May of 1844 a revolutionary launching occurred — the *Bangor*, the first iron sea-going propellor steamer built in America, by the firm of Betts, Harlan and Hollingsworth, slid down the ways. Shipbuilding is still an important industry in Wilmington.

Electric Service: 57,000 consumers of electricity in the State (1938) and many new Rural Electrification lines opened.

DELAWARE

Manufacturing, Trade and Industry: In 1939 there were 429 plants, 20,393 wage earners and 2,356 salaried employees; value of products \$114,753,652. Leather, canned goods, and textiles lead. Vulcanized fibre, shipbuilding, and railroad car construction are also well represented.

Press: Two dailies (one morning, one evening) and a Sunday paper, in Wilmington. Weekly news sheets in most of the smaller country towns.

Highways: State Highway System contains 3,867 miles of roads. A mile south of Wilmington US 13, a dual concrete highway with two one-way lanes separated by a tree-planted parkway, extends a smooth 45 miles to Dover the State Capital. US 40 on its 11 miles from State Road to the Maryland Line is also a dual highway. Nearly half of the Delaware highway system consists of improved roads.

Distances from Wilmington:

To: Philadelphia	27 miles
Baltimore	67 miles
Washington	107 miles
New York	117 miles

Motor Vehicles: Motor vehicles registration in Delaware for 1940 was approximately 80,000.

Summer Time: Wilmington and several nearby communities in New Castle County follow Daylight Saving Time from late April to late September: Eastern Standard Time the year around is the rule throughout the State, made so by Act of Assembly.

VALUABLE TOURIST INFORMATION

Information Bureaus: The Delaware Motor Club (A.A.A.) in the du Pont Building in Wilmington, and the Delaware Automobile (A.M.A.), 1223 Market Street, Wilmington. Delaware State Highway Police gladly give directions and supply information. State Highway office, and offices of the State Department of Agriculture and State Game Fish Commissioner, Dover.

Transportation: Railroads: Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the Reading are Delaware's three railroads. B. & O. crosses the head of the State where it has a Wilmington Station on its main line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; but has little other trackage within the State; Pennsylvania serves the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, by a north and south route from Wilmington to Cape Charles with east and west connections; Reading handles freight but has discontinued passenger service. *Highways:* Four Federal highways. US 13 (Trenton, N. J., to Cape Charles, Va.) runs north and south through Delaware; US 113 (Dover, Del., to Pocomoke City, Md.) passes through Delaware's two lower counties, Kent and Sussex; US 40 (Atlantic City to Baltimore and points west) enters Delaware at New Castle, via the Pennsville Ferry, joins US 13 at Hare's Corner, leaves it at State Road, and extends through Glasgow to the Maryland Line; US 202 (Wilmington to New England) runs due north out of Delaware. Besides these, the system of paved State highways is excellent, and surfaced dirt roads are kept in good condition. *Bus Lines:* Three intrastate and six interstate bus companies serve between them every section of Delaware. *Air Lines:* No air lines have passenger stops in Delaware. Planes may be chartered at Bellanca Field, New Castle, at Dover Airport, and at Rehoboth.

Waterways: Regular interstate transportation with New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Traffic Laws: Maximum speed 45 m.p.h.; gasoline tax 4 cents.

Hotels and Camps: Wilmington has hotels large and small, with varying rates. Tourist homes and overnight cabins available through-

DELAWARE

out the State, with restaurants, hotels and boarding houses serving food at most towns and resorts.

What and Where to Eat: As fine a variety of fresh fruit and vegetables and seafood is available for the table in Delaware as anywhere. Wilmington has restaurants to suit the individual taste and purse. Down-State, excellent food is served at some town hotels, and at most tearooms.

Hunting and Fishing Laws: No license required for salt-water fishing. Children under sixteen fish free in salt or fresh water; so do women accompanied by person having license. Nonresident season fishing license for inland waters, \$7.50; six days, \$3.25. Season hunting and trapping license, \$15.50; five days, \$5.50; boys under 15 accompanied by person with license, no fee. Licenses obtainable from any Justice of the Peace in Delaware. (For information on limits, open seasons, write State Game and Fish Commission, Dover, Del.)

Liquor Laws: Taprooms, stores, and restaurants under private management sell liquor in Delaware, by package and drink. No stand-up bars. Hours of sale, nine in the morning till midnight (Standard time). No sales Sundays.

Climate: During July and August, the periods of characteristic humidity in the Atlantic region are usually short and often relieved by cool nights. The State's midway position between North and South prolongs the vacation season well into the fall.

Cautions: (a) *Fire Prevention:* Campers are urged to be careful when building fires, and to make sure these are extinguished. Smokers must not throw burning matches, cigarettes, or cigars into dry leaves or brush. (b) *Poisonous plants and reptiles:* The usual growth of poison ivy along neglected fences and the sunny fringes of woodland; poison oak in damp places. Only dangerous snake is the copperhead, rarely seen.

Parks and Forests: Redden State Forest (1,133 acres), located near Redden (US 113), is Delaware's largest. The Ellendale State Forest, near Milford (also US 113), contains 40 acres. Near the latter is the State Forest Tree Nursery. The Bombay Hook Migratory Wild Fowl Reserve, Federal, east of Leipsic, contains 12,000 acres, bordering Delaware Bay; the Petersburg Site, U. S. Land Utilization Division has 2,800 acres chiefly hardwood timber; Assawoman Site, 1,200 acres; Trappe Pond Site, 800 acres. The Red Lion Tract of five acres, gift of Mrs. Coleman du Pont (1930), is the only State area in New Castle County.

VALUABLE TOURIST INFORMATION

Lakes: More than 50 fresh-water lakes and mill ponds are scattered throughout the State. At many abandoned mill sites the restoration of dams makes possible boating and swimming and fishing.

Rivers: The Delaware River, called the Clyde of America because of its shipbuilding activities, bounds the State on the east. Other streams emptying into the Delaware River and Bay are the Brandywine, Christina, Appoquinimink, Duck Creek (Smyrna River), St. Jones, and Mispillion. The largest Chesapeake Bay tributary is the Nanticoke.

Museums: In Wilmington the Society of Natural History, the Delaware Art Center, the Delaware Academy of Medicine, the Wilmington Public Library, and the Old Town Hall, headquarters of the Historical Society of Delaware. In Odessa, the Mary Corbit Warner Museum. In Dover, the Hall of Records. In Lewes, the Zwaanendael House. In Seaford, the Dulaney House. In Newark, the University of Delaware's Memorial Library. In New Castle, the Amstel House.

Churches and Historic Houses: The tourist will find these throughout the State.

National Defense: Fort du Pont, near the head of Delaware Bay, is the only regularly garrisoned fort in Delaware. Detachments are stationed at Fort Delaware and Fort Saulsbury. A \$22,000,000 "masked" fortress, planned to command the entrance to the Delaware Bay and the industrial Delaware River Valley, is under construction by the U. S. Army Engineer Corps in the sand dunes surrounding Cape Henlopen.

What Will It Cost?: Vacationland in Delaware contains no luxury hotels or resorts peculiarly the property of fat pocketbooks. Board and lodging are usually moderate.

ANNUAL EVENTS

Note: "nfd" means *no fixed date*

January	nfd	Wilmington	International Exhibition of Photography, sponsored by Delaware Camera Club
February	4th wk	Wilmington	State Badminton
March	1st wk		Tournament
April	nfd	Wilmington	Annual Water Color Show
April	2nd Fri.	State-wide	Arbor and Bird Day
April	16th	State-wide	Trout season opens
May	nfd	State-wide	Delaware Festival of Arts
	2 wks		
May	3rd wk	Montchanin, Chadd's Ford Road, Route 100	Wilmington Horse Show
May	nfd	Dover	"A Day with the Storied Houses and Gardens of Old Dover"
May	3rd Sat.	New Castle	"A Day in Old New Castle"
May	nfd	Wilmington	Wilmington Flower Market
May	4th wk	Longwood Gardens	Savoy Opera Company
May	nfd	Wilmington	Annual Architectural Exhibit
May or June	Trinity Sunday	Wilmington	Trinity (Old Swedes) Church Anniversary Celebration
May to September	Daily	Dover and Milford	Eastern Shore League Baseball (Class D)
May to September	Daily	Wilmington	Interstate League Baseball (Class B)
June	30 days	Stanton	Delaware Park Horse Racing Season
June	nfd	Wooddale	Wilmington Rifle and Pistol Tournament
June	nfd	Glasgow	Specialty Show of the Eastern Beagle Club
June	nfd	Wilmington	State Clay Court Tennis Championship (du Pont Country Club)
June	25th	State-wide	Bass, Pike, Pickerel season opens

ANNUAL EVENTS

June to September	Every Sunday	Lewes	Yacht Races
June	nfd	Basin Road near New Castle	Delaware State Trapshooting Tournament
July	nfd	Rehoboth	Art Exhibition
July	last wk	Harrington	Kent and Sussex Fair
July August		Arden	Robin Hood Theater (Summer Stock, weekdays, Tues.-Sat., evening performances only)
August	1st wk	Yorklyn	T. Clarence Marshall Annual Trapshooting Tournament
August	2nd Thurs.	Bowers Beach	Big Thursday
August	last wk	Wilmington	Big Quarterly
September	nfd	Arden	Arden Fair
October	nfd	Kennett Pike Montchanin Rd.	Dog Show of Wilmington Kennel Club
October	nfd	Wilmington Del. Art Center	Public and Private School Art Exhibit
December	7th	State-wide	Delaware Day (anniversary of Delaware's signing of U.S. Constitution)

SEASONAL SPORTS AND RECREATION

River and Mill Pond Fishing: Fish most commonly caught in Delaware's fresh-water ponds and streams are bass, crappie, pike, yellow perch, catfish, and carp. There is little or no brook-trout-fishing, because streams are too sluggish or too warm. For bait-casting the Nanticoke River (US 13 to Seaford), Broad Creek (US 13, to Laurel), and Indian River (US 113, to Millsboro) are best. Among the State's many good fishing ponds are Noxontown Pond and Silver Lake, near Middletown; Lake Como, at Smyrna; Record's Pond, near Laurel; Red Mill Pond, near Lewes on State 14; Mud Mill Pond, west of Dover on State 8; and Lum's Pond, below Kirkwood on State 71. Boats for hire at most streams and ponds. (Information on creel limits, open seasons, etc., may be obtained from the State Game and Fish Commission, Dover, or from Delaware Magistrates.)

Salt Water Fishing: The Delaware Bay and the Atlantic, Delaware's main eastern boundary, give as fine sport as any on the Atlantic Coast. Power boats, captained by experienced fishermen, may be hired at Little Creek, Bowers Beach, Lewes, Slaughter's Beach, and other points on the Bay; bait and hand lines furnished. Most "party-boats" have cabin toilets. In the Bay the catch is usually croakers (hardheads), weakfish (taken on moonless nights three miles off Lewes, and weighing from six to fifteen pounds, give memorable battle on light tackle), channel bass or drum, flounders (early spring), and kingfish. Along the Atlantic, south from Cape Henlopen, are large stretches of State-owned land open to the public where miles of glistening beach and surf attract the surf fishermen, and where weakfish, channel bass, and flounder are the reward of a well-placed cast and skillful handling of rod and reel. Most popular crabbing spots are Woodland Beach (State 6 east of Smyrna), Rehoboth Bay (State 14), and Indian River Bay (State 5).

Hunting: Lower Delaware offers good gunning for rabbits, squirrels, bobwhite (quail), ducks, English pheasants, and doves, which furnish the bulk of the bags, with a scattering of woodcock, snipe, rail, and geese. Opossums and raccoons are hunted at night with dogs.

SEASONAL SPORTS AND RECREATION

Scattered neighborhood clubs foster fox-hunting; there is one officially recognized hunt, the Vicmead, near Wilmington. Twenty small-game refuges have been set up throughout the State, and an extensive restocking program is being carried on by the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners. Persons over 16 are required to buy Federal migratory game stamps for shooting ducks and geese. Game and fish laws are subject to change; it is therefore advisable to secure in advance detailed information issued without charge by the Game and Fish Commissioners through the Chief Game and Fish Warden, Dover, Del.

Bathing: Surf-bathing at Rehoboth and Bethany Beach with life-guard protection. Lewes, Oak Orchard, and other beaches in lower Delaware have excellent bathing facilities. Beaches are safe and clean.

Boating: Canoeing on many tidal streams throughout the State, particularly, in the north, on the Brandywine and the Christina; sailing and motor-boating on the Delaware River and Bay, Rehoboth Bay and Indian River Bay.

Golf: Rock Manor Municipal Course (public) at Wilmington (US 202, at city limits). Greens fees 50c on weekdays; \$1.00 on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Wilmington, Dover, Newark, and Rehoboth have private courses of 9 or 18 holes. Hotel guests are extended privileges at the Wilmington Country Club (State 52, at city limits).

Trapshooting: Twilight, each Tuesday night at 5 p.m., rotating between the traps at Longwood, Yorklyn, Brinton Lake, and those of the Wilmington Trapshooting Association on the Basin Road near New Castle. Skeet and trapshooting at W.T.A. each Saturday afternoon. The T. Clarence Marshall Annual Trapshooting Tournament, the second largest in the country, is held at Yorklyn during the first full week of August. The Delaware Trapshooting Tournament is held annually (June or July).

Tennis: Besides the courts at country clubs several public courts are maintained in the Wilmington parks, and permits to play are issued at the Municipal Building without charge. The Middle States Tennis Championships are held annually at Wilmington.

Riding: Plenty of bridle paths, back roads, and open fields. Several riding academies near Wilmington rent horses. The annual Wilmington Horse Show is an event attracting large crowds from many States.

D E L A W A R E

Horse Races: Delaware Park, at Stanton, is one of the finest race-tracks in the country. Track open last few days of May through first few days of July — 30 days of racing. Betting is pari-mutuel. Harness racing is a feature of the Kent and Sussex Fair at Harrington, the last week of July.

Baseball: Professional, at Wilmington, Interstate League (Class B); Dover and Milford, Eastern Shore league (Class D). Home games are played at night, except Sundays.

RECREATION AREAS

Having no mountains or large forests, Delaware has but one clear-cut recreation area — the shore line north and south of Cape Henlopen, where Delaware Bay meets the Atlantic Ocean. It is here that many residents of Delaware and many from neighboring States spend their weekends and vacations. Here, especially from Lewes south, the tourist is most likely to settle during his stay. But the network of excellent roads that lure him to find points of interest and special places to enjoy throughout the First State, may also lead him to recognize ideal vacation spots further inland, on farm or in village or fishing hamlet. The following short tours are good samples of the ease of getting about and of interest along the way. (US 13, the most direct route between Philadelphia, Pa., and Norfolk, Va., traverses Delaware from end to end, serving as the backbone of the State Highway System.)

Tour 1: Pennsylvania Line to Wilmington — US 13 — 8 miles.

Tour 2: Wilmington to Longwood — State 52 — 12.4 miles.

Tour 2A: Wilmington to Yorklyn — State 52 and 82 — 8.8 miles.

Tour 3: Wilmington to Newark — State 2 — 13.2 miles.

Tour 3A: Newark to Blackbird — State 896 and 71 — 21 miles.

Tour 4: Wilmington to Boyd's Corner — US 13, 40 and River Road — 27 miles.

Tour 4A: Boyd's Corner to Dover — US 13 — 26.5 miles.

Tour 5: Dover to Delmar — US 13 — 51.4 miles.

Tour 6: Dover to Maryland Line — US 113 — 55.5 miles.

Tour 7: The Seashore Route — State 14 to Fenwick Island Light — 44.6 miles.

Tour 8: Bethany Beach to Maryland Line — State 26 and 24 — 38.8 miles.

DELAWARE

TOUR 1: PENNSYLVANIA LINE TO WILMINGTON

(US 13 — 8 miles)

US 13 crosses the Delaware Line at a point about three miles southwest of Chester, Pa. Between the State line and Wilmington it passes through a partly industrial but chiefly suburban residential section of rolling rocky country.

The *Robinson House* (tearoom), half a mile from the line, faces Naaman's Creek, standing on the site of a 1,000-acre tract patented in 1675 by Governor Edmund Andros to a group of Swedes and Dutch. Stone part of house built about 1723. Small stone *Blockhouse*, next to Robinson House, is believed to have been built in 1654 by Johan Rising, Governor of New Sweden. *The Wren's Nest* or *Darley Mansion*, 1.3 m., was the residence of Felix O. C. Darley (1822-88), internationally known illustrator. At 2.3 m. from line US 13 passes Grubb's Road.

ARDEN. 1.8 m. up Grubb's Road, beyond the Baltimore and Ohio tracks, is of national interest as a Single Tax enclave, one of the five communities in the United States following to an extent possible within the present economic system the principles of Henry George. Arden is also noted as an artists' colony. Points of interest are the Village Green, Gild Hall and Moonlight Theatre, the Upton Sinclair House, and the Robin Hood Theatre, a remodeled barn used as a summer theater (*July-September*).

At 4.9 m. on US 13 is *State Highway Police Station No. 1* (*information and first aid*). The highway enters Wilmington, 8 m., on N. Market St. For the benefit of tourists who wish to avoid city traffic, there are well-marked detours around the business section.

WILMINGTON (112,504 pop.) stands on the site of the first permanent settlement in Delaware, made by the Swedes in 1638. From their old landing place, "The Rocks," the city extends fan-like between two streams — the Christina River and Brandywine Creek — and beyond these north to wooded highlands and south into undulating lowlands. On the south bank, and near the mouth, of the Christina, a modern marine terminal makes Wilmington a seaport. The city reached its peak as a manufacturing and ship-building center during the World War period. Today Wilmington is a semi-industrial town, the home office of thousands of corporations, and a marketing center and commercial clearing house for the Del-

RECREATION AREAS

Mar-Va Peninsula. It has eleven hotels, numerous boarding and rooming houses, a Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. (large modern buildings where transients are accommodated), and a variety of clean well-kept restaurants, graded by the Board of Health. In the park areas are several well-appointed swimming pools, the largest, Price's Run Pool. Near Price's Run Park is the new Wilmington athletic park where the grandstand and bleachers, seat more than 8,000 persons. In addition to organized baseball, football and other sports, the stadium is open to musical and dramatic entertainments.

Points of interest in Wilmington are: *Old Swedes Church* (open, apply to sexton) at 7th and Church Sts., erected in 1698; *Fort Christina Park*, foot of E. 7th St., commemorating the landing of the Swedes at "The Rocks," the Park featuring an heroic monument of black granite by Carl Milles, gift of the people of Sweden in 1938; *Rodney Square*, civic center of Wilmington, landscaped in the form of a sunken garden around which are grouped the Public Building (offices of City and County), the Public Library (open 9 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., week-days), the du Pont Building (general offices of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company and Hotel du Pont), and the Federal Building (United States Post Office, Court-house and Customhouse); *Delaware Academy of Medicine*, erected in 1816 at Sixth and Market Streets, and used as a bank until removed to its present location (Lovering Ave. and Union St.) in 1931; *Delaware Art Center*, Park Drive near Woodlawn Ave., housing the famous Howard Pyle collection and a valuable Pre-Raphaelite group, also the Delaware Art Academy; *Old Town Hall*, at 512 Market Street, built in 1798, now a museum and repository for the Historical Society of Delaware; *Museum of the Society of Natural History*, Tenth and Van Buren Streets, containing 30,000 specimens of flora and fauna of the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula and a large collection of minerals; *Rockford Tower*, from which may be had a panoramic view of miles around Wilmington. Among interesting churches are *Asbury Methodist Episcopal* (1789), Third and Walnut; *St. Peter's R. C. Pro-Cathedral* (1816), Sixth and West; *Friends Meeting House* (1816), Fourth and West; *Cathedral Church of St. John* (Protestant Episcopal, 1857), Concord Avenue and Market Street.

TOUR 2: WILMINGTON TO LONGWOOD

(State 52 — 12 miles)

From Wilmington northwest to the Pennsylvania Line, State 52, known as the Kennett Pike, passes through pleasant rolling country unmarred by outdoor advertising as it is made up almost

DELAWARE

entirely of adjoining estates of members of the large du Pont family and their associates.

Wilmington Country Club, 2.1 m., on a tract of 135 acres, has an 18-hole golf course, 14 grass and two composition tennis courts, and a fine modern clubhouse. At 2.8 m. is the site of the annual October dog show of the *Wilmington Kennel Club*. At 3.1 m. is the junction with Barley Mill Road.

Edgar M. Hoopes Dam (left on Barley Mill Road half a mile to fork, then right at fork three miles) holds back the artificial lake, created by pumping from Brandywine Creek, which is Wilmington's reserve water supply. Dam is 135 feet high and 970 long; the lake, a mile and a half long with an average width of two and a half miles, has a maximum depth of 100 feet.

Winterthur, five miles from Wilmington on the Kennett Pike (right) the estate of Henry F. du Pont, is one of the largest and most imposing estates in Delaware. It extends for a mile and a half along the Pike and covers several thousand acres.

Centreville, 6.8 m., a small neat village, has the distinction of standing on the highest point in Delaware (438 feet above sea level). At 7.8 m. State 52 crosses the line into Pennsylvania. Because the old stone house on the right stands partly in Delaware and partly in Pennsylvania it is known locally as the *Line House*.

Longwood, the estate of Pierre S. du Pont, four miles over the line, has gardens famous the world over which are open to the public free from eleven to five on week-days (holidays and the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month a "hospital fee" of 50c is charged). 2nd and 4th Sundays are reserved for the family. Besides the gardens, which contain outdoors and under glass what has been called the finest privately owned horticultural collection in the world, other features of Longwood are a huge pipe organ housed in a conservatory and electrically illuminated fountains that can be played with a dramatic range of color effects. From three to five on Sundays there is a free organ recital. Longwood also has a beautiful open-air theater built on a terrace, with a seating capacity of 2,200, where one of the notable presentations is that of the Savoy Opera Company each May.

TOUR 2A: WILMINGTON TO YORKLYN

(State 52 and 82 — 9 miles)

State 82, the Yorklyn Road, branches west from the Kennett Pike (State 52) about 4 miles northwest of Wilmington. At 1.2 m.

RECREATION AREAS

on State 82 is the *Walnut Green School*, a small stone building, built about 1780 and first used as a school ten years later. The Yorklyn Road soon follows the course of winding and rocky Red Clay Creek. At 3.3 m. (left) an ancient *Covered Bridge* spans the creek, but is used only for foot traffic. A little farther on, however, the road crosses the creek on a second covered bridge, one of three still in public use in Delaware.

YORKLYN, 4.8 m., on Red Clay Creek, is a little industrial center whose old stone houses are flanked by a snuff mill, a paper plant, and a vulcanized fibre plant. The *Helme Snuff Plant* occupies the building where John Garrett, in 1782, laid the foundation of the Garrett fortune, a fortune become recently the subject of notorious litigation among claimants of the estate since the death in 1930 of Mrs. Henrietta Garrett of Philadelphia. At the *Yorklyn Gun Club* there is trapshooting every week and the T. Clarence Marshall Annual Registered Trapshooting Tournament is held here during the first full week in August. This tournament is regarded as second in importance only to the Grand American, where the national championships are decided. State 82 crosses the Pennsylvania Line at 5.6 m., four miles southeast of Kennett Square, Pa.

TOUR 3: WILMINGTON TO NEWARK

(State 2—13 miles)

State 2 connects Wilmington with the university town of Newark, passing on the way Delaware's racetrack at Stanton. The road is being converted into a dual highway without interruption to traffic. Dairying is an important industry in this northern part of the State, where for three centuries the rich soil has yielded a good living to farmers.

Whitewashed Log House, 3.7 m. at right, now a roadside market, is believed to have been built in the seventeenth century.

Delaware Park, 8.2 m. is one of the finest racetracks in America. Opened in 1937; 30 racing days, May-July. One mile flat-racing track, two steeplechase courses. Covered grandstand seating 10,000, standing room for several thousand on sloping terraces between stand and track. The whole park is landscaped and planted. Betting by pari-mutuel.

At 10.5 m. State 2 makes junction with a side road.

Andrew Gray House, half a mile right on this side road up Polly Drummond Hill, is a 3-story residence built of native

DELAWARE

stone in the eighteenth century. In the restorations of recent years fine old features have been retained. A little farther along this side road is the old *England Manor House and Mill*, dating from 1747. Design and construction of the house are of the finest colonial type. The Mill, which uses the water of White Clay Creek, is now powered by a sideshot turbine instead of the original undershot wheel.

NEWARK (pop. 4,502), at 13.2 m. is the home of the University of Delaware, whose campus of 78 acres bisects the town. Originally chartered as Newark College in 1833, later as Delaware College and as a land-grant college in 1869, the university received its present charter in 1921. Today its two main divisions are Delaware College and the Women's College. One of its outstanding departments is Chemical Engineering. The Agricultural Experiment Station, established in 1888, has expanded until the research staff now numbers about 50. The Station has a farm of 217 acres devoted to experimental and instructural work. The *Academy of Newark*, Main and Academy Streets, first established (1743) in New London, Pa., was transferred to Newark in 1765, and was the forerunner of the University of Delaware, serving as its academic department (1834-59). The town has distinctive paper and fiber manufactories.

TOUR 3A: NEWARK TO BLACKBIRD

(State 896 and 71 — 21 miles)

In Newark is the junction of State 2 with State 896.

Right on State 896, 2.3 m., is the side road leading past *Welsh Tract Baptist Church* (open by permission, meetings 3rd Sunday in month), erected in 1746 as successor to the first church built on this site by Welsh settlers in 1706.

Cooch House, at Cooch's Bridge over the Christina Creek, is 3.6 m. from Newark on State 896. This historic house was built of brick in 1760 by Thomas Cooch who came from England in 1746 and became a Colonel in the Revolution. It has been owned and occupied continuously by the Cooch family. At the gateway is a large monument to the only military encounter of the Revolution on Delaware soil, the *Skirmish of Cooch's Bridge*, Sept. 3, 1777, between Washington's troops and the British advancing northeastward from the head of the Chesapeake to Philadelphia. Local tradition declares that here the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle.

At the south end of the concrete bridge is a side road, a mile up which (right) is a second side road leading to the summit

RECREATION AREAS

of *Iron Hill*, which commands in clear weather an unobstructed view into four States and both the Delaware River and the Chesapeake Bay.

GLASGOW, 6.3 m., is the hamlet situated where State 896 joins US 40. At 11 m. State 896 is absorbed by State 71. The *Chesapeake and Delaware Canal* is crossed here by a tall lift bridge. Old brick house on south side of canal was the *Buck or Carson's Tavern*, where Washington stopped a number of times and which the Hessian General Knyphausen made his headquarters on Sept. 2, 1777. It is now in the Federal government's canal reservation.

MIDDLETOWN, 17.8 m. (1,529 pop.) is a comfortable town inhabited largely by the owners, widows of owners, and the agents of the great level farms that surround it and extend into Maryland. This section has the highest percentage of tenant farmers in the State (83 per cent).

Old Saint Anne's Episcopal Church, at 18.8 m. on State 71, was erected in 1768. Well preserved, it is one of the most prized old church buildings in Delaware. (*Open by permission; annual services 3rd Sunday in June, 10:30 and 3 o'clock.*)

At 19.2 m., left on a side road a mile, is the entrance to *St. Andrew's School*, a private school for boys under the jurisdiction of the Episcopal Diocese of Delaware. The buildings, of stone in collegiate Gothic style, are situated on a plot of 350 acres bordering *Noxontown Pond* and *Silver Lake*, mill ponds at the head of Appoquinimink Creek where there is good bass and pike fishing, with boats for hire.

At 23.7 m. State 71 meets US 13 twenty-one miles south of Wilmington.

TOUR 4: WILMINGTON TO BOYD'S CORNER

(US 13, 30, 40 and River Road — 27 miles)

South of Wilmington US 13 passes through gently rolling farmland. Two miles below Wilmington it becomes a spacious dual two-lane highway to Dover with a tree-lined parkway separating the north and south lanes. (Because the canal bridge at St. Georges is under reconstruction Dover is reached by detour through Delaware City or over Summit Bridge.)

Long Hook Farm, 1.9 m. from Wilmington, stands on a rise overlooking Christina Marsh. The oldest section of the house, built

DELAWARE

about 1660 and later added to by descendants of the first Dutch governor, Jean Paul Jacquet, is soon to become a tourists' hotel.

Delaware State Hospital, 3.8 m. (*Visiting hours, Mon., Wed., Sat., 1:30-4*) is the principal State institution for the mentally ill.

Hare's Corner, 6.6 m., is the junction of US 40 and US 13. (At the *State Highway Police Headquarters*, 7.5 m., information and first aid services are available.)

Bellanca Field, left on US 40 a mile and a half, is the home of Bellanca planes, which have made nine non-stop flights across the Atlantic, one across the Pacific, and two round-the-world flights. At this first class airport, planes may be chartered for short or long distance flights. The field is not a scheduled stop of the transport lines.

NEW CASTLE (Pop. 4,414), at 2.5 m. on US 40, is the oldest town in the Delaware River Valley (1651). Points of interest: *The Green*, with its great elms and fine old public buildings, and the adjoining Market Square where the Town Hall stands, were originally the Public Square laid out under the direction of Peter Stuyvesant in the Dutch period; *the Old Court House* dominates both the Green and the town — its large early Georgian Colonial central section believed to have been completed in 1704, and its arcaded octagonal cupola formed the center of the "12-mile circle" that determined the location of the arc forming the north boundary of the Colony; the *Old Arsenal* on the Green, erected by the United States government in 1809, was used as an arsenal until 1852, when it was given to the town which used it as a school until 1930; *Immanuel Church* (Episcopal), also on the Green, was begun in 1703 and completed in 1710; the *Old Town Hall*, built 1823, has an arcade through the center of its first story that originally led to the stalls of the town market at the rear; the *Amstel House* contains the museum collections of the New Castle Historical Society; the *New Castle and Frenchtown Ticket Box* is a small building in continuous use since 1832 when tickets were handed out through its window to passengers of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, one of the first regular steam passenger lines in the United States. In New Castle are many fine old houses, preserving unspoiled the work of seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth century builders, which with their gardens are open to the public annually on "A Day in Old New Castle," usually the 3rd Saturday in May. The Delaware-New Jersey Ferry at New Castle links the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula with New York and New Jersey ocean resorts.

RECREATION AREAS

River Road, joining New Castle and Port Penn, follows closely the west bank of the Delaware. Filling stations are few, no bill boards appear against the quiet landscape of field and occasional sparse wood, of marsh and creek and river. Muskrat houses dot the tidal marshes. About 80,000 "rats" are trapped annually in this small region, one of the important fur-producing parts of the United States. These muskrat marshes are rich in plant and bird life, attracting in the fall gunners for ducks and railbirds, and nature lovers all the year round.

DEEMER'S BEACH, two miles from New Castle, has bathing facilities and amusements.

DELAWARE CITY, ten miles from New Castle on the River Road, is a river town of broad tree-shaded streets, old brick hotels long unused as such, and one of the most charming water fronts in Delaware. The re-location of the eastern entrance of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal from Delaware City to a point two miles south in 1927, and the death of the shad and sturgeon industry due to river pollution, have changed the town from a thriving port to a peaceful river village.

FORT DU PONT, just beyond Delaware City on River Road, is the headquarters of the harbor defenses of the Delaware River and Bay, and the only regularly garrisoned fort in the area. Its 270-acre reservation fronting the river contains the usual buildings and presents the usual activities of an army post. At Headquarters permits to visit Fort Delaware may be obtained from the Adjutant. Fort Du Pont is open to visitors, but the gun emplacements may not be seen.

FORT DELAWARE (*no landing without permission of Adjutant at Fort Du Pont*), in the middle of the Delaware River, may be reached by boat hired at Delaware City. This huge grey granite pentagon encircled by a water-filled moat was erected in 1848-60. During the Civil War 131 guns were emplaced, and as many as 12,000 Confederate prisoners-of-war were quartered in the Fort and in flimsy wooden barracks on the island. In recent years the old cannons have been removed and sold as scrap. A small detachment of soldiers from Fort Du Pont is stationed on the island to care for the modern guns and guide authorized visitors. No cameras permitted. At 11 m. the road crosses a great steel lift bridge over the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

PORT PENN, 14.2 m., is a quiet little village, once a prosperous fishing center. From Port Penn an unmarked State road runs four miles to a junction with US 13 at BOYD'S CORNER.

DELAWARE

TOUR 4A: BOYD'S CORNER TO DOVER

(US 13 — 27 miles)

Boyd's Corner is 19.2 miles south of Wilmington on US 13. MACDONOUGH, half a mile farther on, a group of small houses and some fine old trees, is famous as the birthplace of Commodore Thomas Macdonough (1783-1825), called the Hero of Lake Champlain because of his capture of the entire British fleet in the naval battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814. The *Macdonough House* is a plain two-and-a-half-story dwelling, part brick, part frame; north of the house is a family graveyard within a brick wall. (The Commodore is buried in Middletown, Conn.)

Drawyers Presbyterian Church, 2.3 m., is a brick structure in Georgian style built in 1773 and is one of the finest old churches in Delaware. (*Grounds and cemetery always open, church always closed except Sunday services at 3 p.m., June, July, and August.*)

ODESSA, 3.2 m. one of the oldest towns in the State, has only its ancient brick houses as evidence of its vanished commercial importance. The *David Wilson Mansion* (open Tues. and Sat., 9-12, 1:30-4:30, adm. free), built 1769, contains the Mary Corbit Warner Museum and the Corbit Library. *Castle William* (private) has been since 1773 the "great house" of Odessa. This Georgian Colonial mansion is a superlative example of its period in the State. It has recently been restored to its original form. The marshes below Odessa are famous among gunners for black duck and railbirds.

SMYRNA, 15.2 m. (1,870 pop.), is a typical Delaware town with its eighteenth century dwellings in vivid contrast to modern schools, filling stations, canning and packing houses. *Lake Como*, 16.6 m., is a mill pond with a water-power gristmill on an ancient mill site, where boats are available for bass and pike fishing. The *State Welfare Home*, 16.9. (*visiting hours 1-4 on Sundays and Wednesdays*), is a prominent group of brick buildings opened in 1933 to take the place of the almshouses in Delaware. *Belmont Hall* (private) 17 m., is one of Delaware's noted mansions, portions of which date from 1684. The main section, with gabled front, is said to have been built in 1753 by Thomas Collins, high sheriff of Kent County in 1767, President of the Delaware State 1786-89.

Much of the original woodwork remains and some of the hardware bears the stamp of British manufacture. Garrison's Lake, 19.5 m., at the head of Little Duck Creek, contains bass and pike.

RECREATION AREAS

CHESWOLD, 21 m., from Boyd's Corner on US 13 and half mile right on State 42, lies in the center of a fruit-growing region. Since Colonial days an unusual group of people native to Delaware since settlement days, known locally as *Moors* has inhabited this neighborhood. Of mixed race, the Moors have skins varying from nearly white to a dark yellow. Mostly farmers owning their land, they are quiet and industrious, associating little with whites or Negroes. The Moors have their own church and send their children to a separate public school.

LEIPSIC, left on State 42 five miles, is a little old village on the edge of the largest tidal marsh in Delaware. Trapping muskrats in winter, cutting salt hay in summer, provide a living for the inhabitants. Oyster schooners make their way to the Delaware Bay from Leipsic on tortuous Little Duck Creek. The *Wheel of Fortune*, a mile below Leipsic on State 9, is a typical pre-Revolutionary manor house of eastern Kent County. The Octagonal *Schoolhouse* (1836), four and a half miles from Leipsic on State 9, was used as a public school until early in the eighteenth century.

LITTLE CREEK, three miles farther on, and two miles from Delaware Bay, was once the busy center of the oyster industry and its chief charm today is still the scene at its wharves. Main revenue now comes from taking fishing parties in power cruisers out into the Bay. Board and lodging, bait and tackle, are to be had in the village. It ranks with Bowers Beach and Lewes as a noted salt-water fishing resort.

State College for Colored Students, 24.4 m. on US 13, a group of large brick buildings at the end of a paved lane, was opened in 1892 as a land-grant college. The buildings stand on a tract of 200 acres, 160 of which are used in the teaching of agriculture. *State Highway Police Station No. 3* (*information and first aid*), is just beyond on the left.

Silver Lake, 25.5 m., is a State sanctuary for water fowl and other wild life.

DOVER, 26.5 m., the State capital (5,517 pop.) and the county seat of Kent, borders St. Jones Creek and Silver Lake at the approximate center of Delaware. It is the market and railroad and motor shipping point for the low fertile farmland and orchards around it, and has canneries. Points of interest: *The Green*, Dover's tree-shaded public square, surrounded by public buildings, law and corporation offices, and private residences, a quiet spot where for two centuries and a half State history has been made; the *State House*, east side

DELAWARE

of the Green, is believed to be the second oldest state house in active use in the United States; the new *Legislative Hall* east of the State House on the mall near the creek contains the House and Senate chambers and the Governor's office; the *Hall of Records*, which houses the State Archives Commission and the Secretary of State's office, is nearby. Interesting churches are *Christ Church* (Episcopal), built in 1734, and the *Old Presbyterian Church*, built in 1790. Big annual event at Dover is Dover Day, when many old houses are thrown open to the public for a small fee.

TOUR 5: DOVER TO DELMAR

(US 13 — 51 miles)

South of Dover US 13 bears slightly westward, soon leaving the path of the old King's Highway and following the peninsular divide for twenty miles. Farther south the landscape flattens in Sussex County to a sandy plain, where pine woods take the place of hardwoods, and orchards and truck farms displace wheat fields and dairying. Much of this land was never tilled until after the coming of the railroad in 1856. Compared with the great farms of tide-water Delaware, farms in this region are small and tenancy is low. The southernmost section along the Nanticoke River has been under cultivation longer.

CAMDEN, 3.6 m., is one of the few old Delaware towns not on navigable water. *Friends Meeting House*, on Commerce St., was built in 1805; Camden Meeting is today the only active Quaker meeting in lower Delaware.

WYOMING, right from Camden half a mile on State 10, in the heart of one of Delaware's richest orchard and dairy regions, has a very large cannery. Eight miles from Camden on State 10, south of the hamlet of Petersburg, is the 2,800 acre Petersburg site of the Land Utilization Authority to which graded roads provide easy access and where picnic sites and fireplaces are provided.

HARRINGTON, 17.4 m., is the site of Delaware's annual big agricultural fair, the *Kent and Sussex Fair* (late July and early Aug.), at which, besides the usual livestock exhibits and amusements, harness races are held daily. *State Highway Police Station No. 5*, 29.5 m. (*information and first aid*), is just this side of BRIDGEVILLE, a thriving canning center operating without pause from April asparagus to November pumpkins.

RECREATION AREAS

At 31.5 m. is a side road; left on this road three miles to *Townsend Apple Orchard*, the largest in the region, covering 1,000 acres with a planting of 60,000 trees (*in bloom April or early May, picking season Aug.-Sept.*). A normal crop is 200,000 bushels.

Hearn's Pond, 35 miles from Dover on US 13, has boats for bass and pike fishing.

SEAFORD, 37.6 m. (2,804 pop.) is of world interest today as the small country town where the du Pont Company has finished all units of its eight million dollar plant for the manufacture of nylon. It is at the head of navigation on the deep Nanticoke River, 40 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake Bay.

Delmarva Camp, nearby, is the largest white camp-meeting place in Delaware (*first two weeks in August; hotel and tent accommodations*).

LAUREL, 44.2 m. (2,884 pop.), has the interesting *Auction Block*, a long shed with two driveways which the farmers enter to sell to the highest bidder. The Auction Block, open from nine to four daily, starts operations with strawberries about May 15th and continues into the fall. From Laurel, laid out in 1802, at the head of navigation of Broad Creek, thousands of crates of cucumbers and cantaloupes are shipped annually. *Record's Pond*, north edge of Laurel, has two boats for bass and pike fishing; part of the pond is *Lover's Lane*, a nearly straight stretch of water two miles long well patronized on summer evenings.

DELMAR, 51.4 m., is out of the ordinary to the extent that it possesses everything in two's — two mayors, two town councils, two separate school systems. This is because State Street, the main thoroughfare, runs along the Delaware-Maryland Line.

TOUR 6: DOVER TO MARYLAND LINE

(US 113 — 55.5 miles)

This Delaware section of US 113 is the alternate route to US 13 between Dover and Pocomoke City, Md. The northern part passes through the tidewater eastern side of Kent County, crossing many streams that flow into Delaware Bay. Here the nearly flat landscape is made up of large farms devoted chiefly to grains, orchards, vineyards, and dairying; but there exists always a close kinship between life on the land and the salt-water activity of the nearby bay. Mosquitoes, which formerly made summer nights miserable, have been

DELAWARE

almost eradicated by the CCC through ditching of the great bay marshes under supervision of the State Mosquito Control Commission. The southern part of US 113 swings away from the bay and ocean through the flat sandy middle portion of Sussex County, where the historical background of an isolated farming region, the details of the present scene, and customs of the people make the interest. *Dover Municipal Airport*, outside the city limits, is a well-kept field with 2,000 ft. runways, hangar, supply and repair service, floodlights but no boundary lights.

At 3.6 m. is the junction with a side road, right on this road 1.3 m. is LEBANON where boats may be obtained to visit the famous *Lotus Lily Beds* at Moore's Gut, tributary of St. Jones's Creek. The great salt marsh stretching to Delaware Bay is the home of muskrats, waterfowl, and other wild life.

At 5.3 m., Jones Neck Road branches east. *Kingston-upon-Hull* or the *Dickinson Mansion*, 0.3 m. (*private*), architecturally the finest of the plantation houses of the region, was the early home of John Dickinson, "Penman of the Revolution." It was here supposedly, that Dickinson, lawyer, statesman and pamphleteer, wrote the *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*, which won him fame in America and abroad.

BOWERS BEACH, to which a side road leads at 9.9 m., is an oyster village in winter and a noted anglers' resort in summer. A fleet of 250 power craft, 25 to 65 feet long, mostly with cabins, takes fishing parties to the best spots, usually putting out into the bay about 5 a.m. and returning to the wharves at 1 or 2 p.m. No license required; catch is usually croakers and weakfish. Bowers Beach is one of the Delaware villages recently discovered by artists who come to paint the scenes along the Murderkill wharves. A Delaware institution since 1852 is *Big Thursday* (*second in August*), the annual get-together holiday at Bowers of the rural white population of Kent County, with *Black Saturday* (*next after Big Thursday*) its Negro equivalent.

Barratt's Chapel (*always open, service at 2 p.m. every other Sunday*), at 11.1 m., was built in 1780 and is known and revered in Delaware as the "Cradle of Methodism." Here, on Nov. 14, 1784, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was first administered in America by Methodist ministers to Methodist communicants. On that day, Francis Asbury and Bishop Thomas Coke met for the first time. The outcome was the formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America in Christmas week of the same year at Baltimore.

FREDERICA, 12.3 m., on the Murderkill River, flanked by

RECREATION AREAS

marshes on three sides, is one of the Delaware villages that developed from shipping and shipbuilding and declined with the growth of the railroad.

MILFORD (4,214 pop.), at 19.7 m. is an industrial and trading center, manufactures dental materials and wood veneer products, has two boatyards. The *Causey Mansion* (1763) and the *Caulk Dental Laboratories* are chief points of interest. Fresh-water angling on nearby ponds, gunning for quail and rabbits, duck-hunting in marshes. In season, visitors are welcome to join in the local fox hunts, the hounds being followed either by automobile or on foot. *Haven Lake*, a mill pond formed by an ancient dam across the headwaters of the Mispillion River, is a State wildlife sanctuary where boats may be hired for fishing.

State Forestry Department Nursery, 25 m., distributes annually 125,000 young trees to Delaware landowners. *The Ellendale Swamp and Forest* campsite, 28.5 m., on well-drained ground, has firewood, covered picnic tables, a pure water supply and toilet facilities. Swamp and forest comprise about 16 square miles, of which 40 acres are State-owned forest.

Redden State Forest, 41.9 m., is two miles up a side road. This is the largest State forest in Delaware (1,133 acres). The picnic shelter is on the bank of Gravelly Branch of Nanticoke River. A network of graded dirt roads, cleared logging trails and foot trails covers the area.

State Highway Police Station No. 4 (information and first aid) is at 34.9 m. on US 113 on the left.

GEORGETOWN, 36.5 m. (1,820 pop.), is the seat and most central town of Sussex County. White-columned brick *Courthouse* was built in 1839, with additions of portico, clock tower, and cupola in 1914. The *Brick Hotel*, southwest corner of Courthouse square, was built in 1836. Visible through the high woven-wire fence of the Sussex County jailyard, 38.5 m. is the *County Whipping Post*, to which malefactors are fastened for lashing. (Whippings in Delaware are by law public, and are administered during the terms of the Court of General Sessions in February, April, June, and October between the hours of 10 and 2 on certain Saturdays.)

MILLSBORO, 47.9 m., the principal town of the Indian River Country, is a center of Delaware's Christmas holly industry, and one of the most important shipping points for holly wreaths in the country. The pool at the base of Millsboro Dam is noted for the herring run in April and May, when in good seasons as many as a

DELAWARE

million have been taken in a few weeks. Millsboro Pond, above the dam, has bass and pike, and boats for hire.

DAGSBORO, a mile beyond Millsboro, is a little unhurried village of shady streets and mellow old cypress-shingled houses with mossy roofs. It is the distributing center for feed and coal used by the great local broiler industry.

SELBYVILLE, 55 m., is one of the largest strawberry shipping centers in the United States. At the strawberry *Auction Block* (May 20-June 20) growers from a 12-mile radius sell their berries to broker's agents from the cities or local commission men. About 100,000 crates are shipped annually by truck and refrigerator car to Northern cities.

At 55.5 m. US 113 crosses the Maryland Line about ten miles north of Berlin, Md.

TOUR 7: SEASHORE ROUTE TO FENWICK ISLAND LIGHT

(State 14 — 44.6 miles)

This section of State 14 parallels lower Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Between Milford and Rehoboth the road runs several miles inland to skirt the broad salt marshes of the Bay, passing through level farmland and pine and oak woods. South of Rehoboth it follows the sand dunes of the Coastal Barrier that separates the lagoons of Rehoboth Bay and Indian River Bay from the ocean. Salt water towns and resorts are on or are reached by this route. The Mispillion River which State 14 crosses on a drawbridge just below Milford is the boundary between Kent and Sussex Counties.

At 1.9 m. on State 14 from where it leaves US 113 at Milford is the junction with State 36, on which five and a half miles is Fort *Saulsbury* (*no admittance*), a United States Coast Artillery defense unit established during the World War, and garrisoned by a detachment from Fort Du Pont. On *Cedar Creek Canal*, half a mile beyond, power boats may be hired for fishing in Delaware Bay. CEDAR BEACH, nearby, is a small summer settlement.

Diamond State Nursery, 2.9 m., borders State 14 with two miles of colorful planting.

SLAUGHTER BEACH, 6.6 m. and up a side road four miles, has small summer cottages and a hotel on Delaware Bay. Fishing parties go out from moorings in Slaughter Creek.

Waples Pond, 10.6 m. on State 14 has boats for bass and pike fishing.

RECREATION AREAS

At 13.1 m. is the junction with the Broadkill Beach Road; left on this road 1.2 m., to junction with side road; left on side road to *Henlopen Game Farm* (*open to visitors*), where large numbers of quail and pheasant are raised. At 4.1 m. on the Beach Road is BROADKILL BEACH, a small bathing and fishing resort in the Delaware Bay dunes.

Red Mill Pond, 17.9 m. (State 14), is one of the loveliest lakes in Delaware, with boats for bass and pike fishing. At 19.9 m. State 14 makes junction with State 18, united with it between this point and Wescoat's Corner where State 18 branches left. *Old Ebenezer Cemetery*, right half a mile on State 18, is one of the oldest burial grounds in Delaware.

LEWES, famous old pilot town (2,246 pop.), two miles along State 18, is on the site of the oldest white settlement in the Delaware Bay region, a region known to Dutch traders and adventurers since the discovery of the Bay by Henry Hudson in 1609. For at least 280 years it has been the home of Delaware River pilots. Points of interest: *Zwaanendael House* (*museum open weekdays in summer*), model on a smaller scale of a wing of the ancient town hall at Hoorn, Holland, ancestral home of some of the first Dutch settlers (1631); *Memorial Park*, or the Battery, on the canal basin, the site of the two defense batteries of Lewes during the War of 1812; *Pilot Town*, southwest bank of Lewes Creek, which has housed Delaware River pilots for more than two centuries. On Pilot Town Road is the *Fountain of Youth*, an ancient spring whose waters allegedly have the power to restore or preserve youth, providing they are properly quaffed from a right-handed conch shell.

LEWES BEACH, separated from Lewes proper by the salt meadows and the Lewes-Rehoboth Canal, has excellent salt-water fishing and sailing. Headquarters of the Lewes Yacht Club is at the northeast end of the Beach at Roosevelt Inlet. Sailing races are held on Sundays throughout the summer. Power fishing boats for hire (*rates, \$15 for party of six or less, \$2 extra each additional passenger, bait and hand lines provided, season May to October*).

Lewes Coast Guard Station (*open by permission*), on Cape Henlopen Drive, is one of the most important on the Atlantic Coast because of the many commercial and pleasure craft using the great roadstead of Delaware Bay. At *Point of Capes* there is a large parking space.

From the top of the *Great Sand Hill* at Cape Henlopen a far view all around the compass is to be had. Eastward is the

DELAWARE

Atlantic Ocean with waves breaking over the *Hen and Chicken Shoals* in the foreground, and the *Overfalls Lightship* riding at anchor four miles offshore; that faint line on the horizon to the northeast is Cape May, N. J., 13 miles away; to the north, beyond the mile-and-a-half *Harbor of Refuge Breakwater* with its archipelago of ice-breakers at the far end, is the great sweep of Delaware Bay; to the northwest nearby is the mile-long *Delaware Breakwater* with the *Breakwater Light* at the eastern end, built (1828-35) of Brandywine granite to form the harbor where during storms dozens of vessels find shelter; to the west are the spires of Lewes, to the southwest great marshy flats, and to the south the long line of dunes leading to Rehoboth. Both ocean and bay shores of the Cape are lined in summertime with surf-casters.

REHOBOTH, 26 m., "Delaware's summer capital," on State 14, is the State's largest resort. It occupies one of the few spots along the whole South Atlantic where the mainland extends to the surf. Its attractive boardwalk extends several miles. Large stands of tall loblolly pine and holly in the Pines section approach within a block of the sea. Fresh meats, poultry, milk, fruit, vegetables and seafood come into Rehoboth daily from the surrounding countryside. Besides numerous boarding houses and summer cottages, there are five hotels, and two trailer camps (50c a day, \$15 the season). Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches hold regular services. *Silver Lake*, at the southern town limits, is a State wild-life refuge, where in the fall, winter and spring flocks of wild ducks and geese feed on the heavy growth of widgeon grass.

DEWEY BEACH, 27.6 m., a smaller summer resort, was originally built around the Rehoboth Coast Guard Station.

REHOBOTH INDIAN BEACH, 28.5 m., is a group of trim cottages recently erected by residents of Washington. South of Dewey Beach this ocean section of State 14 runs along the narrow Coastal Barrier which separates the Atlantic from the salt lagoons to westward. Most of this Barrier is State-owned land, dotted with the improvised homes of squatters. The State Park Commission was set up to develop this strip into a public park and recreation area but its work is still in the planning stage. Meanwhile along this stretch of public land, picnickers find delightful spots. REHOBOTH BAY stretches four miles along the road and three miles westward to the horizon of purplegreen pine woods. In the Fall this eastern side of the Bay is lined with duck-hunters' blinds — ducks most common are the Canadian black, pintail, teal, widgeon, and mallard. In

RECREATION AREAS

summertime the Bay is popular with motorboat and sailing enthusiasts. Great quantities of crabs are caught in its salt water. *Indian River Inlet*, 33.7 m., spanned by a new steel bascule bridge, and the common link with the ocean for both Rehoboth and Indian River Bays, is a famous surf-fishing spot. Power boats may be hired for bay fishing. *Indian River Bay* borders the road for three miles south of the Inlet, extending westward about seven miles, with Indian River and Pepper Creek its two most important feeders. Among the several small summer resorts on its northern shore, the largest is OAK ORCHARD.

BETHANY BEACH, 38.8 m., half a mile beyond the National Guard Camp, has fishing and surf bathing unexcelled on the Delaware Coast. Today a small ocean resort of comfortable cottages and boarding houses, it was founded at the close of the nineteenth century by members of the Christian Missionary Society. No intoxicating beverages are sold, and no games of chance allowed on the boardwalk.

South from here the newest (1939) section of the Ocean Highway passes through more State Park Lands, with *Little Assawoman Bay* on the west.

At 44.6 m. is *Fenwick Island Light*, on the Maryland Line. *Fenwick's Island*, properly a narrow peninsula 12 miles long, ten miles east of Selbyville, has interesting Fenwick's Island Lighthouse, built in 1857, whose 80-ft. tower affords a fine view of ocean, beach and the lagoons behind the beach.

TOUR 8: BETHANY BEACH TO MARYLAND LINE

(State 26 and 24 — 39 miles)

State 26 branches west from State 14 at Bethany Beach. OCEAN VIEW, 1.8 m., is the prosperous little center of the most concentrated broiler-raising region on the United States. State 26 and nearby roads are lined with long frame brooder houses; approximately 20,000,000 broilers were raised in 1938.

At 1.9 m. is the junction with a side road, which leads to *Strawberry Landing Recreation Area* (for Negroes) in the Assawoman Forestry Project (*shelter house with fireplaces, firewood and latrine*). The bathing beach at the area has bath-houses; there is fishing and crabbing. A similar recreation area is at MULBERRY POINT (for whites) on Assawoman Bay. Newly-graded roads wind through 1,200 acres of pine and

DELAWARE

holly, from which the underbrush has been cleared, to the shores of Miller Creek and the Bay. Feeding and nesting places for waterfowl are provided.

At 6.8 m., a side road leads to *Camp Otonka* 1.2 m., Y.W.C.A. summer camp (*July and August*).

At 10.6 m. is *Prince George's Chapel* (Episcopal), one of the most beloved old churches in Delaware. Built in 1757, the interior is preserved almost entirely in its original condition (*open by permission*). First Sunday in October is the annual harvest home service. The body of General John Dagworthy, "gallant soldier of three wars," is buried beneath the chancel of the church; in the churchyard stands a large monument erected by the State to honor him.

At 18.6 m. is the junction with State 24. Continuing left on State 26 to Gumboro, then left on unmarked causeway through the Great Pocomoke Swamp, also known as Big Cypress Swamp, a tract of 50 square miles lying partly in Delaware and partly in Maryland. Originally containing great areas of bald cypress, which were often "mined" from the treacherous bog for shingles, it is now, since the devastating fire of 1930, which burned for 8 months, a watery waste of blackened snags. The causeway joins US 113 just north of the Maryland Line.

Left on State 24 at the junction with State 26 six and a half miles to a side road leading to *Trappe Pond Site* (*picnic shelters, boat landings, fishing*). Wild life abounds in this 800-acre plot developed by the Land Utilization Authority. Several miles of newly-graded roads encircle the 2-mile long Trappe Pond.

Twenty-nine miles from Bethany Beach a side road leads off State 24 to *Christ Episcopal Church*, (Broad Creek Hundred). Erected in 1771, the unpainted, plain frame building has never been altered; in almost perfect condition it remains today a notable example of Georgian Colonial Church architecture. LAUREL, 30.8 m., is at the junction with US 13 (*see Tour 5*).

At 38.8 m. State 24 crosses the Maryland Line.

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