

# Delaware Federal Writers Project Papers

Del. F164.F47

## **Volume 26**

Conner, Wm. H.

Inns and Taverns

November 30, 1938

CURRENT FILE

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, May 17, 1797:

John Patterson, Saddler, has removed to the West side of  
Market-street, next door to the Sign of the White Hart.

114705



Wm. H. Conner  
November 16, 1938

Points of Interest  
Wilmington

CURRENT FILE

Extract from Advertisement of the stallion Young Paymaster:  
in The Delaware Gazette, April 1, 1797.

"at the sign of the Stage and Two Horses, at Christiana-Bridge;  
and at the sign of General Wayne, in Newark, Whiteclay-Creek  
Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware State.."

W. H. Conner

INNS AND TAVERNS

November 30, 1938

(Extract from Delaware State Journal, Wilmington, Tuesday, September 28, 1852).

THE SMYRNA HOTEL,  
LEWIS W. STIDHAM,  
PROPRIETOR,  
Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

THE subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public generally, that having removed from the upper tavern house he has taken the large and splendid Hotel in the lower part of the Town of Smyrna, long and favorably known to the traveling public as TEMPLE'S OLD STAND where being possessed of far superior advantages in the shape of better and more extensive accommodations than what he possessed at the upper house, from the fact of his present stand being constructed expressly for a hotel of the best class; and, also, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired, he is now prepared to offer to travellers and the public in general accommodations and conveniences not to be surpassed by any other hotel in the State. His sleeping appartments are large and well ventilated, and furnished with Bedding and Furniture, new and of the best quality.

HIS TABLE will always be provided with the choicest luxuries of this and Philadelphia markets.



W. H. Conner

INNS AND TAVERNS

November 30, 1938

HI-BAR, will always be furnished with the choicest liquors, while he has provided the most attentive and obliging servants.

HIS STABLE ARRANGEMENTS are complete, and are under the care of an experienced Hostler; in a word, he has endeavored to make every arrangement of that character, as will insure to all who may favor him with their custom all the comfort and convenience to be met with at the best class Hotels, in the cities, &c., at prices the most moderate; and he hopes that by unremitting effort on his part, and the part of those connected with his house, to please, and from the decided advantages possessed by the Smyrna Hotel in accommodations, &c., to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

L. W. STIDHAM.

Smyrna,

N. B.--Horses and Carriages of the best kind, to hire at all times at very moderate prices.

-----\* \*-----

Clyde W. Young  
May 8, 1940

POINTS OF INTEREST  
Wilmington

Redraft for Encyclopedia

SIGN OF THE SHIP TAVERN

The Sign of the Ship, southeast corner of Third and Market Streets, built about 1738, consists of a three-story building surmounted by an attic with a single dormer window. Much of the original structure is believed to be under the stucco that now covers the walls; the quaint attic is obscured by advertising signs.

Parts of the original building are evident in this attic, where the wide boards of the floor still remain. Heavy beams may also be seen in the ceiling. Beneath the Historic Marker erected by the State of Delaware on the Third Street side can be distinguished the stone step that once afforded entrance to the basement. The wall on this side extends two feet beyond the building line.

In the basement, a spring bubbles as it did during the Revolutionary War days, but the water has been piped off by the present owner. In the front wall is a passageway that formerly led under Market Street, which has been the subject of much speculation, ranging from an ordinary wine cellar to a secret tunnel and a gloomy dungeon for slaves.

John Marshall, a publican of the Colonial period, was the proprietor during the Revolutionary War days, and acted



Redraft for Encyclopedia

as mine host to American officers who used the tavern as their headquarters.

The tavern is believed to have been given its name by Marshall when a traveling artist painted a sign for the hostelry showing an American sloop winning an easy victory over two British three-deckers. The painting was made shortly after the American sloop-of-war Randolph was victorious in a naval engagement with British vessels in the Delaware.

When the British fleet anchored in the Delaware River off Wilmington, and British sailors started visiting the city, the sign aroused their ire. According to one story told concerning the tavern, two sailors, carrying a bag, came up Market Street and stopped at the base of the post bearing the sign. Taking an axe from their bag, they chopped down the post and destroyed the sign.

Marshall is reported to have been standing on the porch of the tavern while the sign was being destroyed, but deemed it more prudent not to antagonize the sailors further by interfering. Unable to restrain a parting jibe at the mariners, he informed them:

"Tis a vast pity you did not have pluck enough to beat the little Randolph, for then I would not have had a handsome sign hacked to pieces that way."

Following Marshall, the Sign of the Ship was maintained for a few years by George Ross, who was succeeded in 1789 by Captain Patrick O'Flinn. O'Flinn won his title by

Redraft for Encyclopedia

commanding a company of soldiers during the Revolutionary War. A devout churchman of the Presbyterian faith as well as a tavern proprietor, he was widely liked, and his pleasing personality brought many distinguished guests there who remembered him for his gallant actions during the fight for American independence.

Under O'Flinn's proprietorship, the name of the tavern was changed to the Happy Retreat. It not only catered to persons passing through Wilmington but was also used as a meeting place of the citizens for political discussions and receiving news. The City Fathers are believed to have held their assemblies there when the Town Hall at Second and Market Streets was torn down in 1795 until the one on Market Street below Sixth was finished in 1798. It also served as a stop for the earliest stagecoach lines running through Wilmington.

Following O'Flinn's death on July 7, 1818, the proprietorship of the tavern was taken over by General James Wolfe. "General" was not a title, but Wolfe's first name. He did, however, possess the title of militia captain. In honor of the Marquis Lafayette, Wolfe changed the name of the tavern to the Lafayette. This action was taken in 1824 when Wolfe served as the caterer for the banquet tendered in the Town Hall in honor of the marquis' visit to Wilmington.

On June 20, 1828, Robert Eaken became the proprietor, but the tavern again changed hands in 1833 when Harriet Dickinson took charge. She retained it only a short time when it was taken



## Redraft for Encyclopedia

over by Jesse Sharpe. In 1835 the building was sold by William Seal to Edward Moore and William Morrow, who converted it into a store. Since that time it has been used as a business house.

Originally a large yard extended back from the tavern toward King Street, and one of the first circuses ever shown in Wilmington held an exhibition there on June 27, 1817.

Although it ceased to be a tavern in 1835, the building was the scene of a public gathering in 1846 when the wooly horses brought from Mexico by Fremont was shown in the rear yard.

Among the distinguished personages who stopped at the Sign of the Ship were George Washington, who slept in "the best room" on the second floor. Thomas Jefferson, while serving as vice-president of the United States, was an over-night guest on May 12, 1797. Louis Philippe, the Duke of Orleans, when an exile in America, dined there more than thirty years before becoming King of France. John Adams and his charming wife, Abigail, were guests in 1801. A stir was created on January 10, 1803, when Aaron Burr arrived in his own handsome chaise and gaily caparisoned horses. Since a deep snow had fallen, he remained at the tavern for three days. Another guest to arrive in his own elaborate carriage was Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, who spent the night there on February 4, 1814. It was soon after his great victory over the British, and as a mark of honor he was given the same room in which Washington had slept.

Although Lafayette was not a guest there during his visit in 1824, the quality of the food served at the tavern was recognized as among the best, and General James Wolfe, who was then proprietor, was selected to prepare the banquet in the marquis' honor.

Conner, W. H.  
Dec. 2, 1938

Inns & Taverns

CURRENT FILE

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

In a public sale notice by Thomas Kean, late sheriff,

"Also will be exposed to public sale,  
at 12 o'clock on said day (Nov.10), at the  
dwelling house of Abraham Dushane, near the  
Red-Lion tavern, negroes, horses, cows, and  
young cattle, houshold and kitchen furniture,  
&c.

The whole being seized and taken in execution  
as the property of said Dushane, and to be sold by

Thomas Kean, late sheriff.

New Castle.



Conner, Wm. H.  
Nov. 21, 1938

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CURRENT FILE  
Inns & Taverns

Extracts from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1794:

A lot of land for sale in Brandywine Hundred was  
near the Queen of France tavern, formerly known as  
Grub's tavern.

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To be Let,

"that well accustomed tavern at Brandywine  
Bridge, known by the name of the Rising sun."

Chloe Forsyth.

OLD INNS, TAVERN AND HOTELS.

Popp Jansen Outshouse, afterwards a noted magistrate of the town, kept an inn in New Amstel in 1662, as is shown by the record of a trial that year, in which he was a witness. The sale of intoxicating liquor was contemporary with the building of Fort Casimir in 1651, but this is the first distinctive mention of a house kept for that purpose.

In 1677, under the government of the Duke of York, one Ralph Hutchinson was an "ordinary keeper" in New Castle. The next year he was succeeded by his brother Robberd Hutchinson, who was tried and convicted of the larceny of articles from a sailor guest. He was "brought to the forte gate and there publicly whipt thirty and nine strokes or lashes" x x x x "and banished out of the River Delaware and partes adjacont"

On June 4, 1679 John Darby was licensed to "keep a good and orderly house on the Strand or River."

About the year 1700 John Brewster was an "innholder" on the Strand. On February 23, 1709 Brewster sold the premises to Richard Halliwell.

From this time to about 1769 no information can be obtained on the subject of inns, taverns and hotels.

In 1769 Robert Furness, an ardent Methodist, kept an inn or tavern opposite the court house and entertained the early missionaries of that church. This place later changed hands several times and still later was purchased and kept for many years by George Whitfield, who retained the name Eagle Hotel, which had been given it. Some time in the 1870s Mr. Whitfield made extensive



additions and alterations to the house and opened it under the name of Gilpin House.

In 1798 William Armstrong, who also was postmaster, kept a tavern in the old "Tile House", on Water Street.

In 1802 and for several succeeding years Caleb P. Bennett (afterwards governor of the State) was the owner and proprietor of the Delaware House, on Water Street, near Delaware. Afterwards Mr. Bennett moved to the house which was built by Charles Thomas, at the westerly corner of Harmony Street and the Strand. He there continued to keep a hotel under the same name. William H. Stayton succeeded him for a short time in 1835.

The hotel of John Crow, opposite the Town Hall, was sometimes spoken of as Caldwell's Hotel or the Delaware House. Its landlords were numerous.

The Steamboat Hotel, or the Stockton House, on Water Street, was burned down in 1824 and again in 1870. There was also the Washington House on Market Street.

In the 1820s William Callahan kept a tavern on the northerly corner of Water Street and what is now known (1907) as Callahan's Alley. He sometimes had a noisy crowd around him.

Another noted tavern in New Castle was kept by Bernard Murphey in the early part of the 19th Century. It was on Water Street, above Harmony, and was called the Cave.

In 1797 and for a number of years thereafter there was a tavern or hotel kept on the site of the Boulden House at Delaware and Pearl Streets, by John Betson, called Jefferson's Tavern. After his death it was kept by his widow. This was a noted hostelry of its day. It appears in an old account book of George Read, 2d., in his own handwriting, that in 1797, 1798 and 1799 the judges of

the courts were accustomed to dine at the tavern of John Betson and that he (Mr. Read) frequently dined with them.

Another old tavern or saloon was on the southwesterly side of Harmony Street, about midway of the square between Water and Market Streets. It was in existence from the early part of the 19th Century and for many years. Andrew Weston was the first proprietor and the place was called the Rising Sun.

From The History of New Castle, Delaware. By Alexander B. Cooper. This instalment appeared in the Sunday Star, Wilmington, of September 15, 1907.



State Inquirer  
Hotels (Inns, Taverns)

LOCATION: New Castle.

Old Packet Tavern  
Red Lion Tavern

Submitted by Gordon Butler.

Date - September 11, 1936.

"New Castle was the landing for boats from Philadelphia and here stages were taken to Frenchtown, from thence boats across the Chesapeake, then, stages on for southern points."

"From the days of the early Swedish settlers, Delaware had inns altho the earliest ones did not keep travelers over night, as a rule, but were rather drinking places, where 'flipp, eggnogs and punch' made of rum were consumed. In this part of the country, 'Ordinary' was the name given to eating houses, and later, the titles of coffee house distinguished those, more aristocratic, owing to the lack of good roads in Del., there was not so much travel here as in other sections, but the first steam passenger railroad in this country, the New Castle and Frenchtown railroad, in 1832 here succeeded the stage coaches."

P.200 - Early American Inns & Taverns.

"The old Packet Tavern, on the Strand by the river, was a famous New Castle Inn. It was destroyed by fire in 1824. A very old diary, recently found, kept by 'a lady book agent' in 1830 tells how she sat on the porch of this house and watched the passengers come up packet from the boats; Indians, Quakers, 'Frenchtown men with their boxes' and so on".

"There are no records as to the exact year in which an old inn opposite the Court House was built, but it was in use about 1741. Later, known as the Gilpin House, Washington lodged here in 1774.

It still stands, but has fallen into disrepute and while open, is not really an inn. As one old resident describes it: 'it, has been renovated and re-renovated', but something of the old building's walls remains. Old double porches across the front have been removed, modern store fronts replace the original, but the sides of the two-story-attic building are but little changed. Two doors below is a very old brick house with a new front, where Penn stayed on his first visit to New Castle".

P.204 & 205. Early American Inns and Taverns.

"At the Post Office of Red Lion, stands the old tavern, now a private residence, which gave the place its name.

"The original inn stood half a mile north of the present one, near Pigeon run and the Presbyterian Church there. This was burned, and the present building of brick and wood was built in the village by a French Huguenot refugee, a lady of some means, who opened it as a tavern. The French lady met and married an Englishman during her early days as a landlady, and he helped her to run the tavern, and also farmed his own land in the vicinity. It is said that this was one of the few early inns at which Washington did not stop, but Lafayette spent a night in it. The house was rebuilt in 1820, but closed as an inn about 1837, when the railroad made it no longer profitable. It was then used as a residence, and remained in a family related by marriage to the original owners, until very recently. The old sign is still owned by them."

Page 204.

Early American Inns and Taverns. -Author - Elise Lanthrop.  
Robert M. McBride & Co. N. Y. 1926.



*Inserted in*

For Tour #6

*State Traveler:  
Hotels*

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Submitted by Donald Crowe

Date - Sept. 14, 1936

OLD BUCK TAVERN,  
Kennett Pike,  
Greenville, Del.

Ref.: Alex. Beatty, Beatty's Greenhouses, Lancaster Pike.  
The Buck Tavern, a well known hostelry in the first half of the last century, ceased to function as such about 1852. It is said that the famous "oasis" for teamsters ceased to operate as a hotel when the Civil War began. At any rate the building was later converted into a farm house and partitioned for the accommodation of three families, and subsequently divided to house two families as it does at present. Due to the many changes effected by the various tenants it no longer bears any resemblance to a tavern.

The tavern was originally built of local Brandywine Granite, and its early architectural form is still preserved, although the outer sides of the walls are plastered with cement.

On the front of the building, near the roof, may be seen the following inscription: "P & R II, 1821." Thus 1821 was probably the year of construction, although the present owner of the property states that an 18th century date on a stone at the western end is now covered with cement.

The Buck Tavern was not less noted in its days of prosperity than were the hostels at Centreville. At the former, Peter Hendrickson and his wife, "Polly," served the wayfarer and were really typical hosts, more than mere

hotel keepers. With Polly Hendrickson at the head of the "domestic science" end of the partnership, the table is recorded as one of the particularly bright spots that teamsters from Lancaster County and beyond found on the Kennett Pike. Even still it is recalled that the inn got its name from a mishap that befell the "Near," or buck, ox of a yoke passing along a nearby road. The animal became engulfed in quicksand and inhabitants of the countryside were summoned to aid in its rescue. Whether those people were successful in saving the life of the ox is not recorded, but the name Buck was given to the hotel.

Despite Mr. Beatty's statement, that it was not a tavern during the Civil War, tradition relates that it was used as a headquarters by couriers who maintained liaison between Union troops at Gettysburg and others encamped at nearby Greenville. The Third Pennsylvania Reserves, composing the latter garrison, were relieved in October 1862 by the Fourth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, (see?) commanded by Col. A.H. Grimshaw, who established Camp du Pont for the purpose of guarding the powder mills of this neighborhood. Later an independent company was organized on the Brandywine Banks to protect the powder works, and the men were paid by the du Ponts.

E.E.  
6/21/15  
p.5

Scharf  
I: 364  
& 370



S. Mc Carthy

Supplementary data.

MIDDLETOWN

New Castle Co.

*Tavern* X  
*See p. 2*  
An old tavern dating back to 1761, which is still standing bears witness to the antiquity of Middletown, the largest community in St. George's Hundred. The tavern was built by David Witherspoon, who married Adam Peterson's widow, and they settled on the King's Highway near what is now the center of the town.

Middletown, although recognized as a community from the earliest times, was, in 1861, nothing more than a village of 368 inhabitants. Throughout the ensuing half-century, this population grew steadily, until it finally became the largest community in St. George's Hundred. It was incorporated in 1861.

The land on which the town is situated in St. George's Hundred, about twenty-seven miles below Wilmington, has become an important dairying, asparagus raising and wheat center and a headquarters for agricultural supplies. It was taken up in 1678 by Adam Peterson, on the 14th of March, together with a tract of land on a neck called New Wells between branches of the head-waters of Drawyer's Creek.

Upon his death, the property passed to the possession of Andrew Peterson, his son, and upon the death of Andrew in January 1741, his third wife, Hester, married David Witherspoon. Witherspoon settled upon the King's Road, at the place now known as Middletown where, in 1761, he built the Middletown Tavern. In this same year, the people of Middletown petitioned for "a public road to Samuel Vance's Mill for the inhabitants residing in the

## MIDDLETOWN

upper part of the same hundred (St. George's)" and from "upper King's Road to said mill." The road was built, the petition having been signed by all of the landowners in that section of the colony. In 1771 was officially mentioned on the records through the petition of one Jonas Preston who owned the old grist mill on one of the branches of Appoquinimink Creek and asked for the re-opening of a road toward the place "now known by the name of Middletown which Benjamin Noxon has fenced up."

In 1816, there were only a few houses at the intersection of Main and Broad Streets within the present limits of the town. In 1850, were three hundred and sixty eight inhabitants. Before the railroad construction the town was growing toward Odessa, but since then it has extended to the railroad and has spread on other streets. In 1837, Robert A. Cochran purchased the Middletown Hotel and other property on which he erected buildings. Since 1855, the town has grown rapidly and in 1860 there were five hundred and twenty-three inhabitants. In 1861, the town was incorporated. Now the population has grown to about thirteen hundred.

*Tavern*  
Besides Witherspoon's Tavern which is still standing, one of its important landmarks is Queen Anne's Church, built from bricks originally brought from England in 1704 during the reign of Queen Anne whose name it bears and rebuilt in 1776. She presented the church with a silver communion service. Once a year services are still held in this ancient edifice.



## Middletown

In 1872 a handsome new church of green stone was erected and was dedicated the 4th of April 1872 by Bishop Lee. In the fire that destroyed so much of the town in 1882, this church was burned but was immediately rebuilt.

Services are still held once a year in the Old Drawyer's Presbyterian Church where, prior to 1742 the inhabitants of Middletown and vicinity worshipped.

Middletown is served by the Delaware Division of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad. Recently this division has declined in importance and there have been grave fears that the town would be left without railroad passenger service. The growth of the automobile and bus industries and the building of excellent roads, however, has diminished the seriousness of such a situation. The development of the concrete roadways which connect Middletown with the DuPont Highway, brings the principal market centers within reach of the town.

The residents of Middletown claim descent from the first Dutch and English settlers. The old tannery which manufactured at one time some of the finest leathers produced is still standing on the green Witherspoon estate.

The Union Lodge of Masons of Middletown was established in 1768. Its newspaper, the "Transcript" has been issued since 1868. The Middletown Hotel has dances once a week, - the Women's New Century Club meets weekly and the Rotary Club meets every week. The Delaware Trust Company has a bank there. The headquarters of the Delaware Anglers and Gunners Association is located at Shallcross Pond,

Page 4

Middletown

near Middletown and here, also, are the Laurel, Indian and Nanticoke Rivers esteemed by fishermen as the best in the State.



Moor, M.  
7-22-36

Brandywine Springs

Folder: Hotels

12

These springs enjoyed nation-wide renown as a health resort, famous chalybeate waters attracting throngs of notables from Middle and Southern States. To go to "the Saratoga of the South" and take the cure was the vogue for fashionable circles as early as 1826. In 1837 Newkirk erected another five floors. He relinquished his managership to the first one to George B. Shelly. The second building was later converted into a military school, known as Smith's Academy. The place soon became as well known as the "Springs." Among the cadets were John Quincy Adams, and Henry Clay. It was a common sight during the nineteenth century to see such notables as President Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, John Q. Adams, and Henry Clay. Patronage from the Astors and Vanderbilts attracted many from New York Society.

In 1885 R. W. Crook built another hotel with 69 bedrooms, which thrived until 1915. The lake is dried up now. The mineral springs, however, found on analysis to equal in therapeutic value of those of Baden-Baden, Germany, still bubble from the wooded hills.

Reference: Wilmington Morning News 11-23-36.

Conner, Wm. H.  
November 30, 1938

Inns and Taverns

CURRENT FILE

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

Thomas Hollingsworth advertised for a journeyman who understands the fulling business. He lived in New Castle County at Christiana Bridge, 5 miles from Wilmington on the Brandywine, within 2 miles of the Buck Tavern

\*\* \*\*

The Tavern known by the sign of the Arms of the United States, situated in Water street, in the town of New Castle, now in tenure of John Darragh, is offered for sale by Wm. Lees.



G.K. Browning  
El. Thompson-Walls  
October 24, 1938

CURRENT  
Encyclopedia  
Points of Interest

FILE  
24

BLUE TAVERN

"TO ALL PEOPLE to whom these presents shall come, I Thomas Kean, esquire, Sheriff of the County of New Castle in the State of Delaware, send greeting, WHEREAS John Thompson lately in the Court of Common Pleas before the Justices at New Castle by his plaint duly filed and by the Judgement of the said Court recovered against Jeremiah Smith late of said county yeoman as well a certain debt of one hundred and forty nine pounds four shillings lawfull money of the Delaware State aforesaid as well as seventy nine shillings and three pence which to the said John were adjudged for his damages &c. AND WHEREAS by a writ of Fieri facias issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid tested at New Castle the 26th day of August in the year of our Lord 1786 to me the commanded and that of the Goods and Chattels of the said Jeremiah Smith in my Bailiwick I should cause to be made as well the aforesaid debt of one hundred and seventy nine pounds four shillings lawful money aforesaid as also the seventy nine shillings & three pence damages aforesaid and that I should have that money before the Justices at New Castle aforesaid the next Wednesday after the third Monday in November next ensuing to render to the said John for his debt and damages aforesaid and that writ at which day I the Sheriff aforesaid did return that by virtue of that writ to me directed (there being no goods and chattels within by Bailiwick) of the lands and Tenements of the said Defendent I had seized and taken in Execution to messuages & plantations or tracts of land to wit No. 1, A messuage and plantation or tract of land situate in Christiana Hundred bounded by lands of Samuel Camell Thomas Nichols



William Cleaney and William Marshall deceased (known by the name of the BLUE TAVERN) said to contain 200 hundred acres more or less with the improvements No. 2. A plantation or tract of land with a stone dwelling & House saw-mill and other improvements situate in the Hundred aforesaid and bounded by lands of Samuel Camell William Underwood William Marshall dec<sup>d</sup> and Samuel Means Estate said to contain 180 acres and whereof the said Jeremiah Smith in his own right as of an Estate in fee simple which said premises remained in my hands unsold for want of buyers &. AND did further certify to the Justices aforesaid in an Inquisition to the said Writ annexed by the Oaths of two lawfull and Judicious men of said County therein named that the rents & profits of the lands & tenements aforesaid were not of a sufficient value in seven years beyond all reprizes in seven years to satisfy the debt and damages etc X X X X X I had exposed the premises No. 2 as aforesaid to sale and the same did sell to wit on the 20th. day of April in the year of Lord 1787 unto James Deleplain and Samuel Deleplain for the sum of seven hundred pounds lawful money of the Delaware State aforesaid they being the highest Bidders X X X X X X X All that tract or parcell of land situate in Christiana Hundred No. 2 with a stone dwelling House Saw-mill and other improvements thereon erected X X X X X X X X

Signed  
Thos Kean, Sheriff  
Gun Bedford, Proy.

Recorded Feb. 25, 1788.

INFORMATION

Deed Record Book G. Vol. 2, p 92. Deeds Record Office.

Original Oct 27, 1938  
G.K.E.T. walls 10/27/38



Wm. H. Conner  
Dec. 1, 1938

Inns & Taverns

26

CURRENT FILE

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, May 10, 1797:

George Erwin advertises he is moving from  
the Cross-Keys, which he lately occupied, to The  
George, Philadelphia.

The Wilmington and Dover Stages, which heretofore  
started from the Cross-Keys, now to start from The  
George.

\*\* \*\*

A sale of personal property was to take place  
near the Blue-Ball Tavern.

Wm. H. Conner  
Nov. 21, 1938

Inns and Taverns

CURRENT FILE

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, February 4, 1797.

To Be Let

For a term of years, by the subscriber, that noted and well-accustomed Tavern in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, State of Delaware, known by the sign of the Green Tree, now occupied by John Welsh.

Brandywine-Bridge  
Jan 4.

Peter Vandever

\*\*\*\*\*

Inns and Taverns

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Feb. 9, 1793

To Be Let  
The Noted  
Tavern

The Sign of the  
Bird-in-Hand

Enquire of Nicholas Sellars.

Wilmington, February 8, 1793

Conner, Wm. H.  
Nov. 30, 1938

Inns and Taverns

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CURRENT FILE

Extract from The Delaware Gazette

Notice

The Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he has lately commenced Tavern-Keeping in the town of Dover, in the House formerly occupied by his Father, Col. French Battell - where he expects to make every necessary preparation for the accomodation of those who may chuse to favor him with their custom,

Cornelius Battell.

He also informs the Public, that he still carries on his Tannery, at Cambden - of HIDES, not exceeding 76 lbs. each.

Dover, Ward 22.



Conner, Wm. H.  
November 30, 1938

Inns & Taverns

CURRENT FILE

29

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Dec. 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 by John Freeman

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

J. F. Pote  
September 8, 1938

LABOR

CURRENT FILE 30  
Delaware Gazette  
1852

Oct 8 "On a Strike.-The journeymen millers in the Brandywine mills struck for higher wages, on Thursday last. Heretofore they have been working for \$28 to \$32 per month. They now demand \$40 for the head miller, stone dressers \$36, common or floor hands \$32. Joseph T. Price & Co., have acceded to their demands and continue running; the mills of the other firms are standing idle."



Betty Hellen

Industry, Commerce,

August 28, 1939

Finance, Labor

## The Legal History of Child Labor in Delaware

Child labor did not become a legal issue in the State of Delaware until the twentieth century in spite of the attempts made in the nineteenth century to mitigate some of the child labor evils.

An introductory law for the protection of children was passed in 1879, and though the most beneficial child labor regulation of that century, the law of 1887 additionally encouraged child welfare. Agitation for the protection of children in manufacturing places started in the 1890's, but success was not attained until the twentieth century. A survey of the laws in the last 20 years of the nineteenth century shows the indifference which citizens generally exhibited toward young children working in tomato canneries, as messengers, and as bootblacks. Before the first outcry in 1879, there had been no other legal protests about children being caught in the sway of agricultural and industrial pursuits during the hundred years that the state government existed.

From the modern standpoint, the 1879 act might be called a child labor and welfare act. Mr. James Ware, Speaker pro tempore of the House, introduced the bill, termed as an act for the prevention of cruelty to children.<sup>1</sup> The Act began: "Whoever shall willfully cause or permit any child to suffer, or who shall inflict thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, and whoever, having the care or custody of any child shall



willfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life may be endangered or its health shall be likely to be injured shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace or court of record shall be fined not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars.<sup>2</sup> The law continued that people were to be fined who employed a minor \* for rope or wire walking, for dancing, or for acrobatic or gymnastic engagements; who sold, apprenticed, or disposed of minors; who employed minors for begging or for obscure and indecent exhibition, for prostitution, or for any vocation injurious or dangerous to the health of the child; or who employed a minor in any assignation house or brothel.<sup>3</sup> If the custodian of the child was convicted, the Orphan's Court appoints a proper guardian or placed the child in an asylum, but Roman Catholic children were placed in asylums controlled by that denomination.<sup>4</sup> The constable investigated the conditions should an oath be sworn by an accuser.<sup>5</sup> After child labor laws were further developed, a factory inspector, and later a child labor inspector, were appointed to investigate child labor conditions. In 1887 jurisdiction was given to the Court of General Session to defendants who violated this clause.<sup>6</sup>

During this same year the Delaware Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was established with headquarters in Wilmington. Its object--prevention of cruelty to children--was to be enforced by sheriffs and constables.<sup>7</sup> This society became the Children's Bureau in 1925.<sup>8</sup>

In the next session of the legislature, (1881) a law was introduced in the House,<sup>9</sup> which was to facilitate child labor, providing that any minors which were let out for indentures of

\* Person under 15



apprenticeships by the two Pennsylvania Institutes: "The Western Home for Poor Children" and "The Southern Home for Destitute Children" were to be regarded as legally let out, and that the law of this state in relation to apprentices and servants would apply to them.<sup>10</sup>

As an addendum to the 1879 law came the following law in 1887, which is a welfare law with a few labor provisions. Arrests were made of a girl under 16 or boy under 14 who habitually begged or received alms, wandered about homeless, frequented the company of thieves or prostitutes or visited saloons; and if for the welfare of the child, he was to be placed in a charitable organization.<sup>11</sup>

A few legislative repercussions came at the close of the 19th century about acts previously passed. In 1889 a house bill entitled "An act for the better protection of female children" was presented to the senate for concurrence, but the speaker of the Senate failed to sign it.<sup>12</sup> Senator John Donahoe introduced an act for the protection of minor children but the Committee on Revised Statutes reported the bill unfavorably.<sup>13</sup>

In 1891 at least according to the title of the bill--the law of 1905 was harbingered by an act, which was titled "An act to regulate the employment of women in manufacturing establishments and providing for the appointment of a factory inspector."<sup>14</sup> This act, according to its title, must have included provisions which were not passed until 14 years later. The bill was introduced by Thomas B. Smith of Wilmington and reported by the Committee on Crimes and punishments without recommendation. The bill was recommitted, but was still reported unfavorably.<sup>15</sup> At the 1895 session a bill entitled "An act to regulate the



employment of women and children in mercantile and manufacturing establishments" was introduced by a Wilmingtonian, but was not reported by the Committee on Labor.<sup>16</sup> Evidently this bill was similar to the one defeated in 1891.

But W. S. Meredith introduced a bill 14 years later which after some struggle became a law. The difficulty which the bill met with before becoming a law can be seen-: The House Committee on Miscellaneous first reported the bill unfavorably, which upon being recommitted was recommended; the Senate Committee on Education reported the bill favorably but the bill was deferred in the Senate Chamber; after an amendment <sup>17</sup> was adopted the bill was passed by the Senate 17 to 0; the House passed the amendment 28 to 7. <sup>18</sup>

This 1905 law served as the embryonic law for all future enactments, and was preceded in importance only by the 1879 law. The law stated that no child under 14 could be employed in any factory workshop or establishment where manufacture of goods is carried on.<sup>19</sup> Furthermore, no child between 14 and 16 could be employed at the above places unless he attended 12 weeks of school during the preceding year and unless the parent or teacher gave the employer the name of the school, the time attended, and an age certificate.<sup>20</sup> No child under 16 could be employed at these places for longer than 9 hours a day or 54 hours a week, having at least 30 minutes at noon for a meal. To carry out these provisions a "factory and workshop inspector" was appointed by the governor (salary \$1000; term, 2 years), whose duty was to visit factories and workshops at any time. He could demand a certificate of physical fitness from the physician of any child under 16 who he thought was in ill health.<sup>21</sup> Corporations must



keep the age records of the minor employees.<sup>22</sup> For violation of the act a fine of \$50 to \$100 was imposed.<sup>23</sup> Sanitary conditions of factories where minors were employed were to be inspected by the examiner who was to submit quarterly reports to the City Board of Health and State Board of Health.<sup>24</sup> The Labor Commission was not yet created. This act did not apply to corporations engaged in canning or preserving fruits and vegetables or in carrying on an agriculture business; neither did the act apply to corporations engaged in the manufacturing of fruits and berry baskets.<sup>25</sup> An individual under 16 who was a means of support to a widowed mother could be granted a certificate by the inspector if he so willed.<sup>26</sup>

It is interesting to make the aside that in the 1905 Volume of Laws and in the 1911 Senate Journal, laws relating to child labor were first classified under the nomenclature of child labor, and also that bills about child labor were referred to a committee on labor for the first time in 1895.

The next year at a special assembly an effort was made to amend the 1905 bill, but failed.<sup>27</sup>

In 1909 an amendment was passed to the 1905 law.<sup>28</sup> The amendment, passing the senate 14 to 0 and the house 27 to 7,<sup>30</sup> provided that no child under 14 was to be employed in any gainful occupation whatsoever;<sup>31</sup> the 1905 law read "in any factory, workshop, or establishment where manufacture of goods is carried on." The educational requirements were also changed. The child had to attend school at least 140 days during the school year previous to his arriving at the age of 14 or during the year immediately preceding employment.



The child had to read and write simple sentences in the English language and be familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic.<sup>32</sup> No child could be employed for longer than 9 hours a day or 54 hours a week, etc., or, and this was added, before 7 in the morning or after 6 at night. The factory inspector could give notice to the employer to discharge child employees.<sup>33</sup> Affidavits and other data were to be kept on file by corporations.<sup>34</sup> The 1905 act exempted the canning industries and basket manufacturers from the provisions of the act; the 1909 law in addition exempted children employed in domestic service from the law's jurisdiction.<sup>35</sup>

During the 1911 session of the legislature bills were introduced in both the senate and the house, but not passed, to amend the previous laws. Passed by this body, however, was a resolution providing for a commission to study child labor conditions.<sup>36</sup> The report of this investigating committee was given before the general assembly in 1913.

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The law which the investigating committee recommended for passage was based on the Uniform Child Labor Law as promulgated by the National Child Labor Committee,<sup>37</sup> which was organized in 1904. (A secretary of the national committee, Owen R. Lovejoy, wrote in a book published in 1914 about the law being proproagated: The committee does not look upon these legislative measures as ideal, for the laws thus far proposed would exclude children under 14 years from the ordinary gainful occupations, whereas all the evidence we have been able to gather during the past 9 years supports the belief that children should not be employed in wage



earning occupations under 16 years of age.<sup>38</sup> Delaware later adopted in 1917 a general minimum age limit of 16, which the committee was striving for.)

The state investigating committee reported that Maryland, Michigan and other states had virtually adopted this national recommendation in its entirety<sup>39</sup> and that New York state, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Hartford, Connecticut, Cincinnati, Ohio, had statutes regulating street trades, and occupation which the commission asked be regulated in Delaware.<sup>40</sup> The committee then asked that the following changes be made. Instead of having a factory inspector they recommended an official called the "State Child Labor Inspector" who was to be appointed by the Superior Court.<sup>41</sup> (Other manufacturing states had an enforcer of the law other than a factory inspector.) The committee also asked that a permanent non-salaried child labor commission, appointed by the court, be established. The age limit and hours in this proposed bill were the same as those in effect except that children under 12 were to be prohibited from working in those canneries which did not can perishable fruits and vegetables. Street trades were also to be cared for. The commission, feeling that the old law was never properly enforced, was interested in provisions caring for the proper execution of the law. Issuance of certificates and authorization of age were to be strictly provided for. The child labor commission was asked to be given liberty to consider special cases although no other State in 1913 had incorporated this provision.<sup>42</sup>

The committee visited cotton, bottle, and tobacco factories, tanneries, stores, laundries, and found out about street trades and messenger service.<sup>43</sup>

In Wilmington there was a number of instances where conditions



were conspicuously good, the committee reported, but in no instances were children protected more than anyone else from dangerous machinery. Generally speaking, the employment of child labor was good in Wilmington.<sup>44</sup> The children principally employed in the canning industries were of a foreign and nomad element, and these children were not under the jurisdiction of the Delaware school laws.<sup>45</sup>

The bill which provided for the establishment of the child labor commission was introduced in the 1913 senate and was passed more easily than the bill regulating the employment of children.<sup>46</sup> The senate passed the bill with substitute 13 to 0, after a talk by Miss Emily Bissell in the senate chamber.<sup>47</sup> The house seconded the bill. The bill regulating employment of children was considered in joint session. The house committee reported the bill with substitute; the house passed on the report but the senate did not concur.<sup>48</sup> The bill was recalled by the senate, passed 11 to 2 with an amendment offered by Mr. Gormley.<sup>49</sup> ✓ The House passed the revised bill 24 to 3.<sup>50</sup>

The law which the legislature actually passed in 1913 included many of the recommendations and can be seen as follows: Children under 12 could not work in a canning establishment other than those engaged in canning or packing perishable fruits and vegetables;<sup>51</sup> children under 14, in mills, factory, workshop, mercantile or mechanical establishments, tenement house, office, restaurant, boarding house, bakery, barber shop, hotel, bootblack stand, public stable, garage, laundry, brick or lumber yard; children under 14 could not construct nor repair buildings nor transmit messages.<sup>52</sup> No work could be done during school hours by children under 14.<sup>53</sup> No child under 14 was allowed



to adjust any belt to any machinery, work with sewing or lacing machine belts, do oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery in motion, operate or assist with any of the following machines: Circular or hand saws, wood shapers, wood jointers, planers, sandpaper or wood-polishing machinery, wood turning or boring machinery, picker or carding machines, leather burnishing machines, stamping machines, metal or paper cutting machines, corrugating rolls and steam boilers; or work on any railroad or state vessel.<sup>54</sup> No child under 15 could work where poisonous acids or gases were used, do heavy work in building trades, or work in a mine. No child under 16 could work in the theater. The State Board of Health Could determine other forbidden trades.<sup>55</sup> Employment certificates were held for all children under 16, being of two kinds; general and vacation. At least 130 days had to be attended during the previous year or in the eleventh year. The superintendent of city schools issued the certificates upon application of the parent.<sup>56</sup> Children under 15 could not work in blast furnaces, nor erect electric wires, run elevators lifts, hoist machines, operate emery wheels, work at gate tending, be a brakeman, engineer, telegraph operator, pilot, etc.<sup>57</sup> No girl under 18 could work where she had to stand constantly,<sup>58</sup> and no child could work more than 6 days, or 54 hours, or before 7 in the morning or after 6 at night.<sup>59</sup> Messengers, working between 10 at night and 6 in the morning in cities over 20,000, had to be at least 18.<sup>60</sup> No boy under 12 nor girl under 14 could distribute newspapers in cities over 20,000.<sup>61</sup> No boy under 14 nor girl under 16 in cities over 20,000 could work in a bootblack establishment or in a trade, performed in a street or public place;<sup>62</sup> nor could they sell newspapers nor work in street trades unless they had a badge.<sup>63</sup> Unless a person was 16 he could not



sell newspapers between 8 in the evening and 6 in the morning or during school hours.<sup>64</sup> Should a child's labor be necessary to his family, he was allowed to work upon special permission.<sup>65</sup>

Members of the first labor commission which was created included: Miss Emily P. Bissell, Jeremiah H. Coady, Charles A. Cook, John M. Mendinhall, Benjamin A. Hazel, Mrs. Beniah Watson, Joseph C. Salter, and Mrs. Ella C. Emery. William J. Gibbons was appointed State Child Labor Inspector but was later asked to resign (due to the animosity of one of the committee members, it was found out later.)<sup>66</sup> Glend Edwards filled out the year until Charles Grantland was appointed in 1915. Later, in 1918 Charles A. Hagner was appointed. Subsequent additions to the committee were: in 1914 Marvel and Irene DuPont;<sup>67</sup> in 1915 George A. Hill, Miss Helen S. Garrett, John H. Hickey, Clarence D. Sypherd, and Charles Warner.<sup>68</sup>

In 1915 some action and several changes took place. In 1915 a resolution was drawn up appointing a commission to investigate the findings of the Child Labor Commission: "Whereas there is much public interest in the recent action of the Child Labor Commission and whereas the public and general Assembly should be fully informed else future usefulness of the committee will be impaired."<sup>69</sup> According to a legal enactment in 1915 the State Child Labor Inspector was to be appointed by the Labor Commission instead of the Governor.<sup>70</sup> An amendment to the Child labor law- of minor importance- became a law in 1915.<sup>71</sup> In 1915 the Child Labor Commission became termed generally the Labor Commission of Delaware.<sup>72</sup>

In his report dated October 7, 1915, Charles Grantland wrote



that to date the law was not understood and he would submit a more simplified version.<sup>73</sup> Instead of presenting an attendance record of the year previous to the date of application he thought that completion of the sixth grade would be a better requirement,<sup>74</sup> and instead of prohibiting children under 18 to work as messengers after 10 at night, prohibit all minors under 21. Mr. Grantland wrote on January 12, 1917, that at present he considered the public attitude toward law regulating child labor as passive.<sup>75</sup>

The 1917 law, as initiated by Mr. Grantland, a law whose purpose mainly was to clarify and simplify the older statute although several of the 1913 clauses were repealed, follows:

\* No child under 14 could work in any establishment except as thereafter provided. The act did not apply to children of farm, in domestic service, or private home.<sup>76</sup> No child under 15 could work in operating steam boilers, blast furnaces or any of the following machines which are considered dangerous: circular saws, wood shapers, wood jointers, paper lace machines, etc.

(See Sect. 3 of 1913 law.)<sup>77</sup> (The 1913 law read that no child under 14 could do these things). In general, no child under 16 could be employed unless the firm kept accessible the employment certificates.<sup>78</sup> This provision supplanted the one which forbid any child under 14 to work when the public schools were in session. Mention of the stage was made, no child under 16 being able to work there. The age was raised from 15 to 18 for employees who worked in the outside erection or repair of electric wire, managing of hoisting machines, using a polishing or buffing wheel, do switch tending (See Sect. 18 of 1913 law).<sup>79</sup> No person under 21 could work where liquors were sold,<sup>80</sup> and no person under 21 previously 18 could be a messenger between 10

\* For the most part the 1917 law has remained into effect up until the present time. (1939)



and 16 in cities over 20,000.<sup>81</sup> No child who held a certificate could work more than 6 days or 54 hours in anyone week nor more than 10 hours in anyone day.<sup>82</sup> The rest of the law specified how the certificates were to be obtained and upon what evidence. The provisions of the act did not apply to a child over 12 who worked in an establishment that prepared or canned vegetables.<sup>83</sup> (Mr. Charles Warner, Chairman of the Labor Commission, recommended that the age minimum be 14).<sup>84</sup>

Generally speaking, then, the 1917 law raised the general minimum age requirement to 16; the standard set in 1913 was 14.

The child labor laws did not legislate over canneries, and this unrestriction caused Mr. Markham to remark in his book, Children In Bondage, "Delaware, Maine, New Jersey, Maryland, and the Gulf States all save Florida have canners that exploit the children" and "not until New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Maine, and the Gulf Coast States and various others being the canneries under the operation of their child labor laws may they consider themselves free from shame."<sup>85</sup> A cannery inspector, however, had been appointed through a law in 1913 who had to visit and inspect factories to correct unsanitary conditions.<sup>86</sup>

Some work was done by the Labor Commission in relation to canning. In 1916 the Commission conferred with prominent canners to study conditions. Mr. Warner, Chairman of the Commission, said in his report of March 1915 to January 1916 that he visited the canneries in the State;<sup>87</sup> William R. Messick, Cannery Inspector, was also consulted by Charles Grantland in 1916 to see if there could be a betterment of conditions for women and children in canneries.<sup>88</sup>

In 1919 a law dealing with child welfare was passed. This



law permitted all agencies which placed out children to remove them if for the better welfare of the child.<sup>89</sup> (In 1921 a Child Welfare Commission was established).

In 1919 a bill was proposed to increase the allotments for the labor commission and to coordinate the working forces, but though the bill passed the house it was never reported out of the Senate Committee.<sup>90</sup>

In 1923 another law was passed, amending the 1917 law. Governor William D. Denney in his message before the assembly advised: "I desire to call the attention of the general assembly to the need of an amendment for the child labor legislation of this state. I urge upon the General Assembly the absolute necessity of safeguarding in every possible way the youth of the State."<sup>91</sup> The 1923 law passed both houses with almost unanimity. The law provided that no child under 16 could work in blast furnaces, assist with steam boilers, etc. (See page 10 line 8);<sup>92</sup> nor could any child under 16 be employed in adjusting belt to any machinery, etc. (See page 8 line 1). The 1917 law had specified 15 as the minimum age. Also, no child having a certificate could work for more than 6 days, or 48 hours in a week or 8 hours in a day.<sup>93</sup> No boy under 12, no girl under 14, in any city over 20,000 could sell newspapers or any other articles on public streets.<sup>94</sup> No minor under 16 was allowed to sell any article in a town over 20,000 unless a badge was worn, and legal requirements concerning school attendance were complied with.<sup>95</sup> No minor could sell articles between 7 in the evening and 6 in the morning.<sup>96</sup> The salary of the inspector was raised to \$2,100. The educational requirements were changed too. The resolution made at a meeting



of the Wilmington Board of Public Education was incorporated into the law and follows: That 8 years of school must be completed before certificates could be issued. A child holding a general employment certificate in a school district where 15 or more children were employed must attend a continuation school 4 hours a week.<sup>97</sup> The 1923 law was influenced by the federal child labor law except wherein the federal law said that no children could be employed in canneries nor on farms.

In 1931 the last law to be passed in relation to child labor extended the age from 12 to 14 for work in canneries.<sup>98</sup>

The law then, as it stands today has passed through many modifications. To recapitulate: Legislation started on the subject in 1879 when children were not allowed to engage in indecent or immoral behavior and passed through several minor changes on up to 1905. In 1905 work in factories was forbidden to children under 16 and unless a permit was obtained, to children under 14. In 1909 no child under 14 could work in any gainful occupation. In 1913, another important date, 15 became a minimum age for some occupations, the educational requirements were raised, messenger work was regulated. In 1917 the age requirement was raised to 18 for some jobs. In 1923 the age and educational standard were raised further.

The first educational requirement made in 1905 asked that a child attend 12 weeks of school during the preceding year. In 1909 the child was required to attend school at least 140 days during the precious year, and be able to read, write, and do arithmetic; in 1913 at least 130 days; in 1923 a child had to complete 8 yearly grades.

As to hours, in the beginning the number of hours was to be



restricted to 9 hours a day or 54 a week (1905). In 1909 a minor could not work before 7 in the morning or after 6 at night.

In 1913 he could not work during school hours nor more than 6 days or 54 hours a week. In 1917 no child could work any more than 10 of his 54 hours in any one day. In 1923 no child could work more than 48 hours in a week or 8 hours a day.

Canning industries were not restricted in employing children until 1913. Then a child under 12 could work in a canning place only if the establishment canned perishable fruits and vegetables; in 1931 the age was raised to 14.

The law as it exists today is briefly: Work in the farm, in domestic service, and in private homes is not restricted. The minimum age is generally 16; children under 16 can get employment certificates, however. General employment certificates are issued to children between 14 and 16, and provisional certificates are issued to boys from 12 to 16 and girls from 14 to 16 provided they don't have to attend school. Certificates will not be issued to minors if they want to operate steam boilers, work in blast furnaces, operate circular saws, paper lace machinery, etc; or if minors want to work in a theater. Furthermore, some jobs are prohibited to individuals unless they are at least 18--as repairing electric wires, running a hoisting machine, operating a buffing wheel, being a switch tender, etc. In addition, messengers if they work between 10 at night and 6 in the morning in cities over 20,000, must be at least 21; workers in liquor places must be 21, too.<sup>99</sup>

During a short period there was national legislation on the subject of child labor. In 1904 the National Child Labor Commission was established followed by the U. S. Children's



Bureau 8 years later.<sup>100</sup> In 1916 the first child labor law was passed--the Keating Owen Bill--but it was declared unconstitutional in 1918. The law prohibited the shipment in interstate commerce of any mine or quarry products where children under 16 were employed, and the products of any mill, cannery, factory, workshop, or manufacturing establishment in which children between 14 and 16 were employed more than 8 hours a day.<sup>101</sup>

Later in 1919 another law was passed to be declared unconstitutional in 1922. This law read that no children between 14 and 16 could work in industrial or manufacturing establishments more than 8 hours in any one day nor more than 48 hours in any one

week. (Though the law was abrogated the State made legal these hours in 1923). The penalty for manufacturers disobeying the law was an excise tax of 10% on the net profits for the year. No federal agents were placed in Delaware while these laws were effective; the State Child Labor Inspector executed the requirements.<sup>102</sup> Johnsen in her book on Child Labor wrote in 1925 that State regulation was inferior to Federal and that only 13 States had a matched standard.

Again during the N. R. A. era child labor was federally regulated from 1933 to 1935 when a 16 year minimum age standard was maintained. The national government announced through the Children's Bureau in 1938 that needed in legislation was a well-administered certificate system for children up to 18 supplemented by school attendance for children under this age.

The Uniform Child Labor Law of 1912 which Delaware largely passed in 1913 prohibited wage earning occupations for children under 14, forbid night work by children under 16, prescribed an 8 hour day, demanded an educational qualification equal to 5 yearly



grades, documentary proof of age and the keeping of employment certificates on file.

In 1924 Congress proposed a constitutional amendment which would allow Congress the power to limit and prohibit labor of persons under 18. The powers of the states was to be unimpaired by this article except that the operation of the state laws was suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to the legislation enacted by Congress.<sup>103</sup>

In 1925 Representative George Sebold introduced the House Joint Resolution Bill No. 2 which proposed to reject the child labor amendment, and it was passed by the House 35 to 0 on January 21<sup>104</sup> and the Senate on January 23. The reasons given for rejecting the amendment were that the amendment would "destroy parental authority and responsibility throughout America, would give irrevocable support to a rebellion of childhood, would give Congress not only parental but all state authority over education, would destroy loyal self-government, would change our plan of government from a Federal union to a consolidated republic and create a centralized government far removed from the power of the people. Said proposed amendment is further rejected because it would place in the hands of Congress a power to destroy agriculture and manufacturing at will."<sup>105</sup> The Secretary of the State of the United States requested the Governor to introduce the resolution anew. The Committee on Labor reported the bill unfavorably and the House rejected the bill 32 to 0.<sup>106</sup> This resolution was sent to the Senate, and Elwood Melson, attorney, explained it.<sup>107</sup> Later, it was returned because defeated in the House the bill had no standing in the Senate.<sup>108</sup> Senator W. A. Simonton introduced a senate resolution to reject the amendment<sup>109</sup>



while Charles Ridgely introduced a resolution to pass the amendment.<sup>110</sup>

In 1935 the amendment came up again. G. I. Durnall of Newark introduced the bill to approve the Child Labor Amendment, and on request the floor was given to Mrs. William Cook, Mr. I. B. Finklestein, Miss Emily Bissell, Mr. Dinwiddle, Mr. Curly, and Mr. Gibbin. The proposal was rejected 21 to 11.<sup>111</sup>

#### Comparison of Delaware State Laws With Other State Laws

The enactments which the Federal Government made, though temporary, did stimulate state legislation. During 1919-20 in at least half of the states, the minimum age laws were strengthened either by raising the age or increasing the number of occupations to which the law applied; and in many states these measures were supplemented by raising the educational, physical, or other requirements, which must be met with before a child could go to work. Advances were made in respect to the hours of work, night work, and compulsory school attendance. Laws providing for part time school attendance of working children were passed in 22 states (Delaware included). Further legislation was made in 1921 and 1922 in six states (Delaware one). Nevertheless, at the time of the Supreme Court decision in 1922 only 13 states, Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin measured up in all particulars to the standards of the Federal Laws; a minimum age of 14 years, an 8 hour day, and a 6 day week for children between 14 and 16, and no night work for these ages between 7 in the evening and 6 in the morning; these standards specified for employment in mills, canneries, workshops, factories, and manufacturing establishments.<sup>112</sup>



The age limits commonly adopted by the states have been 14 years for ordinary occupations in factories, workshops, stores, offices, restaurants; 16 years for dangerous work such as mining, quarrying, and the operation of dangerous machines; and 18 years for extra hazardous occupations performed around railroads, and blast furnaces, or where phosphorous and liquors were made or handled.<sup>113</sup> (Delaware's standard for the most part is like this one.)

A majority of the states limit the work of children between 14 and 16 years to 8 hours (Delaware). Work at night by children under 16 is prohibited by almost all the states (The age in Delaware is 21.) The range and the requirements for the issuance of work permits to children between 14 and 16 is very great. A few states make practically no requirements while others demand completion of the elementary school course of 8 years (Delaware); physical fitness for work as determined by an authorized physician (Delaware); documentary proof of age and a written promise for enforcement in most states consists of a department of labor or an industrial commission, but there is great variation.<sup>114</sup>

This varied standard existing among the states caused a movement for uniformity. A so-called Uniform Child Labor Law was drafted by the National Child Labor Commission and was recommended to the States in 1911.

Delaware has neither lagged behind the other States nor lead the way as far as child labor legislation is concerned. Massachusetts has been a pioneer in the field, however. As early as 1836 children under 15 employed in manufacturing in Massachusetts were required to attend school at least three



months during the preceding year. For the most part little was accomplished until after the Civil War. Before the Civil War, laws existed but they were ineffectual in operation and parents did not cooperate. Conditions were very poor after the War, the padrone systems were installed; messengers worked all night in places of debauchery; wages were as low as fifty dollars a year (room and board included);<sup>115</sup> cigar factories and cotton mills employed infant children. Yet a social consciousness grew out of these extreme conditions, and negotiations started for work to be accomplished several years later. This slowness of work can be seen in the light of these facts: Up to 1912 street trades were practically untouched by legislation; in 1904 only 8 states had stopped night work by children under 16 (by 1914, 32); in 1936 states still permitted children of 15 or 14 to leave school for work.<sup>116</sup>

The conditions and problems were at their worst at the bend of the century. Much legislation, however, has been passed since the close of the World War, and high standards are becoming accepted. Because of studies made showing the disadvantage of employing children the public attitude now has turned away from the seventeenth century belief that children who were idle became immoral, and that industry in small children was commendable. The general attitude now is that the health of children must be protected, and industry must be made more efficient. Delaware had kept in stride with this attitude and the legislation which has effected it.

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State Drawer:  
Lighthouses.

LOCATION - Lewes

Submitted by --Virginia F. Cullen

Date - January 28, 1936.

Topic - Site and Ruins - Cape Henlopen Lighthouse.

LOCATION: Located three miles east of Lewes, the ruins are reached via the roadway running parallel with Lewes Beach out past the Lewes Coast Guard station. Because of the present sandy condition of this road automobiles can proceed only two-thirds of the distance to the cape, the rest of the way being more certain when undertaken on foot. The State Highway Department is planning to construct a hard-surfaced road.

A mass of granite boulders lying in the pounding surf of Delaware Bay at the foot of Cape Henlopen is all that remains of the ancient lighthouse that once surmounted the Great Dune of the cape. Built in 1764 by the British Colonial Government with funds raised by subscription and lottery, the lighthouse functioned almost continuously for 162 years and finally fell into the breakers on April 26, 1926. It was the oldest lighthouse structure south of Boston and said to be the second oldest in the United States. (A) (B)

When the lighthouse was built it was located in the midst of a pine and cedar forest about one mile from the ocean. The rapid erosion of Cape Henlopen at the rate of several yards a year so widened the point that the tower was practically hanging on the brink at the time it collapsed.

It was an octagonal structure seven stories high with walls seven feet thick at the base. (B)

For the benefit of the lighthouse two hundred acres of land around the cape were ordered to be surveyed on November 27, 1763, by John Penn, and in the following year the structure was built and the beacon installed. (A)

The original grant gave a portion of land in that section to the town of Lewes which ever since has controlled any revenues accruing from leases. (C)

#### SOUVENIR HUNTING

Shortly after the tower fell souvenir hunters thronged to the ruins and carried off pieces of stone and parts of the shattered beacon lens which may be seen in various homes of this community. The prismatic bits of glass from the giant lens are often placed over mantels or in window sills where they reflect the flames of home fires or the sunlight from without.

The large granite boulders, washed and polished by the grinding surf until their quartz-flecked surfaces scintillate with the blue and gold of sky and sea, are still in demand for home construction around Lewes and Rehoboth. A veritable traffic in the stones <sup>WAS</sup> once conducted by a few Lewes residents, who hauled the boulders at \$3. a load for anyone desiring them. Many fireplaces have been built with them, which are considered unusually striking as the stones sparkle in the firelight.



Among the local homes where these may be seen are those of Oscar Warrington, on Kings Highway; Livy Rogers, on State Street and Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, on Market Street. Ralph Rust, on the Lewes-Rehoboth Highway, has used the stones not only in the construction of a fireplace but as the outer walls of his new home. (D)

#### "THE SAND HILL"

The immense sand dunes of Cape Henlopen - a white stretch of great beauty lying east of Lewes - are said to be the second fastest moving dunes in the United States, next to those in Indiana, by virtue of their rapid erosion. The Great Dune that supplies material for two sand industries in that locality, towers between 80 and 100 feet above the adjacent marshes.

A popular tradition is that a layer of ice and snow has been unearthed in the middle of summer from beneath the giant mount. (E)

The scenic view from the 80-foot dune on which stood the lighthouse is famed as one of great beauty throughout Delaware. The panorama encompasses the broad stretches of Delaware Bay, with the New Jersey coastline like a low-hung mountain range against the horizon. On the ocean side to the east lie the remains of pine forests engulfed to the treetops by the shifting sands of the past century.

From this vantage point of the dune, it is said, the "Lewestowners" watched the activities of the pirates Teach and Captain Kidd, in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, as they swooped down upon shipping off the capes. Much later, the townspeople went to the dune to watch British men-of-war before the shelling of the town in 1813. (J)



## PETRIFIED FOREST (Also under S-140, S-693) (151)

The Great Dune of Cape Henlopen is a year-round rendezvous for curio seekers who have unearthed many strange and interesting specimens stamped with the early settlement of this locality as far back as the aboriginal inhabitants before the whites took possession. The dune is often referred to as the "Petrified Forest" of Cape Henlopen, the sand-submerged forests having yielded many objects that bear an uncanny resemblance to animal life. These specimens were recently displayed in Rehoboth at a "Flotsam and Jetsam" exhibit of the Village Improvement Association.

Among these relics owned by Mrs. Howard Pyle, a summer resident, are shark's teeth, petrified oysters and curious formations of coral and lava. Captain John W. Hudson, of the United States Coast Guard service, has a collection of stones from drifts of flint rock exposed on the northeast side of the Great Dune. Larger stones found within these drifts are believed to be Indian instruments for shaping war implements of the tribe, including perfect specimens of arrow heads, spear heads, tomahawks, and the like. Mrs. Wilbur S. Corkran, of Rehoboth, has a collection of water-worn pine roots of queer proportions which are used as garden ornaments. Other relics found are various assortments of quartz, slag, marine life formations, and a chunk of purple believed to be part of a ship's figurehead.

(E)



## EASTER MONDAY

(Also under S-240)

A custom said to date back over two hundred years is the annual trek to the dune of Cape Henlopen on Easter Monday. Young and old persons come from all over Sussex County, though the practice originated with Lewes folk. The first pilgrimage harks back to the days even beyond the recollection of the town's oldest residents, many of whom remember their childhood journey across the marshes over treacherous roads in hired wagons, chartered hacks and other horse-drawn vehicles, the girls clutching at their sunbonnets tied securely beneath their chins to protect them from the blazing glare of the white sand. (H)

Each succeeding generation of school children have prayed for sunny weather on Easter Monday so that an early start can be made to a long day of picnicking on the sands and rolling down the steep slope of the Great Dune. The frolic is enjoyed by all sexes and ages, the custom being that each person who makes a perfect roll from top to bottom wins a colored egg.

## OLD SALT WORKS

During the War of 1812 salt was made on the flats beyond Cape Henlopen lighthouse, and was sold at \$3. a bushel. Along the seashore shallow wells were dug and the water thus accumulated evaporated into crude salt works. Some of the buildings used by the salt works were swept away in a great flood which is still remembered as "Norman's Flood" by some of the old citizens of Lewes. The family of Thomas Norman, who occupied a building, was rescued through the heroic efforts of Lewes pilots. (F)

"POOR MAN'S FISHING GROUND"

This name is applied locally to the coastal area near Cape Henlopen, as this section is used by scores of fishermen who make their living peddling fish caught around the cape.

"POINT O'CAPES:"

Local designation of the Delaware Bay coast line immediately west of Cape Henlopen, (which contrary to natural assumption does not refer to the actual point).

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Pote

See also. p. 68-70 S-416

LIGHTHOUSES  
IN DELAWARE BAY  
AND DELAWARE

Height above highwater			Candle Power	
			White	Red.
61	ft.	Delaware Breakwater	370,000	110,000
72	"	Harbor of Refuge	22,000	6,600
60	"	Brandywine Shoal	47,000	16,000
59	"	Fourteen Foot Bank	20,000	6,000
59	"	Miah Maull Shoal	7,200	2,200
57	"	Elbow of Cross Ledge	20,000	6,000
38	"	Mahon River	2,900	870
50	"	Ship John Shoal	20,000	6,000
50	"	Liston Front )	1,400,000	
176	"	Liston Rear ) Range	5,000,000	
31	"	Reedy Island Front )	60,000	
134	"	Reedy Island Rear ) Range	73,000	
32	"	Old Reedy Island	19,000	5,800
37	"	New Castle Front )	1,700	510
84	"	New Castle Rear ) Range	270,000	
42	"	Bulkhead Bar Front )	110,000	
76	"	Bulkhead Bar Rear ) Range	110,000	
38	"	Cherry Island Front )	240,000	
120	"	Cherry Island Rear ) Range	450,000	
Edge Moor Lighthouse Depot Wharf - green light				

LIGHTHOUSES (continued)  
IN DELAWARE BAY  
AND DELAWARE

Height above highwater.		Candle Power	
		White	Red.
36 ft.	Bellevue Front )	240,000	
100 "	Bellevue Rear ) Range	240,000	
81 "	Marcus Hook Front )	240,000	
278 "	Marcus Hook Rear ) Range	640,000	

Twenty-six unattended lights.

Eight lights on Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Three lights on Delaware City entrance of canal.



## DELAWARE BREAKWATER

Delaware Breakwater Lighthouse: This light marks the entrance to the inner Breakwater Harbor. The tower was built in 1885 and is equipped with a light of 110,000 candlepower and a compressed air fog signal

Offshore, nearest town Lewes, Del.

*Found in Lewes folder.  
finder's name missing.*

Overfalls Lightship

Found:  
In Lewes Folder  
No date  
No Writer.

Offshore, nearest town Lewes, Del.

OVERFALLS LIGHTSHIP. This ship, lying three miles to the eastward of Cape Henlopen, is passed by all deep draft ships bound to and from Delaware Bay. A lightship was first placed on this station in 1898. The present ship is equipped with masthead light, fog signal, and radio beacon.



Mahon River Light-Station is a white square two-story house, has a fixed white light, and has red sectors covering important hauling points and danger points for the mariner.

Fenwick Island Light-Station is a cylindrical white tower, situated close to the coast line, and shows an occulting white light.

There are in addition about 15 automatic lights, most of which use acetylene gas as an illuminant (1).

- (1) N. C. Manyon, Superintendent of Lighthouses,  
4 District, New Customhouse, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Public Libraries in Sussex County - 1799.

## Letter of Outerbridge Horsey

(b. near Laurel, March 5, 1777, became law student with James A. Bayard, Sr., and was later attorney at Georgetown)

To William Hill Wells of Dagsboro

(at the date of the letter, U. S. Senator from Delaware)

Geo: Town 17, July '99

Dear Sir:-- I understand that Broad Creek & Lewis Town are about to follow the worthy example of Dagsborough in establishing a public library. Geo: Town too I am sure will make the attempt. But I fear while these intended institutions are so separated, and remain on the extremities of the County, neither can flourish or be of that public benefit, for which they may be designed. But if they with the Dagsborough Library could be united and placed at Geo: Town, the most central spot, and where people from all quarters of the County resort at least once in two weeks, I should imagine we could not fail to have a good library. For it is highly probable that people from all parts of the County would subscribe, seeing it so easy of access. One of the leading gentlemen of the library at Broad Creek was yesterday talking with me on the subject, and observed he thought there would be no difficulty in suppressing theirs, provided the one at Dags. could be moved to Geo: Town.

At the instance of that gentleman I have taken the liberty to address you on the subject and to ask if you think it probable the Dagsborough library could be moved to Geo: Town in case the Gentlemen of Broad Creek, Lewis and this place will give up their design and join in promoting the one institution.

I remain, dear sir, with much respect your mo. obt hble Servt

OUTERBRIDGE HORSEY



Wm. H. Conner  
July 24, 1940

LAKES, RIVERS, MOUNTAINS

72

Cape May, Brandywine Shoal, Fourteen Foot Bank, Ship John  
Shoal Lighthouses

Extract from: Stories of New Jersey  
Its Significant Places, People and Activities  
Page 225-227

SAFEGUARDS OF OUR COAST

The Cape May Lighthouse, built in 1823 to guard the entrance to Delaware Bay, was the second in the State. Its site has long since vanished in the sea. A second tower, built in 1847, was also swallowed by the ocean. When the present lighthouse was built in 1859, it was placed 1,000 feet inland. Near the tower are the buildings of the U. S. Coast Guard Life Saving Station. The 145-foot white tower with its red lantern stands out boldly against the sky. Its light, flashing every 30 seconds, can be seen 18 miles out to sea.

The Brandywine Shoal Lighthouse, erected in 1914 eight miles from the entrance of Delaware Bay, marks a dangerous shoal where two lighthouses have succumbed to the pounding of the waves and the grinding of the ice. For years the spot was marked by a lightship. The abandoned lighthouse is still standing close to the new one. A 225-ton reinforced concrete pier forms the foundation for the circular concrete structure. The beacon itself stands at the center of a group of nine iron legs. Surrounding the entire structure are 30 heavy iron piles driven into the sea bed.

Fourteen Foot Bank Lighthouse, lying just a little above

Brandywine Shoal about in the middle of Delaware Bay, is one of the greatest achievements of lighthouse engineers. The lighthouse is named for the 14 feet of water covering these dangerous shoals. At this point, in 1887, was built the first lighthouse in the United States on a submarine foundation. A timber working chamber built on shore was encased in an iron cylinder and sunk 20 feet into the bed of the river. Through the center of the cylinder rose an air shaft through which the workmen entered the working chamber where they dug out the sand, which was blown out by air pressure. Eight men working in four-hour shifts sank the caisson 35 feet into the bed of the shoal at the rate of about one and one-half feet a day. As the caisson sank into the river bed, the walls of the cylinder were built higher to keep them above the level of the water. The completed cylinder was then filled with concrete and upon it was built the keeper's dwelling topped by the light tower.

Opposite Cohansey River in the middle of Delaware Bay, east of the main ship channel, is Ship John Lighthouse, one of the oldest lighthouses on the Delaware, built in 1877. The lighthouse is named for the ship John, which grounded on the shoal in the early winter of 1797. By spring it had been cut through by heavy ice and storms and gradually it settled into the sand. Drift accumulating around the sunken hulk has increased the area of the shoal, which is marked by a 65-foot tower surmounted by a light visible for 13 miles. The tower is surrounded by 3,700 tons of stone for protection from ice and the sea. One of the souvenirs at the lighthouse



is the wooden figurehead of the ship John, which, along with much of the assorted cargo, was salvaged from the wreck. In the Museum of the Cape May Historical and Genealogical Society at Cape May Court House is the bronze frame of the ship's rudder, which was caught in an oyster dredge and brought to the surface by Captain Zadok Sharp, who presented the relic to the museum in 1930.

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Breur, Nathan  
May 28, 1940

LIBRARIES

Encyclopaedia File

71

### DELAWARE LIBRARIES

A library is the reservoir of the common social life of a people whom it serves. It is at one and the same time the accumulator and the transmitter of social energy and activities. Without it a high social culture is not possible, and therefore a most modern advance in education and knowledge is not possible. There have always been libraries and they have been for a long time a factor in education, but a public free tax-supported library is only about seventy-five years old (1876). In the last generation only have they become accepted as a supplement to the public school and university. The use of the library has revolutionized the methods and means of teaching and education. A library can prepare a student for the independent study of a book, and aid the student to self education and greater development.

After the Renaissance the conception of a book movement underwent many changes as printed books were added to those written by hand; in the same way the library underwent a period of expansion, gradually rising from a simple collection of codes and letters to vast and wonderful modern libraries like the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., The Library of the City of New York in New York City; The



University of Pennsylvania Library in Philadelphia, and the thousands of smaller libraries throughout the country, such as the University of Delaware Memorial Library in Newark and the Wilmington Institute Free Library in Wilmington.

In such an institution the library management assumes the duty of receiving within its walls any kind of graphic representation of human thought, taken from a clay ticket, enscribed stone, or opaque roll, to phototypes, new typewritten manuscripts, or books written in Braille for the use of blind members, from any source that is willing to place them in its care for the use of the citizenry that it serves.

The first library in Delaware was organized in 1787, and opened its doors to paying members in 1788. Its reading room was available to members only two hours a day, on one day a week. The management of the first library was known as the Library Company of Wilmington. A century and a half ago the library consisted of a handful of men interested in the sciences and literature who were called upon to spend about \$150 for books to start its operation.

The first meeting of the Library Company of Wilmington was held on December 15, 1787, just eight days after this State ratified the Federal Constitution. This group of Wilmingtonians met again in the following year, and adopted by-laws which provided that each member should pay forty shillings when subscribing to the Wilmington Library Company of Wilmington, and one dollar "in specie per annum for ever."

Its first home was the Town Hall on lower Market Street.

The reading room was open to members on Saturdays only from 3 P.M. until 5 P.M. during the winter and from 5 P.M. to 7 P. M. during the summer. The first librarian was Robert Coram, a school teacher, editor, and writer, who transferred the library to his school on Fourth Street between King and Market. For thirty years, up until 1818, the library was moved from place to place and was then finally placed in the Town Hall at Sixth and Market Streets. In 1840, the institution was transferred to the second floor of the Fourth Street Market House, and to encourage new readers its by-laws were changed to read: "Anyone is allowed to read on the payment of \$1.00 for six months." By 1858 there were 450 members, and about 4,800 books were in use at the library.

A new constitution was formed in 1857, and the name changed to Wilmington Institute Library. A cultural society called "Young Men's Association," was absorbed into the institute. In the new laws the management adopted such prohibitions as

"forbidding anyone to lie or set on the tables, from spitting elsewhere than in the spittoons, and from bringing dogs into the room."

In 1861, when Eighth and Market Streets was still considered a bit suburban, the first substantial home of the Wilmington Institute Library was built at the northwest corner. This new building became the center of the town's social, educational, and cultural life. The library branched out to encourage school children to indulge in book reading; and it



fostered a night school, and also a class in mechanical drawing.

Not until 1893 did real progress come to the institution. At that time William P. Bancroft was successful in making the Institute a free library, and thereafter the City of Wilmington contributed toward its upkeep. The result was that while in 1893 the circulation of books was 31,916, and the number of borrowers 678, in 1894 the circulation increased to 138,340 volumes, and membership increased to 7,454.

In 1909, the City Library attracted even the attention of larger cities, when the Boston Transcript, located in Boston, the literary center of the United States, commented favorably on a list of books for men, compiled by Arthur L. Bailey, its librarian, and his assistants. The Transcript recommended the compact little booklet to the attention of all book readers and librarians in the New England States, and as a result, many requests were made for copies of the list by scholars and librarians in New England and elsewhere. The list was in pamphlet form and named the most appropriate books for young men under the subheads of Business and Political Life; Twentieth Century Problems; and Politics and Government.

The reputation of the Wilmington Institute Library for its large supply of books, pamphlets, and newspapers had also reached a number of other cities, and often Philadelphians came to Wilmington in search of material and works that could not be found in their own libraries. On one occasion during that same year a professor of the "College of the City of New York" came down to the Institute expressly to examine the library's files of the Wilmington Republican, a newspaper published in Wilmington through the Civil War period. During this year the Lincoln Centennial produced

an unusual demand for Lincoln books and pamphlets, and therefore many were set up and called for by the reading public.

The annual report for 1910, the sixteenth year of its administration as a free library, stated that there was a great demand for Polish books and periodicals from the Polish population of the city, and that the library within a few months had circulated over one thousand of these foreign language books.

In September of that year school libraries were formed at thirty public schools; and at the Ursuline Academy and St. Elizabeth's parochial school, Wilmington. Lists of books relating to education were sent to the teachers from time to time, together with a collection of childrens' pictures.

By the end of 1911 the institute had, beside Polish books, numerous volumes in French, German, Italian, and other foreign language books which aided much in increasing the circulation at the library.

The next important occurrence at the library was in 1911 when a group of men under the leadership of Nathan Barsky contributed toward a fund that made it possible for the public library to be open Sundays. The library therefore opened on the first Sunday in November 1911 from 2 to 7 P.M. for the use of the reading and reference rooms only; and from November to February 1912, nine hundred and fifty persons availed themselves of the use of this privilege.

In the year ending March 1, 1912, there were 75,692 books in the library and the total registration had reached the number of 15,070 persons, of which 7,275 were school children, 216 teachers,



1,091 out-of-town borrowers and 6,488 regular applicants or patrons.

Since William P. Bancroft made the library free to the people of Wilmington in 1893 with his efforts to make the agreement between the city and library company, no bequests, gifts, or loans were made to the institution until 1916 when a very important step in the development of the Wilmington Institute Library was taken by Pierre S. du Pont, when the present site of the library was given to the management by him. Three thousand citizens raised \$325,000 for construction of the new building, and the city issued bonds for \$200,000 to aid in completing the operation. By May 1923, the building was finally finished and opened to the public.

James Harvey Price, a Chicago lawyer, who had formerly lived in Wilmington, had willed the institution \$500 in 1919. This gift, with the yearly subscription from the Woodlawn Trustees, the Joseph B. Bancroft & Sons Company, and sums received from the city, made up the only source of income since the institution had become free to the Wilmington citizenry. During the same period several gentlemen collected a sum of \$4,003, with which they purchased the F. J. Hilbiber collection of books for the institution. The collection was particularly rich in Delawarean lore, having 115 volumes of early Wilmington imprints as well as many books and pamphlets by Delaware authors or relating to Delaware's history. Among the early imprints is a copy of the first book printed in Delaware. It was entitled The Citizen's and Countryman's Exper-

lenced Farrier, by J. Markem and G. Jeffries and Discreet Indians, published in 1764.

The collection also contained a small group of books on the Friends, on Egypt, on medicine, and about 150 volumes of early American authors, including Lowell, Hawthorne, Holmes and Bayard Taylor. The bulk of the collection came under the head of Americana, including history, travel, the War of 1812, Mexican War, and the Civil War.

In 1920 the Board of Management was composed of two groups of men, the first group being self-perpetuating in accordance with the library's articles of incorporation, and composed of public-spirited business and professional citizens who gave their time and thought without pay, and a second group composed of ex-officio members of the city's public government and school system.

In 1921 The Anne Semple branch Library was opened in No. 22 School with 406 volumes, 46 of which were supplied by the library, and the balance by The Anne Semple fund. This sub-station was the first library in the State devoted exclusively to the use of the colored people of a city. An important gift that the library received at this time was a set of <sup>the</sup> Sunday Star from its beginning in 1881 until 1914, given to the management by the heirs of Jerome B. Bell, its publisher during part of that period.

Since 1923, when the present library was opened to the public, there has been no great change made in the daily activities of the institution. Circulation and membership in the institution have increased so that at the end of 1938 the circulation had reached 578,373 and total membership of registered borrowers was 31,172. In 1940, the public library has about 185,000 volumes,



including 26,000 of fiction, 13,000 literature, 12,000 Government documents, and 15,000 magazines and periodicals.

In April 1938, the late Frank G. Tallman bequeathed to the Public Library of Wilmington his collection of "Lincolnia," which includes books, pamphlets, autographs, and pictures of Abraham Lincoln. This collection, which had taken years to gather, was turned over to the library by the executors. It contains 2,000 books, prints, and pictures. Two very important documents are the 13th Amendment, signed by Lincoln, Seward, and Hamlin, and a framed copy of the Emancipation Proclamation signed by Lincoln. It has been proposed by a group of Lincoln enthusiasts that sufficient funds be raised to pay for cataloging and remodeling two rooms in the library so that the collection may be properly housed and arranged for public use.

In 1788 the book borrower had to sign a promissory note for double the value of each book he took; today a book is free as long as the borrower meets the rules set down by the managing board. Fines for tardiness at that time were four pence a week per book, and no further borrowing until previous debts were satisfied; at the present time, a fine of 2 cents a day is charged. The greatest difference between the organization at that time and the present is that the former was a private company with each member buying a share in the company, and non-members borrowing only when none of the members wanted certain books; at the present time any resident or non-resident while living in Wilmington may borrow if they temporarily live in town and are recommended by two Wilmingtonians. Wilful destruction of a book or library property is considered a criminal offense punishable by a fine or imprison-

ment; 150 years ago it was only a matter of honor because any member who destroyed a book and failed to pay for it was barred "forever" from the library, not only living, but also his heirs and assigns.

The Delaware State Library Commission consists of nine members, who are appointed by the Governor for five year periods, and serve without salary. This commission was created by an act of the General Assembly in 1901 and is supported entirely by appropriations made by that body.

The program which the commission has followed is the serving of books to persons without local library service, and also providing supplementary service to libraries and schools. Where towns do not have libraries they establish depots for distribution of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, and give advisory service in towns where small libraries do exist. They also give publicity and assistance in organizing small reading rooms or libraries where there is need of one. The commission cooperates with the Granges in suggesting books for group reading. A collection of plays from copies may be borrowed for reading when a selection is being made for production.

New Castle County, Delaware, is served by the New Castle County Free Library. On December 18, 1938 in the Wilmington Public Library, a section was opened which serves as a base of supplies and is open daily to the county people. Book collections are established in active stations in 57 small communities through New Castle County, 55 rural schools, two parochial schools, two private schools, and five institutions. A bookmobile is in constant daily use and in the years 1938-1939 covered 11,571 miles. In



this year, 170,536 books were borrowed for home reading and school purposes, including 8,236 books mailed on special request directly to individuals or to the nearest county station. An effort was made during the year to have an informal book talk given in each community where there is a County Library Station.

Rural people living in<sup>a</sup> section of the two lower counties, remote from town libraries, are reached through the use of trucks which cooperate with borrowers to supply them with all the books they need for educational and instructive reading. Stations have been established in the thickly populated areas like Dover, Seaford, Laurel, Georgetown, and Milford, and from them neighborhood people may draw their reading matter. When a book truck calls at a home, however, it gives a wider selection of books as well as valuable contact with trained librarians. Books are loaned to the Y. W. C. A. camps; C. C. C. camps, and collection of books are loaned to the smaller libraries whereby they are able to circulate books that otherwise would not be practical to purchase.

As there are few book stores south of Wilmington, the libraries through that section have worked out a plan for the children with the American Literary Association, whereby libraries in small towns can examine new books, keep the ones they have use for, and then route the rest to other libraries and schools so as to give a librarian a chance to purchase only those that are needed. In the last few years about twenty-five publishers have sent outstanding new books on their list, to the libraries of this state.

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J. F. Pote  
December 5, 1940

86  
Special Study  
New Castle Town Library

Encyclopedia File

#### TEXT OF LIBRARY CHARTER

Laws of Delaware - Vol. 4, Ch. CLXXXVIII.

An ACT to incorporate the subscribers of the New-Castle library company, their heirs and assigns.

Whereas it has been represented to this General Assembly, by the petition of the directors of the New-Castle library company, that a number of the inhabitants of the town of New Castle, and its vicinity, have associated together, for the object of establishing a library in the said town; and have, by their own contribution, collected upwards of one thousand volumes, and have yet remaining a fund, whereby the said library will be further enlarged about five hundred volumes.

And whereas the directors of the said library company have prayed, that the subscribers of the said institution may be the better protected, and more extensively advanced. And whereas the constitution has assigned it as a special duty to the legislature, to encourage and promote the arts and sciences, by legislative provision:

Sect. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, That the subscribers of the New-Castle library company, their heirs and assigns, be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, to have continuance by the name of the New-Castle library company, for the term of twenty years, from the passing of this act, and no longer.

Sect. 2. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,  
That the New-Castle library company, shall and may forever hereafter, be authorized in law and equity to purchase, take, hold, receive and enjoy any messuages, lands, tenements or hereditaments, in fee-simple, or otherwise, and also goods and chattels, rights and credits, to any amount not exceeding eight thousand dollars; and to grant, alien, demise, sell and dispose of the same, in such manner and form, as the said library company may deem expedient.

Sect. 3. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,  
That the said corporation shall be able and capable, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts of judicature whatsoever, by the said corporate name; and may hereafter have and use a common seal, with such device or devices, as the said corporation shall think proper, with the power of altering or changing the same, as may be thought proper.

Sect. 4. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,  
That James Rogers, James R. Black, James Couper, junior, George Strawbridge, Thomas Stockton, Alexander Reynolds and George Read, junior, the present directors of the said library company, or their successors, shall and may make, alter, repeal, and again re-enact all laws, regulations and ordinances, which they may deem expedient or necessary, for the government of the said library company, or for enlarging the said library: Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to authorize them to exercise any powers repugnant to the constitution or laws of this State.



Laws of Delaware - Vol. 8, Ch. CXXIII.

AN ACT to re-enact and continue in force an act entitled  
"An act to incorporate the subscribers of the New-Castle Library  
Company, their heirs and assigns."

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represen-  
tatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That  
the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers of the  
New Castle Library Company, their heirs and assigns," passed at  
Dover on the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our  
Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, shall be and is  
hereby re-enacted and declared to be in full force from and  
after the twenty-fourth day of January, one thousand eight hun-  
dred and thirty-two, for and during and until the period of  
twenty years thereafter shall be fully completed and ended;  
excepting so much of the said act as is altered in the second  
section of this act.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing contained  
in the said act herein before re-enacted and declared to be in  
full force as aforesaid, shall be construed or taken in anywise  
to prohibit the said New Castle Library Company from purchasing,  
taking, holding and possessing books, papers, maps and charts to  
any amount, although the same may exceed eight thousand dollars.

Passed at Dover, January 24, 1832.

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This charter was again re-enacted on February 7, 1851 -  
Vol. 10, Ch. CCCCLXXVIII, P.472; and again re-enacted on April  
8, 1873 - Vol. 14, Ch.484, P.1217.

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Private Acts - E - 1-471-2. Recorder of Deeds office  
New Castle County.

"An Act to Re-enact and continue in force an Act entitled  
"An Act to Incorporate the subscribers of the New Castle Library  
Company their successors and assigns." Be it enacted by the  
Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in  
General Assembly met (two thirds of each branch concurring):  
Section 1. That an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the sub-  
scribers of the New Castle Library Company their heirs and assigns,"  
passed at Dover on the twenty seventh day of January in the year  
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, shall be and  
is hereby declared to be in full force, from and after the pass-  
age of this act for and during the period of twenty years there-  
after. Section 2. That nothing contained in the said act shall  
be construed or taken in anywise to prohibit the said New Castle  
Library Company from purchasing, taking, holding and possessing  
books, papers, maps and charts to any amount, although the same  
may exceed eight thousand dollars. Section 3. Be it further  
enacted that the body hereby incorporated, shall not be exempt  
from taxation, but shall pay all taxes which may be assessed  
against said corporation as fully and to the same extent as  
taxes assessed against the property of individuals.  
Passed at Dover, April 26, 1893.

J. Harvey Whiteman,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Chas. B. Houston,  
Speaker of the Senate.

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On April 4, 1913, the president and secretary of the New  
Castle Library Company accepted the section of the State Consti-



tution pertaining to the regranting of charters. On the same date, the charter was again re-enacted. The acceptance and renewal are both to be found in Corporation Docket for New Castle County, the first in X-4-487, and the second in X-4-488.

V. E. Shaw  
January 4, 1940

Education: Sources  
(Libraries)

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# THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF WILMINGTON

(An Act of the Delaware Legislature, June 11, 1788)  
Summarized

The Library Company of Wilmington was incorporated June 11, 1788, by John Dickinson, Thomas May, Charles H. Wharton, Jacob Broom, Joseph Warner, John Feriss, John Hayes, Wm. Poole, James Robinson, jun., Isaac Hendrickson, Isaac Starr, jun., John Springer, Eli Mendinhall, James Lea, jun., John Thelwell, James Brobson, Henry Paschall, Isreal Brown, Samuel Byrnes, Thomas Robinson, Wm. Robinson, Patrick Murdoch, Isaac Woodcock, Wm. Hemphill, Joseph Poole, John Martin, Frederick Craig, John Shallcross, Nicholas Way, Peter Brynberg, John Moore, George Clark, Francis Way, Henry Reynolds, Ebenezer A. Smith, Joshua Jackson, Sarah Frisby, Philip Bonsall, Wm. Sharpley, jun., Wm. Corbitt, Daniel J. Adams, Joseph Capelle, John M'Kinley, Gunning Bedford jr., John Rumsey, Joseph Summerl, Joseph Shipley, James Delaplain, John Hollingsworth, jun., Thomas Lea, and Isaac Starr. Its purpose was to protect their considerable investment of "useful books," purchased in common to establish a library.

Every member was to pay "Seven Shillings and Six Pence, in gold or silver coin, on the first Monday in September in every year forever"; before a book could be withdrawn, each borrower was required to sign a promisory note for twice its value.

A subsequent set of laws, setting forth in detail regulations for the organization and management of the Library, was passed Sept. 15, 1788.



The bound copy of these laws in possession of the Wilmington Institute Free Library also includes an undated catalogue, listing a considerable collection of history, biography, philosophy, travel, education, encyclopedias and yearbooks, sermons, treatises on specific occupations, etc. This heavy diet was seasoned with a little prose fiction and poetry, and a few magazines.

Library hours: Every Saturday from 3-5, from Oct. 1, to March 1; 5-7 March to October.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE WILMINGTON LIBRARY AND YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION (Wilmington, Del., C. P. Johnson, Book and Job Printers, 1858, p. 5-6) gives the history of the first library association as follows:

First meeting for organization was held Dec. 15, 1787.

"In 1790, Robert Coram was appointed librarian, and the Library was removed to his schoolhouse, which was situated in Fourth Street, between Market and King."

(N.B.- Miss Lincoln gives the date as 1789.)

"In 1793, the number of volumes in the library, including pamphlets, was 891, and the Association numbered 54 members."

"It was provided by the Constitution that each member should pay at the time of subscribing, forty shillings, current money of the State of Delaware, and one dollar in specie, per annum, forever."

(There is more detail than this given; these notes were taken in tracing Coram's connection with the library.)

Wm. H. Conner  
November 15, 1938

EDUCATION  
LIBRARIES

Extracts from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, August 31, 1793.

Notice

Agreeable to the constitution of the Library Company of  
Wilmington, the members of said company are requested to  
meet at the school house of Frederick Jordon, on the second  
of September next, in order to chuse directors and a treasurer  
for the ensuing year.

Samuel Byrnes

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To The Public

As there are several books, yet missing, belonging to the  
Wilmington Library, viz: 3d vol. Cook's voyage, Newton on Pro-  
phesy, and a book entitled A General View of Papistry, a ponder-  
ous old folio. The subscriber would thank the worthy citizens  
of Wilmington to search their book-cases, &c. and hand them  
forth from a state of oblivion; for which they shall be rewarded  
without interrogation.

Aug. 10, 1793.

J. Webster

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Wm. H. Conner  
Nov. 21, 1938

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1793.

Notice

Agreeable to the Constitution of the  
Library company of Wilmington, the  
members of said company are requested  
to meet at the school house of Frederick  
Jordan, on the second of September next,  
in order to chuse directors and a  
treasurer for the ensuing year.

Samuel Byrnes

-----

Education

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1793:

The society of friends to Justice, are requested to  
meet at Mr. Thellwell's school-house, on Monday evening  
next at 6 o'clock, it being the annual meeting.

Peter Brynberg Sec.

Aug. 31, 1793.

Wm. H. Conner  
Nov. 30, 1938

Education

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CURRENT  
FILE

Extract from The Delaware Gazette; Sept. 17, 1799:

The members of the Wilmington Library Company are requested to attend a General Meeting, to be held at Fr...Jordon's Schoolhouse on the 26th inst. to take into consideration a revision of the Laws of the Library.

Sept. 16, 1799.



V. E. Shaw  
July 16, 1940

Education 1792-1830  
Coram: Librarian

NOTES FROM MINUTES OF WILMINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY  
CONCERNING ROBERT CORAM

LIBRARY ROOM Dec 10, 1789

..... Upon Application it was unanimously agreed that Robert Coram be admitted a member of the Library Company .....

Joseph Capelle one of the committee appointed for providing a Librarian in the Room of Stephen Hayes reports a proposal of Robert Coram to take upon him the charge of Librarian which was unanimously agreed to his Salary to be at the Rate of ~~L4~~ ..10. pr Annum.....

... On Motion the Librarian is directed to have the numbers of the Museum & Magazine bound in Boards.... ---

LIBRARY ROOM Feb. 8, 1790

..... Upon motion ordered that the Librarian shall be accountable for all books let out on hire and the hire thereof.... ( Motion to settle with C's predecessor)

LIBRARY ROOM April 5, 1790

... On Motion, the Librarian was directed to wait on William Poole and demand a categorical Answer of him whether he means to attend the monthly meeting as a Director or no... On motion it was ordered that the Library be removed to Robert Corams School House...

At a Meeting of the Directors Oct. 4 ( 11 ? ) 1790

... John Hayes, Hugh Thomson and Isaac Starr are appointed to examine the Condition of the Library, settle with the Librarian and procure another suitable Person to undertake that Office...

Education 1792-1830  
Coram: Librarian

Adjourned untill Nov. 2, 1790

At a Meeting of Seven of the Directors....

... John Hayes and Isaac Starr who in company with Hugh Thomson were appointed to certain Services at last Meeting report that they examined the Books and find several of them are out, of which they desired the Librarian to produce an Account to the Directors; but have not compleated their appointment, they are continued....

At a Meeting of the Directors Dec. 11th 1790

... The Committee who were appointed to settle with Robert Coram the former Librarian and procure another suitable person to undertake that office Reports that the Accts. with said Librarian are ballanced, and that John Webster is engaged to that Service for which he is to be allowed twelve Dollars p Annum & deducting Forty Shillings for his admission and is now considered as a Member of the Library Company.---

At a Meeting of the Directors Feby. 7th 1791

... Isaac Starr reports that John Hayes & himself who were appointed at a former Meeting to inspect the Library have done as directed and find that several of the Books are missing Viz<sup>t</sup> Beccarria on Crimes & Punishments; Collins' Poetical Works, Gibbon's decline & fall of the Roman Empire 1st Vol; Knox on Education, Montague's Memoirs, Hume's history of England 1st Vol; Morse's Geography; and the first Volumn of Travels in Europe, Africa & Asia, ... Samuel Byrne's & William Robinson are appointed a Committee to demand them or their Value of the former Librarian, and report to next meeting....



Education 1792-1830  
Coram: Librarian

( Same meeting, Hayes and Starr directed to make a catalogue and have it inserted in the Minute Book)

Mar. 7...Business with C. still unfinished

July 4, 17 91; still unfinished; continued

(Coram listed as a member on roll inserted following July 4th meeting 1791)

Library Room August 1, 1791

Sam'l Byrnes & William Robinson report that Beccaria on Crimes & Punishment, Gibbons Roman Empire 1 Vol., Hume's history of England 1 Vol., and Morse's Geography have been returned and delivered to the present Librarian, which books they are directed to insert in the Catalogue; they report also that Rob't Coram is accountable for the 1 Vol of Travells in Europe Asia & Africa, & Montague's Memories, but that as Collin's poetical works, and Nox on Education have been long missing it is uncertain who ought to account for them.. The Directors do therefore consider the said poetical Works of Collins, and Nox on Education as lost to the Library...

... ( Committee continued)

LibraryRoom, Sept. 5, 1791

Coram elected a Director (13 votes) (Same meeting, reports business with Coram not yet completed)

ibid. Oct 3.

Mar. 7, 1791; business with Coram continued; Jn. Hayes Rob Coram & James Lea Jr. (2) are appointed a Committee to present the Directors with a List of such Books as may be suitable for the Library .... ( Library kept at the Post Office...inconvenient; suggestion that T. Byrnes become Li-

Education 1792-1830  
Coram: Librarian

brarian at \$15.00, subtracting his dues, and take the Books to his house.)

Library Room 12 Mo. 5, 1791

... Isaac Starr on behalf of the Committee to settle with Robt Coram reports Rob Coram was from Home Most of the time since last Meeting & the men have not been able to settle with him. They were continued as heretofore.

1 2nd Day 1792

Coram "not yet returned"

Feb. 6 absent: again but committee reports that they have met with him and received a full accounting for all but the value of the two books "lost by him"; committee continued to retrieve the books or their value.

Library Room 5th Month 7 (or 17); returned Travels in Asia etc. 6th Mo. 4, 1792, Coram absent again.

( Same meeting indicates that Webster also was in difficulties over lost books he must find or pay for.)

Library Room 7th 7th 1794

Coram has paid a part of the debt due by him to the Library Company.

August 8, 1794--T. Byrnes asked to return lost books or pay for them.

(Last mention of Coram, who died about 18 months later)

Extracts from Minutes of Library Company of Wilmington 1788-1818; manuscript in possession of the Wilmington Public Library.

<sup>1</sup> Relieved of further responsibility.

<sup>2</sup> He was in arrears on his annual dues.



J. B. Pietuszka  
Victor Miller  
Oct. 8, 1940

## LOTTERIES

## THE STATE v. JOHN A. MORRIS.

From Houston's Delaware Reports of Criminal Cases

"As the office of Attorney General is a constitutional office, and the mode of filling it established by the constitution is by Executive appointment for the term of five years, it is not in the power of the Legislature to enact that unless he submit an indictment for certain misdemeanors specified in an Act of Assembly to the grand jury within the first three days of the next term of the Court of General Sessions in New Castle County, that two other members of the bar named and appointed in it for the purpose, shall be thereby authorized and empowered to prepare and sign with their names, as attorneys in that behalf for the State, proper bill or bills of indictment in such cases, and submit them to the grand jury, and if found, to proceed to try them, with all the powers usually exercised by the Attorney General in the trial of criminal cases.

"Court of General Sessions, &c., New Castle County, May Term, 1863. At this term, John A. Morris was indicted under an Act of the Legislature passed at the last session, for unlawfully drawing lotteries in the State without special license and authority therefore, and by which two members of the bar, Eli Saulsbury and Joseph P. Comegys, Esquires, were appointed, authorized and empowered to prepare bills of indictment in behalf of the State, to sign them with their names as Attorneys in behalf for the State, and submit them to the grand jury, and to summon witnesses in the name of the State to sustain the charges contained in them before the grand jury, and if found, to proceed to try them, and that they should have for the purpose of such indictment and trial all the powers usually exercised by the Attorney General in the trial of criminal cases, against all and every person or persons who since the passage of the act of the General Assembly of this State



(Volume 12, Chapter 196) had presumed or might thereafter presume to draw lotteries in the State contrary to the provisions of the first section of that act and of the Revised Statutes of the State, unless the Attorney General should submit indictment or indictments as above contemplated against the violators of that act and the Revised Statutes as aforesaid, to the grand jury of New Castle County within the first three days of the then next ensuing May Term of the Court of General Sessions in that county. Del. Laws. Vol. 12, Chap. 321, Sec. 3.

T. F. Bayard, for the defendant, now submitted a motion to quash the indictment; first, because the Legislature had no constitutional authority or power to appoint the gentlemen named, or any other person or persons to prepare and prosecute the indictment presented in the case; and furthermore, because they had not proceeded in the indictment and prosecution under the act in accordance with the provisions of it.

"Comegys, for the State. There was a preliminary question to be presented and disposed of in the case. The defendant had been formally indicted by the grand jury for the offense alleged, but he had neither been arrested, nor had he voluntarily appeared and submitted himself to the jurisdiction of the Court, and therefore at that stage of the case, that and no other motion adverse to it on his behalf could be entertained by the Court. It was no ordinary case, although but a misdemeanor, for it was punishable with imprisonment absolutely, and conditionally on the non-payment of the fine imposed for the commission of the offense merely. Would the Court then in a case of such grave importance entertain a motion to quash the



-3-

indictment while he was out of the State, as was well known, and evaded or had failed as yet, to submit himself to its process or jurisdiction.

"Saulsbury, for the State. The defendant was in contempt. And when a party was in contempt, that Court would not even admit him to appear by attorney, but would require him to appear in person and purge himself of the contempt, before they would hear any motion on his behalf, or as coming from him even by attorney. I Com. Dig. 745, 746. Lev. 146. 3 Dyer 346 b. Rex. v. Morris, I Barnardiston' Rep. 44.

T. F. Bayard. The practice of the Courts in this State had always been otherwise, and in a very recent case, that of the State v. Broadbent, indicted for perjury, and who was out of the State and had never lived in it, the Court quashed the indictment on motion made by Mr. Fisher who stated that he was his council, before appearance, or the issue of process against him.

The Court overruled the objection, and the argument proceeded on the motion to quash the indictment.

T. F. Bayard. The Attorney General is an officer of the State by virtue of an express provision of the constitution and is recognized as such by other provisions of it, and by virtue of another provision of it he is required to be sworn or qualified to maintain the constitution of the United States, the constitution of the State, and to perform the duties of the office with fidelity; and those duties comprise, of course, the powers of it also. And to ascertain what those duties and powers are, we must have recourse to the laws and institutions

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of the country from which we have derived the great body of our law and legal institutions, and to the uniform and long-established usages, functions and practice of the office in connection with the Courts, and chief among these is the exclusive power vested in, and of course, the correlative duty exclusively devolved upon him, of instituting by indictment under his sanction and authority of all criminal prosecutions for indictable offenses and prosecuting them in the Court; and this is pre-eminently his appropriate constitutional function as a State officer. And under the constitution it can be filled by the appointment of the Governor only. And such being the case, the Legislature has no power whatever under the constitution to oust or remove the incumbent from it, or to supplant him in it even temporarily by appointing others, or by substituting another or other members of the bar to perform the duties, or exercise the power of the office in any case, or to delegate the official duty, authority and discretion to another in the prosecution of any indictable offense. But the indictment itself as drawn was essentially defective, because it contains no averment that the drawing of the alleged lottery by the defendant was contrary to the provisions of the act of cesser, Del. Laws, Vol. 12, Chap. 196, And of the general act in the Rev. Code, Chap. 132; and no averment that no indictment for the alleged offense in question had been submitted by the attorney General to the grand jury of this county within the first three days of the present term of this Court, and which was indispensably necessary to be alleged to the indictment, inasmuch



as it is made by the express terms of the statute appointing them, the condition on which the power and authority of the counsel for the State in the case to submit it to the grand jury and to prosecute it in this Court entirely depends.

Eli Saulsbury. In England the Solicitor General may prosecute in the name of the crown and on behalf of the king, as well as the Attorney General, and although in general informations ex-officio are filed by the latter alone, it is holden that in case of a vacancy in that office, they may be properly filed by the former, and without his being necessary to suggest on the record the cause of the variance from the usual proceeding. And it appears that in case of the illness of the Attorney General, or his interest in the subject matter, or for other sufficient reason, the King may appoint another to sue for justice in his name. I Ch. Cr. Law, 844. But the motion to quash is addressed to the discretion of the Court, and it would be error to do it in a case like this, because the Court will only quash for matter appearing in the body or the caption of the indictment, and not for matter extrinsic to it. Amer. Crim. Law, Sec. 520. 10 Sm. & Mars. Rep. 192. 4 Black. 101. 26 Ala. 58. 22 Ala. 17. 5 Ark. 453.

Comegys. We have a statute which provides that if the Attorney General neglects to attend the Courts and perform his duties, he shall be fined and the Court shall appoint another person to perform them. Del. Laws, Vol. I, p. 57. And the Legislature has the power to abolish the office, for it might appoint a Solicitor General to perform all the functions and discharge all the duties of his office, or it may by law



delegate all the powers of it to any one else. But the Courts usually refuse a motion to quash for a defect apparent even on the face of the indictment when the offense is grave or serious, and will leave the party to his demurrer, or motion in arrest of judgment, or writ of error. I Ch. Cr. Law 300. As to the other objections the Court would observe that there were two sets of counts in the indictment, in both of which it is alleged that the drawing of the lottery by the defendant is contrary to the acts of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, and which, of course, embraced every act which prohibited it. The other averment insisted on as essential was not necessary, as it was wholly independent of, and had nothing to do with, the offense set forth in the indictment, but was an extrinsic fact to be proved on the trial of it merely in order to sustain it. But it is the settled practice of the Courts not to quash indictments, except for errors gross and apparent on the face of them.

James A. Bayard, for the defendant. The act involves a usurpation of power on the part of the Legislature to appoint in a mode not known to the constitution, persons to perform duties devolved by it on the Attorney General in criminal prosecutions. He is the public prosecutor of the administration of criminal justice in the State, and if not the only, is the highest, law-officer in it. And the office is as clearly established by the constitution for the prosecution of criminal cases when by indictment, as the Judges are who constitute the Court which hear and decide them, and their respective offices are filled in like manner by the appointment and



## LOTTERIES

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commission of the Governor solely, the Judges during good behavior, and the Attorney General for the term of five years, if he shall behave himself well so long in said office, and if he does not, the constitution further provides for his removal from it; and neither his duties or his powers for this purpose can be transferred by the Legislature to another in any case whatever, nor can the office be abolished without amendment and alteration of the constitution in the several distinct provisions in which it is expressly recognized as a State office existing under it. In every indictment founded on a statute, all that is essential to constitute the offense under the statute must appear in the indictment by the necessary averments, and if any such averment is wanting in it, it is a good ground for motion to quash it. The gentlemen who appear as public prosecutors in the place of the Attorney General in this case, are but temporary agents of the Legislature acting under a special authority, and if it were valid, would they not be bound to show affirmatively that they were proceeding in all material respects, in strict conformity with it? Now, all the powers purporting to be conferred upon them are purely conditional by the express terms of the act, the first of which is the power to prepare in their own names in behalf of the State, a bill of indictment and to submit it to the grand jury of this county in every such case as they allege this to be, while that condition on which it entirely depended was, unless such indictment or indictments should be submitted by the Attorney General to the same grand jury within the first three



days of the then next ensuing term of the Court of General Sessions in this county, and which is the present term of this Court. The indictment before us shows that it was prepared by them, signed with their names, instead of with the names of the Attorney General, and was submitted by them to the grand jury, and that it has been found and returned to this Court by that body, but not a word is alleged in it in regard to the express condition on which their power to draw, sign and submit it to the grand jury, absolutely depended. And under the special authority thus conditionally conferred upon them, was it not on the plainest principle of logic, as well as pleading, just as necessary that the occurrence of that condition precedent should be alleged in the indictment, as that it should be alleged or appear on the face of it, that they prepared, signed and submitted it to the grand jury? On the other point our position is this. Under the act of the last session, no one, neither this defendant, nor any one else, can be indicted for drawing a lottery, unless it affirmatively and satisfactorily appears that he drew the same under a pretended right claimed by him under the lottery act and grant of the Legislature in 1859 and which had been declared forfeited by the act of the Legislature in 1862, contrary to the provisions of the act last referred to, and the provisions of the general statute on the subject contained in the Revised Code. Because the power conferred on these agents to indict and prosecute is not only a special and specific power, but the offense to which it applies is special and specific, while the jurisdiction of the Court under the act of 1862 is also special and specific,



for by the terms of these acts it is expressly restricted and confined to the offense of drawing a lottery only when it is committed by any one under a pretended right claimed under the act of 1859, and which, as he had before remarked, the Legislature had declared forfeited by the act of 1862. And yet, nowhere is it alleged in the indictment that the drawing of the lottery for which the defendant is indicted, was made by him under such a pretended right or claim; not is the particular character of the offense, or the special and specific offense for which alone he could have been indicted under this special act, any where alleged or defined in the indictment.

The office of Attorney General in this State was derived with the body of our law, criminal as well as civil, from the mother country, where he is a great officer under the King and appointed by him to prosecute for the crime in matters criminal especially, and is clothed with a high official discretion, and is the sole judge as to the necessity and propriety on the law and the facts involved in such cases of instituting indictments in them; and here he is a high constitutional officer of the State appointed by the Executive to prosecute for and in the name of the State by indictment in criminal cases here, and is clothed with a like official discretion and judgment in regard to the necessity and propriety of instituting such prosecutions. And it had been judicially decided in the State of New York that when the Legislature assumes the power to take from a constitutional officer the substance of the office itself, and to transfer it to another who is to be appointed in a different manner and is to hold it by a different tenure than that pro-

vided for by the constitution, it is not a legitimate exercise of the right of the Legislature to regulate the duties or emoluments of the office, but an infringement upon the constitutional mode of appointment. Warner v. The People, 2 Denio 281.

The Court, a majority of whom held that as the office of Attorney General in this State is provided for and recognized in several clauses of the constitution, it is a constitutional office of the State, and as the mode of filling it established by the constitution is by executive appointment without the approval or concurrence of either branch of the Legislature, and tenure of it is for a term of five years, it was not within the constitutional power and authority of the Legislature to enact the provisions of the statute specially referred and objected to in this case, and that of itself constituted a good and sufficient ground for quashing the indictment; and ordered it to be quashed, Gilpin, Chief Justice, dissenting."

Extracts from Reports of Cases Decided in the Court Of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery of the State of Delaware by John W. Houston, Associate Judge. 1920. Vol. I, pp. 124 to 132.



Extract from The Delaware Gazette, April 2, 1791:

The Delaware State Lottery was advertised "for raising the sum of one thousand Pounds, clear of all expences, appropriated by law to the purpose of finishing the Chambers in the Court House, at Dover for the use of the Legislature, and for compleating the building" of which the following is the Scheme.

Scheme

No Blanks

1 Prize of 2000 Dollars

1	"	of	500	"
1	"	of	300	"
1	"	of	200	"
6	"	of	100	"
12	"	of	50	"
24	"	of	25	"
100	"	of	10	"
164	"	of	5	"
2690	"	of	2	"

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3000 tickets at Four Dollars - 12,000 dollars

subject to a deduction of 25 percent.

Conner, Wm. H.  
Dec. 1, 1938

CURRENT FILE  
Industry\*  
Textiles

Extract from The Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser, Thursday,  
Aug. 22, 1799:

Jacob Broom in an advertisement to the Public mentions this lottery for four thousand dollars. The "Legislature of Delaware having granted me the privilege of a Lottery, to raise the sum of four thousand dollars, as an indemnification of a part of the loss I sustained by the burning of the buildings and machinery of the Cotton Manufactory, and as a fund to assist and encourage the re-establishment of the works which promised to be highly useful and beneficial to the country .. ."

He felt himself bound to offer refunds because there was not time enough given in the act to sell the tickets.



C. Gordon Thompson  
August 29, 1938

### LOTTERIES IN DELAWARE

Casting of lots, or determination of a choice by chance, usually by drawing numbers, seems to be as old as civilization itself. Notable examples are to be found in the Bible, such as the drawing of lots whereby Jonah, the unlucky one, was picked as the man to be thrown overboard, and the casting of lots by the Roman soldiers for the garments of Christ on the Cross.

One of the earliest Delaware allusions to this mode of determining choice is given in letters of Jacob Alrichs, vice-director at New Amstel (New Castle) in 1658. On March 30 of that year, Alrichs wrote that the farm lots (at New Amstel) were given out by lottery in charge of Andreas Hudde and Fabryh Spelen. Writing further, on June 26, 1658, Alrichs says:

"In regard to the distribution of lots, first at the time of my arrival, about eight days or more passed before I could make progress in it, because there was scarcely one lot which could be disposed of, as one or the other or more laid claim to it, and henceforth they were distributed by drawing lots. Andreas Hudde, in June last, surveyed for all and every one, colonists, soldiers and officers, as much as each had asked and signed for."

Lotteries were sanctioned in England during the time of Queen Elizabeth, but the first record of a lottery in connection with America is found in the third charter of James I to the Virginia Company of London in 1612. In this charter, full power was given the company to "set forth, erect and publish one or more lottery, or lotteries" for one year. These Virginia

lotteries were subscribed to liberally, the first one being drawn in June and July, 1612; the total amount realized, until terminated in 1621, was £ 29,000.

Throughout the eighteenth century, lotteries were plentiful in the Colonies, and at one time they were so liberally patronized that the authorities deemed it necessary to pass laws to restrain or suppress them. In Penn's Great Law (1682), the following provisions occur in Section 29:

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that if any person be convicted of playing at cards, dice, lotteries, or such like enticing, vain, and evil sports and games, such persons shall, for every such offence, pay five shillings, or suffer five days' imprisonment at hard labour, in the house of correction....."

And in 1772 an act was passed by the Delaware Assembly "for the restraining and preventing lotteries."

Yet lotteries played a larger and more important role in early Colonial history than might be suspected. Not alone were great universities financed in part, as in the case of Yale and Harvard, and schemes for public improvements, such as canals, bridges, and similar undertakings, supported in this manner, as well as secured the erection of churches and public buildings, but in 1776 the Continental Congress authorized a lottery to raise money for the army in the field. The first drawing of this national lottery was held at College Hall, Philadelphia, on August 11, 1777. Two other national lotteries were authorized by Congress; one of them, in 1793, was organized to secure \$350,000 "for the improvement of the Federal City." The tickets were \$7 each, and of the 50,000 to be issued, 16,737 represented prizes, and 33,263 blanks. The principal prize was "one superb hotel, with baths, outhouses," etc., to cost \$50,000.



George Washington, it is well-known, bought tickets as early as 1768 for the "Mountain Road Lottery," and in 1769 and 1770 he purchased tickets "in Col. Byrd's Lottery," and "in Col. Bd. Moore's Lottery" respectively. And as late as 1826, the Virginia Legislature authorized a lottery for the benefit of Thomas Jefferson, although the project later fell through and Jefferson's home, Monticello, was sold by his estate to pay his debts.

The earliest advertisement of an American lottery was published in the American Weekly Mercury in Philadelphia on February 23, 1720, advertising "a new brick house, corner of Third and Arch." Delaware was then a part of Pennsylvania and known as the Three Lower Counties. In 1748, when pirates invaded the Delaware River, citizens of Philadelphia organized a lottery to raise £ 200 needed for the erection of a battery on the Delaware. This battery was constructed at New Castle, Delaware, and repelled the attack of the pirate Don Lopez on April 3.

The New York Mercury of January 4, 1762, advertised a scheme for a lottery to raise £ 3,000 to be applied to the building of a light house on Cape Henlopen. The structure was finally erected in 1765.

Although the early records of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church at Newport, Delaware, have been lost, it has been learned from an ancient volume found in the attic of the old Court House at Wilmington that a lottery was held to raise money for the erection of this church as early as 1767. Managers of the lottery were Empson Bird, Thomas Duff, Thomas Ogle, Morton Morton, and John Reece.

Offices for the sale of lotteries in Delaware were in general maintained in Philadelphia. About 1770, the opposition to lotteries grew stronger, and an act was passed in 1772 for the restraining and preventing lotteries. This act, Chap. CCVLLa, Vol. 1, pp. 504-6, Laws of Delaware, is as follows:

WHEREAS lotteries in general are pernicious and destructive to frugality, industry, trade and commerce, are introductive of idleness and immorality, and against the common good and welfare of a people; And whereas lotteries for the disposal of private property at an over-rated value, for the sole benefit of the proprietors, and other selfish and illaudable purposes, have lately been set up and drawn in these counties, and are become very frequent; For the restraining whereof in future.

If any person or persons shall publicly or privately set up erect make deep open or draw any lottery or game or device in the nature of a lottery, and being convicted, he shall pay the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, lawful money.

Sec. 4 That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties hereby inflicted, shall be paid to the Overseers of the Poor for the time being, for the use of the poor of the hundred where any of the said offences shall be committed.

Sec. 5. Provided always nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to extend to any lottery advertised, or the scheme whereof hath been printed and published, on or before the publication hereof, nor to the selling or buying any ticket or tickets in such lottery, any thing herein contained to the contrary not withstanding.

Undoubtedly, lottery tickets were being sold throughout The Three Lower Counties, more particularly in Wilmington, New Castle, and Dover, probably for lotteries to be drawn in Philadelphia, but no record prior to 1791 of acts authorizing specific Delaware lotteries has been found. Private acts were passed from 1779 to 1786 for draining marshes and keeping up banks of streams in the vicinity of New Castle and Red Lion



Hundreds, with the provision "to raise a fund to defray the expense thereof," a clause that, as afterwards used in lottery acts, may have meant raising the money by lottery.

The first notice discovered of a Wilmington lottery does not occur in the Laws of Delaware, but in the Minutes of the Council for Saturday, Feb. 2, 1788. The reference is as follows:

"Mr. Polk, a member of the House of Assembly, attending, was admitted and presented to the chair a bill for continuing an act entitled "An act for the settlement of the accounts of the Wilmington Lottery. Whereupon ordered that the said bill be engrossed. The bill for continuing an act entitled "An act for the settlement of the Wilmington Lottery" was read for the first time."

According to Anna T. Lincoln, in Wilmington, Delaware, Three Centuries Under Four Flags, lottery schemes were carried on at the borough fairs until the quieter element of the town could bear it no longer and the burgesses forbade the fairs about 1782.

In the period between 1790 and 1860, when lotteries, in spite of growing opposition on all sides, were in full flower in the State of Delaware, thirty-three were authorized by the General Assembly for an amount well in excess of \$1,000,000. Their purposes ranged from the erection of churches, schools, academies, and a college, Masonic halls, and the improvement of harbors, to county court houses, outright and laconic "use of the State" and "benefit of Sussex County," and the huge blanket lottery of \$720,000 in 1859 to aid railroads, improve navigation, build an academy, a church, and other items, embraced under the title "An Act for the Encouragement of Internal Improvements in the State of Delaware."

Below are catalogued the lotteries of that period, as noted from the Laws of Delaware.

1791. An Act for raising the sum of One Thousand Pounds for the use of the State; and for other purposes. This had a nine months limit, and the managers were to receive ten percent.

Vol. II, page 999.

1794, February 7. An Act to raise a sum not exceeding Twelve Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of erecting piers in the harbours of New Castle. This had a six month limit, there were to be seven managers receiving five percent, and two or more piers were to be built. Three supplements to this act, on February 1, 1799, January 24, 1801 and February 1, 1802, respectively, were authorized.

Vol. II, page 1189,  
Vol. 3, page 167,  
Vol. 3, page 223.

1795, February 7. An act to raise a sum, not to exceed Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, for the purpose of reimbursing the subscribers to the erection of the present Court House and Gaol in Sussex County. This was managed by John Wise Batson, Thomas Laws, Isaac Cooper, Nathaniel Mitchell and John Collins, who were to receive five percent for their services. If, after twelve months, the tickets drawn were not claimed, the money would be placed at the disposal of the said County as directed by Levy Court.

Vol. II, page 1214.



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1797, June 3. An act to enable Jacob Broom to raise the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of building a mill destroyed by fire. It was stipulated that it must be finished within two years from the date of drawings of the lottery which must be held near Wilmington. The Governor appointed three commissioners to supervise the drawing of this lottery. All prizes not demanded in twelve months were to go to repairing and upkeep of the mill.

The mill burned down was the first cotton mill to be built in the United States (see E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, A History - 1802-1902, page 189). While the lottery was put into operation and some tickets were sold, it is not believed it was ever completed in accordance with the terms of the act, and it appears probable that Mr. Broom returned the money collected to the proper parties.

Vol. 11, page 1366.

1803, January 27. An act to enable Jonas Dawson to raise the sum of three thousand dollars, for the erection of a building for the purpose of keeping a permanent light at the mouth or entrance of Mispillion Creek, near the Delaware Bay. He was to receive from the commander of every sloop, or vessel whose draft is three feet or over, twenty-five cents; six feet and over, thirty-seven cents. The light was to be thirty feet above the water and be four feet in diameter, and burn a flame one inch in diameter. There is no record available to show that this light-house was ever erected.

Vol. 11, page 299.

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1805, January 15. An act to enable the trustees, wardens and vestry of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church "in George Town," Sussex county, to raise the sum of fifteen hundred dollars to finish the same, and to enclose the lands there unto belonging for a burial ground.

Vol. 111, page 367.

1805, January 21. An act to enable the trustees of the College of Wilmington, to raise a certain sum of money for the purpose of improving above College. Vol. 111, page 376.

A second act was passed on February 3, 1811, by the General Assembly for raising the sum of ten thousand dollars, clear of all expenses, to be applied to and for the use and benefit of the trustees of the above College.

The managers for the second lottery -- James Tilton, James A. Bayard, Thomas I. Macomb, Outerbridge Horsey, Louis M'Lane, James Jeffries, James Brobson, John Torbert, Edward Roche, and Robert Hamilton were to be responsible to the trustees. All prizes not demanded within one year after the drawing were to be retained by the managers and paid over to the trustees of the college. The time limit was three years.

Vol. 1V, page 465.

1806, January 27. An act for raising the sum of one thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the causeways near Frederica, on the State road from Dover to Milford. The five managers for the lottery were to receive seven and one half percent for their services, and the tickets were to be sold within two years from the drawing.

Vol. IV, p. 9-11.



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1808, February 3. An act to enable John Bird, John Janvier, Samuel Barr, James M'Callmont and Evan Thomas, to raise a sum, not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the purpose of finishing the Roman Catholic Church, of St. Peter's in the town of New Castle. These managers were to be allowed five percent of the whole sum for their services. Notice of the results of the drawings were to be published in two newspapers printed in the city of Philadelphia, and to be posted in the Museum of Delaware.

The managers were to superintend and direct the expenditure for building the church, and of finishing and erecting a brick wall around the building.

Vol. 4, pp. 227-9.

A supplement to this act was passed January 18, 1815, which authorized the managers to proceed to the drawing and completion of the provisions of the first act. Failure to do so within four months from the passing of the act would declare the act void.

Vol. V, pp. 63-4.

1810, January 23. An act to incorporate a seminary of learning in the town of Dover. Thomas Clayton, Andrew Naudain, Cornelius P. Comegys, Richard Cooper, James Harper, John Fisher, Peter Caverly, Willard Hall, James Sykes, William M'Clyment, Nathaniel Smithers, and Henry M. Ridgely were appointed to raise a sum of money not to exceed ten thousand dollars, clear of all expenses, to be applied to the use and benefit of the Dover Academy. Grounds suitable for this purpose were to be procured, and buildings erected. All prizes were to be called for within one year from publication, or same to revert to the trustees, for the benefit of the Academy.

Vol. IV, page 304.

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1811, January 21. An act to raise thirty thousand dollars for the use of the Gap and Newport Turnpike company to complete the road. The company had raised forty-five thousand dollars in stock, in addition to which the Legislature of Pennsylvania had subscribed to the company the sum of five thousand dollars. The managers were to complete this lottery within three years, or refund the money for all tickets sold.

Vol. IV, page 349.

1811, February 1. An act to enable James Tilton, James Snow, George Russel, Levi Boulden, Andrew Gray, Frederick H. Holtzbecker, and John Herdman, to raise a sum of money not to exceed four thousand dollars, clear of all expenses for the purpose of paving, or turnpiking the streets in the village of Newark, and for repairing the English school-house and market-house. The managers were to receive for their services the sum of five percent.

Vol. IV, page 484.

A supplement to this act was passed on January 29, 1813, due to the death of James Tilton, and the resignation of George Russel, Levi Boulden, Andrew Gray and Frederick H. Holtsbecker. The Assembly appointed Henry Whitely, John Evans, Benjamin Watson, Joseph Chamberlain, jun, and John Hustler as their successors.

Vol. IV, page 605.

An act to enable George Monroe, John Sellars, Joseph Robinson, Caesar A. Rodney, Frederick Leonard, Archibald Hamilton, John Rumsey, Edward Roche and John Gorden to raise the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for building a grand Masonic hall in the borough of Wilmington. This lottery was to be drawn within



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two years from the approval of the scheme, by the governor, and notices published in one or more of the newspapers printed in this State, and in Philadelphia. There is no date to this act, but it is believed to be about 1811.

Vol. IV, page 487-9

A supplement to the above act was passed January 26, 1827 by the Assembly, and Louis M'Lane, Arnold Naudain, John Sellars, Victor du Pont, and David C. Wilson were appointed managers.

Vol. VII, page 32.

1811. An act for raising a sum, not exceeding eight thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for the accommodation of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, and the New Castle Library Company. James Rogers, Thomas Stockton, George Read, James Couper, junior, and Evan Thomas were appointed managers. It was to be drawn within a period of two years or declared void. It was stipulated that with the completion of the building, the apartment or apartments on the first floor of the building, and the southern moiety of the cellar under the same, and a moiety of the lot on which the building may be erected, should of right belong, and forever be held in fee-simple, by the New Castle Library Company; and the apartment or apartments on the second floor of the said building, and the northern apartments on the second floor of the building and lot of ground on which the building may be erected were vested in James Rogers, Thomas Stockton, and James Couper, junior, to be held by them in trust for the use and benefit of St. John's Lodge Number Two, and the New Castle Library.

Vol. IV, page 511.

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1812. An act to raise seven hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting and making a bridge over Choptank River at Jones' Fording place. The construction and managing of this bridge was to rest in the hands of Absalom Dehorty, Jonathan Neall, Captain Thomas Smith, Thomas Jarell, and John Killen. The tickets must be sold within a period of three years.

Vol. IV, page 517.

1812. An act authorizing the trustees of the Glasgow Grammar school to raise one thousand dollars for the building of a brick school house. The managers named were Jacob Ferris, William Cook, Oliver H. Howell, Solomon Underwood, and Samuel H. Black. If any funds were left over they were to be used for the education of poor children. This lottery was to be drawn within three years.

Vol. IV, page 519.

A supplement to this act was passed May 23, 1812. Vol. IV, p.575.

1816, February 1. An act for raising a sum of one thousand dollars for establishing a school in Little-creek Neck Hundred, near the village of Leipsic.

Vol. V, page 197.

1816, February 14. An act to raise a sum of money to build a house for the education of children, and to finish a house of worship.

Vol. V, page 198.

1816, February 6. An act to raise a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars for the purpose of improving the navigation of Mispillion Creek. This sum was to be applied to the clearing out of the shoals and obstructions in Mispillion Creek, and to render



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the creek navigable for vessels drawing six feet of water. If any money be left, improvement was to continue up to the mill owned and occupied by James Clayton and others. The managers were Samuel Lockwood, Jacob Biddle, Samuel Neal, James B. Ralston, Walker Sipple, Henry Hudson and Louder Layton, who were to receive five percent of the whole sum for their services.

Vol. V, page 144.

1817, February 7. An act for raising the sum of two thousand dollars for building a Masonic Hall at Milford. The managers for the above were James Millerchop, Thomas Fisher, John W. Redden, James P. Lofland, and Joseph Oliver. The time limit was three years.

Vol. V, page 265.

#### Delaware College

The connection of Delaware College with lottery schemes is an interesting chapter in the history of Delaware's present university at Newark, which is the lineal descendant both of the famous Newark Academy and of Delaware College. In fact, Delaware College's first president resigned his office in protest against the lottery scheme by which the school was financed, and would not take office again five years later until it had been abandoned, outwardly at least.

The first lottery authorized for a college at Newark was passed by the General Assembly on January 15, 1818. This was an act enabling the trustees of the Newark Academy to raise a sum not exceeding \$50,000 for the purpose of establishing a

college in Newark. The trustees: The Rev. Thomas Read, the Rev. James M' Grau, the Rev. John Burton, the Rev. Samuel Bell, Dr. George Monro, George Gillespie, Walter Finnelly, William Cooch, Nicholas Vandyke, Andrew Gray, Joseph Downing, and James R. Black were to hold and sell tickets as soon as convenient, and notices were to be published in papers published in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the State. Each prize was subject to a deduction of fifteen percent. Vol. V, page 278.

Under an act to establish a College at Newark, passed at Dover Feb. 5, 1833, the trustees of Newark Academy were authorized to turn over the funds from the lottery to the trustees of Newark College, and the balance to be collected from the lottery was also ordered to be turned over to the college trustees.

On May 8, 1834, the College was opened to students for instruction. The Rev. E. W. Gilbert, elected president, entered upon his duties October 29, 1834, but resigned on August 11, 1835, because he disapproved of the new lottery for one hundred thousand dollars authorized by the General Assembly, on February 11, 1835. Fifty thousand dollars of this was to go directly to the College, twenty-five thousand dollars was to be invested in a school fund, and twenty-five thousand dollars was to be paid in the State treasury, the State apparently not being squeamish about collecting a little on the side for itself. James R. Black, James Rogers, Andrew Gray, George Platt, and Henry Whitely were named as managers of the lottery, and a ten year limit was fixed. Dr. Gilbert resumed his pastorate in Wilmington, remaining there five years, until recalled as president



in 1841, in pursuance of an agreement whereby the lottery plans was to be abandoned by the trustees and the legislature to appropriate the same amount as was raised through the lottery.

Supplements to the lottery of 1835 were passed on January 14, 1837 and February 17, 1841.

1818, February 5. An act to enable John Bell, Cornelius P. R. Comegys, Henry M. Ridgely, Alexander P. Laws and Joseph H. Raymond to raise a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, for improving the navigation of Little-creek.

Vol.V, page 556

1821, January 19. An act to raise a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, to be administered by Leonard Vandergrift, John Janvier, Samuel Eccles, John Boyd and Alexander M'Caulley, as trustees of the Trap School, in St. Georges'Hundred.

Vol.VI, page 34.

1821 February 1. An act to raise a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing and enlarging the Protestant Episcopal Church in the town of Newcastle, called Immanuel Church; building a parsonage-house, and discharging the debts of the church.

Governor Samuel Paynter appointed James Booth the younger, Andrew Gray and Arnold Naudain to be commissioners to superintend the drawing of the lottery. This lottery was to be drawn in five years or be declared void.

Vol.VI, page 74.

1822, February 2. An act to enable Matthew Carey, Nicholas G. Williamson, William Larkin, Arthur Murphy, Patrick Higgins, Dennis M'Creedy, and Philip Smith, to raise a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, for discharging the incumbrances against St. Peter's Church in Wilmington, and for finishing the building. The time limit on this was to be two years.

Vol.6, page 159.

A supplement to this act was passed on January 29, 1824, extending the time to July 1825.

Vol.6, page 352.

An additional supplement extending the time to July 4, 1832, passed the Assembly January 26, 1827.

Vol.VII, page 32.

1824, An act for improving and extending the navigation of that part of Pokomoke River which is situated in the State of Delaware. For this purpose a sum of ten thousand dollars clear of all expenses was to be raised. The work of the navigation of the Pokomoke river, was to be extended from the head waters to the west line dividing Delaware from Maryland.

1824, January 31. An act to enable Isaac Gibbs, Isaac Price, David Justis, Jeremiah Springer, and Henry Litel to raise one thousand two hundred dollars for discharging the balance due for erecting the Episcopal Church of St. James, in Millcreek hundred in the county of Newcastle. The time limit was two years.

Vol.VI, page 368.



1824, January 31. An act authorizing Richard Mansfield, Arnold Maudain, Outten Davis, William H. Crawford, and Richard E. Cochran to raise a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars for erecting an academy in the village of Middletown. The building was to be sufficiently large enough to contain rooms for an academy and for elementary schools and also a room for public worship, with such other rooms as might be proper and necessary, provided that the room for public worship should be free for all denominations of Christians.

Vol. VI, page 572.

1827, February 8. An act for raising a sum of ten thousand dollars, for building an Academy and Masonic Hall in Georgetown, Sussex County, and for finishing the Episcopal Church therein. John Stockley, Thomas Robinson, sen'r, and Philip Short were appointed managers of the lottery. Any money left was to be paid to the Trustees of the Poor of Sussex County.

1835, February 13. An act for the Benefit of Sussex County. By this act William D. Waples, Philip Short, and Robert H. Griffith, of Sussex County, were appointed trustees. These men were to meet at Georgetown and appoint managers to carry on and draw a lottery in one or more classes for raising a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars of which was to be applied to the erection of <sup>a</sup> court house at Georgetown, and also for the erection of offices for the use of the public officers, in and

for the said county to wit: for the use of the prothonotary, register, clerk of the peace, register in chancery, recorder of deeds, clerk of the orphan's Court, and sheriff. The residue, fifteen thousand dollars, was to be applied to the improvement of the navigation of Broad creek, in Sussex County.

Vol.8, page 399.

1852, February 7. An act for the benefit of the State of Delaware for the purpose of raising one hundred thousand dollars by the first day of January 1, 1862. This act states that it shall be lawful to raise this sum by lottery. This sum was to be paid annually on or before the first day of January in each year. Of this sum, twenty-five thousand dollars was to be applied to the debt contracted by the purchase of the Wilmington Bridge.

Vol.X, page 643.

Four days later, the legislature directed that \$5000 be paid to the Cape Henlopen Steam Boat Company, \$7000 to Mispillion Navigation Co., \$2000 to improve Indian River, \$2000 to the Murderkill Navigation Co.; \$2000 to Mahon River Road Company, \$4000 to Indian River improvements, and \$16,000 to the Delaware Railroad Company.

Vol.X, page 698.

The last lottery authorized by the General Assembly of Delaware was a colossal one for \$720,000, which came in the heat



of the agitation against lotteries and proved the final blow in their downfall in Delaware. This act passed January 26, 1859, was entitled "An act for the Encouragement of Internal Improvements in the State of Delaware," and <sup>the General Assembly</sup> farmed out the scheme to a Richard France, of Baltimore, Md., for the term of twenty years. Various sums were to be paid to the Delaware Railroad Company, the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company, the Mispillion and Choptank Railroad Company, the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company, the Frederica Railroad Company, the Murderkill Navigation Company, to improve the navigation of Duck Creek, to stop the mouth of Old Duck Creek, to build an academy at Felton, to improve the navigation of the creek leading up to Leipsic, to build an academy at Concord (Sussex County), to build a store house, ticket office and water-tank at Townsend, to build a Methodist Protestant Church at Townsend, to finish the fencing of the Delaware Railroad in New Castle County, to increase the shares of the school fund of the eleven school districts in Appoquinimink Hundred, and to aid in the building of a new court house and public offices at New Castle.

France was to pay \$18,000 into the State Treasury, on January 1, 1860, and the balance semi-annually in installments of \$18,000. <sup>on or before July 1859</sup> <sup>a second 18,000</sup> <sup>due July 1st 1861</sup> <sup>within 30 days after that date</sup> He failed to pay the ~~first~~ installment, and on January 28, 1862, the General Assembly declared the cesser of the grants, liberties and privileges, and resumed and revested the same in the State.

From their beginnings in Delaware, lotteries were subjected to many bitter attacks, chiefly on the grounds of waste and their injury to industry and trade in general. As mentioned above, William Penn prohibited lotteries in "The Great Law," and in 1772 the General Assembly of Delaware passed an act for their suppression. However, with this same Assembly authorizing new lotteries from time to time, especially in the early part of the nineteenth century, efforts to curtail their activities made small progress. One of the strongest objections raised in Delaware was that managers would prolong lotteries until thousands of dollars would be raised where hundreds were required, proportionately.

The General Assembly in 1833 restricted the sale of lottery tickets to specific licenses. The annual fee was \$100; this was raised in 1861 to \$300. Zenas B. Glazier was the first licensed vender of tickets, and continued to sell them in Wilmington on lower Market Street until 1850. Among other venders licensed during the palmy course of the lotteries were Charles Boden, John Moore, Caleb W. Swayne and Company, Edward T. Baily, Waldron C. Hook, Alexander Stephens, John B. Stephens, Jonathan Wightman, Joseph H. Ham, J. W. Maury and Company, A. E. Stimson, and Robert R. Robinson, all of Wilmington.

A breath of the coming storm came in the act passed by the General Assembly on February 20, 1841 (Vol. IX, page 425), in which every contractor for any lottery authorized by the State was required after every drawing to pay ten dollars to the Trustees of the School Fund, to be applied to "The Fund for establishing schools in the State of Delaware." See also further



Section 3 states further:

"That all and every act or acts of the General Assembly granting or authorizing lotteries in this State, which have not been drawn, or are not now being drawn, and respecting which no contract has been made and executed for the drawing thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed, made null and void."

In 1846, Willard Hall, afterwards United States Judge for the District of Delaware, wrote a 37-page pamphlet, "Lotteries Submitted to the Consideration of the Citizens of Delaware" in which the evils of lotteries are strongly dwelt upon. A copy of this booklet is in the Wilmington Public Library. Hall said "That luxuriant root of almost all evil, getting money in any way, produces lotteries." While every lottery holds out the promise for a purpose supposed to be beneficial, he declares that the lottery broker raises thousands from the community where he pays only hundreds, and cites among other lotteries that of the Union Canal of Pennsylvania, where \$35,000,000 was raised to secure \$340,000. Fourteen states, he avers, had already prohibited lotteries.

**Insert** → The blanket lottery of 1859, which gave Richard France, of Baltimore, Md., the right to carry on a gigantic lottery of \$720,000, proved the last straw. France did not pay his first installment, and his privilege was revoked. Then, on February 20, 1861, an act was proposed in the General Assembly for an amendment to the Constitution of the State, the following being the language of the proposed Section 13 of Article VII:

"Sec.13. No lottery, or device in the nature thereof, shall hereafter be legalized in this State."



This was accompanied by an act to prevent the introduction into this State of Foreign Lottery Tickets and Lottery Schemes.

Although the amendment did not become a part of the Constitution, lotteries were effectually squashed in Delaware, and the Consitution of 1897 contains the following:

Article II:

Section 17. Lotteries, the sale of lottery tickets, pool selling and all other forms of gambling are prohibited in this State. The General Assembly shall enforce this Section by appropriate legislation.

In 1935, this section was altered by the insertion of the following:

"except wagering or betting on races at race tracks by the use of pari-mutuel machines or totalizators in connection therewith."

This permitted the use of pari-mutuel machines at the Delaware race track.

Lotteries appear several times in the Delaware court records. Lottery tickets were adjudged proper subjects for book charge, and the prohibition against selling tickets without a license did not invalidate the sale.

In the case of State vs. George Platt and James Rogers, 4 Harr. page 166, it was decreed that the persons appointed by the legislature to conduct and execute a lottery for the benefit of a college were not entitled to compensation for their services, because they did not become public officers. This, however, put the stamp of approval of the court on lotteries.

In Vannini, et al, vs. Paine and Burgess, 1 Harr., page 65, Vannini was the inventor and patentee of a mode of drawing lotteries and making schemes for them on the combination and



permutation principle. In a injunction suit against the use, by the defendants of the inventor's scheme, Judge Robinson declared:

"At the time Yates and McIntyre (plaintiffs with Vannini) made contracts for the lottery privileges set forth in their bill we had in force an act of assembly prohibiting lotteries, the preamble of which declares that they are pernicious and destructive to frugality and industry and introductive of idleness and immorality, and against the common good and general welfare."

This was in June 1833. It was decided that the complainants had failed to comply with the requirements of the acts of assembly and were without relief in equity.

Scant description remains of the lotteries drawn in Delaware, of the winners of capital prizes, of the exact procedure at the drawings, and of the scenes attendant upon such drawings. A lottery wheel, used not only for the drawings when they were of common occurrence, but also for the more grim drafting of soldiers to go to the front during the Civil War with the Union Army, may be viewed in the Historical Museum of the Old City Hall in Wilmington. This wheel consists of a hollow drum, glass enclosed on each side so that the contents could be seen by all, which stands on a pedestal of wood. The height over all is four feet, five and one-fourth inches, the diameter of the wheel is two feet, and the width of the rim is five and five-eighth inches. The rim is made of tin. The wheel was owned before the Civil War by Clauser and Company. In using the wheel, it was apparently revolved a number of times by hand, and then a hand inserted in the slot in the rim and No. 1 ticket taken out. And so on until all were drawn.

An example of one man's luck is preserved in The Blue Hen's

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Chicken of April 29, 1853:

"Lucky.-On Tuesday last, Richard Tucker, well-known to our citizens as the fat, good humored negro porter at the depot, drew the capital prize of \$10,000 in the Delaware Lottery. The ticket was purchased of P. J. Buckley, No. 14 Market Street."

The American Watchman and Delaware Advertiser of July 25, 1826, contains an advertisement of the Delaware State Lottery, third class, for the benefit of Newark College, Middletown Academy, and Immanuel Church -- to be drawn at Wilmington on September 13, 1826. The scheme was as follows:

First prize, \$10,000; one prize, \$4,000; one prize, \$2,000; one prize, \$1,750; one prize, \$1,250; one of \$1,160; six prizes, \$1,000; twelve prizes, \$400; 156 prizes, \$30; 780 prizes, \$8; 7,800 prizes, \$4 -- making a total of 8,760 prizes, and 13,600 blanks. Whole tickets cost \$4, halves cost \$2, and quarters cost \$1.

OK.

G. Gordon Thompson  
Sept. 22. 38.



### LEGALITY OF LOTTERIES IN THE 1860's

The gift to the Historical Society of Delaware of a lottery advertisement of October 29, 1862, raises the interesting question as to whether this was or was not the last lottery publicly advertised in the State of Delaware. The Historical Society already had in its possession a lottery bill or "broadside" of October 15, 1862.

An act of the Legislature of January 26, 1859, was the last by which the State authorized lotteries. This was a "blanket" provision to raise \$720,000 for a variety of purposes, the title of the act stating that it was "for the encouragement of Internal Improvements in the State of Delaware." This huge lottery was farmed out to Richard France, of Maryland, who was to pay \$18,000 into the State Treasury in semi-annual installments.

By act of March 6, 1861, the sale of lottery tickets without license was prohibited. On January 28, 1862, the General Assembly declared a cesser of the 1859 grant to Richard France because he had failed to pay his July 1, 1861 installment, and the lottery was reverted in the State. On February 7, 1862, an act was passed proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Delaware to the effect that "no lottery or device in the nature thereof shall hereafter be legalized in this State."

That some of the lottery drawings authorized by the act of 1859 were carried out after January 28, 1862, the date of the cesser, appears from the act passed on March 24, 1863, by which the General Assembly attempted to stop "illegal" lotteries in Delaware. This act was meant to provide for the prosecution of those who "have presumed or may hereafter presume to draw lotteries in this State," and specifically states in its preamble:

Whereas, it is shamefully notorious that lotteries are drawn daily in the city of Wilmington, under the pretended authority of the act passed on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1859, entitled "An act for the encouragement of Internal Improvements in the State of Delaware," notwithstanding the declaration of forfeiture contained in the act passed at the last session, entitled "An act declaring the cesser of the grants, liberties and privileges contained and specified in the act of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of Internal Improvements in the State of Delaware,' passed at Dover, January 26, 1859, and to resume and re-vest the same in the State."

The preamble further declares that "the drawing of the aforesaid lotteries under the circumstances appears to be a gross and wilful violation of the last-mentioned act of the General Assembly, and seems to be designed to act at defiance of the legislative authority," etc.

Although the prosecution of violators was definitely ordered by the Legislature of 1863, that body in a later section of the act referred to the Court of General Sessions at its next session the question whether or not lotteries drawn under the act of 1859 were legal, after the Legislature had declared a cesser of the act. The Assembly chose Eli Saulsbury and Joseph P. Comegys to represent them in prosecutions



as a special counsel.

Meanwhile, France had assigned his rights in the 1859 lottery to John A. Morris. Morris was proceeded against by the Legislature's special counsel (in this case, Nathaniel B. Smithers and Joseph B. Comegys), and State vs. Morris, Houston's Criminal Cases, Vol 1, P.124-132, resulted. The Court denied the right of the Legislature to appoint special counsel to prosecute, declaring that duty of prosecution rested in the Attorney-General. The actual right of Morris to continue to draw lotteries under the assignment of France was not touched upon. Morris was out of the State at the time of the trial of State vs. Morris and it cannot be found that he ever came back or ever tried to exercise his alleged right. He probably recognized that the temper of the legislators was such that the odds were too strong against him.

Thus, the legislators first saw to it that no more lotteries were granted, and therefore, no more new lotteries could be drawn in Delaware. Such action left John A. Morris, the assignee of Richard France, as the only person with any color of right to draw lotteries under the 1859 act. In addition, the Legislature declared a cesser of the act of 1859. The attempts of Morris to draw lotteries was met by the Legislature with special counsel appointed to prosecute violators. This move of the Legislature to prosecute violators was denied any validity in the courts, but Morris' right was not tested. Morris, however, did not attempt to exercise it any further, and the tense situation gradually cooled.

Edward N. Vallandigham, in an article on lotteries in the March 1890 issue of The Chataugan, declares that the Louisiana Lottery was chartered in 1868, and that in 1890 a John A. Morris was the chief stockholder and had an annual income from the company of \$600,000. This was in all probability the same John A. Morris to whom Richard France assigned his rights in the 1859 Lottery, and who was the defendant in State vs. Morris

Richard France was known as the "Lottery King" of Maryland, and grew rich from his gains while in that State. He built a "palace" in Baltimore and owned a magnificent country estate on the Eastern Shore. In time, a rival, one Broadbent, cut into his profits, and France joined forces with him. France's license in Maryland was finally revoked, whereupon he came to Delaware and is alleged to have bought up the Legislature in order to secure the 1859 lottery grant. After his lack of success here, he was sued for several debts and committed to the New Castle County jail for non-payment. This is indicated by the record showing that he was freed eventually by an order of the Superior Court upon his petition for relief as an insolvent debtor, Superior Court Docket, May Term, 1863.

If lotteries were "drawn daily" in Wilmington "under the pretended authority" of the Act of 1859 (11 Del. DV11), and it was so stated in the preamble of the act of March 24, 1863, then the broadside of October 29, 1862, is probably not the last lottery drawn, although no broadsides of later date may be found. All through the winter of 1862-63, broadsides may have been issued, and it is possible also that some hardy souls may



have drawn lotteries after March 24, 1863. The practice, however, died out quickly after that act was passed.

As to when the last legal lottery was drawn, this would be the last lottery drawn before the cesser of the grant of 1859 <sup>that is before</sup> January 28, 1862, inasmuch as Morris never established in court his right to do so as France's assignee.

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Ingraham, Prentiss. Land of Legendary Lore. Sketches of Romance and Reality on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake. Easton, Md., The Gazette Publishing House, 1898. 311 p.

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### RICHARD FRANCE, THE LOTTERY KING

The following extract from Land of Legendary Lore, Prentiss Ingraham, Page 182, is found in "The Strange Story of the Villa," an estate located on the Miles River on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"The descendants of the Christisons here (at The Villa) dwelt in peace and prosperity, and in time the estate fell into the hands of Isaac Atkinson, who had married into the family of Christison, and their house of old English bricks remains in part upon the land until this day. After the Christisons had married, borne, and died, the family gradually dwindled away, and the estate passed into the hands of Richard France, the lottery king of Maryland. The state recognized and legalized the lottery business, and Richard France waxed rich and prosperous. He built a palace, (the word used advisedely,) on Mount Vernon square, Baltimore, and bought an estate on the Eastern Shore. Here he built 'The Villa,' with its red tower overtopping the trees. In magnificence nothing in the vicinity rivalled it. There were winding walks and fountains, rich vases and marble statuary, glass houses and everything else that money could buy to complete a gentleman's country seat. It was the wonder of all the country roundabout.

So enviable was the prosperity of Richard France that a man named Broadbent set up an illicit lottery, know as the 'Lottery Policy Company,' which in time made such inroads into



Richard France's business, that he was forced to admit Broadbent into partnership. Then Broadbent also waxed rich and prosperous, and built a superb place beyond the limits of Charles street, a place now owned by the Perrotts.

But the conscience of Maryland had become tender. In time the lottery license issued to Richard France was revoked. He then, with Broadbent, went to Delaware, which being a small state, he with great simplicity bought up the legislature. This was not in each case a private sale. One of the members also had a tender conscience. For him Richard France built a church, where his constituents worshipped for many a year.

Then Delaware in its turn became sensitive to the enormity of the lottery, and revoked the license of Richard France. Meanwhile Broadbent had been plundering the business with rapid hand. It became necessary to buy up other states. In this effort Richard France failed. Baffled and plundered, when the lottery king came to take stock of himself and his belongings, he found he was in debt everywhere and a ruined man. Going back to Delaware in the desperation of his affairs, his person was seized for debt, and he died there in prison, a pauper.

### THE END OF LOTTERIES IN DELAWARE

John A. Morris was tried in the Court of General Sessions, May Term 1863, for drawing lotteries in Delaware. The case was quashed and there is no later appearance in the State Courts of John A. Morris.

Edward N. Vallandigham, in the March 1890 issue of The Chataquan, says that the Louisiana Lottery was chartered in 1868; and that in 1890 a John A. Morris was the chief stockholder, and had an annual income from the company of \$600,000.

Mr. Vallandigham, in the same article on Lotteries, says: "little Delaware held on to hers until about thirty years ago when a scandal brought down upon it legislative suppression."

Anyone who held a lottery in Delaware after March 24, 1863 was not only guilty of a misdemeanor, but was liable to prosecution for the same. Although John A. Morris was the last person to conduct a Delaware lottery, his activities were illegal unless the court decided otherwise, which was not done the case against him being quashed on a legal technicality.

The case of State vs. Morris is reported in Reports of Cases Decided in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery of the State of Delaware, by John W. Houston. Vol. 1. Page 124-132.

The State vs. John A. Morris

May Term 1863.

Decision of Court:

Ordered it to be quashed, Gilpin Chief Justice, dissenting.



James B. Cheyney  
July 2, 1940

## TEMPERANCE

## ALCOHOL ANTE-DATES CIVILIZATION

The history of intoxicants reaches back prior to the days of Christian civilization. It is recorded that Noah after his voyage in the ark established a vineyard, made wine and drank unwisely "until drunken; and was uncovered in his tent."

The name "whiskey" was applied to alcoholic drinks by the Celts. It means in Latin, or did originally, correspond to the term aqua vitae of "water of life," inasmuch as it was utilized very largely for medicine. The ancient Babylonians brewed alcohol from cereals which they drank as a beverage in their homes before drunkenness was regarded as a loathsome habit. Its "dispensing" was a common practice in Babylon more than 2,100 years before Christ. Early in the Christian Era the Monks taught the Gauls and Bretons the secrets of brewing and wine making. With the growth of Free Cities in the Middle Ages the manufacture of alcoholic beverages became a leading European industry. Even though the drinking of intoxicants had spread throughout Europe at that time the secrets of its manufacture were known centuries earlier, according to "The Liquor Industry," by Morris Victor Rosenbaum (1935).

## The Problem Always With Us

Alcoholic beverages had a hard fight to keep from being overwhelmed from the time of the English colonies in the New World even unto the present day. Its evil influences were

recognized and fought by the different emigree groups. In 1630, ten years after the landing, the Pilgrims found themselves with the problem of drunkenness to solve. In 1650 Connecticut drinking was limited to half an hour daily at a time, while in 1658 Maryland consigned all who overdrank their capacity to the stocks for six hours, a barbarous penalty that should have healed habit in one treatment. Connecticut imposed a fine of five dollars for becoming intoxicated in a private house - even in the home of the drinker. New Hampshire turned her first highlight on drinking in 1700 by forbidding it on Saturday nights and Sundays.

Governor Oglethorpe forbade the use of grain for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages and further forbade the importation of liquors into Georgia. A medical work "The Effects of Ardent Spirits Upon the Human Mind and Body" published in 1785 by Dr. Benjamin Rush (Philadelphia) showing its evil effects, brought scores of medical men into the Temperance camp and furnished the incentive which finally found expression in the formation of Temperance organization in all parts of this country.

But the attacks on alcohol, although Lincoln had suggested a Temperance revolution in 1842, have been in rapid and radical succession until the present moment.

#### Drinking on the Increase

The flow of stimulating beverages has never been wholly checked but it has leaped the barriers of Federal, State, county and municipal laws and hurdled the bans



of the hundreds of Temperance and total abstinence societies.

Will John Barleycorn ever be brought into full and complete subjection is a query for which one guess is as good as another. <sup>Intoxicants</sup> ~~Distilled Liquors~~ goes back beyond the Dark Ages before mankind had emerged from the cave and wore skins of wild beasts and carried big sticks and spoke in gutterals and the world's consumption of alcoholic beverages increased year by year, except in this country where there was a slight decline during the 1920-1933 period - thirteen years, ten months, nineteen days, seventeen minutes, and thirty-two and one-half seconds.

James B. Cheyney  
July 11, 1940

#### ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S REVIEW

The super-Dry Anti-Saloon League of America in its most recent statement covering 1940 sets forth that "thirty-six states have local option in some form, while twelve do not; thirteen may vote by counties or some other unit; fifteen by municipalities or townships; two after special acts of legislature; Delaware by districts, and Maryland by counties or municipalities. Three states prohibit the sale of spirits - Mississippi, Kansas, Oklahoma - and three others, while they have a Prohibition statute, may vote for the sale of liquors through local dispensaries .... There is no state that has not legalized the sale of beer."

The same report notes the retail drinking bill of the Nation in 1939 approximated \$4,500,000,000 or more than one and a half times the amount spent by the Federal Government for recovery and relief.

The Anti-Saloon League upsets the claim that the manufacture of liquors is of great benefit to crop growers with the statement that only 3.2 percent of farm products are thus consumed, adding that the manufacture of motor cars is quite <sup>an</sup> as important/auxiliary of the farmers.

The consumption of grain in 1938 including corn, wheat, rye and rice was 95,943,506 bushels with a farm value of \$54,401,248, while in 1937 the grain totalled 2,967,083,000 bushels and the farm value \$1,684,461,000.

The League also reports a decline in the consumption of liquors, wine excepted, during the years 1938-1939 due, it



infers, to business depression and unemployment. The decline in 1938 was to 14.30 gallons per capita from 14.82 and a relative slight drop for the succeeding year.

"For the second consecutive fiscal year there has been a decline in production and consumption of alcoholic beverages excepting wines. For 1939 there was a decrease in the per capita consumption of about half a gallon ~~(14.30/16/1378/1411044)~~ just as there was in 1938 compared with the respective previous year (1937). No doubt the economic situation is largely responsible for the lowered consumption of legal liquor, but restrictions adopted by states and local communities also played their part," is stated in the survey of the Anti-Saloon League.

James B. Cheyney  
April 4, 1940

TEMPERANCE

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### ANTI-SUNDAY-LIQUOR ENACTMENTS

The Delaware General Assembly in 1847 enacted an anti-Sunday selling law and applied to it the penalties imposed by the ancient Blue Laws of 1740, repassed by the Colonies in 1795. John Hall, a Wilmington innkeeper, had been fined four dollars by Mayor D. C. Wilson for selling a small glass of brandy to Jacob Rice, a friend and neighbor, on Sunday, and to test the legality of the procedure the Court of Errors and Appeals in 1844, sat to hear the arguments of able attorneys. Samuel M. Harrington presided before the full bench.

After the arguments, the Judge without further delay, decided that an innkeeper licensed to entertain travelers - guests - must provide alcoholic beverages if they demand them. It was a responsibility that they could not set aside, however much they might be inclined to. The court further declared that an innkeeper must confine his Sunday sales to travelers who were being entertained at his house. He differentiated between friendly "guest" and "traveler" in a statement setting forth that a friend who became a guest of the landlord overnight could not recover the value of any personal effects that might have been stolen or otherwise misappropriated.

The decision settled a moot question and opened more bars to registered guests of inns. Further differences between guests and neighbors was detailed by the court which in effect ruled that a friend or a neighbor of an innkeeper could not register or take up "temporary" residence at an hotel (to avail himself of Sunday privileges) unless his own house in the city or town was untenable. That is to say, only travelers from



other communities could be construed as bonafide guests.

The court's opinion aroused the legislature, which at its session three years later (1847) enacted a strong, explicit anti-Sunday law. The measure declared that selling liquor on the Lord's Day was worldly business or employment and fitted the penalties from the ancient Blue Laws protecting Sunday desecration.

The penalties were so severe that it was believed they would lead to the abolition of Sunday whiskey selling, but it may be accurately surmised that the love of a Sunday "bracer" or the unaccountable human desire to break a "dry" law, failed largely of its object to keep Sunday "bone dry." One may venture the opinion, after much research into the records of the past, and views of aged men of prominence that actual Sunday liquor control never attained its objectives in Delaware until the inauguration of the Commission system in 1933.

James B. Cheyney  
April 1, 1940

TEMPERANCE

NEWSPAPER HISTORY

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### BOOTLEGGERS AND THEIR METHODS

A commentator on Prohibition defines the bootlegger by saying that his business is thoroughly well organized ... when one road is closed to him he takes another. If the management of large stills becomes too hazardous, he encourages distillers to set up smaller ones in cities, and a collection system is established and maintained. If raw material becomes scarce, he will resort to washing denatured alcohol, supplying bottles, labels and cans which are stored in separate places so that a single raid will not interfere with the entire business.

Large trucks, and cars having traps, are kept in different places with their loads of whiskey. The former are not moved until empty, while the latter make daily trips. The bootlegger suffers many losses but his big profits enable him to sustain them and keep in business. The increase in smuggling (bootlegging) increased mightily. In 1930 there were but two boats bootlegging across the Atlantic, but in 1932 thirty-nine foreign ships were kept crossing and recrossing the oceans bringing alcoholic liquors to our "Dry" shores. The profit coming from contraband whiskey is revealed by the formula which makes possible two gallons and a half of bootleg whiskey from one gallon of raw alcohol. There is, of course, no tax which saves \$5.00 for the seller, while the liquor itself may yield \$2.00 a quart, \$20.00 or more. The figures explain the lure which may land the illegal dealer in jail with a heavy fine but permits his living in clover when free. Even when in custody, however, his bank roll may soften the sting of living behind iron bars.



Wm. H. Conner  
November 21, 1938

Literature

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CURRENT FILE

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, February 4, 1797

Just published, and for sale, by  
Hezekiah Niles  
(Price 3/4ths of a Dollar)  
The Writings of Thomas Say, etc.

\*\*\*\*\*

Literature

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Wednesday, June 14, 1797

Now in the Press, and speedily will be published  
The Letters of  
FABIUS  
Written in the years 1788 & 1797

Booksellers, and others, who may choose to contract for a Quantity,  
will be liberally dealt with, by sending their Orders to the Editor  
of this Paper.

Wilmington, June 15.

Conner, Wm. H.  
Nov. 30, 1938

Literature

CURRENT

153  
FILE

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, July 22, 1797:

John Vaughn, M. P. M. S.

Fellow of the Medical Society of Delaware  
published a book this day, (Aug. 2.) for  
sale at the office of the Gazette, price  
25 cents.

Observation on

Animal Electricity

In Explanation of the  
Metallic Operation of  
Doctor Perkins.

Printed for the Author by W. C. Smyth

1797.

They may be had at the following places:

Dr. Alexander, Newcastle; Henry Barry,  
Christiana Bridge; Messrs. Rudolph and  
Briscoe, Elkton; Robert Maxwell, Middletown;  
and King Dougle, Dover.



W. H. Conner

November 29, 1938

(Extract from The Delaware Republican, Wilmington, Delaware, September 26, 1861.

J. T. HEALD'S

Advertised in His October List of New Books.

The Star Spangled Banner, beautifully illustrated  
from drawings, by F. O. C. Darley; illuminated  
cover by John A. Hows.

The American Flag, beautifully illustrated from  
drawings, by F. O. C. Darley; illuminated cover  
by John A. Hows.

-----\* \*-----

Conner, W. H.  
Dec. 8, 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.

Ezekiah Niles

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 1, 1789.



Conner, Wm. H.  
Dec. 5, 1938

Literature

NL

WRITERS NAME FILE

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.

James B. Cheyney  
June 20, 1940

TEMPERANCE

### BRYAN PLEADED IN VAIN

William Jennings Bryan, the great apostle of liquor abolition, lent his eloquence to the cause throughout the country, speaking three times in Wilmington during the Dry era. Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, strengthened the cause by forbidding the drinking of liquor on naval ships of the nation (an order that occasioned ridicule at the outset but its wisdom has been verified). Large employers of labor throughout the country, including many of the great railroad systems, declined to employ men in the operating departments who were not teetotlers.

A small and almost defunct hotel at Penn's Grove, N. J. the seat of the manufacture of powder during the World War was transformed into a bustling inn filled almost constantly with powder mill employees waiting their turns at the bar. Anti-Prohibitionists eagerly sought to buy out and close it or have it deprived of liquor license. As long as the Proprietor observed the Dry law the court declined, but eventually the owner was induced to sell a glass of brandy on Sunday at the insistence of a boarder who declared himself to be "ill and suffering." The court then shuttered the hotel and turned its eighteen or twenty bar keepers adrift. Obviously powder making and whiskey drinking were not safely congenial.



## Miss Hilles Dry Pioneer

No story recalling the fights against "the evils of strong drink" can omit the mention of Miss Madge S. Hilles and her life-long campaigning for the cause of Temperance. The daughter of a wealthy family socially prominent in Wilmington and Delaware, she made the Temperance cause the very outstanding activity of the period when Teetotalism was gaining in importance as a community issue - when organizations were planning national warfare on alcoholic beverages.

Miss Hilles was the real leader of the movement in the eighties and her insistent activities in the anti-liquor warfare brought much criticism, even outright condemnation from the "interests." She stood almost alone in the work and without sympathetic commendation except from a small group of personal friends. She ~~was almost alone in the work,~~ ferreted out law violators, brought them before minor courts and kept the public advised by her own press agencing (through the newspapers) as to the progress of the cause. She may be said to have been almost the center and circumference, the commander-in-chief in the war against John Barleycorn during the closing decades of the last century - until her death.

Personal recollections.

James B. Cheyney  
June 4, 1940

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TEMPERANCE

Encyclopaedia File

### CONSTITUTION USUALLY WENT WET

Historians of the 1855-57 period have left the record that the Prohibition enactment of that time was an absolute failure. That is to say, that it was disregarded almost entirely and possibly drinking touched a new high during those two years. It is reported by aged persons who heard their fathers tell of the attempted dry up of Delaware that whiskey was never so easy to obtain. Bottles, demijohns, and jugs filled to the brim were available at election times and the voters helped themselves unstinted. The liquor possibly was placed on the front porch of a candidate with a chained tin-cup and the grog was free to all who cared to partake. Whiskey was regarded as a vote getting factor, the greatest accelerator. The law was so offensive to the Delaware voters that it was repealed by the legislature of 1857.

The mid-forties were also outstanding inasmuch as it brought the first near approach to local option that the country had experienced. The Temperance electors petitioned the General Assembly to enact a bill that enabled the voters to decide for or against licenses. There was much rejoicing when the request was granted and they believed that whiskey was on the way out; permanently banned. But the Drys dropped the ball again.

Newspaper files.

Personal recollections.



James B. Cheyney  
July 2, 1940

### DRYS CLAIM PROHIBITION ON THE WAY BACK

Despite the frequent and almost decisive buffetings of their cause, the Temperance apostles and leaders foresee another sweeping and permanent Dry victory within the next decade. They base their opinion on the result of hundreds of elections throughout the country since 1933 in which alcohol was the issue and in sixty percent of which John Barleycorn was defeated. It is also shown that a number of the states in whole or in part have returned to dry ranks - more than thirty percent of the total area of the United States is Dry - they show by records.

Perhaps the former opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment who fought for its continuance will dispute any return of liquor control through National Prohibition.

Thirty-seven states, in whole or in part, had passed Dry laws prior to 1917 and many of them have become partially dry since 1933. Perhaps no other group of voters in Delaware, with three centuries of victories and defeats behind them, have so persistently worked to permanently extinguish the drinking habit and again are so hopeful and enthusiastic after the crushing defeat in 1933 and are realigning their forces for another attack.

They have a powerful enemy consequently highly capitalized, as shown by the come back of 1933, and while they may have been defeated many times, rum has never been "licked for the count" but always came back; even since the days of the

## TEMPERANCE

Drys Claim Prohibition on the  
Way Back

-2-

Duke of York and William Penn.

The non-radical Wet and Dry will charge the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to be due to a "natural revulsion," as one critic expresses it, "over the breakdown of law enforcement and not Prohibition itsself."



James B. Cheyney  
June 19, 1940

### EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT REPEALED UNANIMOUSLY

The demise of the Eighteenth Amendment occurred at Dover, Saturday, June 24, 1933, the victim of the State Convention surrounded by its enemies. The election of delegates in May <sup>proclaimed</sup> ~~revealed~~ an almost overwhelming majority in favor of ratifying the Twenty-First article of the Constitution and revealed that repeal was all done except the formalities of declaring its finale, consequently there was little interest in the last stages of its exit. There were less than 500 present attending the convention and the majority of the group were women, non-delegates but sympathetic with the purpose of the gathering. While the majority for the Wet delegates was more than three to one, the total vote showed that less than 70 percent of Delaware's electors had gone to the election polls. (The delinquency was blamed on the excessive heat and rain but the Drys "in the know" saw the handwriting of defeat on the wall and many of those, who perhaps had never before deserted the Prohibition cause, <sup>joined</sup> ~~went over to~~ their former foes and concealed their shift by what is known as vest pocket balloting - secret voting.

Consequently all the delegates were in favor of the proposed Twenty-First Article which automatically slew the crippled Prohibition giant. Questioners, however, had prepared the voters for such a change. One such one after five Dry years revealed that more than 57 percent of the men and women in Delaware had conceded that Prohibition had failed of its purpose. A similar postal canvass of the voting

population three years later showed that more than 75 percent of the replies favored abolition of the effort to enforce Prohibition.

Consequently the work was cut out for the Dover convention which opened with an invocation by the Right Reverend Philip Cook of Delaware. The organization brought Pierre S. du Pont to the chair and E. E. Beryl, secretary. T. Bankson Holcomb, of New Castle, after the formalities were concluded read the ratifying resolution which was brief and to the point. Its opening declaration was "the Eighteenth Amendment is hereby repealed," further declaring that the transportation of alcoholic liquor into any State, territory or possession of the United States for delivery or use for drinking therein of intoxicating liquors in violation of the laws of said States is hereby prohibited.

Further light was reflected on the objectives of the Convention by Dr. Charles<sup>M.</sup>/Wharton, who declared briefly - that the convention wishes to go on record as to the fundamental spirit and purpose of its action in so ratifying a resolution to abolish Federal Prohibition and to return to the States their former power to control the manufacture, transportation and sale of alcohol within her own borders. " ... To restore conditions under which the evils festered by Federal Prohibition may be so dealt with and to prevent their return and to overcome their effects on the American people and its government and its individual character." " ... The promotion of true temperance among individuals and the promotion of honest and wise control free from abuses in the conduct of State control."



Inasmuch as the seventeen delegates (five from each of the counties and two from Wilmington) had been elected on a Wet "platform" everyone voted for the ratification of the Twenty-First Article and thus for the exit of the Eighteenth. The session was brief and to the point. Adjournment was reached early enough for women delegates to be <sup>luncheon</sup> guests of Mrs. Henry Ridgely ~~Charles Ridgely~~ in her historic home facing Dover Green. The delegates before separating voted to spare the State the cost of the convention - surrendering their claims to fees, about ten dollars each.

Most of the group, elated with their victory perhaps, proceeded to Rehoboth where they spent the weekend at Delaware's beach resort organized and maintained many years as a totally dry community of camp meeting worshippers.

The passing of the "water cart" for the return of John Barleycorn had been decided a month prior to the convention (at the special election for the delegates) so the action of the delegates was an anti-climax and whiskey came back under the direction of the State's laws.

James B. Cheyney  
May 13, 1940

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NEWSPAPER HISTORY  
Temperance

#### ENFORCEMENT NOT GIVEN A CHANCE

Those arrayed against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment insisted, and still insist, that Prohibition was never given a ghost of a chance to attain its objective. They remark on Presidents Coolidge and Hoover insistence in keeping out of the limelight - that is to say, not willing to commit themselves on the then foremost issue before the people (that does not apply to President Roosevelt who was plainly and forcefully outspoken for repeal. He was elected and reelected on a platform denouncing Prohibition, but he did not come into national lime light until the Eighteenth Amendment was well on its way out.

Most Congressmen were directed by "back home" voters to stand by the Dry Amendment for the many country communities had already gone dry under state enactments. Perhaps the statesmen did not favor Prohibition personally, and it is even stated that in addition to home pressure, they saw in the Dry law opportunity for positions with liberal pay for kindred or political managers.

National Civil Service Reform heads angrily protested that the organization had been almost entirely ignored in the selection and appointment of enforcement officials and



that the important work was turned over to men entirely incompetent, except to collect their pay. Such came to be the general understanding that men with political pull were picked for the difficult tasks.

The enforcement posts, however, were not regarded as fit places for men seeking a part time job - even though not a few of them had convinced themselves that the task was not difficult nor dangerous. Making arrests of outlaws who knew that they were due for a considerable term in jail was somewhat risky as the class of exploiters were not of the higher groups.

In addition to all these duties the detectives (but as such they were not designated officially) were expected to keep a sharp lookout for offenders, keep watching and their ears to the ground was the slogan. Reports and evidence required careful sifting for much of the information ~~which~~ may have been brought forth by a neighboring enemy who sought revenge, and unless the evidence withstood the "attacks" of attorneys, the enforcement men were in a jam - so to speak. The work actually required constant industry and perspicuity or a fifth and sixth sense that comes from some source to wise detectives. The qualities were of more often lacking than not.

#### Millions For Enforcement

Enforcement cost the U. S. government \$6,350,000 in 1921 but that sum was almost doubled by 1929 when Congress appropriated \$12,500,000 for running down bootleggers and



moonshiners. In the latter year for example, there were 66,878 arrests, 7,290 automobiles seized and liquor appraised at \$1,185,654 confiscated in addition to \$3,213,491 in malt liquors seized. To give a further glimpse of the enforcement it is set forth that there were 26,393<sup>gallons of</sup> 410/~~in~~ cider wine and pomace taken over under the Dry law.

There were 66,878 arrests in 1929, while the total value of seized and confiscated property for the same year was valued at \$25,726,357.14. From July to the end of December, 1934, the year after repeal there were 7,068 distilleries raided and destroyed, while a year later the number of wrecked stills increased to 17,448 and statistics will show that repeal neither ended the activities of the moonshiners nor bootleggers.

The Drys also declared that there was a subtle, unseen hand directing malenforcement in Delaware. They point to the fact that the first head of the office in Delaware, George W. Hill, scarcely knew his way around the state before he was removed and in his place came Harold D. Wilson, the "apple of the eyes" of Drys. He soon won for himself the deserved title "Three-Gun" Wilson for the reason that he brought back the guilty bootlegger or moonshiner he sought. The Antis raised a mighty protest because of the fact that a detective had shot into the rear of a motor car when the driver refused to stop when hailed by Dry officers. He was suspected and not without reason, of transporting liquor through the state concealed in his automobile. This was one of the most potential methods of beating the Volstead Act.



While the liquor consumption has increased greatly per person the soft drinks makers report that in 1939 there were manufactured and sold 95 bottles of non-intoxicating beverages for every man, woman and child in the United States. The increase was more than 40 percent over the soft drinks manufactured the previous year.

The responsibility for the shooting was laid to the "three-gun" head of the office (but not personally) and the Delaware U.S. senator, a radical anti-Prohibitionist, brought the shooting to the attention of the national head of enforcement, which brought the warning that weapons were not to be used except in self-defense, when an agents life was in danger. This incident filled columns of local newspapers and was finally adjusted when the bullet-scarred motor car was replaced with a new one. The driver-owner was not scratched by the bullets which were aimed to halt the fleeing car.

The raiding of a Democratic club house by "Three-Gun" Wilson added another demerit for his service. He had obtained a key to the club headquarters and entering the house found quantities of liquor (which was no surprise to the man in the street as it was scarcely a secret). An attorney resented the intrusion, and the United States Court heard the case. One of the judges insisted that there was ground for prosecution but two others of the bench dissented and Wilson was summoned and for refusing to name the man who had given him the club house key, he was declared guilty of contempt and fined \$300 or a term in jail. Friends at once passed the "hat" and paid the fine, but Wilson read in the procedure that he was due for transfer for over activity as a rebuke.

The expected shift soon followed and the super-detective was sent to a western state that had long been dry and where such service as he had to offer had little call. His departure was the cause of sincere regret among the Prohibition folks and in it they further foresaw the doom of their cause.



Wilson lectured in churches and clubs on Prohibition and was making great headway when he was sent to new fields - canned, as it was expressed. During his administration bootlegging bosses came in and declared themselves out of business. The Wet Side at ebb, the expense of maintaining watchers outside and in, and the feeling that their turn for the Workhouse was sure to come and the decline of traffic while Wilson was at the head involved too many nerve racking angles. Wilson was the Nemesis of whiskey buccaneers.

Following Wilson came Major-General W. Mc D. Rowan, a valient soldier (brother of the trooper who "carried the Message to Garcia."

#### Floods of Liquor "Spilled"

Conveying or shipping liquor through the state likewise required unceasing vigilance. Such ventures were usually undertaken under the cover of the darkest of nights, rain or wind storm when alert detectives were supposed to be abed. It, however, was soon learned that the most propitious opportunities came by day in a car fitted expressly for the conveyance of liquors and from an exterior view deceived the watchers by its mask as a common place auto loaded perhaps with some commodities that further concealed the nature of its real burden.

The enforcement staff in Delaware confiscated thousands and thousands of gallons of alcoholic beverages (and poured it on the good earth). The automobiles conveying "wet goods" taken over during the Dry era perhaps numbered by the hundreds

while there were floods of "white mule" and similar decoctions made and sold for whiskey or gin. The latter had a greatly increased sale and consumption during the "Dry Decade," probably for the reason that it was readily made and had a small additional advantage of being colorless.

Wilmington, like other cities and communities, failed to gain the cooperation of police or constables or other officials entrusted with law enforcement. In Wilmington during the wettest <sup>the</sup> period of/Prohibition era, the municipal police head insisted to reporters that there was no whiskey or gin being sold in Wilmington and later confirmed his statement by the claim that the liquors sold by bootleggers and speakeasies did not gauge up to the standards of whiskey and gin, but was doctored alcohol. It, however, had been described as "deadly stuff."



Prohibition was then taking the count; the Delaware Dry staff was reduced from twelve to two, like their new chief, strangers to Delaware. Soon after General Rowan took command the district was merged with that of Philadelphia, New Jersey whose previous force had numbered 160 was nearing the vanishing point, and William Saulsbury, the attorney, was retired.

The difficulties in enforcing the Volstead Act were almost innumerable. The officials knew that the cellars of most of the homes of classes A-B-C citizens were stocked with liquors (illegally) and that the clubs were not observing the law. Either home hosts or club hosts who drank alone would be regarded as niggardly - no sportsman.

Those desiring to reflect their own community importance, referred to the source of their supplies as "my private bootlegger" or similar "tall hat " terms. Public or private dinners among the well to do were almost never dry. If held in a hotel or club there was the side room where a drink-mixer presided and supplied good cheer. Indeed, there was liquor almost everywhere. It is claimed by the temperance folks that the anti-prohibition warfare is responsible for the very large number of women who partake of the cup and for the "cocktail hour" where women drink in public places and not infrequently partake too freely.

The handling of commercial alcohol was another source of great concern to enforcement officials. It was required in trade and with the aim of making it undrinkable or unhealthful it was mixed with a chemical. Bootleggers, however, found a way of "washing" it and removing the "deterrent" and putting

it through a process that made it popular with those who were unable to pay bootleggers' prices for the straight whiskey or gin. Workmen were not entirely trusted with plain alcohol and often robbed their receptacles.



James B. Cheyney  
May 10, 1940

Encyclopaedia File  
NEWSPAPER HISTORY  
Temperance

17A

### ENFORCEMENT TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS

Speakeasies were a constant headache to "G-Men." They took every precaution against raids by keeping watchers standing at convenient places from where they could signal the coming of the "foe" so that all alcoholic liquors could be disposed of - poured into the washroom sink or secreted.

It was necessary for inside guards also keep a sharp eye on all "incomers" in fear that a Dry detective might "make a buy" of whiskey or other intoxicants. It was requisite for inside as well as outside guards to hold mental pictures of these agents in mind. In order to prove the sale of liquor before court and jury, samples of the purchase were required as evidence.

Moonshiners (distillers) also were dominated by constant fear caused by the apprehension that their stills would be raided ~~at~~ any minute. The smoke from their plants was a source of betrayal, but possibly their most insistent foes were men and women of the neighborhood or actual workers in the still who might give information to the officers, seeking to "get square" with the moonshiner in revenge for unfair dealing. Such tattling, however, was not in favor nor was it regarded as safe, for conviction of the charge meant heavy fines and jail terms which might be resented with violence when the imprisoned man was freed ~~from prison~~.

Distilleries and stills were highly profitable and possibly yielded 500 percent. (Obviously moonshining did not end with the passing of Prohibition, but has been continued in a very



considerable volume since. So recent as 1939, the State Liquor Commission's field agents raided and destroyed ten such distilleries and scrapped the screws and poured floods of mash - the first stage of distilling - out. The distilleries were located in Sussex County in isolated sections, usually under the screens of forest trees or in the marshes where the works are largely concealed by heavy undergrowth.)

The moonshiners too employ watchers to guard against surprise and when a suspicious person was noted in the section the heads beat a fast retreat to escape, usually leaving an humble workman or two (frequently Negroes) to bear the odium of "outlawry" and to pay the penalties in jail. Seemingly the moonshiner is the most persistent foe of law.

#### BOOTLEGGERS IN GREATEST DANGER

The bootlegger was the most exposed of all the Prohibition outlaws. He usually operated in the open often through some one hired to take the <sup>"rap" for his</sup> ~~brunt of the~~ offense. At one time they united in a safety fund - operative in scope - to pay the fines of the fellow offenders when convicted, or contributed to the support of the victim's family while he remained back of jail bars.

In the latter days of the Dry period, however, the plan was abandoned and every man stood on his own footing; women too for not a few of the sex seemed unwilling to turn their backs on the opportunity for easy money.

The most daring and insistent member of the gang, however, got by without arrest. Stationed in the corridor of <sup>Wilmington hotel and</sup> ~~an office~~ building, where hundreds of people passed at all hours, he



prospered amazingly and while the government's agents made every effort to stop his activity he could not be taken, for he never <sup>"dropped the ball"</sup> ~~made the mistake of~~ affording evidence to his watching foes. By a mute finger system of signals, he took orders from patrons without halting them and deliveries were always prompt on the minute. Even though he did a big business, neither he nor his helpers were required to view the outside world from prison windows nor to be hailed before judge or jury.

With repeal he went out of illegal traffic and is now regarded as one of the straight forward wholesale dispensers of alcoholic beverages in Wilmington. The Liquor Commission, in 1933, contended that the better way of reforming a bootlegger was to license him and hold him amendable under the law.

The average illegal peddler of rum, however, was less wary and perhaps was momentarily in fear of arrest and jail. One who had several such experiences engaged his two sons in the business as partners. When the father was convicted and jailed the sons kept the wet goods flowing to patrons and when a son was imprisoned the father or brother was at liberty. The trio found it economically prudent <sup>for one</sup> ~~to~~ to go to jail rather than pay heavy fines. The method worked admirably; it enabled them to retain almost all the profits and at the same time continue to carry whiskey and gin to their patrons.

#### GREAT PROFITS - HIGH LIVING

Bootleggers, indeed, had almost innumerable ways of beating the Volstead law and for tricks that are vain and elusive they might be grouped with Bret Harte's Heathen Chinese's ~~tricks that were peculiar~~. They at times netted as much as 400 or 500 percent



on their business and when the going was good they turned from ham and eggs to cavier and terrapin and all the gastronomic luxuries of those times.

The "importer" or the head of the source from which the bootleggers bought their supplies found the harvest most prolific. They lived like lords. Some drove foreign-built cars and gave dinners at which champagne "flowed like water." Some of the group owned and sailed yachts and occupied town and country houses and while they were popular with their customers, they rarely attained to even middle class social recognition.

One of the heads of the biggest wealthiest English syndicate, however, overshot his fortune; he was impoverished. He, as an importer, brought the best of rye, Scotch, gin and wines to our cities by a fleet of steamers numbering a score. There were quite a hundred vessels in all bringing foreign drink to thirsty Americans during the long dry era. They were enabled to anchor their craft outside the three-mile limit set by the United States as the Dry boundary at sea, land their cargoes in some warehouse from whence it was transferred to peddling bootleggers.

It may be recalled that the law forbidding the transportation of liquors was overcome by generous cash ~~courteous~~ "courtesies" to officials (with emphasis on municipal policemen). It was developed during the dry term that a high police official in New York was handed "ten grand" as gamblers would term \$10,000 to turn his eyes eastward while a huge truckload of liquor was being conveyed westward through lower New York by daylight, to a warehouse - local distribution point. The case cited was not an isolated one by any means, but the insult to the "cop's" conscience must have set the set record.



### HI-JACKERS WORST OF OUTLAWS

Possibly the Hi-jackers got the highest percentage of profits. They were simple highwaymen who robbed the bootlegger and caravans transporting liquor by truck. These armed "hold-ups" attacked their victims, overpowered them, or got the drop on <sup>bootleggers</sup> ~~intended victims~~ and the latter had no alternative but to give over their contraband cargoes. Perhaps the drivers were forced to go along with their captors from the scene of the robbery when they might be set down, probably gagged so they could not report their fate, until the brigands had sped away in the former's automobile - liquor and all.

Such outlaws were spared the ignomy of arrest as their victims dared not enter complaint of the robbery in fear of the Volstead nemesis would hail them before judge and jury - and jail.

Then, too, there was the little peddlers who carried flasks or bottles of cheap and "onery" whiskey or gin in their pockets and found buyers among the daily laboring men on the streets who were unable to buy liquor by the gallon because of its lofty price. Or they might have encountered objections at home for wasting so much money for rum. It was noted in the votes <sup>almost unanimously</sup> for repeal in Wilmington that the laboring classes/insisted in having Prohibition blotted out of the nation.

#### HARD DRINKING DISAPPEARING

While statistics reveal that the average consumption of alcoholic liquors per capita is increasing (in normal times), it is obvious that the present day "gentleman" has not the storage capacity of his grandfather or great-grand sire. The men of the early decades of the last century might be likened to tankherds because of their capacities for wines and liquors. Men-about-town of those times, especially socially prominent, proved themselves almost above the effects of alcohol; the real "high bred gentleman" of the last century prided himself on being grouped with "two bottle men" which is translated into the statement that individuals of such heroic resistance could absorb two quart bottles of Port wine, the drink a century ago that was prized almost above all its kind by men of discriminating throats. Such heroic gallants were lauded by their social kinswomen who vented their pride by introducing such companions as "two bottle men."

Scarcely any one of the present decade, unless it be the besotted, could keep on the top side of the banquet board after disposing of two quarts of Port.

Obviously there is less drinking among men of position and prominence who, however, may partake moderately but rarely indeed get "beyond depth." The increased per capita consumption (except during 1938-39) is largely due to the fact that women of all social grades take kindly to the cup - a habit like that of cigarette smoking among the females is



constantly increasing. It, however, seems to be nearing the top limit. Drinking has reached an average among its devotees, far above that expressed in Temperance statistics for while the count of throats for such statistics includes all of legal adult age, of whom more than thirty percent are women who do not touch the "cup to their lips." There are approximately 30 percent also of the male population who abstain.

The afternoon and evening groups that formerly resorted to barrooms (while on their way home) have been reduced perhaps above fifty percent and are doing their stimulating at home or in one of the 52 licensed clubs of Wilmington. The classes without a cheery roof-tree, however, stick to the old custom and find both drink and comradeship in public drinking places.

It is observed that there is more liquor drunk in the homes or at clubs than at any time prior to Prohibition. It is a custom generally observed that the Scotch or Rye with "soda on the side" and ice cubes immediately follow the welcome of a caller.

Total abstinence advocates note the immense liquor consumption with grave forebodings and many radicals of the belief freely express the opinion that if the reign of Rum continues, men and women will be reduced to dwarfish weaklings by the end of the century.

Personal inquiries.

James B. Cheyney  
July 2, 1940

### JOHN BARLEYCORN RIDES AGAIN

The licensing and sales of liquor began almost immediately after the Eighteenth Amendment had been "sunk." The Liquor Commission, which was granted monopolistic control of the business, was all "stoked up" and ready for anxious hotel and restauraners, proprietors, and for the store and other trade. It opened business at 1016 Orange Street as temporary headquarters, at 5:32 EST on May 5, 1933, immediately acted on almost two hundred applicants for licenses of different classes, and the "floods" of alcohol were thus turned loose. To be certain that no thirst for malt liquors should remain unquenched after the "go" signal, brewers had more than twenty thousand cases of beer ready and waiting.

It may be noted that there was no stampede when the drinking places reopened for the bootleggers had seen to it that no man with the price need suffer for want of either beer or whiskey. So it was not a comeback. There, however, was some rejoicing over the fact that the thirsty were able to obtain better drinks under the Commission than was provided by bootleggers and at a considerable less cost.

The saloons, hotels and drinkeries doubtless were rather surprised that they attracted such small numbers of patrons. Possibly the reason was that those who resorted to barrooms prior to 1920 had adopted the custom of doing their drinking at clubs or at home and extending wet hospitality to callers and guests from their own decanters.

Not a few of the more advanced opponents of Prohibition

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UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE



maintained liquor closets or bars in their own residences where perhaps they were safe from the prying eyes of "Senator Volstead."

The coming of December 5, 1933 (date of Repeal) was just another day except for the man of the lower financial brackets who had been much handicapped in his quests for alcohol by the high price. The enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment bore down heavily on the "man with the hoe." It was one of the arguments of the Dry advocates that men of prominence or means were not interrupted in their libations, unless some of the number engaged flagrantly and extensively in the manufacture, importation or transportation branches of lawlessness.

James B. Cheyney  
April 3, 1940

TEMPERANCE

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NEWSPAPER HISTORY

Encyclopaedia File

LIQUOR UNDER STATE CONTROL

Since the come-back of John Barleycorn on June 1933, it is generally admitted that the public has been spared the annoyances of the publicity arising from overindulgence and reaching the newspapers by way of the courts. Possibly everybody, except the Dry addicts, is satisfied that the State is controlling the traffic more efficiently than ever before. The State Liquor Law was enacted in advance before the Eighteenth Amendment had been discarded in December 1933, and went into effect almost immediately after the Twenty-first Article of the Constitution gave it a knock-out upper cut.

Prior to its final passage there was considerable political contention over the appointment of a commissioner. That is, the minority of the General Assembly wanted a board of four or more so that the "Jacksonians" could share in the loaves and fishes of partizanship. The bill was held up a few days but it was announced that Pierre S. du Pont was the choice of the appointment power and it likewise was understood that he was offering his services as a public spirited citizen who sought to improve the control of intoxicants so that it would not gravitate back to the deplorable pre-prohibition state. Linked with that fact was the understanding that Mr. du Pont would not accept any compensation for his services and that he would select a reliable non-partizan staff. Inasmuch as Mr. du Pont had studied the problem and the experiences of most forms of "control," the opposition to a "dictator" (a term that has come into common political use in recent years) was silenced.



One may write however that wholly successful or otherwise the administration of the State Liquor Law may have been in its first five years under Mr. du Pont, and later under his successor, Willard Springer (appointed in 1938) both gave the very best non-partizan service to the State in utilizing the new law and maintaining the high objectives of the act.

The State Liquor Commission was ready for business, stocked, staffed, and fairly well equipped when the "flag" fell for its "birth" and the rush began at 5:32 p.m. DST when the Commission opened its front door at its temporary headquarters No. 1016 Orange Street. Applicants for licenses to buy and to sell poured in. The quarters were not large enough for their needs and the Commission soon moved to No. 9 East Ninth Street - a space in the State Tax Office of which Mr. du Pont was the head (also <sup>out</sup> with/remuneration.) This too was inadequate in accommodations and again the headquarters were removed to spacious offices in the Delaware Trust Building, French Street front, where it is permanently established.

Before the front door of the first office was opened, 133 license applications were on file, while one brewery had taken time by the forelock and called attention to the fact that it had 21,000 cases of beer primed and ready for the thirsty. It may be parenthetically noted here that not a few of the early "rushers" for licenses soon found that there was no golden rainbow at the end of the fourteen year dry era, and they turned to other means of making a livelihood.

On the opening date there were 266 licensed places for beer only, and these had declined to 49 at the end of 1939. The "other" were 52 for clubs, 33 for hotels, 57 for restaurants,



and 166 taprooms (formerly "taverns") all for the sale of spirituous liquors, wines and beers. Ninety-seven cigar, drug, and delicatessen stores were also licensed to sell liquor not to be drunk on the premises, but these were scratched off the list June 30, 1940 by the legislature of the year previous.

Reports for the year 1938-39 disclose that the consumption of liquor has materially increased and that arrests for offenses based on alcohol likewise gained, a point always emphasized by the Temperance advocates in verbally urging a return of prohibition. In the year quoted there were 438 licenses in effect, more than fifty percent above the State's drinking places when all Delaware was all wet. But the keen anxiety to sell liquor is manifested by the fact that 170 applicants were refused licenses by the commission during that year on the ground that the "dispensaries" were already sufficient in number to meet all demands. In fact the trade is over manned, eight licensees gave up the business during that year because of lack of profit. The refusal to further permit stores, other than exclusively liquor stores, to sell intoxicants has cut the list of dispensaries to almost half a hundred.

The Prohibitionists or Temperance folks point to the fifty-two clubs selling alcoholic liquors as a further evidence of the error of repeal and emphasize the immorality or the practice of permitting waitresses to serve drinks in restaurants or taprooms, and doubly stress the prevailing "cocktail hours" as inviting and attracting girls and women to drink. The Drys rabidly protest against the newspapers filling pages of liquor advertisements, calling attention to the super-excellence of the manifold brands of whiskey made in this country or imported. They find still greater



cause for condemnation of "liquor control" in the circumstance that women are not infrequently carried from taprooms or restaurants after drinking so liberally that they are unable to make the grade on their own footing.

The Wets on the other hand show by the Commission reports that the State receives about three-quarters of a million dollars a year from licenses and the bootlegging has been "kicked" out of the State; the control body promptly overhauls any licensee who violates the strict terms of his permit and trucking liquor through the State to avoid taxation is being gradually smothered. It cleaned up ten moonshine stills in Sussex County in 1938-39 and maintains a constant alertness for other lower countians who may be tempted to transform grain into rum.

The Commission in enumerating the personnel of licensees, notes that about eighty percent are of foreign birth or parentage mostly Southern European and that only five Negroes are engaged in the business; they are heads of political clubs or similar organizations.

Delaware's liquor law is well implemented to compel licensees to observe its restraints. Licenses may be recalled on short notice, at any time, for violations of its terms. Applicants for licenses are quite sure to be "negatived" if the property owners and residents in the vicinity of a proposed dispensary are opposed and furnish evidence of their objections or if they may be classed as undesirable.

The law guards against other phases of abuse in prohibiting any restaurant or taproom from being connected with a residence and compels a restaurant to have tables for the accommodation of 24 persons at least, while a hotel is defined as having at



having at least ten or twelve bed-chambers for travellers - paying guests. The word barroom has disappeared from the nomenclature of drinking places and bars have disappeared except in clubs where the members are urged to not encourage the treating habit.

There must be no part of the dispensary of hotel or restaurant out of public view. No one is permitted (legally) to drink while standing, in the event of all the chairs and tables being occupied, thirsty patrons must wait. All liquor containers must be kept in full view and an accurate clock is requisite to note the approach and arrival of closing hours and the cessation of selling.

Seemingly the law is "hog tight" as the farmer would say but neither the moderate Drys nor Wets are unaware of the fact that the liquor interests are eager to legislate holes in it especially in the sections which restricts their sale. Perhaps the outstanding effort of the dispensers was the proposal for legislation in 1939 that would enable them to make the profitable Saturday night business bring more cash to the till by extending it until two o'clock Sunday morning.

Other legislation less objectionable made its way through both branches of the General Assembly - since 1933 - but it was less offensive to the Prohibition advocates - the Anti-Saloon League, the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the churches. The Drys are assured that Governor Mc Mullen, a pronounced Dry, will exercise the veto power against any enactment that was harmful to the cause.



The readiness of legislators to listen to the "siren songs" of the distillers and brewers has been manifested not infrequently since the Commission control, and there are wise prophets who insist that before the lapse of two or at most three decades the powerful liquor interests will be telling the legislatures what they want and demand that it be granted. Past experiences have shown to both of the political parties John Barleycorn holds the balance of power.

#### FIRST LOCAL OPTION LAW

The liquor problem filled the political horizon in 1847 and brought forth floods of wrangling. Orators and newspapers berated the purpose of drying the State and said that whiskey might be forever a stranger in the little State. The Wets regarded the plans of the Drys as almost anarchial and almost everybody who had experienced voice or trained pen had the opportunity for expression.

The Democrats turned their backs on Prohibition in the campaign of 1848 while the Whigs mildly endorsed the aims of the Temperance advocates. To the surprise of the majority party the returns from the election in 1848 revealed that enough Drys had deserted the Democratic ticket to elect the legislative majority of Whigs. John W. Evans, a Democratic member, sought to salvage his party's domination and promptly presented the first local bill (legislature of 1849) and it was passed. The preponderance of voters favoring the Dry side of the issue was demonstrated in the election of the Democratic gubernatorial nominee.

At the special election the Wets and Drys alike were surprised when the ballots showed that New Castle had voted against license, while Kent and Sussex stuck to their legal privilege of selling and making whiskey and brandy. In the pre-campaign discussions and verbal battles preceding the elections the ban on imported liquors, except in their original packages, was held to enable the rich or well-to-do to buy, at the same time economically barring those with



small purses.

The law was to have become effective July 5, 1848, but as a matter of record it was permitted to sleep - not enforced. Rum scored in the controversy when the issue was presented at the polls for the reason possibly that the majority of voters were not educated in the virtues of abstinence. The latter's opposition was so vehement and persistent that they took the matter before the highest court of Delaware which decided the enactment was unconstitutional inasmuch as the legislature was not empowered to delegate the power back to the voters and open sales regained their former flood tide.

Drinking was indulged in entirely by men. There were no "cocktail lounges" a century ago and for a woman to have drank, except possibly light wines, outside her own or a friend's home would have relegated her to social Botany Bay. Almost all men "partook" in that period, even the clerics took a dram for the good of their stomach as well as for the good cheer whiskey and wines were supposed to awaken.

The godly Quakers, as late as the closing days of the Eighteenth Century, were warned by a neighboring meeting against indulgence in whiskey and similar beverages. It was an early custom to pass the "cup" at funerals. A minute of the Birmingham Meeting decried such conduct of plain friends and neighbors. It is recorded that at funerals where whiskey was plentifully provided that now and then a Quaker would drink beyond his capacity and spread himself out in the yard or wherever overtaken by the mastery of

alcohol.

~~Referred to~~ The "Welcome" the little craft that brought William Penn and his company of emigree Quakers across the Atlantic to New Castle and to Upland had a liberal supply of alcoholic drinkables, which however proved fortunate as they were utilized largely as medical supplies to fight the severe, prolonged small pox epidemic among the passengers. There was much more than this required but Penn's company did not distribute the wet supplies as a beverage among the crew. History does not record what disposition was made of that greater part of the wet cargo. The circumstance shows, however, that whiskey was once regarded as a medicinal cure and was usually generously provided for long expeditions as well as for a prominent place in the early medicine cupboards.

A great meeting at Town Hall in 1848 with James A. Bayard presiding threw cold water on "drought" by law when he declared to a cheering assemblage that "the appetite for alcohol could not be curbed by legislation." The sentiment about represented the real views of people of prominence of that period but there seemed no other lines on which to fight against the spreading drink habit.



## OUT WITH A WALLOP OF REACTION

It is almost impossible to conceive of the sweep of the reaction - the turn of the tide against Prohibition during the fourteen year period. Even seasoned politicians perhaps had never known of such reversals. It seemed obvious to everyone, however, that the Volstead law was unenforceable or at least had failed to achieve the hopes of the Drys, but on the other hand it had brought to the surface the most difficult phase of the liquor problem that had ever perplexed the country.

To supplant the Eighteenth Amendment, the Seventy-Third Congress, February 21, 1933, passed a resolution (which became the Twenty-First Amendment) nullifying National Prohibition and referring the liquor control back to the states. Delaware was the sixth Commonwealth to affirm the new article by a convention which swept the Delaware Drys off their feet (the result is given elsewhere). The votes favoring repeal represented 77.6 percent of the ballots of the special election a month before. South Dakota was so disgusted with Prohibition that both branches of her legislature voted repeal, while Minnesota came within one of the same result. A score of one or the other branches of legislatures were unanimous in voting to end Prohibition. In fifteen other States the majorities for the new amendment were less than ten.

Perhaps such an about-face had never before been experienced in an action on a measure that was debatable from two distinct angles. In many of the states the vote against further Dry experimentation exceeded 70 percent in the special election

balloting.

Before the final abolition of Prohibition, the chariots of the Dry apostles began to drive heavily. Even half-way along its prolonged course it had been declared that it was not enforceable. The all-inclusive Volstead law with its amendments, etc. failed to bring to the cause its objective and to loosen the tension President Roosevelt, in March 1933, signed an act of Congress legalizing the sale of light beer, but this sop was not sufficient for the Eighteenth Amendment was well on the way out and took the final count May 5, 1933 and control of liquors returned to the States.



James B. Cheyney  
April 1, 1940

TEMPERANCE

NEWSPAPER HISTORY

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## PROHIBITION BOWLED OVER UNANIMOUSLY

The Convention chose Pierre S. du Pont as presiding officer and delegate Charles M. Wharton read the resolution that spelled the finale of Prohibition. The document had been drafted in advance and was adopted unanimously without a dissenting vote (the delegates were elected as pronounced wets, or perhaps as "real prohibitionists." It stressed the claim that the Eighteenth Amendment had had a diametrically opposite effect than its objective and that the State law would develop real temperance. The Twenty-first (proposed) Article of the Constitution swept aside the Eighteenth and turned liquor control over to the jurisdiction of the several States and territories.

This brief article which sank the first effort for National Prohibition read:

Section 1. - The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. - The transportation or importation into any State, territory or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors in violation of the laws thereof is hereby prohibited.

Section 3 - (provided that the Amendment to be operative must be ratified by three fourths of the States within the ensuing seven years.

The Convention sat scarcely more than two hours when upon adjourning, the women delegates and women interested in Repeal

were entertained at tea by Mrs. Charles Ridgely in her historic home facing Dover Green, possibly the most interesting of the ancient manor houses in Delaware. Later the majority of the delegates went to Rehoboth over the week end.



James B. Cheyney  
July 2, 1940

TEMPERANCE

### PROHIBITION CAME IN A RUSH

Delaware found Prohibition almost the opposite from what her legislature envisioned and eagerly seized upon the first opportunity for sending the Eighteenth Amendment to Davy Jones' locker. Even to the Temperance advocates it became apparent that Legislation could not quench the public's thirst for rum. However, when the fourteen years' drought was proclaimed there was rejoicing among the Drys who believed that their prayers had been answered. Prohibition came to be possible after Congress had "mulled" over the liquor problem for many months. The farming and small town people demanded relief from the blighting dominion of alcoholic beverages. The Fifty-Sixth session of the Federal legislative body in May 19, 1917 voted by a big majority to submit the Dry resolution to the legislatures of several states. This accomplished in December 18, 1917, the states at once took up the challenge and found the State legislatures affirming the wisdom of the move by a total of 3,782 votes for and 1,035 in opposition.

Mississippi was the first state to act, but in less than half an hour it had approved Prohibition by a veto 12 to 8 and thus assured the Dry movement - a start off with a most generous indorsement of the projected drying up of America's streams of liquors. Delaware followed as the ninth state to affirm the Prohibition Amendment, preceded by eight other Southern states: Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Maryland, Texas and Montana. On March 18, 1918

the legislature voted 40 to 9 in urging Prohibition. Other states followed in rapid succession to stamp legislative approval on the amendment until January 14, 1919 when Nebraska added her vote to the Dry lists and Prohibition was assured, Dry advocates believed that the little brown jug had been sealed up for all time.

Prohibition had not attained its fifth anniversary before it was apparent that it was a failure (could not be enforced, or was not). Klair and Loose laws had tied a Gordian knot around the throat of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law of almost intermidable detail and length had fretted the enforcement officials and perplexed almost everybody but the bootleggers and their varied kindred.

After more than fifty Congressional plans had been considered to ease the pressure on the public, President Roosevelt in March, 1933 signed an enactment admitting light beer and wine under the country's flag. This, however, was but a sop to the Wets, for Prohibition was already well on the way out, taking the count May 5, 1933.



James B. Cheyney  
June 19, 1940

## NEWSPAPER HISTORY

## PROHIBITION FAILED ALSO AT REHOBOTH

In the seventies (and later) the early summer dwellers at Rehoboth attempted to keep alcohol at bay. An organization of Methodists acquired property along the beach, established hotels and proclaimed in stentorian tones that "No whiskey can enter here."

The members kept a sharp lookout against liquid invasion and while their watchfulness and activity were partially successful, the demon found the trail that led directly to the assembled sojourners - which went to demonstrate that total abstinence is but a hoped for goal. Bootleggers and speakeasies penetrated the resort and visitors found ample liquor at hand. It is not inferred nor stated that any of the members of the Methodist group partook of the wet offerings.

James B. Cheyney  
July 2, 1940

#### QUICK DEMISE OF PROHIBITION

Obviously the country was wearied and disgusted with Prohibition which had failed almost wholly of its objectives and the Seventy-Third Congress submitted the Twenty-First resolution to the states on February 21, 1933. It repealed the Eighteenth and returned control of liquor to the several states and in ten months it was declared a law of the land.

Michigan was the first state to favor the shift on April 3, 1933, about five weeks after Congress had approved it. Delaware followed on May 27, 1933 on a majority of 77.2 percent of the total vote at a special election for delegates to the repeal convention. <sup>(Nov. 7)</sup> Utah added her approval and made the 36th state - giving affirmation by the requisite three-fourths of the forty states. Thus December 5, 1933 the Eighteenth Amendment was consigned to limbo to the satisfaction of perhaps 65 percent of the total adult population of this country.

The experiment had been so markedly a failure that every state in the Union voted "nay" to a further experimentation with Prohibition. Even the Pine Tree State, long the leader of anti-alcohol movement in this country, brought herself to oppose the further continuance of the "noble experiment" although the Maine voters held out until almost the last of the states to vote the ban on strong drink. The South and North Carolinas, likewise Dry, were the very last to vote disapproval of the Dry Amendment.



Maine, the New England Dry stronghold, voted 68.2 percent  
ing  
for jettison/Prohibition. Every state contributed to the  
death agonies of the Eighteenth Amendment.

James B. Cheyney  
June 4, 1940

## TEMPERANCE

RUM'S STAND BEFORE PROHIBITION

The liquor interests had taken over the control of the business in the latter decades of the last century. After many conferences among citizens who had come to realization that whiskey must be curbed, a new licensing system was presented to the legislature and enacted. It required applicants for licenses to obtain the signatures of at least twelve men of repute and standing in their wards or hundred and to advertise their petition and these sponsors several times in the newspapers. This held for a comparatively brief period for such men as were desired to join with the rum sellers plea did not care for such publicity and the list of signers was taken from the lower brackets. It was hinted that the latter had been well "battered" in exchange for their signatures. But a name was a name.

Licensees were obliged to pay \$100 in cities and the cost was graded down on population basis. The applications came before the judges of the county courts and perhaps employed an attorney to further their chances. This added from \$50 to perhaps \$500 to the cost of the right to keep a hotel or restaurant with barrooms. The applicants would appear personally before the bench and state their claims (in the absence of an attorney) and perhaps would be questioned closely were there any clouds on the previous record of the applicant. The three judges of that era (Comegys, Houston, Wootten) after hearing the pleas retired



to their chamber and there separated the "sheep" from the "goats" - the good from the indifferent. When completed, the lists were handed to the newspapers with the understanding that they should not be released for publication until the departure of the Delaware Railroad afternoon train which bore two of the bench to Dover and the third to Georgetown, all out of immediate contact with the applicants whose licenses were not granted.

Occasionally the judges might revise the list and perhaps pass a rejected applicant into the granted side of the ledger, if upon rehearing the plea, through an attorney, they had found they had erred in their first ruling.

Rejected applicants, even for the most flagrant violation of the liquor laws, were the saddest men in the State for the ensuing several days. They wore long, funeral faces and declared that they would not be able to further maintain their home and family and that the saloon premises were of no further use to them. Their pleas were tearfully pathetic but the court almost never ruled to reverse a rejected applicant. In those times the bar trade was stimulated by free lunch counters which upon occasional intervals were served even Diamond back terrapin, wild ducks, or pigs in blankets - the latter a form of cooking oysters now almost obsolete.

This system, after a brief trial, was found wanting especially as it became known that the liquor dealers had sought to solve their problems through legislation. They secretly organized and dictated "who's who" for the legisla-

ture that made or unmade laws until the "demon rum" was out of hand and fully controlled by brewers, distillers, distributors and hotel men. It mattered not what party an aspirant for the legislature favored, if he was sound on the rum question, against interference, but favoring broader scope of the business, he could be elected. If both party candidates at the same polls were dry the "interests" would name a candidate of their own and see to it that he was elected. The whole procedure was but an enlarged method that perhaps was an integral part of the same problem which had required checking soon after the first settlers landed in Delaware. Either party was open to wet "overtures."

That law held as was operative (but never enforced) until 1920 when the Eighteenth Amendment revealed to the country that all other lack of enforcement experiences were by comparison but a light haze over the liquor control lack.



James B. Cheyney  
April 3, 1940

TEMPERANCE

NEWSPAPER HISTORY 204

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#### RURAL COUNTIES SINK LOCAL OPTION

The Twenty-first Amendment was effective December 5, 1933 and rural Delaware, straining at the leash for a return to former wet days, held elections on June 4 and brought to an end the prohibition that had been in effect in the lower counties since 1907 and in New Castle County since 1917.

The readiness and anxiety to resume the traffic is revealed in the vote: New Castle County, 7,534 Wet; 2,240 Dry; Kent County, 5,228 Wet; 1,829 Dry; Sussex also seemingly repented her drought of more than a quarter of a century and gave 6,932 ballots for liquor while the Drys mustered but 2,517 votes.

Only two precincts in rural Delaware favored a return to local option and they only by an infinitesimal majority. Thus the entire State was wet for the first time since 1907. Even those who had favored prohibition obviously voted for a return of the cup. The Dry vote in either county was not equal to the membership in the Protestant Churches, consequently it is significant that the members were not all in favor of "drought." Inasmuch as women voted at the 1933 election further indicates that they too had found prohibition, as maladministered by the Federal Government, had brought them the opposite of what they had anticipated.

James B. Cheyney  
July 2, 1940

## TEMPERANCE

against  
SWAMPING REACTION ~~FOR~~ PROHIBITION

The most sanguine Wets and Drys were alike amazed when the count of ballots was made after closing the polls for the election of repeal delegates to the State Convention in June, 1933. Such a huge shift in public opinion had never before been experienced in Delaware on issues which admittedly had two angles of controversy.

The Twenty-First (Wet Amendment) obtained a majority of 32,160 in the state-wide election. Wilmington expressed her opposition to further Dry experiments by 25,798 to 5,000; New Castle voted almost three to one against further trials of banishing the cup - 9,257 to 3,172; while Kent and Sussex, also dry under local option, cast out the Eighteenth Amendment - the former by 4,834 to 2,000 and the latter, Delaware's stamping ground for Temperance, gave almost two to one in favor of repeal - 5,722 to 2,989.

Sussex, however, was the only county to give a dissenting murmur over the prospective return of strong drink. Three minor election districts voted Dry by infinitesimal majorities. Georgetown, the county seat, a supposedly Dry stronghold ~~which had elected and reelected a representative in Congress for terms on his vote for repeal~~, voted 586 for repeal to 181 against.

Wilmington's vote disclosed that the working classes demanded the return of their beer; the poll tally showing in one ward, peopled largely by workers, was 615 for repeal to 16 against. The districts of the more prominent citizens showed a similar strong trend to the old order of things;



whiskey, wine or beer when you want it. The Negro voters also expressed a strong opposition to any further periods of Prohibition.

James B. Cheyney  
May 7, 1940

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NEWSPAPER HISTORY

Encyclopedia File

#### WILSON AND DARROW - WET-DRY DEBATE

The public debate between Clarence True Wilson and Clarence S. Darrow in the Wilmington Playhouse when the Wets were centering hot fire on the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law is recalled as one of the most effective defenses of Prohibition of more than a decade of contentions. Clarence True Wilson was precocious as a youth, licensed as a Methodist preacher before he was 21. He represented the Anti-Saloon League through the years of Dry campaigning, and was forceful and convincing and an orator of power. His zeal was always in evidence and he was said to have never appeared in public debates factually unequipped for victory. He was the champion of the cause of Prohibition and fought for it with all his vigor and ability for more than forty years. Clarence S. Darrow was a noted criminal lawyer of whom it is recorded never lost a client to the scaffold or chair.

He was an avowed Atheist and equally assured that any legal interference with sumptuary laws was unconstitutional. Darrow and Wilson were regarded as the strongest of friends and foes of the sale and drinking of intoxicating liquors. There were great expectations of sharp debate and the Playhouse was filled with an eager audience, the majority perhaps favoring the Wet side of the contention.

It is recalled that Mr. Darrow, from whom much was expected in the argument, was rather disappointing. His expected eloquence was narrowed down to the simple statement: "If I want a drink of beer and know where to buy it and have the five



cents to pay for it and then drink, it would be an infringement on the rights of the individual to interfere with the selling or drinking of the beer."

Mr. Wilson based his argument on broader grounds and declared that strong drink - alcoholic liquors - were the enemy of mankind and the foe of the home and of Christianity. He is recalled to have made a masterly attack on the efforts to defeat the Eighteenth Amendment and reopen the saloons of this country. It was sensed that Mr. Wilson had dominated with his facts and firey eloquence, but as per previous arrangement, no vote was taken and the debate declared a draw.

Mr. Darrow was subsequently heard in debate with William Jennings Bryan - the disbeliever arrayed against the firm believer - in the evolution case at Dayton, Tennessee - the two greatest orators in America, the newspaper of that time declared. It too was a "draw" so far as the debate was concerned but Darrow won the case for his client.

Immediately after the trial Mr. Bryan died from exhaustion and the excessive heat, while Mr. Darrow spent the remainder of his days in retirement until his death in March 1938. Clarence True Wilson continued to preach and to champion the cause of total Prohibition until the end of his life at 66. He had spent almost half a century on the public platform and in the pulpit.

Personal recollections.

Newspaper files.

James B. Cheyney  
April 1, 1940

TEMPERANCE

NEWSPAPER HISTORY

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#### WOMEN HEAD WET WAR IN DELAWARE

The Delaware branch of the Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform was one of the most potent organizations in Delaware against the continuation of the Eighteenth Amendment. It "warred" hard and effectively in the fight to scuttle Prohibition and turn liquor control back to the State. The parent organization was formed in Chicago, Illinois on May 28, 1929, by Mrs. Charles H. Sabin of New York, an administrator of outstanding executive ability who knew politics and its ramifications perfectly. Delaware early enlisted under the banner of the "reformers" and Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont of Delaware was named as Chairman of a Delaware branch, organized in 1929, as well as Vice-Chairman of the National Organization. At an early meeting, the Delaware branch reported about 450 members armed and ready for the fray.

Mrs. Edward Sudler, Mrs. Preston Lea, and Miss Jeannette Eckman were named as Vice-Chairmen (the latter being bracketed also as "information" — publicity and propaganda); Miss Charlotte Mahaffey, Secretary; Mrs. Mac Millian Hoopes, Treasurer; Mrs. William Bright, Chairman for Wilmington; Mrs. William C. Spruance, Chairman for New Castle County; Mrs. Cummings Speakman, Chairman for Kent County; and Mrs. Saunders Truitt, Chairman for Sussex County. Miss Mildred L. Simpson was named as Chairman of Committee on Meetings and Speakers and Mrs. Campbell Wier as Head of Finance Body.

The Women's organization cooperated efficiently with the Association Against the Eighteenth Amendment which was headed by William J. Stayton of Smyrna, a radical, untiring battler against Prohibition. The women took up the real gauge of battle



prior to the election of 1932 and directed the interests of voters ~~in the direction of~~<sup>to</sup> ratifying the Twenty-first Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which automatically proved the finale of the long dry years of Prohibition. (The ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, giving women the right to vote, came into the picture at that time and as a "reformer" declared, proved a T.N.T. blast that exploded the Prohibition cause.)

Nothing was left undone to stimulate opposition to Prohibition. House to house canvasses were maintained, motorcades penetrated the less accessible sections of rural Delaware, while printed propaganda sheets were distributed everywhere. The energetic efforts of the women, with their wise political advisors and leaders, plus the wealth of the leaders of the organization and their social prominence, made them invincible in the Wet-Dry battle. The membership lists, however, showed the interest of housewives, (they are said to have formed the majority) teachers, graduate nurses, social workers, business executives, secretaries, stenographers, clerks, etc.

The records of those "antis" indicate that the battles were directed and largely financed by Republicans while "society" added largely to the success of the cause. Selection of the "right" candidates for State and Federal offices was not overlooked. Even United Senatorial nominees were pledged to vote to scuttle the Eighteenth Amendment or ---- . It is recalled that one aspirant for the upper branch of Congress, unwilling to take no risk, gave his solemn pledge to stand with the Wets, but was beaten. A Republican candidate for the Attorney Generalship of the State was left at the post for declining to pledge himself as an ultra-Wet, while his Democratic opponent whose stand on the liquor problem



had been frequently demonstrated was the only Democrat elected on the State ballot. These few instances give a brief view of the thoroughness of the Women Reformers for the abolition of Prohibition.

Nevertheless, in the face of this menace, the Republican National Convention of 1932 declined to commit the party on the Repeal Issue, while the Democratic party the same year favored an amendment to the Federal Constitution for the control of liquor by the States and to prevent the return of the saloon. The election of that year sent Francis D. Roosevelt, a pronounced anti-Prohibitionist, to the White House without Delaware's electors, however.

For the campaign of 1932, the Women Reformers had the cooperation of United Repeal Council Incorporated, Association Against Prohibition Amendment, Hotel Men's Association, American Federation of Labor, American Bar Association, American Legion, Women's Committee for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and the Anti Saloon League. William A. Stayton of Smyrna, who organized the Association Against the Eighteenth Amendment in 1918, was the leader in the United States of the first organized opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment.

After the Waterloo for the Dry Army, Miss Eckman explained briefly the psychology of the fight of which she had been the publicity leader:

"It was early apparent that the Women's Organization for National Reform of Prohibition would have much more influence in the campaign of 1932 than in that of 1930 - and with both parties. The influence came not so much from the size of our membership or from what was known as the changing sentiment for repeal,



but from the knowledge of our actual activity among the voters in every district. A given district might have a very limited number of signed members in our organization, yet the district WONPR leader the the political leaders as well knew that enough of the district was likely to vote for us to turn the district Wet."

Opposing that great army of Wets, were the less exalted and less numerous Drys, without money to properly carry on and they lost the battle.

James B. Cheyney  
June 4, 1940

#### WORLD WAR DRIED ENTIRE STATE

While the Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition) was in the near offing and practically assured of ratification (at least public sentiment was strongly trending towards abolition of strong drink) the United States entered the World War and by proclamation President Woodrow Wilson closed up saloons and all legalized drinking places in cities adjacent to the manufactures of munitions of war. The proclamation was dated 1920 and continued as much in effect as is seemingly attendant upon all efforts to stop the sale of alcoholic liquor. This edict practically dried up the rest of Delaware for the first time in her history. The White House urged the nation, in connection with the ban on liquors, to guard the tongues and not give voice to ill-natured or hot tempered expressions against the foe. This advice was almost as much disregarded as was the curb on liquors.

Just at that period of "self-denial" the people had more money than ever before for luxuries such as the "flowing bowl." The temptation was irresistible for bootleggers, speakeasies, and all manner of contraband dealers, while "moonshine" stills sprang up in great numbers providing the most villainous liquor for those who insisted that they had the right to drink.

During part of the six weeks epidemic of Spanish Influenza, with its 2,000 or 3,000 deaths and tens of thousands



of patients, the State attempted to tighten the Dry ban, and every saloon and dispensary was closed up tight. Never before or since has the city been so near "bone dry." Probably fear of the contagion aided materially in observing that ban, for everybody stood in dread of infection. After several days of tightened drought, an increase in the number of men arrested for drunkenness was investigated and revealed that a doctor had been issuing prescriptions for whiskey sold at drug stores at the rate of 300 a day for which he was paid one dollar each.

Horsey, T. C.  
October 31, 1938

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Encyclopedia  
Manners and Customs

CURRENT FILE

### Card-playing in New Sweden

Did the Swedish settlers of Delaware who migrated to its shores between the years of 1638 and 1655 indulge in the iniquitous vice of card-playing? In order to obtain some definite conclusions on this weighty matter, it is of paramount importance that a thorough investigation be made of the earliest origins and nativity of this century-old pastime. In reaching an equitable decision it will be well for the reader to remember that the Swedes were a devoutly religious, self-sufficient race, adhering to a strict moral code, and zealous in church worship and attendance.

A mutual plaything of plutocrat and pauper, the often-excoriated playing-card still typifies a rugged zest for adventure, and dauntless capacity for staking one's fortune on the outcome of a single event which sent the '49ers to California and Lindbergh across the Atlantic. Although authenticated information as to the exact natal date of playing cards does not exist, authorities agree that this social accomplishment had its inception in China in or before the twelfth century. In support of this, Catherine Perry Hargrave states in her scholarly and thorough A History of Playing Cards and a Bibliography of Cards and Gaming:

"These Chinese cards were copied from Chinese notes, paper money which originated in the Tang Dynasty (618-908), some of which still survives."

Those Orientals of long ago possessed a fierce barbaric devotion for their sports as well as their more serious occupations, and combining ingenuity with an instinctive love of chance-taking became the first race to use cards for gambling purposes.



Within the next two centuries, this Asiatic amusement was introduced into Europe. The first concrete evidence of the latter continent's adoption of card-gaming is furnished by French archives when in 1392 the register of the Chambre des comptes of Charles VI of France bore an entry of the royal treasurer of moneys paid one Jacquemin Gringonneur, painter, for three games of cards "in gold and diverse colours, ornamented with many devices, for the diversion of our lord, the King." In the extravagant and dissolute courts of the French monarchs, card-playing became one of the most popular and milder recreations. From the court, gaming with cards spread throughout the land and the pleasure-loving French aristocrats won and lost enormous sums daily. At approximately the same time that these amusing pasteboards appeared in France, card-playing became popular in Flanders, the Low Counties, Spain, Germany, Italy, and Portugal. In the year 1463, the importation of cards into England was forbidden upon the petition of the English artificers. By 1628 there were so many card manufacturers in London that they formed themselves into a company under the protection of a royal charter. All Britain soon caught the gaming fever, and quinze, whist, euchre, and hazzards were indulged in by noble and commoner.

There is an old legend that Columbus, on the night before the discovery of America, kept himself awake with a game of primero. Another and somewhat conflicting legend says that the sailors with Columbus in abject terror at their failure to sight land, and believing this caused by their use of playing-cards while at leisure, tossed every pack in their possession overboard. Upon landing they regretted this act and made other cards for themselves out of the leaves of the copas tree. Irrespective of the authenticity of these stories, Spaniards did bring the game to the New World, and



in a very short time even the Indians had begun to use and manufacture playing-cards. In 1656 a Plymouth Colony law provided a penalty for card-players of forty shillings for adults; children and servants "to bee corrected att the discretion of their parents or masters and for the second offence to bee publicly whipt."

In the same year a New Amsterdam ordinance prohibited the playing of tric-trac, an old form of backgammon in which pegs as well as pieces were used. Even prior to this (1624), the Virginia Assembly enacted the following law:

"Mynisters shall not give themselves to excesse in drinking or yette spend their tyme idelie by day or by night, playing at dice, cards or any unlawfull game."

The colonists of New Sweden were thus surrounded on every side by people who were passionately fond of gaming and gambling. The Spanish Conquistadors, the brave and sagacious Dutch navigators, the proud and prodigal English gentlemen, and even the devoutly-religious Puritans played cards either in the open or secretly. There are recorded instances of card-playing among the Swedes of the last four decades of the nineteenth century, and cambio and kille were decidedly popular among them. The theory that card-playing was not instituted by these Scandinavians at so early a date as 1638 seems rather illogical in view of the universal use of cards and the great fondness displayed for them by the Swedes two centuries later. From its introduction into America by the Spanish from whom it was transmitted to the Indians this pastime had extended to the opulent Dutch mynheers of New Amsterdam, and with the gradual infiltration of English, Dutch, and a few French into Delaware between 1638 and 1655 there must have been some gaming done in that colony. With the dearth of recreational facilities in that era and the difficulty and slowness of transportation, it would seem highly probable that the Swedes beguiled themselves on the winter evenings with occasional shuffling and dealing of cards, and



the swains may have varied their courting routine with nights  
at the card table in our present civilized twentieth-century manner.

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O. K.

T. C. H.

James B. Cheyney  
April 23, 1940

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Encyclopaedia File  
NEWSPAPER HISTORY

*Manner of Creation*

### EXIT THE MILKMAN

The dairymen who served the milk of his own herd (as it came from the udder) has almost vanished, especially in the larger communities. In earlier days the "clomp! clomp!" of the steel-sheathed hoofs of his one-horse team were the clarion call that daybreak was just around the corner. If it aroused sleepers there was no complaint for when the country milkman flourished, there were very few early morning noises to disturb the quiet of cities and folks were sound sleepers but rarely stayed in bed late.

He perhaps was delivering the milk yielded by sookie an hour or so previously and brought it fresh and warm to his customers, measuring it into waiting vessels on the back-door stoop, topped and secure against the family cat. He made little if any noise as he scooped his raw milk from the large serving can and transferred it to the waiting bowls or pitchers and rushed off to serve another customer. His faithful, understanding horse knew the milkman's route and the homes of his patrons and voluntarily followed along, proud of his helpfulness.

Once a week, or perhaps once in a fortnight, the milkman appeared at the rear door of customers' homes and with a book in hand, read off their dues to the dairy, pocketed the money graciously, and went his way from one home to another. Like the baker, the dairyman never even thought of permitting heat, cold, floods of storms to hinder his task. He understood that his patrons must have their daily supply or that a baby might be wailing for breakfast.



Within the last half century, milk as it came from its natural source was suspected of carrying disease or lacking in health-giving qualities, and many states declared against the "raw" products of the dairy until it had been "processed." Today milk is distributed in glass bottles, securely sealed against unhealthful conditions. And further, almost every store has become a milk station where patrons may be served at any time without waiting for the early morning coming of the old time milk man, with his shiney five-gallon serving can from which protruded the handle of the measuring cup on which were etched quart and pint markings.

The perquisites of the early time milkman have likewise departed. His early calls at the homes were often welcomed by some choice morsel of food, pie, or cake, and reports that gained currency of his being privileged to kiss the pretty maid or cook were never successfully refuted.

Personal recollections.

Conner, Wm. H.  
Dec. 2, 1938

Manners & Customs

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CURRENT FILE

Dry Goods (1837-8)

Source:

From the Rodney Letters in the possession of the  
Old Town Hall Museum. Courtesy of Miss Anna T Lincoln,  
curator.

Philad<sup>a</sup> 2 Mo. 21. 1839

Thomas M. Rodney

To Townsend Sharpless & Son

1837				
11 Mo. 27	To 14 Fig'd Silk	1.00	\$14.00	
	" 8 3/4 Dos	1.50	13.12	
	" 8 Calico	.25	2.00	
	" 4 Hdkfs	1.37	5.50	
	" 10 Muslin	.20	2.00	
	" 1 do		.12	
	" 2 Pr. Silk Stockings	1.75	3.50	
	" 5 Skeins Silk	.5	.25	
	" 2 Pr. Gloves	.70	1.40	
	" 4 Sheets Wadding	.14	.56	
	" 6 yds. Silk	1.00	6.00	
	" 2 Pr. Cotton Stocks	.87	1.75	
	" 2 " " "	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	
	" 7 Flannell	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.37	
1838	" 3/4 Holland	.25	.19	
	" 3/4 Mode	2.25	1.69	
			<hr/>	
			\$ 57.70	



Wm. H. Conner  
October 3, 1939

Manners and Customs

The Act of Parliament of 1770 concerning marriage applied to Pennsylvania and Delaware as well as to other Colonies. It could not be enforced.

The Act read:

All women, of whatever age, rank, professional degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, that shall from and after such act impose upon, seduce or betray into Matrimony any of His Majesty's Male subjects by the secrets, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron-stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, etc., shall incur the penalty of the law in force against witchcraft, and like misdemeanors, and that the marriage upon conviction shall be null and void.

Noted from: The Romance of Old Philadelphia. John T. Faris. 1918.  
Phila. J. B. Lippincott and Co.

OK-W.H.C.  
10/3/39

J. F. Pote  
November 3, 1938

CURRENT FILE

223.

Folklore and Customs

A CURIOUS MARRIAGE CUSTOM

Reported by Peter Kalm who wrote 1748-50 concerning life on the Delaware.

"There is a very amusing custom here in regard to marrying. When a man dies, and leaves his widow in great poverty, or so that she cannot pay all the debts with what little she has left, and notwithstanding all that, there is a person who is willing to marry her, she must be married in no other habit than her nightgown. By that means she leaves to the creditors of her deceased husband her clothes and everything which they find in the house. But she is not obliged to pay them anything more, because she has left them all she had, even her clothes, keeping only a nightgown to cover her, which the laws of the country cannot refuse her. As soon as she is married, and no longer belongs to the deceased husband, she puts on the clothes which the second husband has given her. The Swedish clergymen here have often been obliged to marry a woman in a dress which is very poor and scanty. This appears from the registers kept in the churches, and from the accounts given by the clergymen themselves. I have likewise often seen accounts of such marriages in the English gazettes, which are printed in these colonies; and I particularly remember the following account: a woman went, with no other dress than her nightgown, out of the house of her deceased husband to that of her bridegroom, who met her half way with fine new clothes, and said, before all who were present, that he lent them to his bride, and put them on her with his own hands. It seems he said he lent the clothes, for if he had said he gave them, the creditors of the first husband might have come and claimed them, pretending that she was looked upon as the relict of her first husband until she was married to the second."

Reference: Peter Kalm's Travels In North America. Vol. 1 Page 225. (1937 edit.)

J.F.P. 11/4/38



Conner, Wm. H.  
Dec. 2, 1933

Current File  
Manners & Customs

### Dry Goods (1772)

Source:

From the Rodney Letters in the possession of the Old  
Town Hall Museum. Courtesy of Miss Anna T. Lincoln,  
curator.

Philad<sup>a</sup> May 1772

Joshua Fisher & Sons to Thomas Rodney, Dr.

To Sundrie Goods return'd, viz,

Linnen Check 33½ Ells

wd. Cotten

brown Irish Sheeting

scots Handfs

Handfs

Callicoes

Yellow and blew Tammys

black Durant

Garnett & green do

Red Bunts

Wendale Cottons

Striped & Plain Camblots

Check<sup>t</sup> Taboret

Irish Linnen

Russia Drilling

Stephen Leech,  
Nov. 18, 1938

Manners and Customs

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CURRENT FILE  
X. J. S. K.

# PINCH BECK

PINCH BECK (-bek), n. (From the name of the inventor.)

- a. An alloy of copper and zinc, used to imitate gold in cheap jewelry, etc. It ordinarily contains 10-15 percent of zinc.
- b. Hence, that which is counterfeit or spurious.

PINCH BECK, a. Made of pinchbeck; hence, sham; cheap; spurious.

"A pinchbeck throne." J. A. Symonds.

(WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY)

PINCH BECK- An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin forming a cheap imitation of gold; named from Christopher Pinchbeck, its inventor, a London watchmaker.

Figuratively, anything pretentious or spurious.

"It is only pinchbeck that perishes under the acids of satire: gold defies them." - Lang, Letters to Dead Authors.

(FUNK AND WAGNALLS, NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY).

PINCHBECK (pinch bek) - Short for Pinchbeck metal; so called after the inventor, Chr (Christopher?) Pinchbeck, a London watchmaker of the 18th century.

An alloy of three or four parts of copper with one of zinc, much used in cheap jewelry.

Illness or sorrow shut us in a way from the world's glare, that we may see colors as they are, and know the gold from the pinchbecks. - T. Winthrop by C. Dreeme.

Many wore ear hoops of pinchbeck, large as a dollar. Margaret S. Judd.

(THE NEW CENTURY DICTIONARY AND ENCYCLOPEDIA. VOL. 7).



PINCHBECK - When brass, the familiar alloy of copper and zinc, contains 12 percent to 15 percent of the latter metal, its colour simulates that of gold. In 1732, a London clockmaker, Christopher Pinchbeck, introduced a brass containing about 15 percent of zinc for the manufacture of imitation gold jewellery, and the yellow metal bore his name; hence the use of the term 'pinchbeck' for flash or imitation jewelry.

(ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA).

PINCHBECK- It was named from the discoverer, Christopher Pinchbeck, a London jeweler; b. about 1670; d. 18, Nov. 1732. He made clocks, watches, astronomical instruments, and various automata, especially musical, which he exhibited at fairs.

THE AMERICANA).

*Return*  
"Return Day" in Sussex

A premier social political fixture of the lower county of the State was the semi-annual foregathering of a large percentage of the people of Sussex for "Return Day" on Thursdays, immediately following the State and National elections. Quite as much attraction for the gathering was the picnic feature which brought farmer-folks together from all corners of the county, two days after the vote had been cast and counted.

Soon after "sun-up" the people began arriving in Georgetown, the capital of Sussex county. They came in those earlier times in carts and wagons of practically all current types drawn by horses, oxen, or mules. The picturesque pageant, in part, halted in the outskirts of the town and "parked" vehicles, fed and watered their beasts of burden, and hied hastily to the "Public Square" <sup>on</sup> "Green" on which the Court House faces, and about which centered the interests of the gathering.

*sun*  
The incomers brought with them the result of the voting in his own political unit of the county, and these were displayed on a bolt of muslin across the front of the county building. The people gathered in front of the bulletins and cheered the election of friends and neighbors, and during lulls in the posting of returns they would assemble into some rough sort of a queue, and with waving flags and the loud braying of three or even four brass bands they would march through the few streets of Georgetown. Often the marchers sang or shouted as they stepped to the time of the drums or when some specially popular candidate was elected. For years and



years there was little outlook for cheering Republicans in Sussex, but they came and watched the returns and enjoyed the commingling with their kin or neighbors. <sup>for</sup> "Return Day" was a veritable county reunion. "Convivially conscious" men drifted during lulls in the interest, to the Eagle and Brick Hotels where against the "long oak" they "stood treat", perhaps drank themselves "mellow" and kept up a running discourse on the virtues and vices of the two political parties. In those times women held themselves aloof from the cheering cup; to have been seen in a bar-room would have meant social ostracism for the venturesome female.

Georgetown was prepared for the coming of the crowd. Merchants would double their stocks and build booths (in front of their stores) which were heaped full of articles and geegaws to lure buyers. Winter shoes and stockings were always in evidence among the fall goods as were candies, cakes, and oranges. The latter never lacked buyers among the people who grew almost every other kind of fruit in their own orchards and welcomed a change. The women and young girls were more interested in the display of "fashionable" wear than in the result of the elections, parading for admiration up and down the sidewalks and inspecting the luring offerings.

About noon the numerous purveyors of <sup>cooked</sup> food had their stands and tents ready for business. These in the aggregate offered chicken, oysters, pork chops, wild game, pies, cakes, preserves, and homemade pickels, but observation never revealed the need of "appetizers." Doubtless, however, many from the distant sections ate with a relish and heartiness that indicated a hasty breakfasts by early candlelights. Many others brought their own edibles in



huge baskets holding enough to share with neighbors and friends - for "Return Day" was marked by the hospitality of Sussex folks. The chicken potpie brought for a long succession of years to feed those of epicurean discrimination was the piece de resistance of the day. The women who thus catered to the "Return Day" crowd seemed to have added a preservative of youth in <sup>their</sup> cooking. Seemingly <sup>they</sup> she <sup>was</sup> no older after four decades of catering. <sup>They feed</sup> She <sup>was</sup> assigned the preferred location-adjacent to the Court House <sup>for</sup> <sup>the</sup> her potpie-making and serving, and indeed ~~she~~ proved the axiom to the effect that if one makes or sells what the people like and want a little better than rivals the buyers will wear a path to her doors. <sup>one's</sup> The less favored chefs set up their eateries along the rim of the public square. It may be worth noting that chickens and guinea fowl overshadowed all other items of food, and that some of the cooks of the earlier gatherings had learned their "craft" in their owners' kitchens -- and demonstrated that they knew their business.

Long before sundown the crowd thinned as those having far to travel in their slowly-drawn vehicles (or those who came horseback or on "shanks mare") harnessed up their teams and began their homeward trek where perhaps a half day's chores stood between them and their beds.

In the very early times every one was dependent upon the "Return Day" bulletins to tell who won at the polls, so the crowds at county seats represented all classes, but the telegraph, telephone, and radio have <sup>made unnecessary</sup> faded out these biennial events, which now attract but few Sussex farmer-politicians whose work perhaps is done for the Winter, and who come to talk of the results and appraise the fitness



and popularity of those elected to fill the requirements of the office. They, however, do not assent, to the enlightening explanation of a former Chief Executive, who declared public office to be a public trust. Kent County long ago abandoned "Return Day," and only the faint shadow of it remains in Sussex.

*What remains?*

References:

The late Daniel Burton of Georgetown.  
Albert F. Polk, U. S. Commissioner formerly of Georgetown.  
Newspaper clippings.

OK  
me

J. F. Pote  
August 3, 1938

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CURRENT FILE  
Manners and Customs

Sessions Docket - 1769-1775  
(Clerk of Peace Office, New Castle County.)

1769  
November  
Session  
the  
Court of  
Quarter  
Sessions  
page 33  
"It is ordered by the Court that the Public House keepers  
within this County shall receive for the following Liquors &c.  
the prices hereafter mentioned and no more. viz.

For Madeirae Wine at £ 60 ---- P pipe P quart	5/.
and so in proportion	
Lisbon wine at £ 8 ---- P Quarter Cash P quart	3/.
And so in proportion for all other inferior priced wines.	
Mull'd wine with loaf Sugar, to be added to ye above rates P. Qt	..8
Langree made with a pint of Madeira wine and loaf sugar p Quart additional	..4 <sup>d</sup>
Punch made of good Jamaica Spirit Lemons, Limes or Orranges p Quart	1..4
Punch made of Common Rum & fresh fruit p Quart	1..2
Mim made with Loaf Sugar p Quart	..10
Mim made with lump Sugar p Quart	..9
Mim made with Muscovado Sugar p Quart	..8
Grogg. p Quart	..7
West India Rum p jill	..3
New England Rum p jill	..2
Philadelphia Rum p jill	..2
Beer at 30/. p Barrell p Quart	..6
Beer at 18/. p Barrell p Quart	..4



-2-

Cyder. p Quart	..4
Cordials. p jill	..4
Sling made with One Jill of Rum and loaf sugar	..4
Sling made with Geneva and loaf sugar	..6
Egg Punch p Quart	1..0
Milk Punch p Quart	..10
Mull'd Cyder p Quart	..8
Breakfast of Green Tea with loaf Sugar	1..3
Breakfast of Bohea, Coffee or Chocolate	..10
Breakfast, Dinner or Supper of Cold Victuals	..10
"        "        "        " with Two hot Dishes	1..0
"        "        "        " and for more	1..4
A pint of Small Beer to be allowed Gratis at each meal	
A Night's Accomodation with a feather Bed	..4
Oats. p Quart	..1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indian Corn p Quart	..1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hay of Clover, Timothy or Blue Grass p Night	1..0
Hay of anyother kind p Night	..6 "

J.F.R. 8/8/38

Horsey, T. C.  
October 17, 1938

233  
Manners and Customs of the  
Delaware People.

CURRENT FILE

Delaware Soldier's Uniform at Time of Revolution

"New Castle, June 2, 1775.

At a Meeting of the Field-Officers of the County.

PRESENT,

Colonel McKinly, Colonel Cantwell, Lieutenant-Colonel Latimer,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, Lieutenant-Colonel McDonough,  
Major Duff, Major Bedford and Major Foster.

Ordered, \*\*\*\*\*-

-----Ordered,

That the Regiments be uniformed in the following Manner, viz.  
With short light blue Coats, lined with white, with flash  
Pockets and false flash Sleeves, plain small white Metal  
Buttons, with Buttons and Button-Holes on both Sides of the  
Breast, the Buttons behind the Holes; short white Waistcoats,  
with Belts, white Breeches, black Garters, white Stockings  
and half Spatterdashes.<sup>1</sup> The Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels  
to wear an Epaulette on each Shoulder, the Majors to wear one on  
the left Shoulder, all of Silver-----All other commissioned  
Officers to wear a Shoulder-strap of the Colour of the Facings,  
edged with white Lace on each Shoulder, the non-commissioned  
Officers to wear plain Shoulder-straps of the Colour of the  
Facings; the Privated to wear plain Shoulder-straps of the  
Colour of the Coat-----The Hat to be small and round, without  
Button or Loop, bound with black, and a broad Ribbon round the  
Crown of the Colour of the Facings-----That Col. McKinly's  
Regiment have white Cuffs and Capes; Col. Cooch' Regiment  
have buff Cuffs and Capes; and that Col. Cantwell's Regiment  
have green Cuffs and Capes.

It is recommended that the Companies in each Hundred meet  
together as often as the Field-Officers of the Regiments direct.

It is also recommended that the Field-Officers call the  
Captains of their respective Companies together in shome short  
time to settle their Rank.

1. Spatterdashes commonly used in plural are leggings reaching to the  
knee.

Reference-----Delaware Archives Revolutionary War in Three Volumes.  
Published by authority. Public Archives Commission of Delaware.  
Chas. L. Story Company Press 1919. Volume III, p. 1233.

O.K. 10/25/38

T.C.H.



BOARD OF ASSESSMENT

Harry W. Wenninger, President (R) 2904 Tatnall Street, Wilmington.

Term expires June 30, 1941

William L. Hamann, Secretary (D) 2305 Baynard Boulevard, Wilmington.

Term expires June 30, 1943.

Harry C. Clark (R) Delaware City. Term expires June 30, 1943

Benjamin W. Johnson (D) Bear. Term expires June 30, 1941

Outside County Engineer	- Raymond Robertson
Outside City Engineer	- Joseph T. Maxwell
Bookkeeper	- Charles C. Patterson (\$150. mo.)
Clerk	- Ida M. Luff
Clerk	- Harry D. Pearce
Clerk	- John L. Wright
Clerk	- Mrs. Elizabeth Schaefer
Stenographer	- Louise Davis

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY WORKHOUSE

Joseph S. Hamilton, President	TE March 31, 1941
Robert D. Kemp, Wilmington Vice President	-R-March 31, 1943
John F. Porter, Treasurer	TE March 31, 1940
Edward W. Maynard, Silverside	TE March 31, 1943
Robert Ferriday, Secretary	TE March 31, 1942
Warden of the Workhouse	Elwood H. Wilson
Deputy Warden	Thomas J. Wheatley



CLERK OF THE PEACE

Irving H. Craig (D) - 2803 Washington Street

Term expires first Tuesday in January 1941. - January 7.

Deputy	Henry C. Pennington (D) - 107 West 13th Street
Clerk	J. Leon Murphy /Marriage License Bureau/
Clerk	J. Herbert Craig
Clerk	Harry C. Little
Clerk	Seth M. Long
Clerk	Mrs. Bessie M. Groves

COMPTROLLER

Louis A. Haywood (D) 1212 West Street, Wilmington.

Term expires first Tuesday in January 1941.

Chief Deputy Joseph M. Mulrooney (D) 1203 W. 7th Street



CONSTABLES

Wilmington Hundred

Clarence H. Burton  
Max Aersenson  
Harry Kety and  
George P. Long

Brandywine Hundred

Joseph E. McVey

Christiana Hundred

Winfield Whittington

New Castle Hundred

James V. Campbell - Alexander E. Goudiss  
H. Raymond Foster (who must reside  
in city of New Castle.)

White Clay Creek Hundred

Percival R. Roberts, Jr., Leonard D. Lovett

Appoquinimink Hundred

Wilson T. Money - Randolph P. Reynolds

St. Georges Hundred

Clinton W. Jells

At large for N. C. County

Charles McGrory (Appointed by  
Governor. 4 years)

Red Lion Hundred

Calvin H. Staats

Blackbird Hundred

Joseph E. Hazel

Mill Creek Hundred

Pencader Hundred

T.E. March 14, 1941

CORONER

James F. Hearn - R - 3202 Market Street, Wilmington

Term expires first Tuesday, in January 1941

Deputy R. T. Jones - R - Newark

Deputy Austin O. Caulk - R - Wilmington  
(Colored) (For Negro Cases)

Coroner's Physician Dr. W. H. Fennimore

Attendants Russell O. Griffith

William J. Grothaus



COUNTY ENGINEER

Pub. Bldg., R 133.

John W. Alden (R) 2708 Creston Place

Term expires March 1941

Assistant            W. Phillips, Jr.

Field Engineer      Ernest S. Van Demark

COUNTY POLICE

(Code 1935-1565) and  
amendment.

Brandywine Hundred	Walter P. Billingsley, Bellefonte
Brandywine Hundred	Joseph McVey, Gordon Heights
Christiana Hundred	Clarence T. McFall, Glynrich
Christiana Hundred	Earl C. Colmery, Marshallton



THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY

Judge                      Leonard E. Wales (R)    T.E. May 3, 1947 (Appointed  
by Governor 12 years.)

Clerk                      John J. Jolls (Middletown) Appointed by Judge.

Deputy Clerk              Stephen E. Hamilton

Bailiff                    John S. Brokaw

Parole Officer

(Ch. 169, R.C.)

FREE LIBRARY FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY

County Librarian - Nellie Morton 302 Marsh Road, Hilcrest

New Castle County Free Library - Richardson Park Branch  
20 Norway Avenue  
Richardson Park



JURY COMMISSIONERS

John R. Lambson    New Castle

Robert D. Kemp    2409 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington

Term expires March 30, 1940

JUVENILE COURT FOR THE CITY OF WILMINGTON AND NEW CASTLE COUNTY  
(Room 10, Public Building.)

Judge Bayard W. Allmond

(D) Term Expires April 2, 1943

Chief Probation Officer

J. Paul Green  
(and three assistant probation  
officers.)

Clerk of the Court  
(Ex officio)

Clerk of the Peace Irving H. Craig

Matron of Juvenile Court Detention  
(308 West Street)

Mrs. Elsie Rosin



LEVY COURT OF NEW CASTLE COUNTYLEVY COURT COMMISSIONERS

1st District - J. Francis Blaine - R - Wilmington - Jan. - 1945  
2nd District - Elmer C. Taylor - R - Hockessin - Jan. - 1943  
3rd District - Claude N. Lester - R - St. Georges - President,  
Jan. 1941

-----

Clerk of the Levy Court  
(Ex Officio)

Attorney

Ass't Attorney

Bookkeeper

Clerk

Clerk of the Peace Irving H. Craig  
2803 Washington Street

Harry W. Lunger

David J. Reinhardt, Jr.

Charles C. Patterson

J. Harry Beckerle

NEW CASTLE COUNTY AMBULANCE  
(Public Bldg.)

Attendants  
(Appointed by  
Levy Court)  
(\$100. per mo.)

Frank Bowen  
Victor Smith  
William Lester  
Earl Banks  
William A. Skinner  
John T. Spring

Ambulance Nurse - Helen Lee Roberts, St. Georges Hundred  
Elmer L. Nichols, Wilmington.

Clerk

Frank C. Bowen



NEW CASTLE COUNTY CEMETERY  
(On Stockley Road.)

NEW CASTLE COUNTY COMMISSIONER TO EXAMINE ENTRIES FOR THE  
SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGES

Appointed by Resident Judge.



ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN  
AND FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY

President Judge	Chancellor W. W. Harrington (D)
Judge	Frank L. Speakman (R)
Clerk	George R. McDougal

PLUMBING INSPECTOR FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY

Inspector

Assistants

(This office created in 1939.)

(Levy Court has taken no action.)

OKGE



PROTHONOTARY

Martin G. Hannigan (D) 601 South Broom Street

Term expires first Tuesday in January 1941. January 7.

Deputy     Leo J. Sweeney (D) - 1302 Maryland Ave.

Clerk       Robert Armstrong

Clerk       Andrew Rimlinger, Jr. - 15 9th Ave.

Clerk       Marion McCarthy

Clerk       John Przybylek

Clerk       H. Everett Bell

Clerk       Edward McCullough

PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION FOR THE CITY OF  
WILMINGTON AND NEW CASTLE COUNTY

E. Earle Downing	(R)	Term Expires March 14, 1944 (Council)
C. Warden Cass President	(R)	" " March 14, 1944 (Levy Court)
Howard H. Stayton	(D)	" " March 14, 1944 (Governor)

Supt. of Public Building Robert J. Forman (R)



RECEIVER OF TAXES AND COUNTY TREASURER

Claude B. Voshell (D) Summit Bridge

Term expires first Tuesday in January 1941

Deputy W. Victor Collings (D) 2930 Jefferson Street.

Clerk Edith Little

Clerk Thomas Ainsworth

Clerk Thomas Hanlon

Clerk Anna M. Welsh

Clerk James Mitchell

Clerk Elmer Slack

Clerk Victor Catallino - Bookkeeper

Clerk John Talley

RECORDER OF DEEDS

Albert Stetser (R) - 404 West 26th Street

Term expires first Tuesday in January 1943

Chief Clerk     Burton S. Heal (R) - Holly Oak

Index Clerk     Mrs. Irene W. M. Bauer

Index Clerk     Roy Willits

Caretaker of Records - Morris F. Eliason

Night Caretaker of Records - Dr. Henri W. Pipes

Clerks - Thomas M. Adamson

Dr. John H. Ayers

Fred Brown

Robert Clark

Frank M. Durnall

John Dickinson

Howard K. Grantland

Ralph S. Keenan

George R. McDougall

George W. Mullin

Clerks - Joseph Peeney

Donald H. Rhoads

Oliver Rothwell

Albert Richards

Frank W. Schroeder

Earl Saunders

Irvin Stetser

Charles Solomon

Charles Shaffer

Eugene W. Scarborough

Stenographers - Mrs. Clara S. Cummins

Mrs. Lida A. Graham



REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY

Sylvester D. Townsend	(R)	Term expires	June 30, 1941.	(Mayor)
Lamot du Pont	(R)	" "	June 30,	(Levy Court)
Edward R. Mack	(R)	" "	June 30, 1942	(S.H.D.)
J. Simpson Dean	(R)	" "	June 30,	(Levy Court)
Charles C. Kurtz chairman	(D)	" "	June 30, 1944	(Mayor)

REGISTER IN CHANCERY AND CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT

Anthony F. Emory (D) - 100 Fifth Avenue

Term expires first Tuesday in January 1941. January 7.

Deputy Stanley V. Niedbalski (D) 613 Van Buren Street

Clerk Maurice F. Williams

Clerk Mrs. Anne Peyton

Clerk John Malone

Clerk Edward L. Sontowski



REGISTER OF WILLS

Isaac R. Brown, Jr. - R - 906 W. 27th Street, Wilmington.

Term expires first Tuesday in January 1943

Deputy	James B. McManus (R) 501 Taylor St., Wilmington
Chief Clerk	Charles A. Moore
Clerk	John A. Lynam
Clerk	Lucy Marie Gilbert
Clerk	William G. Singer
Clerk	George R. Cheyney
Stenographer	Margaret I. Merchant
Stenographer	Emma Sykes

REGULATOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY  
(Room 278, Public Bldg.)

Harry A. Wright, Jr.



SHERIFF

Samuel B. Ford - R -

Term expires first Tuesday in January 1939

Chief Deputy	Carlisle B. Spicer
Deputy	Philip Sadler (c) - Wilmington
Deputy	William Bradley Walton - Pencader Hundred
Deputy	Nathaniel Van Horn - Appoquinimink Hundred
Deputy	John Larky - Red Lion Hundred
Deputy	Herbert C. MacDonald - Christiana Hundred
Deputy /inside/	Harry E. Vincent - Wilmington
Deputy /inside/	Benjamin W. Leach - Wilmington
Deputy /inside/	James Keenan - Wilmington
Deputy /inside/	Arthur Johnson - Wilmington
Deputy Sheriff	George Klein
Deputy Sheriff	Arthur Wilson (c)

## S T A T E   M A N U A L

## C O N T E N T S

## O F F I C I A L   L I S T   O F   C O U N T Y   O F F I C E R S

New Castle County

Levy Court Commissioners  
Board of Assessment  
Board of Trustees of New Castle County Workhouse  
Comptroller  
Prothonotary  
Receiver of Taxes and County Treasurer  
Recorder of Deeds  
Register of Wills  
Register in Chancery and Clerk of the Orphans' Court  
Sheriff  
Clerk of the Peace  
Coroner  
County Engineer  
Jury Commissioners  
County Police  
Regulator of Weights and Measures for New Castle County



S T A T E   M A N U A L

C O N T E N T S

O F F I C I A L   L I S T   O F   C O U N T Y   O F F I C E R S

New Castle County cont.

Orphans' Court for the State of Delaware in  
and for New Castle County

The Court of Common Pleas

Juvenile Court for the City of Wilmington and  
New Castle County.

Constables

Regional Planning Commission

Free Library

Public Building Commission for the City of  
Wilmington and New Castle County

New Castle County Ambulance

New Castle County Cemetery

New Castle County Commissioner to examine entries  
for the satisfaction of mortgages

Plumbing Inspection

Kent County

County Officers

Kent County Directory

Levy Court Commissioners

Board of Assessment

Jury Commissioners

S T A T E   M A N U A L

C O N T E N T S

O F F I C I A L   L I S T   O F   C O U N T Y   O F F I C E R S

Sussex County

Levy Court Commissioners

County Officers

Board of Assessment

Jury Commissioners



## BOARD OF ASSESSMENT

Robert B. Elliott, Seaford

Charles Dale Lingo, Millsboro

David H. Prettyman, Angola

# COUNTY OFFICERS

Register of Wills: William L. Hill (R), Georgetown. Term Expires  
1943

Recorder of Deeds: Charles W. Hurley (R), Seaford. Term Expires  
1943

Receiver of Taxes and County Treasurer: Charles E. Wooten (D), Laurel  
Term Expires 1941

Sheriff: Edward J. Suthard (R), Lewes. Term Expires 1941

Coroner: Lewis Lathbury (R), Baltimore Hundred. Term Expires 1941

Clerk of the Peace: Francis F. Morgan (R), Bridgeville. Term  
Expires 1943

Comptroller: John W. Hocker (R<sup>x</sup>), Lewes. Term Expires 1941

Register in Chancery and Clerk of the Orphans' Court:

(<sup>x</sup> Republican elected on a coalition ticket.)



Sussex County Directory

LEVY COURT COMMISSIONERS

William D. Burton (D), Angola. Term Expires 1943

Herman D. Johnson (<sup>X</sup>R), Milford. Term Expires 1943

George C. Bishop (R), President, Laurel. Term Expires 1941

(<sup>X</sup> Republican elected on a coalition ticket.)

JURY COMMISSIONERS

Charles D. Abbott      Term Expires March 30,

Dallas D. Culver      Term Expires March 30,

OKJL



## Kent County

## COUNTY OFFICERS

Register of Wills: Jonathan F. Hopkins (D), Harrington. Term Expires 1941

Recorder of Deeds: Joseph C. Kirby (D), Milford. Term Expires 1943

Prothonotary: William Marion Stevenson (D), Frederica. Term Expires 1941

Clerk of the Peace: John C. Slaughter (D), Little Creek Term Expires 1943

Sheriff: Grier H. Minner (D), Woodside. Term Expires 1941

Coroner: Herman Johnson (D), Milford. " " 1941

County Treasurer and Receiver of Taxes: Enoch H. Johnson ( ), Dover  
Term Expires July 1, 1943

Register in Chancery and Clerk of the Orphans' Court: Harry B. Clark (D)  
Smyrna. Term Expires 1943

Comptroller: Elijah S. Hughes (D), Felton. Term Expires 1941.

Kent County Directory

LEVY COURT COMMISSIONERS

1st District: Robert H. Hollett (D), President - Clayton.  
Term Expires 1941

2nd District: Charles L. Peck (D), Harrington. Term Expires 1941

3rd District: Dawson G. Minner (R), Magnolia. Term Expires 1941



Kent County

BOARD OF ASSESSMENT

JURY COMMISSIONERS

Wilbur E. Jacobs

Walker Mifflin

OKJL



MAPS AND SURVEYS

(In Draft Cabinet)

Ref. No.	Item	Description	Location
1.	Arden	Map - Neg. print from "Guide" map	Shelf # 1
2.	Arden	Base map	Roll E-Shelf # 3
3.	Brandywine Village	Cap. Brinton's layout	Shelf # 3
4.	Crane Hook Area	Tracing from aerial survey	Box A, Shelf # 5
5.	Crane Hook	Deeds & Surveys	Box A, Shelf # 5
6.	Crane Hook Area	Pencil layouts	Shelf # 1
6 a.	Crane Hook Area, 1787	Pencil layout	Shelf # 3
7.	Dover	Map - Neg. print from "Guide" map	Shelf # 1
8.	Delaware	Quadrants by U. S. Geol. Survey	Shelf # 1
9.	Delaware	Hy. Dept. road map	Shelf # 1
10.	Dutch House Block	Deeds & Surveys	Box A, Shelf # 5
11.	Delaware	Hy. Dept. road map	Shelf # 2
12.	Delaware	Forestry projects map	Shelf # 2
13.	Del. & Eastern Shore of Md.	Shallus' map, circa 1802	Shelf # 2
14.	Delaware River	U. S. Geod. Survey	Roll B, Shelf # 5
15.	Delaware Bay	U. S. Geod. Survey	Roll B, Shelf # 5

Ref. No.	Item	Description	Location
16.	Delaware	Early map. Begun by Joe Camm. Unfinished	Tube F, on over- head shelf.
16a.	Dutch House Block	Pencil layout only	Shelf # 3
17.	Eden Park	Deeds & surveys	Box A, Shelf # 5
18.	Fort Christine & vicinity	Cap. Brinton's layout	Shelf # 3
19.	Georgetown	Tracing. Made for "Guide" but not used	Shelf # 1
20.	Georgetown	Black line print of # 19	Shelf # 1
21.	Holland Creek Marsh	Deeds & Surveys	Box A, Shelf # 5
22.	Kent County	Mail Routes Map	Shelf # 2
23.	Kent County	Soil Map	Box C, Shelf # 5
24.	Kent County	Road Map. Hy. Dept.	Shelf # 2
25.	Lewes	Base Map	Roll E, Shelf # 3
26.	Lewes	Neg. print of "Guide" map	Shelf # 1
27.	Long Hook	Deeds & Surveys	Box A, Shelf # 5
27 a.	Long Hook	Pencil layouts	Shelf # 1
28.	Marine Survey Mat'l.	Drawing paper	Shelf # 1
29.	Milford	Neg. print of "Guide" map	Shelf # 1
30.	Milford	Base map	Roll E, Shelf # 3



Ref. No.	Item	Description	Location
31.	Maryland	State map for "Md. Guide"	Shelf # 2
32.	New Castle County	State Hy. Dept.	Shelf # 2
33.	New Castle County	Mail Routes Map	Shelf # 2
34.	New Castle County	Soil Map	Box C, Shelf # 5
35.	New Castle County	Road Map. Hy Dept.	Shelf # 2
36.	New Castle	Neg. Print of "Guide" map	Shelf # 1
36 a.	New Castle	Tracing—Made for New Castle book	Shelf # 1
37.	Newark	Neg. print of "Guide" map	Shelf # 1
38.	Newark	Base maps	Roll E, Shelf # 3
39.	New Castle County	Started for "Guide" but discontinued	Roll F on overhead shelf.
40.	Rehoboth	Neg. print of "Guide" map	Shelf # 1
41.	Rehoboth	Base map	Roll E, Shelf # 3
42.	Standard Symbols	For use on federal maps	Shelf # 1
43.	Sussex County	Mail routes	Shelf # 2
44.	Sussex County	Soil Map	Box C, Shelf # 5
45.	Sussex County	Road Map. Hy. Dept.	Shelf # 2
46.	Sussex County # 1	Unfinished	Tube D, Shelf # 3

Ref. No.	Item	Description	Location
47.	Sussex County # 2	Unfinished	Tube D, Shelf # 3
48.	Sample State Map	For State Guides	Shelf # 1
49.	Wilmington	Aerial survey	Shelf # 1
50.	Wilmington	Koester's map	Shelf # 1
51.	Wilmington	Neg. print of "Guide" map	Shelf # 1
52.	Wilmington, Early	Cap. Brinton's layout	Shelf # 2
53.	Wedge, The	Neg. print of "Guide" map	Shelf # 1
54.	Wyoming	Road Map	Shelf # 1
55.	Wyoming	State Map (Blue print)	Shelf # 3
56.	Wyoming	Transportation (Blue print)	Shelf # 3
57.	Wyoming	Key to Tours (Blue print)	Shelf # 3
58.	Wyoming	Base Map (Large scale)	Shelf # 2
59.	Wyoming	State Map (Black line print)	Shelf # 3
60.	Wyoming	Key to Tours (Black line print)	Shelf # 3
61.	Wyoming	Transportation (Black line print)	Shelf # 3



## CURRENT FILE

Shaw, V. L.  
Dec. 2, 1938.

History:  
Manners & Customs.

Extract from The Delaware Gazette and Watchman, Jan. 5, 1836:

There is noted in this issue an advertisement headed  
"For the Ladies" asking for a wife.

Steven J. Leech  
Dec. 2, 1938

CURRENT FILE *AK* 277  
37.2

Manners and Customs

Extracts from the "Delaware Gazette & American Watchman"

March 8, 1833 - Ran away from the Subscriber living in White Clay Creek hundred, near Newark on the 16 int. a bound black boy named John Robinson aged between 16 and 17 years, about 5 feet high, well made, stoops in walking, down look, middling black, rolls a little in walking, had on a light Pittsburg cord roundabout, gray mixed cassinet trowsers patched at the knee. Whoever takes up said boy, so that I can get him, shall recieve ten dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home. -----  
Birdsel Fowler

March 26, 1833 - Adv. for runaway slave. - Black boy by the name of Paris - clothing of blue home spun fusten.

March 26, 1833 - Hat Advertisement - J. Scott has received an asortment of Black Silk Hats, which, for a dress hat is much more superior to any fur hat at the same price. They will be sold considerably lower than they are retailed in Philadelphia.

April 5, 1833 - Advertisement of Dry Goods -  
Cloths, casimeres, casinets, and flannels.  
Baizes, beaverteen, and Pittsburg Cord, calicoes, chintzes, cambrics, Jackonets, Muslins, Laces, Irish linens, lawns, Silks and crapes Bandanna handkerchiefs and Flag handkerchiefs.  
Cravats, suspenders, combs, etc, etc,

April 12, 1833 - Advertisement for Dry Goods.

Black gros ne nap, Ticking, Rouen Cassimer, Muslin, Marseilles Vesting, Barage Hdk'fs, Cotton do, Ladies Cotton Hose, Plain and Fancy Vestings, Mandarin Lawns, Italian Lustrings, Levanteens and other Silks, Blue and Yellow Nankings, Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Irish linen and table diapers, Cotton and linen cambrics, Umbrellas and Parasols.



May 3rd, 1833 - Two Dollars Reward - Was lost this day between Wilmington and New Castle, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing some paper valuable to the owner. Any person finding the same will please return it to the subscriber at Christiana or John Torbet at Wilmington. ----- William Torbet.

June 11. 1833 Advertisement for a runaway slave. Clothing - Pair of dark drilling trowsers, a dark grey cloth roundabout and a dark fur hat.

July 26. 1833 - Adv. for a runaway slave - Clothing - Roundabout and light colored roen pantalets.

August 6, 1833 - Adv for a runaway slave - Clothing - Dark gray box coat, white vest, black lasting Pantaloons, white fur hat, and new pumps.

August 23, 1833 - Adv, of Dry Goods -

EDWARD MOORE #19 MARKET ST.

N.B. -- E. M. intends to keep on hand a general assortment of vests, pantaloons, and stocks.

December 6, 1833 - Advertisement for a runaway slave - Clothing- Brown cloth coat, velvet collar, a new fur hat, black seal skin cap, a pair of new kersey trowsers, and a pair of coarse monroe boots.

January 3, 1875 Advertisement of Clothing - The Subscriber having a large and handsome assortment of ready made clothing, which he will sell cheap for cash consisting of super Dress and Frock Coats; Waved Beaver Bangups, Blue do; Coatees and Round Jackets; Cloth and Cassimer Pants; Cassimer do; Vests; Stocks; Bosoms; and Collars; Shirts, stockings, and handkerchiefs.

Extracts from The Delaware Gazette

January 3, 1845 - Advertisement of Clothing - Fresh manufactured, consisting of Beaver, Pilot Cloth and Flushing Overcoats, Cloth Dress and Frock Coats; Tweed, Cassimere, Satinett and Beaverteen Coats; a large stock of Pantaloons, Roundjackets, and Vests, Woolen and Cotton Hose and Cloaks.

January 14, 1845 Advertisement of clothing - Real Goat's Hair Camblet - Just received real goat's hair and other Camblets, for sack coats and cloaks. Beaver and Castor Cloth for Overcoats also some lighter texture for cloaks.

January 14, 1845 - Advertisement of Clothing - A great variety of French, English, and American Plaids and Figured Cloakings.

January 17, 1845 - Clothing advertisement - Clothing consisting of New Style Cloaks and Overcoats, Sack and Business Coats, Dress and Frock Coats.

January 17, 1845 - Clothing advertisement - Just received a large assortment of choice Drab Clothes for Friend's cloaks.

January 21, 1845 - Advertisement for a runaway slave - He wore a cassinett round jacket and a pair of full kersey pantaloons, a white fur hat with a scarf on it, and a pair of army Brogans nailed with Saddler's Tacks. ----- Shawls - Turkeri Jacquered plain an enbroidered Thibet, Taglioni.

March 31, 1835 - Advertisement for a runaway slave - A round jacket and pantalets of beaverteen, laced boots, and a fur hat, aged 15 years.

May 4, 1827 - His white cravat, exactly folded about his neck, was curiously twisted into a knot of mathematical precision; and a brilliant red breast pin, in the shape of human heart, shone sparkling upon



Extracts from The Delaware Gazette

plaited ruffles, most exquisitely clean stockings of silk and morocco pumps, and he shook rich fragrance from a kerchief white as the driven snow.

June 26, 1827 - Advertisement for a runaway slave - Had on when he went away, a sky blue roundabout and pantalets.

June 29, 1827 - Advertisement for a runaway servant - Had on when he went away a pair of white ribbed pantaloons and a dark cotton roundabout with a white stripe in it. He had a pair of calf skin laced boots. He generally wore a black silk handkerchief.

John wore a black hat nearly new, a roundabout coat, domestic cloth grey mixture, black and white striped jacket, fine white cloth pantaloons, coarse shoes, white cotton shirt.

Jacob wore a Corduroy roundabout coat, waistcoat the same as John's, cotton shirt, pantaloons mixed grey domestic cloth, shoes of fine leather, a buff striped vest.

September 14, 1827 - Advertisement for a runaway slave - He took with him a roundabout of blue striped kersey, two pairs of summer trowsers, one yellow and the other of blue stripe.

June 11, 1828 - Advertisement for a runaway slave - He had on and took with him a new suit, of home made light mixed grey cloth; also a suit of home made drab cloth, a brown superfine cloth roundabout, a pair light blue Cassimere pantalets, a pair of boots, and a pair of new coarse shoes, and stockings; two fur hats, one white and the other black.

June 2, 1826 - Advertisement - Morocco Manufacturers - Morocco Leather for Shoemakers, Coachmakers, and Hatters.

Extracts from The Delaware Gazette

April 7, 1840 Hat Advertisement - Hat stock including: Brush Hats, Silk Hats, Plain Russia, White and Black, and Napped Hats. Also caps.

Just opened a few pieces of Wellington dark and light mixt Cassimeres, also new style vestings.

Advertisement of Dry Goods - Plain, striped, ribbed, and fancy colored Cassimeres. Sattin and Worsted Vestings.

Advertisement for a runaway slave - Had on when he went away a dark colored Kersey roundabout, beaverteen pantaloons, cassimere vest, and a fur hat.

Advertisement for a runaway slave - Had on when he went away a grey casimere Roundabout and Pants, Hair Cap, and coarse lace boots.

May 22, 1840 - Advertisement - Merchant Tailor - Cloths: Wool dyed, blue black, jet black, deep and light blue, plum, claret adelaide, fashionable grey, invisible green, different shades, olive green, olive brown.

Cassimers - Queen's Own, different styles, ribbed and plain ack, bluedrab, steel mixed.

Vestings - Victoria, plain and figured sattin, Florentine or twilled sattin, Marsielles, different qualities and patterns; together with a variety of other goods suitable for summer wear; such as plain and striped drillings, plain and striped summer cloths.

Also - A large assortment of Ready Made Clothing always on hand to suit the different seasons: linen bosoms, shirt and collars, gumlastic and other suspenders, stocks, handkerchiefs, gloves, and a variety of other articles suitable for men's wear.



Extracts from The Delaware Gazette

January 8, 1841- Advertisement of Dry Goods - Goods for Gentlemen's wear suocer wool died black, blue, Invisible green, Polish and rifle green, brown, dahlia, olive and drab cloths, Asphaltum, Beaver and Pilot Cloth, Buckskin, ribbed and plain Cassimeres, also Beaver Cassimere, a new article for Gentlemen's pantaloons.

January 12, 1841 - Gentlemen's Embroidered Scarfs - Just received at the Dry Goods Store a Handsome assortment of embroidered and plain scarfs suitable for Gentlemen's wear and will be sold cheap.

April 25, 1845 - Advertisement of Dry Goods - English, American, and French Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinets, Gambroom, Summer Cloths, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustres, Merinoes, Mousselins de Laines, Silks, Balzarines, Black Italian Cravats.

August 5, 1845 - Advertisement - Ladies Fine Gaiter and Half Gaiter Boots also Turnrounds, Slippers and Double Soles of first quality.

August 15, 1845 Advertisement - Men's Boy's, and Youth's Course Wax, Kip, Calf-skin, Seal and Morocco Boots and Brogans. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gum Overshoes..

August 19, 1845 - Advertisement - Men's Cloaks at from \$8 to \$35, Overcoats and Sack Coats from \$6 to \$25, Dress and Frock Coats from \$8 to \$25, and Vests from \$1 to \$6.

December 1, 1835 - Advertisement of Winter Dry Goods - Superfine Extra Blue, Black, and Claret Cloth, Superfine Invisible Green, and Olive Cloths do Carbo, Grey and Drab. Superfine buckskin cassimeres of various colors. A large lot of satinets, Pilot Cloths, Petershams and Flushings. French and English Merinoes, Gireassians, Bombazets and rattinets, French and English bombazines, Gro de Rhine, Gra de Nap, Italian Lustrings and other Silks.

W. H. Conner  
January 6, 1939

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

CURRENT FILE

Extracts from the Delaware State Journal (Statesman and  
Blue Hen's Chicken), Wilmington, Friday, May 29, 1857.

GENTS' WRAPPERS.

BEAUTIFUL ALL WOOL PARIS DE LAINE, suitable  
for GENTS' WRAPPERS, at HENRY BUZBY'S  
No. 94 Market street, below 4th.

\*\*\*\*\* - \*\*\*\*\*

STRAW BONNETS AND HATS

At Low Prices for Cash.

A LARGE and well assorted Stock of Mens, Boys  
and Childrens STRAW HATS. Womens, Misses and Childrens  
STRAW AND SILK BONNETS. Mens and Boys FUR AND WOOL  
HATS. Artificial Flowers and Bonnet Russias. Misses  
Straw Flats. WALTERS & STACKHOUSE,

No. 25 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, opposite  
Merchants Hotel.

\*\*\*\*\* - \*\*\*\*\*

SHAWLS.

SPRING STYLE SHAWLS--BROCHE BORDERS.

BROCHE BORDERS, Palm Corners

PRINTED	do		
	do	do	do

CHENILLE do

SATIN do

FILLED CENTRES.



W. H. Conner  
January 6, 1939

-2-

284  
MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Mohair Mitts and Kid Gloves; Parasols, new styles;  
Spring styles of Veils at 110 Market street. New Goods  
received daily at ROBERT KLEIN'S one price store, No.  
110 Market street between Fourth and Fifth street, Wil-  
mington, Delaware.

\* \* \* \* \*

M. L. LICHTENSTEIN,  
OF THE  
ONE PRICE TRIMMING STORE  
124 MARKET STREET,  
ONE DOOR BELOW FIFTH,

Has just received and offers for sale at New  
York prices, TRIMMINGS of the latest and most ap-  
proved style and in great variety.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES of all descriptions; having  
been bought in large quan-  
tities, they will be sold  
at greatly reduced prices.

GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, HOSIERY, PERFUMERY and FANCY  
GOODS, in complete assort-  
ment

MANTILLAS of the latest styles, and best finish and  
material.

All goods marked in plain figures and sold with-  
out deviation. 124 Market St., 1 door below Fifth.

\* \* \* \* \*

W. H. Conner  
January 9, 1939

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

WARBURTON'S  
BONNET MATERIALS  
FOR SPRING TRADE.

To Milliners, Merchants and others.

JUST received a full supply of cheap and desirable goods the Latest Paris fashions of our own importation, also from auction and importers, which we offer much below the usual prices.

Bonnet Ribbons, all widths.	Marcellines,
Gauze and Crape, do	Florences,
Black Velvet, do	English Crape,
Plain Satin, do	Aerophane do
Plain Mantua, do	French do
Glaze Silks,	Bonnet Lawns,
Poult de soi	Tarlatan, white and colored
Gro d' Afrique,	Joined Blonds,
Gro de Naples,	Blond Laces,
Black Gro de Rhines,	Illusions and Nets,
Black Modes,	Ruches and Quillings,
Black Bombazines,	Crown Linings,

Oil Silks, ect., ect,

Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, and Lace Goods,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At No. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$  South SECOND Street, Second Dry Goods

Store below Spruce, PHILADELPHIA.

\* \* \* \* \* - \* \* \* \* \*



W. H. Conner  
January 9, 1939

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

New Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS.

SAMUEL BUZBY,

No. 74 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware,

IS NOW opening a general assortment of Foreign and  
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS consisting in part of elegant new style  
Dress Goods and Embroideries of the latest importations.

Plain and Fancy Silks in variety.

Superior Black Silks, full assortment.

Fine black Bombazines--black Challis--and black wool  
DeLaines.

With a general assortment of mourning goods.

French Ducals the newest article of the season.

Plain and Fancy all wool DeLaines.

Superior French and English Lawns.

English French and American chintzes in variety.

A full assortment of plain goods.

French Cambries and Dimities.

Chintze colored Brillantes from 12½ to 37½ cts.

A variety of white do., striped and plaid muslins.

A full assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Damask, Snow Drop and Huck'b. Towelling.

Heavy table Linens, all widths.

4-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings.

Spreads, Counterpanes and Blankets.

Medium and fine Irish Linens--also fine shirtings.

Mens and Boys wear in variety.

Window Shades and Curtain Materials.

W. H. Conner  
January 9, 1939

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Coachmakers Goods.

French, Italian and English Lastings.

Parasols and Umbrellas, a full assortment.

Having added another large room especially for the sale of Carpets, he respectfully calls the attention of the public to his large assortment just received, consisting of Tapestry Brussels, Three Fly-double Super Ingrain, Union Twilled and Plain Venetian, Druggits, Cocoa and Canton Mattings and Oil Cloths all width.

\* \* \* \* \* - \* \* \* \* \*

E. & J. HOLMES'

IMPROVED

Seamless Whalebone Skirts.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN AGAIN INTRODUCING our Improved Seamless Skirt, as being the most acceptable and reliable article in the market; we are aware that many new styles called improvements are before the public, such as India Rubber, Gutta Percha, Rattan, &c., all of which we have if called for--but cannot recommend them, as we have experimented with and tested them all--(most of them two years since,) submitting them to the judgement of competent ladies to decide upon their merits, and have found them from actual use, to be in all important respects, decidedly inferior to our properly prepared Whalebone, which has been in use the past two years, and for which has been expressed from all parts of the country entire satisfaction; and we have the more positive evidence from our own



W. H. Conner  
January 9, 1939

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

large retail trade, amounting to many dozens per day. Therefore, we confidently recommend our Skirts to be the least objectionable of anything in use; possessing many advantages found in no other Skirt, the most important of which is our series of elastic Cords at the bottom, made from the only material that can be used, that will recover its place when pressed out of shape, will not roll nor curl, is not affected by heat or cold and can be washed without injury. These cords at the bottom, instead of bones, which are exceedingly awkward and inconvenient, with our own prepared bones above and a fabric manufactured by ourselves expressly for our goods, in our estimation and the estimation of thousands who have used them, produce a Skirt and the only Skirt equally adapted to the parlor, the street, and the crowd, giving a proper, graceful and elegant form to a lady's dress; light, pliable, easily adjusted and in every respect a complete article. The public are cautioned against all imitations or other goods called Seamless Skirts. Every genuine article is stamped, E. & J. Holmes' Improved Seamless Whalebone Skirt, and are for sale at 99 Market Street, Philadelphia, and in the principal Jobbing Houses in New York and Boston.

E. & J. HOLMES

\* \* \* \* \* - \* \* \* \* \*

W. H. Conner  
January 9, 1939

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

ROBERT KLEIN of the one price store, No. 110 Market street has just received a beautiful assortment of SPRING SHAWLS at a great bargain. Also another lot of these Linen Napkins, for  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cts., worth 10 cts. Also another lot of these beautiful Collars for 25 and 50 cents, worth double; fine Linen Hdkfs. for 6 cts; a splendid article for 12 cents, worth 18; real Grass Linen Hdkfs. at 25 cents, worth 37; Linen Shirt Bosoms from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  upwards and a great many other goods too numerous to mention at No. 110 Market street between Fourth and Fifth street Wilmington, Del.

REMEMBER ONE PRICE

atc



Wm. H. Conner  
November 18, 1938

CURRENT FILE  
Manners and Customs

290

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, October 27, 1798.

Cold Bath

The Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that a COLD BATH may be used at all hours, at his house, a small distance above Messrs. M'Comb and Tilton's.

EDMUND WINTERBOTHAM

A snug room, contiguous to the Bath, to let.  
Wilmington, Aug. 11.

\* \* \* \* \*

For Sale

A Genteel, Second-Hand

Riding-Chair

With a Top

Inquire of Reynolds & Hoopes, coachmakers, Market-street, Wilmington.  
Aug. 18.

Conner, Wm. H.  
Dec. 5, 1938

Manners & Customs

291  
CURRENT FILE

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

John Moore

The corner of Market and Queen-streets,

has for Sale

(among other goods)

London smocks and drabs

Elastic and forrest cloths

Bear skin, spotted swan skins

Baize, red & white flannels,

Stuffed calimanco, wild-boar,

Velvets

Sattines

Lutestring, mantuas

Bandano and other silk handkerchiefs

Silk hose, silk and worsted hose

Turkey stripe hair ribbon

Damask table cloths

Corduroys

Kersey's duffel half thicks

Pleated and other buckles

Books and other muslins

Silk hose

Pocket and school bibles

"Will sell low for cash or exchange for Country Produce." Wilmington  
Oct. 19.

N.B. An assortment of Irish Linens and Dowles, also for sale."



Wm. H. Conner  
Dec. 15, 1938

Manners and Customs

CURRENT FILE

242

Extract from the Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser, September 5, 1799.

Levin Handy

of Salisbury, in Somerset county, Maryland, Brigade-Major,  
is hereby published as a Coward and Poltroon by

Outerbridge Horsey, Capt.

of the Second Troop of

Horse of the 3d Brigade of

the State of Delaware.

George-Town (Del.)

August 27.

W. H. Conner

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

November 29, 1938

293  
CURRENT FILE

(Extract from The Delaware Republican, Wilmington, Delaware,  
September 26, 1861).

HOOP SKIRTS!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

WM. H. HYDE,

(Late of the firm of Taber, Hyde & Co.,)

HAVING TAKEN THE STORE

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY T. M. MOORE,

In the Institute Building

Corner Eighth and Market Streets,

Is prepared to furnish to the ladies  
of Wilmington and vicinity, a large  
and varied assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS.

I shall keep constantly on hand  
all sizes. Prices for Ladies, Misses,  
and Children's Skirts from 25 cents to  
\$3.50. As I buy direct from the manu-  
facturers in New York for CASH, customers  
may rely on getting the best article in  
the market cheaper than they can be bought  
in Philadelphia or elsewhere. The trade  
supplied at a liberal discount.

WM. H. HYDE  
307 Market St., Institute Bldg.



W. H. Conner  
November 9, 1938

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Extract from Every Evening, Wilmington, Del., Monday,  
May 1, 1876.

Items In Delaware Affairs.

One dollar per day is the wages paid for labor at  
Lewes.

\* \* \* \* \*

Over two hundred vessels congregated in Lewes harbor  
Friday to escape a threatened storm.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Light says that on Thursday night two unknown vessels  
ran ashore on the Cape, but got off without any assistance  
from the wreckers.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Lewes Light thinks it strange that the papers in the large  
cities, while urging the claims of Atlantic City, Long Branch  
and other places as seaside resorts, say nothing about Lewes or  
Rehoboth. It urges that the facilities presented by the latter  
places are equal, except in point of convenience, to those of  
the more fashionable resorts.

\* \* \* \* \*

Wm. H. Conner  
Nov. 30, 1938

Manners & Customs 245

CURRENT FILE

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

Married in Calvert County, by Mr. John Lang, on Sunday evening the 10th of September, Mr. George Kennard, of Duck-Creek, to the amiable Miss Providence Lane, of Baltimore.



Wm. H. Conner  
Dec. 15, 1938

anners and Customs

W. CURRENT FILE

296

Extract from the Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser, September 5,  
1799.

Levin Handy

of Salisbury, in Somerset county, Maryland, Brigade-Major,  
is hereby published as a Coward and Poltroon by

Outerbridge Horsey, Capt.  
of the Second Troop of  
Horse of the 3d Brigade of  
the State of Delaware.

George-Town (Del.)

August 27.

Conner, Wm. H.  
Nov. 22, 1938

Manners & Customs

247

CURRENT FILE

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, June 28, 1797:

Celebration Feast

---

Anniversary of American Independence

---

James M'Cullough — New Castle Tavern  
respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that  
he has procured a large

TURTLE

Which will be dressed on TUESDAY next, the ever-memorable  
Fourth of July.

This dinner being intended as a CELEBRATION FEAST,  
no person can be admitted, unless his name be previously  
entered at the bar. For the convenience of his Wilmington  
Friends, a list is opened at the OFFICE of the DELAWARE  
GAZETTE, where all who incline to participate in this  
patriotic Celebration, will please subscribe their names.

Newcastle, June 27, 1797.



Conner, Wm. H.  
November 30, 1938

WE CURRENTE FILE 98  
Manners & Customs

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Jan. 5, 1793:

WAS FOUND

On the fifth Instant,  
between Wilmington and  
New-Port

A Pinch-beck Watch  
Whoever has lost the  
same may have it again  
by proving property.  
Apply to James Ross,  
Millcreek-Hundred.

Dec. 28, 1792.

Wm. H. Conner  
Nov. 30, 1938

Manners & Customs

WETTER NAME  
CURRENT

299  
FILE

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

Married in Calvert County, by Mr. John Lang, on Sunday evening the 10th of September, Mr. George Kennard, of Duck-Creek, to the amiable Miss Providence Lane, of Baltimore.



Conner, Wm. H.  
Dec. 5, 1938

W. CURRENT FILE 300  
Manners & Customs

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

John Moore

The corner of Market and Queen-streets,

has for Sale

(among other goods)

London smocks and drabs

Elastic and ferrest cloths

Bear skin, spotted swan skins

Baize, red & white flannels,

Stuffed calimanco, wild-boar,

Velvets

Sattines

Lutestring, mantuas

Bandano and other silk handkerchiefs

Silk hose, silk and worsted hose

Turkey stripe hair ribbon

Damask table cloths

Corduroys

Kersey's duffel half thick

Pleated and other buckles

Books and other muslins

Silk hose

Pocket and school bibles

"Will sell low for cash or exchange for Country Produce." Wilmington  
Oct. 19.

N.B. An assortment of Irish Linens and Dowles, also for sale."

Wm. H. Conner  
November 23, 1938

301  
Manners and Customs

CURRENT FILE

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Wednesday, July 12, 1797.

A complete description of the Newcastle Fete on Fourth of July, 1797 is given in this issue. A flag was displayed at the Court House under a salute from the U. S. Cutter, commanded by Capt. Bright. The Assembly met at the Presbyterian Church and Nicholas Vandyke, esq., delivered the oration. Then the group went to the Court House where "an elegant Entertainment was provided, by John Betson, a citizen soldier of 1776; upwards of 138 persons sat down to dinner; among whom were,

The Governor

Secretary of State

Col. Grantham

The 1st troop Light Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Archibald Alexander

The 2nd Company of Artillery, commanded by Capt. Joseph Israel

The Light Infantry Company, commanded by Capt. William Aull

A company of Youths, belonging to Newcastle, consisting of 30, in full uniform, under command of Capt. Henry Crow."

Sixteen toasts, some followed by cheers were given. The State of Delaware got three cheers. Nine cheers were given in memory of the heroes who fell in defense of Liberty; nine were given for "The Farmer of Mount Vernon"; nineteen were given for Peace, Liberty and Happiness to all the world.

Vandyke's oration is given in full.



Wm. E. Conner  
Nov. 17, 1938

Manners and Customs

302  
CURRENT FILE

Extract from The Delaware Gazette or The Faithful  
Centinel, Wednesday, April 12, 1785.

Advertisement

Whereas, Thomas Shockneffey, my Apprentice Boy, did Obtain  
of me a written permission to visit his Mother, and return to  
me.. s forty Days.. Al .. in line to her, requesting her to procure  
him another Master and advise me thereof, thereby acquitting me of his  
Indenture. But the time being elapsed and I have not heard from  
him or her. I do therefore promise the reward of Seven - pence, to  
be paid to any Person that shall take up said Boy, and bring him to me.  
He is fourteen Years of age, almost three feet seven inches high,  
black Complexion, much given to talk.

Oliver Evans

Redelay Creek, March 25, 1785

-----

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, June 24, 1797.

Turtle Feast

On the Fourth of July next,

The Anniversary of American Independence,

A Turtle

weighing 50 lb.

Will be dressed at the Otaheite Tavern. - Gentlemen who wish to dine,  
and celebrate the day, will please to subscribe their names at the Bar.  
June 21.

Wm. H. Conner  
Nov. 17, 1938

Manners and Customs

303

CURRENT FILE

Extract from The Delaware Gazette or The Faithful Centinel, Wednesday, April 12, 1785.

Advertisement

Whereas, Thomas Shockneffey, my Apprentice Boy, did Obtain of me a written permission to visit his Mother, and return to m.. s forty Days.. Al .. in line to her, requesting her to procure him another Master and advise me thereof, thereby acquitting me of his Indenture. But the time being elapsed and I have not heard from him or her. I do therefore promise the reward of Seven - pence, to be paid to any Person that shall take up said Boy, and bring him to me. He is fourteen Years of age, almost three feet seven inches high, black Complexion, much given to talk.

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Redclay Creek, March 25, 1785

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CURRENT FILE

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Redclay Creek, March 25, 1785

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Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, June 24, 1797.

Turtle Feast

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A Turtle

weighing 50 lb.

Will be dressed at the Otaheite Tavern. - Gentlemen who wish to dine, and celebrate the day, will please to subscribe their names at the Bar. June 21.

Wm. H. Conner  
Nov. 17, 1938

CURRENT FILE  
Manners and Customs

301

Extract from The Delaware Gazette or The Faithful Centinel, Wednesday, April 12, 1785.

#### Advertisement

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Oliver Evans

Redclay Creek, March 25, 1785

-----

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, June 24, 1797.

#### Turtle Feast

On the Fourth of July next,

The Anniversary of American Independence,

A Turtle

weighing 50 lb.

Will be dressed at the Otaheite Tavern. - Gentlemen who wish to dine, and celebrate the day, will please to subscribe their names at the Bar.  
June 21.



Conner, Wm. H.  
Nov. 22, 1938

Manners & Customs

CURRENT FILE

206

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, June 28, 1797:

Celebration Feast

---

Anniversary of American Independence

---

James M'Cullough — New Castle Tavern  
respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that  
he has procured a large

TURTLE

Which will be dressed on TUESDAY next, the ever-memorable  
Fourth of July.

This dinner being intended as a CELEBRATION FEAST,  
no person can be admitted, unless his name be previously  
entered at the bar. For the convenience of his Wilmington  
Friends, a list is opened at the OFFICE of the DELAWARE  
GAZETTE, where all who incline to participate in this  
patriotic Celebration, will please subscribe their names.

Newcastle, June 27, 1797.

Extracts from Delaware Temperance Herald, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1846, published by Washington Lowe, Second Story of Masonic Hall Building, West Second Street, Wilmington

#### TEMPERANCE HARVEST HOME

A Great Temperance Harvest Home will be held on the 24th inst., near Corner Ketch, in Mill Creek Hundred, on the road leading from Newark to New Garden, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from either place, and about 10 miles from Wilmington in M. Lockard's woods.

The Committee of Arrangements will make the necessary preparations to have seats erected for the comfort and convenience of a large number of persons.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons friendly to the great Temperance cause, and those who have hitherto been indifferent to this movement which is now going forward, and accomplishing such a vast amount of good, to attend this meeting, as there will be a number of able addresses delivered, and some important facts elicited, which cannot fail to prove interesting.

The Meeting will be organized at 10 o'clock A. M. A number of eminent speakers will address the meeting, among others, Rev. M. J. Rhees, Rev. W. Hogarth, Rev. A. Attwood, of Wilmington, Rev. W. Work, of Newark, Dr. Stebbins, and A. P. Osmond.

By order of the Committee



Extracts from Delaware Temperance Herald, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1846, published by Washington Lowe, Second Story of Masonic Hall Building, West Second Street, Wilmington.

GRAND CIVIC AND MILITARY EXCURSION,  
TO BURLINGTON AND BRISTOL.

Company A, Delaware Artillery, accompanied by their splendid Brass Band, will make an excursion to Burlington and Bristol, on Monday next, the 28th inst.

The splendid Steamboat Express has been chartered expressly for the purpose, and will leave Wilmington at 6 o'clock A. M., on that day. The boat will be in charge of the Company, who will enforce the strictest order.

The number of tickets having been limited, all persons desirous of accompanying the Company, are requested to procure them at an early day.

The Boat will touch at Chester, going and returning, for the purpose of accommodating the citizens of that place.

Single ticket, \$1 00

For a Gentleman and Lady \$1 50

To be procured of any member of the Company.

\* \* \* \* \*

RICHARD K. JONES

Proprietor of the WHITE HORSE HOTEL, corner  
of SECOND and TATNALL streets,  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE,

Informs his friends, the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that he has recently enlarged his stables, and is now prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in a satisfactory manner.

Extracts from Delaware Temperance Herald, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1846, published by Washington Lowe, Second Story of Masonic Hall, Building, West Second Street, Wilmington.

His table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season which the market affords, and no efforts on his part will be spared to make the sojourn of those who may favor him with their custom, pleasant and agreeable.

His prices are reasonable, and he hopes for a share of public patronage.

July 22 -- 9ly.

\* \* \* \* \*

S. & E. WILSON'S

TRIMMING AND VARIETY STORE.

No. 105, Market st., above 4th, Wilmington, Del.

Where they offer for sale a general assortment of Gloves and Hosiery, silk, cotton and woollen; Knitting Cotton, white, unbleached and mixed; Woollen Yarn, scarlet, white and colored; Zephyr Worsted Canvass, Patterns and Needles, Purse silk, shaded and plain; Saddler's silk; Sewing silk, Braids, Cords and Galloons; Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen and cotton; Needle-worked Collars, Edgings and insertings, Embroidered Waists, for infants dresses, Thread Laces, Lisle, Bobbin, and other edgings, Brussels Net, Silk Blond, Wash Blond, Bobbinet, Tarlatan, and Swiss Muslin, India Linen, Bishop Lawn, Nansook, Mull, Cambric and Jaconet muslin, white and black Crape, Crape Lisse Barege, brown Holland, white Linen, Paper muslin, white, unbleached and colored Muslins, Grass Linen, Marseilles and corded Jupons, Brussels net, Barege, and other Veils; Corsets, white Cotton Fringes, domestic and imported; Bureau Covers, varnished silk and muslin; Velvet, Satin and Mantua Ribands, white and black Satin, and Florence, for linings; Infant's socks, wax, kid and jointed Dolls, Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, sun shades, stocks, Collars, suspenders, Cravats, worsted



Extracts from Delaware Temperance Herald, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1846, published by Washington Lowe, Second Story of Masonic Hall, Building, West Second Street, Wilmington.

Tassels, and trimmings for blinds; worsted Fringe, for ottomans, rugs, curtains, &c., travelling and other Baskets, Satchels, Cabas, hair, nail, comb and tooth Brushes, shell, buffalo, and common twist and side Combs, fine ivory, and other pocket and dressing Combs, hair Braids and Curls, hair Pins, toilet Powder, puffs and boxes, fine toilet soap, Lavender and Cologne water, perfume Sachets, court Plaister, comb Cleaners, Tweezers, Vest Rings, German silver and common thimbles, work Boxes, fine and common scissors, riband Wire, bonnet Wire, Cap springs, chip, cane, buckram, willow wadding, white and blue Bonnet Boards; perforated Board and Cards, burnished and mat Gold Paper, steel Clasps, Rings, Tassels and Beads, gilt and silver Tassels and Rings, for bags and purses; silk and other Purses, Guard Chains, Reticules, tape Measures, Bodkins, eyelet Piercers, Emerys, Waxers, screw Cushions, drilled eye Needles, Darners, knitting Pins, American solid headed Pins, spool Cotton, linen and cotton Tapes, coat Binding, boot Cord, boot Lacets, patent Thread, cotton Cord, Whalebone, Hooks and Eyes, bone and metal eyelets, floss Silk, floss Thread and Cotton; pearl, jet lasting, lace and bone Buttons.

#### PAPER HANGINGS.

A variety of Paper Hangings, of glazed or satin finish, and common, for parlors, entries, offices, stores, &c., with borders to suit; also, CHIMNEY SCREENS of the newest and handsomest patterns, for sale at Philadelphia prices by

S. & E.W.

Wilmington, aug. 12 -- 12 6mo.

Conner, Wm. H.  
November 30, 1938

Manners & Customs

31/  
CURRENT FILE

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Jan. 5, 1793:

WAS FOUND

On the fifth Instant,  
between Wilmington and  
New-Port

A Pinch-beck Watch  
Whoever has lost the  
same may have it again  
by proving property.  
Apply to James Ross,  
Millcreek-Hundred.

Dec. 28, 1792.



E. S. Rolston  
J. F. Pote  
November 30, 1939

312  
MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH  
Hospitals

Invoice Book A. - Auditor

1873  
Dec. 15

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Lester A. Harris & Bro.

For 144 ft. W.P. Boards	@5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.92
" 195 " " " Pannel	@7	13.65
" 64 " Hem 3x4	@2	1.28
" 19 " Yellow Pine Set	@4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.86
" 26 " W.P. Plk.	@6	1.56
Planing		.85
Hauling		.50
Charge City Hospital		<u>\$26.62</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

1873

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To B. & C. Shoemaker

Nov. 26	For Prescription	1.80
Dec. 3	" Prescriptions 90, 50, & 25 & Liniment 20	1.85
10	" Prescription	.50
11	" Soap 75 Prescription 55, 20, & 10	1.60
12	" Prescription 20, 65 & 45	1.30
	Brandy 1.25 13th Whisky 75	2.00
13	Prescription 25, 70 & 85 17th Prescrip. 75 & 50	3.05
17	Flaxseed	.20
17	Syringe 2.25 20th Prescrip. 30 22nd Prescrip. 100, 75 & 10	4.40
26	Collodion 1.00 29th Prescrip. 75, 15 & 30	<u>2.70</u>
	Charge City Hospital	19.40

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1873

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Adair & Woodward

Nov. 4	6 Wash Stands	@ 1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.75
4	12 Windsor Chairs		10.00
Dec. 16	12 Feather Pillows	@ 2.50	<u>30.00</u>
	Charge City Hospital		49.75

1873

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To W.H. Pierson Agent

ec. 15	To 1 Door 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Plain	3.50
	" 16 ft. of Rabbit Strips	.35
	" 43 " " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Molding	<u>1.94</u>
	Charge City Hospital	5.79

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Alex. H. Mason

1874			
Jan. 21	18½ days work at City Hospital @ 2.00		37.00
	Charge City Hospital		<u>37.00</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To G. Y. De Normandie

1874			
Jan. 26	To 1 doz. Soup Plates		2.50
	Charge City Hospital		<u>2.50</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To G. B. Underwood

1873			
Nov. 17	40 lbs. Soap	7½	3.00
	1 Box Starch		.85
	15 lbs. Soda	5	.75
	½ doz. Boxs Blue		.30
	½ " Brooms		2.38
	1 Wash Board		.40
	2 Tubs		4.50
	Sweeping Brush & Handles		1.30
	3 Scrub Brushes		.80
	2 Dust "		1.10
Dec. 22	50 Yards Tape	2½	1.25
	9 Doz. Clothes Pins	5	.45
	1 gross Matches		3.00
	1 Window Brush		<u>1.00</u>
	Charge City Hospital		21.08

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To John M. Stewart

1874			
Feb. 1	To Board for Patients in City Hospital		
	Humphrey Morrow Jan. 1st to 28th 74 - 28 days @ 53¢		14.84
	William Adams " " 31 1 mo. @ 53¢		16.00
	Robert Galbraith " " "		16.00
	Elizabeth Rothwell " " "		16.00
	Thomas Churnside " " "		16.00
	Robert Scott " " "		16.00
	Joseph Edwards " " "		16.00
	Henry Simpson Jan. 12 to 31st 19 days		10.07
	William Butler " 20 " " 12 "		<u>6.36</u>
	Charge City Hospital		127.27



Mayor & Council Dr.  
To H. C. Robinson Assignee of Thos. Graves

1873			
Aug. 26	To 1 doz. Chairs		16.00
	" 6 Wash Stands		<u>9.00</u>
	Charge City Hospital		25.00

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Porter & Co.

1873			
Nov. 26	1 Gr. Note Paper		.20
	$\frac{1}{8}$ " Bill "		.15
	2 Pen Holders		.14
	1 doz. Pens		.10
28	1 Registering Book		19.00
	1.3 Gr. Day Book		<u>.90</u>
	Charge City Hospital		20.49

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To James France

1873			
Dec. 29	To Painting at City Hospital on Door Frame		<u>2.00</u>
	Charge City Hospital		2.00

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Geo. H. P. Simmons

1873			
Dec. 15	For Cutting out door way at City Hospital		<u>3.25</u>
	Charge City Hospital		3.25

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To H. F. Pickels

1873			
Oct. 30	To Square Pan for Baking		.75
	" Oval Dripping Pan		1.50
	" 1 Set Knives & Forks		3.50
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Table Spoons		.75
	" " Tea "		.50
	" Stamped Tin Boiler		.90
	" Galv. Dish Pan		1.75
Nov. 6	" Galv. Asst. Kettles		7.00
10	" Tea Kettle 1.75 Water Bucket 75		2.50
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Tea & Table Spoons		1.25
	" 3 Oval Tin Pans 50		1.50
	Dipper 25 Strainer 40		.65
	1 - 8x12 Black Register		3.00
	Tea Kettle		.75

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To H. F. Pickels (cont.)

1873				
Nov. 11	Large Tea Pot			1.50
	2 Tin Cups @ 10			.20
	48 lbs. Sad Irons @ 8			3.84
	1 . 10 Scullet			1.00
	1 Large Coffee Pot			2.50
	1 Butcher Knife 75 Toaster 35			1.10
17	4 Gallon Lined Boiler			4.00
19	18 lbs. Irons 8			1.44
	Poker			.75
22	Buckets			.80
	6 Tin Plates 12			.72
	3 Pans 20			.60
25	Dripping Pan			.75
27	1 Doz. Knives & Forks			7.00
	Stove Pipe			.75
Dec. 17	Lard Can			1.50
27	3 Large Cocoa Matts @ \$3			9.00
	9" Long Griddle			1.75
	Charge City Hospital			<u>65.50</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Drs.  
To James T. Chambers.

1873				
Oct. 30	6 Prs. "4 Blankets @ 5.00			30.00
	6 Comfortables @ 3.00			18.00
	5 Yds. Flannell @ .37 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3 " Muslin @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$			.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3 " do @ 20			.60
	7 Yds. Crash @ 17			1.19
	1 Spool O7 Thread 12			.19
11 Mo. 14	44 Yds. Pillow Muslin @ 20			8.80
	41 3/4 " 10/4 Sheeting @ 50			20.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	7 " " @ 62 $\frac{1}{2}$			4.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6 " Table Linen @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$			2.25
	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Toweling @ 18			2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Muslin @ 14			.77
	3 " Bld. " @ 18			.54
	13 " " @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Drill @ 16			.24
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Chintz @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$			.18
	7 Spools 7			.49
	6 Prs. "4 Blankets @ 5.00			30.00
	5 Comfortables @ 2.25			11.25
	1 " "			3.00
	3 Wrappers @ 15			.45
12 Mo. 18	2 Cotton Taps @ 6			.12
25	9 Yds. Table Linen @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$			3.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Hankf.			.81
	12 3/4 Toweling @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.59 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Charge City Hospital			<u>145.55</u>



Mayor & Council Dr.  
To H. R. Bringhurst

1873				
8 Mo.	27	1 lb. Castile	10 Prescrip	2.75
	29	1 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ Charcoal Pow'd in Tin Cover		2.85
		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Powd Chlor Pot in Bot		.45
		6 oz. Spts Turnpentine & Bot		.50
		No. 1 Davidson's Syringe		.15
		5 oz. Flind Ex Ergat & Bot		2.00
		5 oz. Aether Glass Stop & Bot		.75
		5 " Chloroform & Glass Stop bot		.75
		50 Co. Cath. Pills		1.00
		27 Gains Neorphia		.50
		4 oz. Sulphite Soda & B		.25
		3 doz. Bandages		.30
		$\frac{1}{2}$ " Patent Lint No. 1 in 1 oz		2.25
		3 yds. Adhesive Plast.		1.50
		2 Cakes Castile Soap		1.20
9 Mo.	1	8 oz. Fer Elix Calisaya & Bot		.20
		Ointment		.75
		1 lb. Tin Can		1.00
		1 lb. Castor Oil & Bot		.15
		8 oz. Laudanum & Bot.		.60
		8 oz. Camphor Water 25 & Bot. 25		1.45
		8 oz. Powd. Alum & Bot.		.50
13		1 doz. Camel Hair Brushes		.25
		1 " Catheters		.50
		4 " Syringes		2.00
		Liniment & Bot.		6.20
14		$\frac{1}{4}$ doz. Trusses		.45
		$\frac{1}{4}$ " "		6.00
		$\frac{1}{4}$ " "		7.50
		$\frac{1}{4}$ " "		6.00
		1/3 " "		3.00
		1 lb. Bromide Potash & B.		1.60
		1 lb. Gran. Soda Sulphite & B.		1.00
		100 $\frac{1}{8}$ g Morph Grans		1.00
10 Mo.	22	1 Bot. Brandy		2.00
		1 do Whiskey		1.50
		Prescription		.25
23&24		do		1.35
25		do		1.15
26		do		.35
27				3.30
30		1 lb. Scotch Oat Meal		.20
		$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Fine Combs		1.15
		$\frac{1}{2}$ " Ridding do		1.65
11 Mo.	3	Prescriptions		1.90
	6	do		.40
		1 Case Surgical Instruments		16.00
		1 Set Scalpels		6.00
		1 Tourniquet		2.00
8		Prescriptions		5.15
11		do		.50
14		do		.45
17		do		2.95
24		Comp Cath Pills No. 75.		.75
Charge City Hospital				103.60

Mayor & Council  
To G. C. Macan & Son

1873			
Sept.	To 6 Matrasses for Hospital		20.40
	Charge City Hospital		<u>20.40</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Dr. E. C. Dunning

1874			
Mar. 2	To Medical & Surgical Attendance to Patients		
	at City Hospital Dec. 1873, Jan. & Feb. 74		163.00
	Charge City Hospital		<u>163.00</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr,  
To Patrick Megarity

1873				
Dec. 20	To 1 Ton $\frac{1}{4}$ Stove Coal		8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	" 2 Boxes Wood		.60	
23	" 4 Tons 1365 lbs Brok @ 6.50		29.96	
27	" $\frac{1}{2}$ ton Stove Coal		3.25	
29	" 2 Tons 550 lbs. Brok Coal		14.60	
	" 2 " 545 " Stove "		14.59	
1874-Jan. 19	" 1 " S. Stov Coal		6.50	
26	" 2700 lbs Stov "		7.83	
27	" 2 Tons 620 lbs Brok		14.80	
29	" 2 " " "		14.80	
Feb. 4	" 2 " " "		14.80	
10	" 1 " 285 "		7.32	
	" 8 Boxes Wood		<u>2.40</u>	
	Charge City Hospital		139.58	

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr  
To John M. Stewart  
To Boarding Patients at City Hospital

William Adams 1 mo. Feb. 1874	16.00
Robert Galbraith " " "	16.00
Joseph Edwards " " "	16.00
Thomas Churnsides " " "	16.00
William Butler (Col) " " "	16.00
Elizabeth Rothwell Feb. 1 to 10 inc	5.30
Robert Scott " " 20 20 days	10.60
Henry Simpson " " 20 "	10.60
Edward Hyatt " 11 to 28 18 days	9.54
Ferdinand de Blainville 18 to 28 11 "	5.83
Robert C. Galbraith 22 to 28 7 "	3.71
Anna M. Weeks Feb. 18 to 28 11 days	<u>5.83</u>
Charge City Hospital	131.41



Mayor & Council Dr.  
To John M. Stewart for a Washerwoman  
at City Hospital from Sept. 1st 1873 to Feb. 28/74,  
6 mos. @ 3.00 pr. mo. 18.00  
149.41

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To G. B. Underwood

Jan. 12	To 46 lbs Soap @ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.80
	" 1 doz. Toilet Soap	1.12
	" 4 Dust Brushes @ 40	1.60
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Brooms	2.38
	" 2 Sweeping Brushes	2.00
	" 2 Brush Handles	<u>.25</u>
	Charge City Hospital	11.15

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To B. & C. Shoemaker

To furnishing Medicines & Medical Supplies to City  
Hospital from Jan. 2/74 to Mar. 26/74 95.95  
Charge City Hospital \$95.95

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To James H. Stewart

For Services from March 5th to Apr. 1st/74 25.00  
Charge Hospital 25.00

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To W. H. Billany

Jan. 6	10 Galls Varnish Stain	275	27.50
15	2 Mortise Locks	60	1.20
	4 Pieces Sash Cords	25	1.00
	2 lbs. Nails 8 $\phi$ 7-14	4 Lock Strikes 10-40	.54
20	2 Pcs. Sash Cord	25.50	2 lbs Nails 8x10 @7
24	1 p 6 in Strap hinges & screws		28
	16 in. Hinge, hasp & screws		.25
	2 pr. 4 Mayer & Butts screws	25	.18
	2 Drawer Locks @ 40,80	2 Ex Keys @ 25.50	.50
			<u>1.30</u>
	Charge City Hospital		33.25

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To G. Y. De Normandie

Jan. 1	To Mdse as per Bill rendered	.18
	Charge City Hospital	.18

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To John M. Stewart

For Board of Patients at City Hospital

Wm. Adams from March 1 to March 31	16.00
Robert Galbreath "	16.00
Thomas Churnsides "	16.00
Joseph Edwards "	16.00
Wm. Butler "	16.00
Edward Hyatt "	16.00
Ferdinand De Blainville "	16.00
Robert C. Galbreath "	16.00
Augustus C. Brown Mar. 5 to 23 19 days	10.07
Charles Cramer " 5 " 31 27 "	14.31
Andrew C. Reynolds " 17 " 31 15 "	7.95
Charge City Hospital	160.33

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To H. F. Pickles

1874			
Jan. 3	To Iron Sauce Pan		1.50
	" 5 Boxes Stove Blacking @ 10		.50
8	" 4 Dust Pans @ 60		2.40
	" Large Box		1.50
	" Tea Cady		.75
16	" 2 Spts Cups 35		.70
	Toaster		.35
Feb. 5	Steel Cake Turner		.50
	2 yds. Oil Cloth 50		1.00
14	Repairing Ash Buckets		.35
	Porcelain Sauce Pan		.60
	Tin Lined " "		1.00
	Stamped " "		1.
24	1 doz. TeaSpoons		1.50
	1 " Table "		2.50
11	Drawer for Stove		.75
30	Flour Seive		.50
	Charge City Hospital		17.40



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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Geo. W. Stone

1874			
Apr. 8	4 yds. 5/4 Nursery Sheeting @ 1.25		<u>5.00</u>
	Charge Hospital		5.00

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Mc Mullin & Seal

1874			
Apr. 11	To Moving Chair from 214 E. 2nd St. to L. F. Adairs		.25
	Moving chair from L. F. Adair to City Hospital		<u>.50</u>
	Charge Inc.		.75

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To E. C. Dunning

1874			
May 1	To Medical & Surgical Attendance at City Hospital for		
	Mch. & Apr. 1874		<u>159.00</u>
	Charge Inc.		159.00

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Jno. M. Stewart

Board of Patients at City Hospital for the month of  
April /74

R. Galbreath	1 mo.	April 1 to 30		16.00
T. Churnsides	"	"	"	16.00
Joseph Edwards	"	"	"	16.00
William Butler	"	"	10 10 days	5.30
F. De Blainville	"	"	10 10 "	5.30
Robert C. Galbraith	"	"	30 1 mo	16.00
Charles Cramer	"	"	1 "	16.00
Andrew C. Reynolds	"	"	30 1 "	16.00
Victoria Ball	"	"	30 1 "	16.00
Laura W. Millbourn	4 to 30	26 days @ 53		14.28 X
James Strahan	10 " 30	21 " @ 53		<u>12.13 X</u>
				149.01
				1.50
				<u>147.51</u>

Deduct Errors in two last charges  
Charge Inc.

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To P. Magarity

May 7	33 Boxes Wood	@ 30	9.90
	1 Load of Wood		3.80
	5 Tons Egg Coal		32.50
	7 " St.	@ 650	45.50
	delivered at City Hospital since Feb. 12, 1874		<u>91.70</u>
	Charge Inc.		9.170

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1874 Mayor & Council Dr.  
To G. B. Underwood

Apr. 27	To 55 lbs Soap )	@ 9¢	4.95
	1 doz. Toilet " )		1.20
	1 " Indigo )		.50
	10 lbs Starch )	City Hospital	1.25
	30 " Soda )		1.50
	1/2 Doz. Brooms )		2.40
	4 Hand Brushes )		1.00
	Chg. Inc.		<u>12.80</u>

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1874 Mayor & Council Dr.  
To James H. Stewart

May 1	For services as Nurse for the month April 74 at Hospital		25.00
	Charge Inc.		<u>25.00</u>

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1874 Mayor & Council Dr.  
To. Dr. E. C. Dunning

June 1	To Medical & Surgical Attendance to Patients at City Hospital for May 1874		61.00
	Charge Incidentals.		

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1874 Mayor & Council Dr  
To H. F. Pickels

Apr. 7	To Large Clothes Basket	@ 100	3.75
	" 2 Tin Buckets		2.00
13	Refrigerator		35.00
May 2	" 2 Large Tubs Galv. Hoops	@ 2.75	5.50
	" 8 gall Lined Boiler		1.75
	" 3 Iron Spoons	@ .25	.75
	" 10 gall Water Cooler		12.00
30	Clothes Wringer		<u>8.00</u>
	Chg. Inc. Hosp.		68.75



1874

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To G. Y. De Normandie

May 27	1 doz. Tumblers 1.00	2 doz. Plates 200 175 375	4.75
	1 " Indv. Butter 50	8 Vegetable Dishes	2.34
	4 Vegetable Dishes 31	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. French Saucers 37	.68
	1 doz. Irillun lolls $\frac{1}{2}$ -62	$\frac{1}{2}$ -37 99 1 Bowl 44	1.43
	1 " Samll Meat dishes 1.25	3 Salt Bottles 1.12	2.37
	$\frac{1}{2}$ " Thin glasses 75	2 Butter 100	1.75
	1 Meat Dish 225	2 Mugs 50	2.75
	2 Glass Dishes 65	1 doz. Spittoons 600	6.65
	1 doz Cups & Saucers		2.00
	Chg. Inc.		<u>24.72</u>

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1874

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Adams & Brother

June 4	6 Window Shades )	@1.38	8.28
	3 " " ) ordered by	@ 1.31	3.93
	8 " " ) John M.	@ .93	7.44
	14 " " ) Stewart	@ .65	9.10
	For Hanging Curtains ) for Hospital		11.63
	6 yds Calico for " )	@ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.25
	1 Spool Cotton )		7
	2 Tumblers ordered by Long		25
	Charge Inc. 43.70		<u>43.95</u>
	"Pub. Bldgs. .25	43.95	

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To John M. Stewart

To Board of Patients at City Hospital

Rob't Galbreath from May 1/74 to 31/74	16.00
Thos. Churnsides	16.00
Joseph Edwards	16.00
Charles Crammer	16.00
Reynolds And C	16.00
Victoria E. Ball	16.00
Laura V. Millburn	16.00
John C. Montgomery May 4 to 31 28 days	14.84
Peter Kelly "12 " 31 20 "	10.60
Wm. Frame "20 " 31 12 "	6.36
Wm. F. Davis "20 " 31 12 "	6.36
	<u>150.16</u>

To washing Clothes for Hospital Patients from  
March 1st to May 31st 1874 @ 3.00 pr. mo.  
Charge Incidentals

9.00  
159.16

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1874 Mayor & Council Dr.  
To H. F. Pickels

June 17	To 1 doz Teaspoons	)	1.50
19	" 2 Stamped Pans 75 & 90	) City	1.65
27	" Cleaning & cementing Range	) Hospital	1.00
	" 18 lbs. Covers	) 10	1.80
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ Day's Time	) 3.00	1.50
			<u>7.45</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Dr. E. C. Dunning

For Medical & Surgical Attendance at City Hospital for June 1874	70.00
City Hosp.	

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1874 Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Gawthrop & Bro.

Jan. 5	To solder 'joint Boiler	.35
	" 2 hrs. time 2 Hands	1.10
9	2-2 june Brackets 250 & 1-1 junt Bracket 100	3.50
	17 Lava tip Burners @ 12	2.04
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. time 2 hands repairing @ 65	2.48
Feb. 7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Galv. Ell	.12
	3 hrs. time 2 hands	1.65
Mar. 11	time unstopping Pipes	1.25
May 6	" " Gas Pipes	1.00
	Work done at City Hospital Chg. Inc.	<u>13.49</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To James T. Chambers

1st Mo. 3	12 Spools Cotton @ 7¢ 84 Thread 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pins 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Needles 10	1.44
2 Mo. 18	11 yds. Red Flannel	40	4.40
	25 " Toweling	@ 16	4.00
	2 Spools Cotton @ 7 14 1 spool Silk 20 1 tape 10		.44
	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz Cotton Sopps 31 3 mo 9th-4 Red Flannell @ 70 2.80		<u>3.11</u>
	Hospital Chg. Inc.		13.39



MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH  
Hospitals

-13-

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To John M. Stewart

For Board of Patients in City Hospital

Robert Galbraith from June 1 to June 30	1 mo	16.00
Thomas Churnsides " " " "	"	16.00
Joseph Edwards " " " "	"	16.00
Andrew C. Reynolds " " " "	"	16.00
Victor Ball " " " "	"	16.00
Laura V. Millburn " " " "	"	16.00
Peter Kelly " " " "	"	16.00
Wm. T. Davis " " " "	"	16.00
John Jones " 4 " "	30	14.31
Emma Weeks 15 " "	"	8.48
Wm. T. Thompson 6 " "	"	13.25
Chg. Inc.		164.04

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

For 1100 ft Coal Gas to Hospital Apr to July 2.20  
Chg. Hosp.

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Dr. E. C. Dunning

To Medical Attendance to patients at City Hospital 13.00  
Charge Hospital

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wil Coal Gas Co.

For 6400 ft. Gas at Hosp. from April to July 1280  
Chg. Hospital

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To G. B. Underwood

June 1 To 3 Wall Brushes @ 60 1.80  
Chg. Hosp.

-14-

1874	Mayor & Council Dr. To Underwood & Kennedy	
June 15	To $\frac{1}{2}$ Cord Wood Sawed & Split Charge City Hospital	5.50

\*\*\*\*\*

1874	Mayor & Council Dr. To W. H. Billany	
May 7	1 Spade	1.12
16	1 Ice Pick	30
14	51 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ " Gum Hose	25 12.75
	1 Brass Branch Pipe	1.25
	4 " Couplings	25 1.00
	2 lbs. 1 Iron Wire	.20
	1 doz Brass Rings	.10
	2 Iron Staples	.08
	Chge Hospital	16.80

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To J. M. Stewart

Board of Patients in City Hospital

Rob't Galbraith July 1st to 31st inc.	16.00
Thomas Churnside " " " " "	16.00
Joseph Edward " " " " "	16.00
Andrew C. Reynolds " " " " "	16.00
Peter Kelly " " " 14 14 days @.53	7.42
Emma Weeks July 1 to 13 13 days	6.89
Laura V. Millburn " 1" 20 20 "	10.60
Wm. T. Davis " 1 " 8 8 "	4.24
John Jones " 1 " 14 14 "	7.42
Wm. T. Thompson " 1 " 14 14 "	7.42
Dickinson Webster 3 " 10 7	3.71
Mary A. Taylor " 11 " 17 7	3.71
Charge Hospital	115.41

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To John M. Stewart

For Board of Patients at City Hospital

Robt. Galbreath 1 mos Bd. to Sept. 1st	16.00
Thos. Churnsides " " " " "	16.00
Joseph Edwards " " " " "	16.00
Andrew C. Reynolds " " " " "	16.00
Joseph Heck 5 days Board @ 53¢	2.65
To Am't. Paid Wash Woman 3 mos @ 3.00.	9.00
	75.65
Deduct Wash Bill	9.00
Chg. Hospital	66.65



-15-

1874

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To H. F. Pickels

Aug. 8	To 1 lb Solder		
	" 1 doz Can Tops		.35
	" Soldering Iron		.25
	Chge Hospital		.75
			<u>1.35</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

1874

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith & Painter

July 10	3 Prescriptions	38, 25 & 25	
12	2 "	25 & 25	.88
17	1 Pt. Whisky 75	& Prescription 1.50	.50
20	2 Prescriptions		2.25
23	2 do		.70
27	2 do		.65
29	1 do & Bottle 3		2.25
Aug. 3	2 do.		.43
6	1 do. 100 & $\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Whisky 38		.45
	1 do.		1.38
			.25
			<u>9.74</u>
	Less 20%		1.94
	Chge Hospital		<u>7.80</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To John M. Stewart

For Board of Patients at City Hospital

Robt. Galbreath	1 mo - Sept.	@ 16.00	16.00
Thomas Chrunsidis	" "	"	16.00
Joseph Edwards	" "	"	16.00
Andrew Reynolds	" "	"	16.00
Jonas Heck	" "	"	16.00
Wm. Brown	12 days	@ .53	6.36
Hannah O Nairy	7 "	"	3.71
	Amount due		<u>90.07</u>
To Am't paid Washerwoman for four (4)			
months washing	@ 3.00		12.00
To Express charges paid S. F. Betts for 1 box			
	Splints		40
Charge Hospital			<u>102.47</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

1874

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To H. F. Pickles

Sept. 7	To Large Cylinder		.75
	" Rep'g. "		.10
	" 12 Can Tops	@ 2	.24
23	" 2 Sets of Lining for Dog House Heater	@ \$25.	50.00
	" 95 lbs Grate Bar	@ 10	9.50

1874 Mayor & Council Dr.  
Sept. To H. F. Pickles (cont.)

To Cleaning Drums in 2 Heaters	1.00	2.00
" " Range		1.00
" 2½ days Time	@ 3.00	7.50
" 50 lbs. Fire Clay		1.00
Charge Hospital		<u>72.09</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

1874 Mayor & Council Dr.  
Aug. 31 To Underwood & Kennedy

To 1 Ton Stove Coal		6.50
" ½ Cord Wood Sawed in 3 Ps		5.00
" 1 Ton Stove Coal		6.50
Chge Hospital		<u>18.00</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To G. B. Underwood

Aug. 19 To 10 lbs. Starch	@ 10¢	1.00
" 40 " Soap	@ 7 3/4	3.10
" 1 gross Matches		2.50
Chge. Hospital		<u>6.60</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

1874 Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Underwood & Kennedy

Oct. 7 To 5½ Tons Stov Coal	@ 6.50	35.75
To putting in		1.00
		<u>36.75</u>
Deduct error in chge of coal		1.38
Charge Hospital		<u>35.37</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Underwood & Kennedy

Oct. 5 To 6 Tons Egg Coal	@ 6.25	37.50
" Putting in		1.00
Charge Hospital		<u>38.50</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Ferris & Garrett

Oct. 28 To 2½ hrs Time cleaning Sink pipe & changing Burner	@ 55	1.38
Charge Hospital		



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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To I. H. Gewrig

Sept. 8

6 Bonds Splints	4.00
6 Flat Angular Splints	3.00
6 Hollow do do	4.00
1 Desault's with Hodge's Imp.	4.00
2 days leg Splints	2.00
2 Stromyers do	4.50
1 Box do	.85
Ordered by Dr. Shortlidge Charge Hospital	22.35

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To W. H. Billany

1874  
Oct. 7

1 #5 Steel Scoop 140	1 Axe & Helve 150	2.90
3 Maxs & Handle @ 75		2.25
3 Hand Dusters		1.65
Charge Hospital		6.80

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Water Department

For City Hospital - for use of Water from Jan. 1, 1874 to Dec. 31, 1874	
Water Rents	28.00
Penalty	2.80
Charge Hospital	30.80

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wil Coal Gas Co.

To 4500 ft. Gas from Jan 1 to Apr 1, 1874 @ 200	9.00
" 13900 " " " " " "	27.80
Charge Hospital	36.80

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wm. Q. Moore

For Board at City Hospital in October 74

Rob't. Galbreath	4 3/7 weeks	15.50
A. C. Reynolds	4 3/7 "	15.50
James Edwards	4 3/7 "	15.50
Jonas Heck	4 3/7 "	15.50
Thos. Churnside	4 3/7 "	15.50
Charge Hospital		77.50

-18-

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith & Painter

Aug. 15	3 Prescriptions 1.95	22nd $\frac{1}{2}$ Pt Best Whisky 38	2.33
24	1 Pt. Whisky .75	& 1 Bot Cod Liver Oil & Lime 100	1.75
24	1 Prescription 35	27th Prescription 40	.75
28	1 " & bottle .65	31st do renewed 40	1.05
31	1 " 35	Sept. 5 1 Prescription 25	.60
Sept. 8	3 " 2.35	11th 1 do 25	2.60
18	3 " .95	20th 2 do 1.05	2.00
Oct. 1	2 do & Bot. 140	5th 3 do renewed 95	2.35
6	1 lb. Best Mustard .75	10th Castile Soap 50	1.25
15	1 Rubber Urinal Complete	extra large	5.00
22	3 Prescrip 1.78	27th 4 oz. Bicarb Potassium 30	2.08
28	1 " Renewed 35	1 Chamois Skin 50	.85
31	1 " 35	Nov. 3rd 1 Bot Ess. Jam. Ginger 25	.60
			<u>23.21</u>
		Less 20% Discount	4.64
		Charge Hospital	<u>18.57</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To H. F. Pickels

Oct. 3	To Urt Iron Bar	1.10
	Charge Hospital	

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To B. & C. Shoemaker

July 3	Prescrip .15	do .75	Pres. 50	1.40
4	Whisky .75	Cod Liver Oil 1.00		1.75
6	Prescrip 35	Prescrip 50	Prescrip 100	1.85
	" 65	" .40	" 20	1.25
8	" 100	" .45	" 45	1.90
	" .20	" .30		.50
		Charge Hospital		<u>8.65</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wm. Q Moore Supt. City Hosp.

Nov. 30	To Board of R. Galbraith	4 $\frac{2}{7}$ weeks @ 3.50	15.00
	" " " A. C. Reynolds	4 $\frac{2}{7}$ " "	15.00
	" " " Jos. Edwards	4 $\frac{2}{7}$ " "	15.00
	" " " Jonas Heck	4 $\frac{2}{7}$ " "	15.00
	" " " Thos. Churnside	2 " "	7.00
	To Cleaning & Whitewashing, Lime &c		4.00
	Charge Hospital		<u>71.00</u>



-19-

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To H. F. Pickels

1874			
Nov. 19	To Sett of Bricks		1.00
	" 2 Ticks	40	.80
	" Time		.50
	Charge Hospital		<u>2.30</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Underwood & Kennedy

Nov. 7	To 10 Ton Egg Coal		62.50
	" Putting in		2.00
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ Cord Wood sawed		5.00
			<u>70 00</u>
	Deduct Error in addition		50
	Charge Hospital		<u>69.50</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To G. B. Underwood

1874			
Nov. 6	50 lbs. Soap 3.88	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz Blue 25	4.13
	6 " Crystal Soap .60	3 Scrub Brushes 52	1.12
	1 Window Brush 70		.70
	Charge Hospital		<u>5.95</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

	To 4000 ft. at City Hospital from July to Oct. 1st		
		@ 200	8.00
	To 1000 ft. at City Hall from July to Oct. 1st @ 2.00		2.00
	Charge Hospital		<u>10.00</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To I. H. Gewrig

Nov. 21	1 Rectum Speculum		7.00
	1 Tornequet		1.75
	Charge Hospital		<u>8.75</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Enterprise Manufacturing Co.

Oct. 9	1 Earth Closet for City Hospital		15.00
	Charge Hospital		

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wil. Coal Gas Co.

For Gas at City Hospital from Oct. 1st to Jan. 1st,  
1875

4600 ft. Gas	@ 200	9.20
10,000 ft. "	@ 200	20 00
Charge Hospital		<u>29.20</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wm. Q. Moore

1874

For Board at City Hospital

	A. C. Reynolds	4 3/7 weeks	@ 350	15.50
	R. Galbraith	4 3/7 "	" "	15.50
	James Edwards	4 3/7 "	" "	15.50
	Jonas Heck	4 "	" "	14.00
	Wm. Hancock	3/7 "	" "	1.50
	James Nickson	2 1/7 "	" "	7.50
Dec. 4	To 18 yds Utica Muslin		@ 50	9.00
4	" Making heming &c 12 sheets		@ 20	2.40
31	" 6 Undershirts		@ 80	4.80
31	" 3 mos Washing 13 washes		@ 50	6.50
	Chge Hospital			<u>92.20</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To T. T. De Normandie

Nov. 10	4 Dishes 2-8	50	2-10 84	1.34
4	4 Bikers 4 1/2	50	Gravy Bowl 45	.95
4	1 Sick Cup			.15
	Chge Hospital.			<u>2.44</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Underwood & Co.

Dec. 15	To 2 Double Carriages	10.00
	Chge Hospital	

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Joseph E. Booth

1874	To Altering Matrass	.75
Sept. 3	" " Colt	1.25
3	" Mending one Cott	.75
4	" Two Pr. Crutches	3.00
Oct. 3	" Two Hair Matresses	@ 15.00
Dec. 5	Charge Hospital	<u>30.00</u>
		<u>35.75</u>



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Mayor & Council  
To Henry Buxbaum

Dec. 19	6 Pr. Pants	@ 200	12.00
	6 Flannel Shirts	@ 1.00	6.00
	Chge Hospital.		<u>18.00</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Thomas Sherwin

Nov. 24	To Furnishing Stencil Plates		1.25
	" Ink & Brush		.35
	Charge Hospital		<u>1 60</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To John Palmer

Aug. 29	To 10 yds Muslin 100 - 5 yds Muslin	@ 17	1.70
Dec. 8	" 20 " " 200	@ 10	2.00
	Charge Hospital		

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Walton & James

	25 lbs Ice daily from May 17 to June 28, 1874		
	6 weeks & 1 day	@ 1.80	11.06
	10 lbs Ice served 20 days bet June 9 & July 5		
	equal 2 weeks & 6 days	@ 100	2.86
	June 29 45 lbs Ice-June 30- 40 lbs - 85 lbs @ 100		.85
July	1360 lbs Eastern Ice	@ 100	13.60
Aug	1035 " " "	@ 100	10.35
Sept	930 " " "	.80	7.44
Oct	682 " " "	.80	5.44
Nov	552 " " "	.80	4.40
Dec	145 " " "	.80	1.16
	Chge. Hospital		<u>57.18</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

1875  
Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wm. M. Holt

Jan 14	To 1 Lever Block for City Hospital		5.00
	Charge Hospital		

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To H. F. Pickels

Jan. 27	To 2 Large Trays for Hospital	@ 1.25	2 50
	Charge Hospital		

Mayor & Council Dr.

To Wm. Q. Moore

And. Reynolds	4 3/7	Weeks board	@ 3.50	15.50
Robt. Galbraith	4 3/7	" "	" "	15.50
Jas. Edwards	4 3/7	"		15.50
Jas. Nickerson	3 4/7			12.50
Jas. Mc Clary	6/7			3.00
Jas. Galbert	2 5/7			9.50
Ed. Smith	2 5/7			9.50
Dan Haley	1/7			.50
Theo Dorer	1 4/7			5.50
Chas Cameron	6/7			3.00
Frank Graham	6/7			3.00
Board for Nurse	2 5/7			9.50
Wages for Nurse	18/30	Month @ 1000-600		
		4 Washings @ 50¢	200	8.00
1 doz. pairs Stockings for Hosp.				4.50
		Chge Hospital		115.00

\*\*\*\*\*

1874 Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith & Painter

Nov. 14	Prescription 35	Geuax for dressing wounds	55		.90
Dec. 10	1 lb. Best Mustard	75	11th	1 Pt. Best Whisky	75 1.50
11	8 oz. Laudanum	1.20	12th	1 " Alcohol & bot	50 1.70
18	Prescription 15	29th	1 Bot Benzine	15	.30
875 29	8 oz Tinct Arnica & Bot	75	Jan 2	Prescription 25	1.00
an. 2	1 lb. Ground Flaxseed	15	6th	1 qt. whisky	125 1.40
8	2 oz. Basilicon Oint	25	2 oz Oxid Zinc Oint	25	.50
8	1 " Tinct Iron & Bot	13	1 Box Sedlitz Powders	35	.48
13	1 Prescription r'd	35	2 Prescriptions & Bot	70	1.05
14	3 Prescrip	1	Cod Liver Oil & Lime &c		1.53
15	1 Plaster	50	18th	2 Prescriptions	78 1.08
18	1 Prescrip	50	19th	4 oz Oint Oxid Zinc & Jar	58 1.08
19	4 oz. Bazdicon Oint & Jar	58	4 oz Simple Oint & Jar		
				58	1.16
19	4 " Cautharidal & "	78	4 oz Ret Precip & "	68	1.46
19	7 " Mercurial " & "	88	1 qt. Whisky	125	2.13
22	10 oz Laudanum	150	26th	1 Prescription & bot	35 1.85
27	2 Prescrip & Bot	88	1 Prescrip & bot	40	1.28
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal Whisky	250	Demijohn	85 Prescrip	40 3.75
					24 15
					4 83
					19.32

\*\*\*\*\*

1875 Mayor & Council Dr.  
To E. K. Crawford

Jan 13	6 pairs Slippers	@ 75¢	4.50
	2   "       "	@   "	1.50
	Charge Hospital		<u>6.00</u>



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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To T. G. De Normandie

1874						
Nov. 10	4 Dishes 2-8	50	2-10	84		1.34
	4 Boxes 4 in					.50
	1 Gravy Bowl					.45
875	1 Sick Cup					.15
Jan 14	1 doz Tumblers					1.00
	1 " Plates					.75
	1 " Cups					1.00
						<u>5.19</u>
	Deduct the charges Nov. 10;74					2 44
						<u>2.75</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Ferris & Garrett

1875						
Jan 20	To 11 Doz Tin Shades		@ 1.25			1.15
21	" 16 New Washers					.50
	" 2 Hrs Time		@ 55			1.10
	Charge Hospital					<u>2.75</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Underwood & Kennedy

Jan. 13	To 4 Tons Stove Coal					25.00
	" 3 " Egg "					18.75
	To Putting away					1.40
	Charge Hospital					<u>45.15</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To G. B. Underwood

1875						
Jan 1	To 7 1/4 lbs Starch	12 1/2	91 Wash Board	35		1.26
	" Broom	40	Gross Matches	250		2.90
	Chge Hospital					<u>4.16</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To James Bradford

1875						
Jan 21	Glazing 2 lbs Sash	14/32				2.00
	" 2 " "	14/28				1.70
	Charge Hospital					<u>3.70</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To James & Webb

Jan 2	35 Cards Rules & 25 on paper	3 90
	25 Circulars duties of Supt.	1 25
	1 Journal 6 qr F. B. Com	4 75
	500 Receipts Bound	5 50
	Chge Hospital	<u>15 40</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Underwood & Kennedy

Jan 15	To 7 Tons Egg Coal	43.75
	To Putting away	<u>1.40</u>
	Charge Hospital	45.15

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To James & Webb

Feb 22	2 Barometer Ink Stands	3.50
	1 Gross 404 Pens	.90
	$\frac{1}{8}$ Doz Penholders	.25
	1 Pt. Arnold's Fluid	.45
25	200 Letter Headings	<u>2.50</u>
	Charge Hospital	7.60

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith & Painter

To furnishing Medicines etc to City	
Hospital Feb. 1st to 26th inc	14.63
Less 20%	<u>2.92</u>
Charge Hospital	11.71

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To M. L. Lichtenstein

1875	To 6 Wrappers	@ 5.00	30.00
Feb. 9	" 6 Quilts	@ 2.50	<u>15.00</u>
	Charge Hospital		45 00



Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wm. Q. Moore Supt.

1875  
Feb. 28 To Board for Patients at City Hospital

"	"	"	A. C. Reynolds	4 weeks	@ 350	14.00
"	"	"	Robert Galbraith	"	" "	14.00
"	"	"	Jos Edwards	"	" "	14.00
"	"	"	Jas Galbert	3 3/7"	" "	12.00
"	"	"	Ed Smith	1 5/7"	" "	6.00
"	"	"	Chas. Cameron	1 1/7"	" "	4.00
"	"	"	Frank Graham	3/7"	" "	1.50
"	"	"	Wm. Johnson	3 4/7"	" "	12.50
"	"	"	Sam Davis	2 3/7"	" "	8.50
"	"	"	Jas. Humphries	2 4/7"	" "	9.00
"	"	"	Jno. Opperman	2 "	" "	7.00
"	"	"	Dan'l Haley	1 3/7"	" "	5.00
Wages for Nurse 1 month					@ 10.00	10.00
Board for do do *					@ 3.50	3.50
Splicing 2 Heater Pokers					@ .25	.50
Prescription by Dr 1 1/2 doz Eggs for Punch					38	.57
" " 5 qts Milk					@ 10	.50
Fare to Baltimore for Ed Smith ) By orders						2.75
Carriage Hire 25 Street car fare) of Committee						.50
Wages for Wash Woman 4 Washes					@ 75¢	3.00
						<u>128.82</u>
*Add 3 weeks					@ 3.50	10.50
Charge Hospital						<u>139.32</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Ferris & Garrett

9	To 7-1/2 galv Ells	10	.70
	1-3/4 do do		.16
	3-1/2 do Tees	15	.45
	1-1/2 do Union		.50
	1-3/4 do do		.75
	2-1/2 do Nipple	5	.10
	2-3/4 do Sockets	10	.20
	8 ft 1/2 do Pipe	9	.72
	2-1/2 Shop & Waste Cocks I.P		2.25
	13 hrs Time	55	7.15
25	1 White Porc'n Shade		1.00
	1 Extension do Holder		.50
	1 Chimney		.10
Charge Hospital			<u>14.58</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Flinn & Jackson

Feb. 17	83 lbs Casting	10	8.30
	1 Sett Bricks		1.50

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Flinn & Jackson (cont.)

Feb. 17	1 Oven Door		1.50
	Cleaning & Rep'g Range		<u>1.50</u>
	Chge Hospital		12.80

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Joseph E. Booth

Feb. 10	To 1 Office Table for Hospital		10.00
	" 3 Hair Matrasses	@ 15.	45.00
	" 1 Chamber Chair		<u>3.25</u>
	Charge Hospital		58.25

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To H. F. Pickles

Feb 1	To Rep'g. Wash Boiler		.50
	" 1 Flesh Fork		.25
	" 65 lbs. Grate Bars	@ 10	6.50
	" 3 Hours Time	@ 30	.90
	Charge Hospital		<u>8.15</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To T. Y. De Normandie

Feb. 2	6 Cuspadores 450	6 small Veg. Dishes	75	5.25
	1 doz Metal Tot	Ind'l Salts		3.00
	1 Chair Pan			<u>.75</u>
	Charge Hospital			9.00

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To T. Y. De Normandie

Mar. 5	1 Chair Pan		.75
	2 doz Tumblers		2.50
	1 " Bakers		<u>2.50</u>
	Charge Hospital		5.75



Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wm. Q. Moore Supt.

To Board for	A. C. Reynolds	4/37 weeks	15.50
"	Robt. Reynolds	4 3/7 "	15.50
"	Jas. Edwards	4 3/7 "	15.50
"	Dan Haley	4 3/7 "	15.50
"	Jam Davis	4 3/7 "	15.50
"	Jas Humphreys	4 1/7 "	14.50
"	Jno. Opperman	4 3/7 "	15.50
"	James Dunlap	6/7 "	3.00
"	Nurse	4 3/7 "	15.50
Wages	"	pr month	10.00
Five Washes	@ .75		3.75
Putting in alarm Bell & Rep Door Bells			5.00
1 1/2 doz Eggs by Medical Prescription			.48
4 qts Milk			.40
Charge Hospital			<u>145.63</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To G. B. Underwood

Mar. 31	To 3 Dusters 120	3.60
"	Bx Poor man's Soap	4.50
"	12 lbs Kitchen Crystal Soap	1.10
"	1/2 doz. Box Blue	.25
"	1 Broom	.40
Charge Hospital		<u>9.85</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

To 5700 ft Gas at Hospital from Jan to April		
" 15400 "	" " " "	" " " "
<u>21100</u>		@ 2.00
Charge Hospital		42 20

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Underwood & Kennedy

Mar. 31	To 2 Tons Egg Coal	12.50
"	1/2 Cord Hickory Wood	5.50
Charge Hospital		<u>18.00</u>

165

Mar. 8	100 Compressed Pills Brom Amm 205	100 Pills Brom Potass	3.70
Mar 2	1 lb. Soda & Bottle 30	3/4 lb Cream Tartar & Bottle 60	.90
2	2 Cans Squibbs Ether 1.00	3 Prescriptions & Bottle 105	2.05
3	3 Prescriptions 130	1 lb. Best Mustard 75	2.05
4	1 H. R. Syringe No. 4 1.75	1 H.R. Syringe No. 1 75	2.50
4	2 Prescriptions & Bots 150	6th 2 Prescriptions 100	2.50
6	2 doz. Morphia Powders 50	6th Litinus Paper 10	.60
8	2 Prescriptions 60	4 oz. Hops 35	.95
8	4 Boxs Mustard Leaves 1.00	10th 2 Prescrip 1.40	2.40
11	2 lbs Flaxseed 40	12th 2 Prescriptions 55	.95
12	2 doz. Morphia Powders 50	1/2 Pt. Gr. Brandy & Bot. 108	1.58
15	3 Prescrip 90	300 Brom Potass Compressed Pills 495	5.85
16	Box Bicarb Soda 18	17th 2 Prescrip & Bot 68	.86
17	Prescrip rd 70	Lime Water 25	.95
17	2 doz. Morphia Powd 50	24th 16 oz. Laudanum 240	2.90
22	4 1/2 oz. Huxhams Tinct 50	3 Prescriptions 100	1.50
23	2 doz Morthia Powd 50	2 Prescrip & Bot 70	1.20
24	1 Glass Stop'd Bot. 20	Prescrip & Bot 20	.40
24	1 Iron Mortar & Pestle 85	25th 4 oz. Oint Ozid Zinc 50	1.35
25	Prescription 45	27th Bot Bicarb Soda 18	1.25
27	" 40	Bot. Citrate Caffein	1.65
29	2 doz. Morph. Powd 50	Prescrip & Bot 380	4.30
	Less 20% Discount		41.77
			8.35
	Charge Hospital		33.42

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wm. Q. Moore Supt. Hospital

For Board of Patients at City Hospital During April /75

A. C. Reynolds	2 weeks	7.00
Robt. Galbraith	4 2/7 "	15.00
Jos. Edwards	4 2/7 "	15.00
Sam'l Davis	4 2/7 "	15.00
David Haley	4 2/7 "	15.00
Jno Opperman	2 3/7 "	8.50
Frank Graham	3/7 "	1.50
Jno Welsh	3 4/7 "	12.50
Jules Macheret	3 1/7 "	11.00
Wm. Barber	2 2/7 "	8.00
Sam'l Phillips	1 2/7 "	4.50
Thos. Forster	5/7 "	2.50
Nurse	4 2/7 "	15.00
Wages " 1 month		10.00
7 1/2 doz Eggs by Prescription	@ 32¢	2.40
22 qts. Milk "	@ 10¢	2.20
1/2 doz Turps "		1.75
Charge Hospital		<u>146.85</u>



MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH  
Hospitals

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To James & Webb

Apr. 9	1 Cash Book      4 Qre	2.50
	1 Qr. Legal Cap	.40
	1 Bottle Mucilage	.20
	Charge Hospital	3.10

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Odorless Excavating Co.

Apr. 22	Removing Night Soil from City Hospital 1560 galls @ $1\frac{1}{4}$	19.50
	Charge Hospital	

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To James Bradford

Mch 8	Glazing 2 lbs Sash      14/32      100	2 00
	"      1      "      14/28	.85
	Chge. Hospital	2.85

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith & Painter

Apr. 1	Prescrip & bot 30      Prescrip & bot      45	.75
2	2 " 95 4 Ext. Senna      80	1.75
2	2 doz. Morphia Powd 50      5th 1 lb. Best Mustard 75	1.25
5	Prescrip 30      2 oz Tinct Iodine & bot 40	.70
5	4 oz Ar Spts Amn 35      8th $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Mustard Seed 20	.55
8	3 Prescrip 80      9th 2 Prescrip 90	1.70
12	3 " 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Best Brandy 100	2.10
12	Sal Morph & bot 23      13th Suppositories 50	.73
14	Morph Powders 50      15th 2 Prescrip 75	1.25
16	$4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Hux's Tinct 40      3 Prescrip 95	1.35
16	1 lb. Boston Cleavers ogs 125      18th 2 Prescrip 105	2.30
18	2 doz. Morph Powd 50      3 Bxs. Mustard Leaves 75	
	3 do Lge 150	2.75
19	2 Prescrip 1.38      1 Prescrip 35      20th 4 Prescrip 130	2.03
20	Bot Bed Bug Killer 25      21st Prescrip & Bot 40	.65
22	1 lb. Grd. Flaxseed 20      Court Plaster 35	.55
23	Prescription rd 45      Iarof Lard 45	.90
24	3 Prescrip 80      2 doz. Morph Powd 50	1.30
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Best Brandy 100      4 Prescrip 130	2.30
28	2 doz. Morph Powd 50      Prescrip 65	1.15
28	100 Bisulph Quin Pills 2.08      6 oz. Meltauer's	
	Aperient 60	2.68
28	1 lb. Best White Castile Soap	.40
		30.64
	Less 20% Discount	6.13
	Charge Hospital	24.51

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To John H. Turner

1875				
Apr. 9	To 4 Egg			28.00
	" 1 Stove			6.50
	Putting in			50
	Charge Hospital			<u>35.00</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To John B. Johnson

Apr. 26	To 1 day	3.		3.00
	" 2 "	1.75		3.50
	" 18-7 ft. Saw'd Posts )	.50		9.00
	" 32 ft. 3rd Com. Bds )	3		.96
	" 64 " Hem ) Rep'g	2		1.28
	" 20 lbs Nails ) Fence at	6		1.20
	" Cartage ) Hospital			.50
	" 1/2 day )			1.50
	" 1 day )			1.75
	Charge Hospital			<u>22.69</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Underwood & Kennedy

1875				
Apr. 3	To 1 Ton Stove Coal			6.50
	Putting away			.25
	Chge Hospital			<u>6.75</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Ferris & Garrett

Apr 6	To 1 Wash pave Cock			1.25
	2 1/2 lbs. Lead Pipe	10		.25
	1 lb. Solder			.40
	3 Hrs. Time	55		<u>1.65</u>
	Chge Hospital			<u>3.55</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Joseph E. Booth

Apr. 13	To 1 Arm Chair & cushion			3.25
	" 1 Chamber			1.25
	" Repairs			1.75
	" 1 Chair Cushions			<u>1.00</u>
	Chge. Hospital			<u>7.25</u>



Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Charles Warner & Co

1875				
May 17	To 4 Tons Stove Coal)	Hospital @ 8.25		33.00
	Pd for Putting in )			.80
		Charge Hospital		<u>33.80</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To M. L. Litchenstein

1875				
May 11	To $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Towels	2.75		1.38
	" 12 yds. Crash	.18		<u>2.16</u>
		Charge Hospital		<u>3.54</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To James & Webb

May 10	1 Blank Book			95
		Charge Hospital		

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To W. H. Billany

Feb. 2	6 Stay Backs	@ 8¢		.48
4	To 2 setts Knives & forks	@ 1.50		3.00
	" 1 L. H. Shovel			<u>1.00</u>
		Charge Hospital		<u>4.48</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To G. W. Palmer

May 14	To 1 Large Table			10.00
	" 1 Box			1.50
	" Altering Hair Mattrass			<u>2.50</u>
		Charge Hospital		<u>14.00</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith & Painter

1875				
May 1	To Balance from April acc't			.36
1	" 4 Prescrip 135 4 oz Ext. Senna 80 4 oz. Tuiel			
		Bark 40		2.55
	" 2 doz. Morph Powd 50 1 qt. Whiskey 125			1.75
	Bottle 8 3rd 4 Large Boxes Mustard Plasters 200			2.08
3	2 Boxes small Mustard Plasters 50 4th Pt. Brandy 100			1.50
4	Prescrip 35 5th 200 Pil Potass Brom Comp 33			3.65
5	2 Prescrip 50 6th 2 doz. Morph Powders 50			1.00
6	Arom Spts Amm & bot 45 Prescrip 30 Oil Cloves 10			.85
8	Prescrip rnd 35 2 doz. Morph Powders 50			.85
10	3 Fine Combs 45 3 Large Combs 75			1.20
8	3 Prescrip 85 10th Prescrip rn'd 25			1.10
10	1 lb. White Wax 95 1 Med. Glass 20			1.15
11	1 Pt. Brandy 100 2 Prescrip 30 & 25			1.55
11	2 doz. Morph. Powders 50 12th 2 Catheters Nos. 5 &			
		6 50		1.00
14	2 Prescrip 60 Mettauers Aperient 30			.90
15	Huxham's Tinct 50 2 doz Morph Powders 50			1.00
15	Prescrip 35 2 Skeins Surgeons Silk 20			.55
15	8 Surgeon's Needles 120 22 grs. Silver Wire 10			1.30
15	1 Staff 2.25 1 Scalpel Ivory Handle 175			4.00
15	1 Straight Bistoury Ivory Handle 175			1.75
15	1 Lithotomy Forceps with French joints			4.50
15	1 " " " Plain "			3.50
15	1 " Scoop 2.75 1 Physicks Forceps 175			4.50
				<u>42.59</u>
	Less 20%			8.51
	Charge Hospital			<u>34.08</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To H. F. Pickels

May 6	To 85 lbs. Grate Bars	8		6.80
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ days Time	350		1.75
	" Water Cooler			8.50
	" " " Stand			6.50
	Charge Hospital			<u>23.55</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To W. H. Moore Supt.

May 31	To Board at City Hospital for Patients			
	" " Joseph Edwards	4 $\frac{3}{7}$ weeks		15.50
	" " Dan Haley	4 $\frac{3}{7}$		15.50
	" " Jules Macheret	4 $\frac{3}{7}$		15.50
	" " John Welsh	4 $\frac{3}{7}$		15.50
	" " Wm. Barber	1 $\frac{5}{7}$		6.00
	" " Saml. Philips	1 $\frac{3}{7}$		5.00



Mayor & Council Dr.  
To W. H. Moore Supt. (cont.)

May 31	To Board	Thos. Foster	1 2/7	4.50
	" "	Wm. T. Sutton	3	10.50
	" "	John Lang	6/7	3.00
	" "	John Edwards	1 1/7	4 00
	" "	Sam'l Stephens	1 1/7	400
	" "	Sam'l Davis	4 3/7	15 50
	To Wages for Nurse for 1 mo			10.00
	" Board " " " 4 3/7 weeks			15.50
	" " " Special" 1 6/7 "			6.50
	8 Washes @ 60 480 1 Wash 1.00			5.80
	Hemming 1 1/2 doz. Towels			.90
	1/2 Bush Lime & White Washing Fences			4.00
	Charge Hospital			157.20

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wm. Q. Moore

For Board of Patients at City Hall

Sam Davis	4 2/7 weeks	15.00
Dan Haley	4 2/7 "	15.00
John Welsh	2 "	7.00
Jules Macheret	4 2/7 "	15.00
Wm. T. Sutton	2 3/7 "	8.50
John Edwards	1 2/7 "	4.50
Sam Stephens	1 2/7 "	4.50
Michael Carr	3 1/7 "	11.00
Henry Layton	2 6/7 "	10.00
Michael Kane	2 "	7.00
Dan Hagarty	2 6/7 "	10.00
James Pizzy	2 5/7 "	9.50
John Bouner	1 2/7 "	4.50
James Stephen	2/7 "	1.00
Thos. Riley	1 "	3.50
Charles Carroll	2/7 "	1.00
Nurse	4 2/7 "	15.00
Special Nurse	4 2/7 "	15.00
Wages	1 mo.	10.00
" Special"	1 mo. 8.00 12/30 mo. @ 10.00 4.00	12.00
4 Washings @ 75¢		3.00
2 doz. Lemons by Prescription @ 25¢		.50
3 " Eggs " @ 30¢		90
10 qts Milk " @ 8¢		80
Charge Hospital		184.20

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Dickinson & Brother

June 11	To Double Carriage to City Hospital Charge Hospital	1.50
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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Pusey & Rice

	To 2020 lbs. Ice for May & June 1875 @ 30¢ Charge Hospital	6.06
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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith & Painter

1875		
May 17	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Tins Squibbs Ether 100 4 Ind oz. Chloroform & box 104	2.04
"	4 oz. Olive Oil & Bot. 44 3 oz. Taylor's Lint 75	1.19
"	Bot. French Brandy 3.00 Bot. Best Whisky 1.25	4.25
"	1 2oz. Gallipot 10 2 oz. Ar. Spts. Amm & bot 23	.33
"	4 Castor Oil & bot 25 18th 1 Prescription 15	.40
19	Prescription & Bot. 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Arrow Root 20	.38
"	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Suppositories 25 Prescription & Bot 50	.75
"	Belladonna Plaster 25 20th 3 Prescrip ren'd 120	1.45
21	4 doz. Morphia Powders 1.00 Nos. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 & 8. 3 Ea English Catheters 600	7.00
22	1 Pt. Best Whiskey .75 1 Cit Magnesia 25	1.00
23	100 Compressed Pills of Dover's Powder 245 5 gr. 2 Bot Bug Killer 50	2.95
24	1 Prescrip 65 26th 3 Prescrip 1.45	2.10
26	Belladonna Plaster 45 Prescrip 35	.80
27	Prescrip & Bot 65 31 4 Prescrip 1.60	2.25
June 1	Prescrip 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Pkgs. Hops 60	1.20
2	1 yd. Belladonna Plaster 1.00 4th Prescrip 35	1.35
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Pearl Barley 10 Adhesive Plaster 20	.30
"	1 5 yd Roll Adhesive Plaster 200 5th Prescrip 30	2.30
5	2 doz. Morphia Powders 50 8th 2 Prescrip 50	1.00
8	2 Pres. r'd 1.30 10th Bot Cit Caffin Salt 125	2.55
10	1 Prescrip 60 1 Prescrip 30	.90
12	1 " 60 1 " renewed 30	.90
13	1 Prescrip 25 14th 2 Prescrip 60	.85
12	2 doz. Morphia Powders 50 Citrate Magnesia 25	.75
14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Rochelle Salt 65 16th 2 " renewed 45	1.10
16	1 Prescrip & Bot 18 2 oz. Tinct Iodine 40	.58
17	1 " r'd 50 19th 3 Prescrip 1.50	2.00
19	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. White Castile Soap dry 20 1 Pt. Whiskey 75	.95
"	13 oz. Red Castile Soap 26 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Laudanum 2.33	2.59
"	2 Bot. Bug Killer 50 21 2 Prescrip r'd 55	1.05
21	3 Prescrip r'd 1.10 2 doz. Morph Powders 50	1.60
23	Castor Oil & Bot 15 Prescrip rn'd 30	.45
25	4 oz. Ess. Peppermint 35 2 Prescrip 55	.90
25	1 lb. Camphor 50 26th 1 yd. Belladonna Plaster 100	1.50



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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith & Painter

1875				
June	26	2 doz. Morph Powders 1/6 gr 50 & 2 doz. do 1/2 gr.75		1.25
	26	Cit Magnesia 30 28th 2 Prescrip r'nd 55		.85
	28	2 Prescrip 80 2 Bots Bug Killer 50		1.30
	30	Cit Magnesia 30 Prescrip 50		.80
				<u>55.91</u>
		Less 20%		11.18
		Charge Hospital		<u>44.73</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To W. H. Billany

1875				
June	5	1 Scythe & Snath		1.97
		1 Rifle 10 1 Stone 15		.25
		1 Grap Hook		.50
	25	1 Meat Saw		1.60
		1 Cleaver		1.25
				<u>5.57</u>
		Charge Hospital		

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To G. B. Underwood

June	19	To Bx Soap 450 Clothes Pins 24		4.74
		" Wash Board 35 Starch 90		1.25
		" Gross Matches		2.50
				<u>8.49</u>
		Charge Hospital		

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Pusey & Rice

1875				
July	31	To 1975 lbs. Ice	@ 30¢	5.92
		Charge Hospital		

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wm. Q. Moore Supt.

1875

July 31

For Board of Patients at City Hospital viz:			
Sam Davis	4 3/7 weeks		15.50
Dan Haley	3 "		10.50
Jules Macheret	4 3/7 "		15.50
Michael Carr	1 1/7 "		4.00
Henry Layton	3 3/7 "		12.00
Dan Haggerty	4 3/7 "		15.50
James Pizzy	1 3/7 "		5.00
John Bouner	2 "		7.00
Thos. Riley	4 3/7 "		15.50
Charles Carroll	4 3/7 "		15.50
Wm. Johnson	1 2/7 "		4.50
Nurse	4 3/7 "		15.50
Wages for Nurse for 1 month			10.00
4 Washes		@ 75	3.00
Charge Hospital			149.00

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith & Painter

July 2	4 Prescrip 190	6 Large Boxes Mustard Plasters	3.00	4.90
"	2 Botts Bed Bug Killer	50 3rd Prescriptions	1.98	2.48
3	Pint Whiskey 75	1/2 Pt. Spts. Camphor	40	1.15
6	Prescrip 35	1/2 Pt. French Brandy	100	1.35
"	4 doz. Morph Pow'd	125 7th 4 Prescrip	190	3.15
7	300 Compressed Pills	Bromide Potassium		6.00
"	1 Cit Magnesia 30	10th 2 Prescrip	100	1.30
12	5 Prescrip 1.65	2 oz. Tinct Iodine	40	2.05
15	3 Prescrip renewed	390 1/2 Pt. French Brandy	100	4.90
17	Cit Magnesia 30	3 Prescriptions	115	1.45
"	3 lbs. Chlor Lime	60 1 " renewed	30	.90
19	Cit Magnesia 30	Carbolic Lotion	50	.80
20	Prescrip r'd 45	1/2 Pt. French Brandy	100	1.45
22	3 " 115	1 Prescrip	40	1.55
23	Cit Magnesia 30	1 Corkscrew	50	80
23	4 oz. Cerate	50 24th Prescrip r'd	35	85
26	2 doz Morph Powd	50 2 Prescrip	1.05	1 55
29	Prescrip r'd 58	31st 2 Prescrip	85	1 43
				38.06
Less 20%				7.61
				30.45
22	1 Pr. Crutches	net		6.00
				36.45

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Dickinson & Bro

875

Sept. 22

To Horse & Buggy	1.50
" " & Jump Seat carriage	1.50
Charge Hospital	3.00



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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Pusey & Rice

Aug. 31	To 1670 lbs Ice	@ 25¢	4.18
	Charge Hospital		

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith & Painter

To furnishing Medicines etc from Aug. 2nd to 31st inc.		13.33
Less 20%		2.66
Charge Hospital		<u>10.67</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wm. Q. Moore Supt.

Aug. 31	For Board of Patients at City Hall		
"	" Sam Davis	4 3/7 weeks	15.50
"	" Jules Macheret	4 3/7 "	15.50
"	" Dan Hagarty	4 3/7 "	15.50
"	" Thos. Riley	1 2/7 "	4.50
"	" Chas. Carroll	4/7 "	2.00
"	" Wm. Johnson	4 3/7 "	15.50
"	" Jacob Vandever	4/7 "	2.00
"	" John Stidham	1 "	3.50
"	" John Penny	1 5/7 "	6.00
"	" Thos. McGonigal	1 1/7 "	4.00
"	" Jas. Galbert	4/7 week	2.00
"	" Chas. Hodgson	3/7 "	1.50
"	" Nurse	4 3/7 "	15.50
	Wages " 1 mo.		10.00
	5 Washes 3 @ 75 2 @ 50		3.25
	1 Bed Pad		1.50
	Charge Hospital		<u>117.75</u>

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Geo. Etzel

Aug. 18	To Repairing Front Door Lock	.75
"	" 1 New Key to Front Door	.50
"	" Rep. Vestibule Door Lock	.80
"	" 1 New Dead Latch	2.25
"	" 1 Extra Key to Dead Latch	.50
"	" Rep. & Altering Front Door Bells Newuirm	.50
"	" 3 New Cranks	1.05
"	" 10 Hours Time	5.00
	Charge Hospital	<u>11.35</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To W. C. Williams

Sept. 14	To Working over New Tick on Mattress Chge Hospital	3.75
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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Pusey & Price

Sep. 30	1400 lbs. Ice Chge. Hospital	25	3.50
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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To James and Webb

Sep. 7	1 Qu Bill Paper 2 Pkg Legal Envelopes 2 " Envel	.30 .60 .30
	Chge. Hospital	1.20

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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith & Painter

1875

Sep. 3	Presption r'd 60 2 Prescriptions & Bot. 80	1.40
6	" 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Alcohol 25	.60
6	Spts. Camphor 40 Bot Citrate Caffein 150	1.90
6	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Gum Arabic 25 1 Pratt's Bug Killer 25	.50
9	1 lb. Flaxseed 20 10th 2 Prescriptions 80	1.00
10	2 Doz. Morphia Powders 50 11th Prescription 50	1.00
13	Simple Cerate 50 Cold Cream 10	.60
13	Prescription r'd 35 15th Prescription 45	.80
15	Floating Cream Soap 50 $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs R'd Castile Soap 37	.87
17	4 oz. Ess. Peppermint & bot 1.45 100 Pil Brom Potass 200	2.45
18	1 lb Ground Flaxseed 20 19th Prescription 45	.65
22	Prescription r'd 35 23rd " r'd. 45	.80
23	Thompson's Eye Water 25 25th 2 doz. Morphia Powders .50	.75
25	1 Doz. Suppositories 75 27th 1 Prescription 40	1.15
27	Prescription r'd 45 Spts. Camphor 50	.95
28	" & Bottle 40 1 lb. Ground Flaxseed 20	.60
"	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. French Brandy 1.00 1 Chamois Skin 50	1.50
"	Medicine Glass	.35
		17.87
	Less 20%	3.57
	Chge. Hospital.	14.30



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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Lewis C. Springer

1875				
Oct. 6-31	Sam'l Davis	3 5/7 weeks		13.00
	Jules Macheret	3 5/7 "		13.00
	William Johnson	3 5/7 "		13.00
	Thos. McGonigal	3 5/7 "		13.00
	Isaiah Law	1 "		3.50
	Jos. Talbot	4/7 "		2.00
	Jas. A. Bruding	3 "		10.50
	Nurse 1 Mos Salary			10.00
7 & 8	2 Qts Milk & 5 Eggs	Prescription foll		.35
	2 Letter Stamps	Writing Tolbert T.		.06
9	Putting in Coal			.50
	4 Washes			3.00
	4 Days Extra Help Cleaning Hospital			4.00
				<u>85.91</u>
	Deduct 6 days board 3.00	1 Wash 75	last chge 400	7.75
		Charge City Hospital		<u>78.16</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To James Bradford

Oct 20	Glazing 9 lbs. Sash	12/26	50	4.50
	" 5 "	14/28	80	4.00
	" 1 "	14/22		.95
		Chge City Hospital		<u>9.45</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To P. Magarity

1875				
Oct. 5	5 Tons Stove Coal	700		35.00
		Chge City Hospital		

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wm. Johnson

	For Services as Nurse During Sept.	10.00
	Chge. City Hospital	

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Andrew McHugh

Oct. 27	To Repairing Hydrant	.75
	" " Compression Biblock	.25
	Chge. City Hospital	<u>1.00</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To John C. Tweed

To 1 Wheel Barrow 7.00  
Chge City Hospital

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To James Maxwell

1 Box P. Mans Soap		4.35
1 " S. Starch		4.10
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Brooms 40 ea		2.40
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Blue		.48
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Mop Hds 35 ea		2.10
3 " Clothes Lines	25	.75
10 " C. Pins	4	.40
2 Dust Brush 40		.80
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Scrub Brushes	25	1.50
2 lbs. Sand Soap	10	.20
1 Box Sal Soda		2.40
18 lbs. Sand Soap		.80
2 " " "		.20
Chge City Hospital		<u>20.48</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

July to Oct. 10000 cu. ft. Gas	20.00
2000 " " "	<u>4.00</u>
	24.00

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith & Painter

1875			
Oct 1	3 Prescriptions 120	2nd Alcohol 25	1.45
2	1 " 35	1 Prescription 35	.70
5	3 " 1.20	2 Doz. Morphia Powders 50	1.70
"	1 Bot. Citrate Caffein 150	1 Pt. Whiskey 75	2.25
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Best Brandy 100	3 Prescriptions r'd. 110	2 10
8	2 Prescriptions 75	Red Oak Bark 10	.85
"	1 Citrate Caffein 150	11th Prescription 40	1.90
11	1 lb. Chlor. Lime 20	1 Pratts Bug Killer 25	.45
12	Prescription & bot 50	13th Prescription 35	.85
13	1 Bot Whiskey 1.25	6 Renewals 500	6.25
14	2 Prescriptions 55	Olive Oil 40	.95
	Simple Cerate 40	15th 1 lb. Gound Flaxseed 20	.60
15	Prescription 50	16th 1 Prescription & Bot 28	.78
16	" rd 45	1 lb. Alum 10	.55
18	" " 35	1 Prescription r'd: 40	.75



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Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith & Painter (cont.)

1875						
Oct. 19	2	"	"	80	Spts. Camphor 45	1.25
23	2	"	"	75	1 lb. Grd. Flaxseed 20	.95
24	1	"	"	45	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Alcohol 25	.70
"					Sol. Corrosive Sublimate & bot. 48 26th 2 Prescrip 45	.93
26	2	Doz.	Morphia Powders 50	1 lb. Flaxseed Meal 20		.70
	5	yds	Adhesive Plaster 250	27th Prescription r'd 35		2.85
28	Jas	Simple Cerute 50	29th Prescription rd 45			.95
						<u>30.46</u>
					Less 20%	6.09
					Chge. City Hosp't.	<u>24.37</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Thos. J. Bowen

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Days	Mason	4.00	17.00
4 "	Laborer	2.50	10.00
500	Paving Brick		8.50
2 Lds.	Black Sand		4.50
1 "	River "		2.75
$\frac{1}{2}$ Day	for Self		2.00
			<u>44.75</u>
This Deduction Deduct over charge			2.00
was after Wards allowed	Chge. City Hosp'l.		<u>42.75</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wm. Q. Moore

To Bill of Board for Patients &c for Sep	120.00
Chge. Hospital	

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Wm. Q. Moore

To Bill of Board for Patients to Oct. 6	18.75
Chge Hosp.	

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To H. F. Pickels

Sept. 20	Cleaning Out Heater & Drum	2.00
22	" " "	2.00
"	60 lbs. Grate bars	3.00
	Chge. Hosp.	<u>7.00</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To T. Y. De Normandie

Sep. 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Plates 75	$\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Coffees 125	2.00
	$\frac{1}{2}$ " Mugs 113	$\frac{1}{2}$ " Tumblers 75	1.88
	1 Sugar Bowl		.35
			<u>4.23</u>
	By Cashor dis		.60
	Chge. City Hosp.		<u>3.63</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To James Bradford

Nov. 24	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bus. Sand	.13
	1 " "	.25
	Chge. Hospital	<u>.38</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Lewis C. Springer

Sam'l. Davis	4 2/7 weeks board	15.00
Julius Marcheret	4 2/7 " "	15.00
Wm. Johnson	2 1/7 " "	7.50
Thos. McGonigal	1 6/7 " "	6.50
Isaac Law	4 2/7 " "	15.00
Jno Winslow	2 1/7 " "	7.50
F. C. Leham	1 3/7 " "	6.00
Nurse one mos wages		10.00
Paid for Hauling Writing Table		.25
1 Paper Pins for Hospital		.10
11 Washes	75	3.00
	Chge Hosp'l.	<u>85.85</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith and Painter

1875			
Nov. 2	2 Prescriptions 80	Spermac etc 20	1.00
	1 " 35	3rd 1 lb. Grd. Flaxseed 20	.55
4	1 " 25	5th Prescription 45	.70
5	2 Doz. Morphia Powders 50	8th 2 " 80	1.30
8	1 lb. Flaxseed Meal 20	9th 2 " 80	1.00
11	2 oz. Chloroform & bot 53	Can Ether 50 3 Needles 30	1.33
12	2 Prescriptions 80	16th 2 Prescriptions 85	1.65
16	1 Jar Bazilicon Oint 50	18th Morphia Powders	1.00
19	Prescription 45	20th Prescription 15	.60
20	Simple Cerate 25	100 Gran Morphin 100	1.25



Mayor & Council Dr.  
To Smith and Painter (cont.)

1875				
Nov. 21	Cit Magnesia 30	22nd 2 Prescriptions & bot 75		1.05
24	Pt. Bot. Castor Oil 60	Husbands Magnesia 40		1.00
	Prescription & bot 40	25 Prescription (double) 90		1.30
27	" 60	29th 4 oz. Best Olive Oil 40		1.00
				<u>14.73</u>
				2.94
				<u>11.79</u>
		Chge. Hosp'l.		

\*\*\*\*\*

E. S. Rolston  
J.F. Pote  
December 6, 1939

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH  
Hospitals

355

City of Wilmington - Auditor  
Invoice Book B.

January 6, 1876

1875  
Dec.30

Mayor & Council  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

Dr.

1700 cft. Gas Hospital to Jan. 1	2.00	3 40
13,700 " " " " "	2 00	27 40
		<hr/> 30 80

\*\*\*\*\*

875  
ov.17

Mayor & Council  
To Andrew H. McHugh

1 1/2" R & Lift Socket		50
3 ft 1/2" Galv Iron Pipe	12	36
1 1/2" Ell		12
1 1/2" Socket		15
7 Hours Time	45	3 15
		<hr/> 4.28

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Mayor & Council  
To Pusey & Rice

1230 lbs. Ice	25	3.08
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\*\*\*\*\*

75  
t.23

Mayor & Council  
To Porter & Co.

4 Qrs. Cap.		1.20
5 " Note 70 Envelopes	1 pt. Arnolds Ink	1.50
1 Rule Rubber 75, 2 Pencils 20, 2 Files 30	45	1.25
		<hr/> 3.95



875  
Sept. 14Mayor & Council  
To Dever & Baxter

Dr.

25

1 Gall Rye Whiskey  
1/2 " " "5 00  
2 50  

---

7 50

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To M. Lichtenstein875  
Nov. 24

43 1/2 yds. Unbleached Muslin 10

4 35

\*\*\*\*\*

875  
Nov. 24Mayor & Council  
To Lewis C. Springer

For Board of Patients at City Hospital for Dec.

96 00

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Smith & PaynterTo Drug bill for Dec.  
Less 20%16 26  
3 25  

---

13.01

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To James A. Anderson12 Grate Bars 184 E 8  
2 " Rests 34 E 8  
4 Hours  
Repairing Flues  
1 New Top #8 Climax Range  
Repairing Tins 1 Bucket Bottom  
" " 1 Coffee Pot "  
1 Fire Plate & Sett Bricks #8 Climax14.72  
2.72  
1.20  
75  
4 50  
40  
25  
3 00  

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27.54

\*\*\*\*\*

1875 Dec.13	Mayor & Council To James Bradford	Dr.
17	5 lbs. Mixed Paint	1 00
	1/4 Gall Spts Turpentine	15
	4 lbs Mixed Paint	80
		<u>1.95</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

1875 Oct.14 1876 Jan.6	Mayor & Council To Patr'k McMennamen	
	1 Cord Mixed Kindling	8 00
	1 " " "	8 00
		<u>16 00</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

	Mayor & Council To Patr'k Dunn	
Oct.12	1 Post	.50
	✓ 8 ft. Boards	.40
	2 Hooks & Staples	.14
	2 doz #10 screws	.20
	Straightening up Fence 1 day for man	3.00
	1 1/2 days " " "	3.00
Nov.1	44 ft 1st Comm used for porch	2.20
	1 pr Strap Hinges	.35
	Jig Sawing	.80
	3 lbs nails	.14
	2 pr. Stay backs	.34
	1(Thumb)Latch	.25
	8 ft. 1 1/2 plank for Privy Seat	.56
Nov.2	1 3/4 days Time	3 00
	1 3/4 " " "	2 00
28	1 New Step Latter	4.75
Dec.	1/4 Days Time	.75
	12 ft. Boards	.60
	2 Paper Tacks	.28
5	Putting down carpet strips and fixing doors	4.00
	2 days Time	<u>30.98</u>

\*\*\*\*\*



Mayor & Council  
To P. Megarity

1875				
Nov. 1	1	Ton Coal		7 00
6	2	" "		14 00
9	1	" "		7 00
15	6	" "		42 00
		Putting away 10 tons	15	1 50
Dec. 13	5	tons Coal		35 00
	5	" "	Put Away 15	75
				<u>107.25</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

January 27, 1876

Mayor & Council  
To Haughey & Ferry

Aug. 5	For Repairing Roof	3 days & materials	18 00
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\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To O'Byrne Bros

1873				
Oct. 4	Printing circulars for City Hospital			5.25

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Mills & Combs

1876				
Jan. 11	2½	Tons Egg Coal	6.50	16.25
15 ✓	1 1/4	" " "		8.13
				<u>24.38</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Andrew McHugh

Jan. 18	Unstopping Bath Pipe	5 hrs. Time	45	2.25
19	" " "	5	45	2.25
20	" " "	10	45	4.50
	Cement			50
				<u>9.50</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To L. F. Adair

Jan.13	Repairing Chair & Rocker	.50
1	Canning Chair Seat	.75
	" Back in Large Rocker	1.50
		<u>2.75</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
/ To Martin Farrell

Dr.

Jan.10	6 lbs. Sand Soap	.60
20	1 Brush & Handle	.50
	2 Wash Boards	.70
	1 Doz. Boxes Indigo	.75
	1 Gro. Matches	2.50
		<u>5.05</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

Jan.4	2 doz. Morphia Powders	50	Perscription rend	40	.90
8	1/2 pt. Alcohol				.25
12	" " "				.25
					<u>1.40</u>
			Less 20 %		.28
					<u>1.12</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Feb. 3, 1876

Mayor & Council  
To Lewis C. Springer

Jan.31	To Board of Patients	129	Meals	50	64.50
	" Nurse Wages	1	mo.		10.00
	" 5 Washes				3.75
					<u>78.25</u>

\*\*\*\*\*



Mayor & Council  
To Martin Farrell

Jan.10	6 lbs Sand Soap	.60
20	1 Brush & Handle	.50
	2 Wash Boards	.70
	1 Doz. Boxes Indigo	.75
	1 Gro. Matches	2.50
		<u>5.05</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

Jan.4	2 doz. Morphia Powders 50	Prescription rend 40	.90
8	1/2 pt. Alcohol		.25
12	" "		.25
		Less 20 %	<u>1.40</u>
			28
			<u>1.12</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Feb. 3, 1876

Mayor & Council  
To Lewis C. Springer

Jan.31	To Board of Patients 129 Meals 50	64.50
	" Nurse Wages 1 mo.	10.00
	" 5 Washes	3.75
		<u>78.25</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Dr. A. B. Mitchell

Jan.14	Perscription 25 Do 30	.55
16	" 25 " 25	.50
17	Bichromate Potash	.10
	Medecines	1.30
	1/2 pt. Sweet Spts of Nitre & bot.	.60
	Chlor Lime 2lb. 30 (19th) 1/2 pt. Alcohol 25	.55
19	2° Blue Mass Pills C 15 21 Sol Cor Sublimate 20	.35
24	Pres 40 Do 25, 1 pt. Alcohol 50 28 Pres 90	2.05
28	" 50 29th Pers. 25 Alcohol 25	1.00
29	" & bot	.60
		<u>7.60</u>
	Less 20%	1.50
		<u>6.10</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

March 2, 1876

Mayor & Council  
To James Bradford

Dr.

Feb. 9	Glazing 3 lts Sash 12x26	Hospital	\$1.50
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\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Lewis C. Springer

Samuel Davis	29 days	50¢	Board	14.50
Julius Macheret	"			14.50
F. C. Lehman	"			14.50
Henry Mansil	"			14.50
Martin Haley	15			7.50
C. Segratio Girard	14			7.50
1 Months Wages for Nurse				10.00
4 Washes	75			3.00
1 Doz. Eggs for perscriptions				3.30
				<u>85.30</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

April 6, 1876

Mayor & Council  
To Martin Farrell

Mar. 7	1 Box Soap		4.80
	1 " Soada		2.40
			<u>7.20</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To P. Megarity

Jan 10	10 Tons Coal	7 00	70.00
	Putting Away	25	2.50
			<u>72.50</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To H. T. Pickels

March 11	2 Shovels	1.25	1.30	.55
	1 Dripping Pan			1.50
	2 Pudding "		50, 30	.80
	1 Sauce Pan			1.40
				<u>4.25</u>

\*\*\*\*\*



Mayor & Council  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

April 1

7600 cu ft. Gas	Franklin St.	2.00	15.20
2700 " " "	" " "		5.40
			<u>20.60</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Howard B. Springer

To Board furnished patients in City Hospital for March

Sam'l Davis	31 days @50	15.50
Julius Macheret	31	15.50
Henry Mansill	31	15.50
F. C. Lehman	11	5.50
Martin Haley	31	15.50
C. Segatio Girard	31	15.50
H. Johnson	18	9.00
1 Months Wages for nurse		10.00
For Putting in coal		.40
2 Bags fine salt		.20
1 doz. eggs		.25
4 Washes		3.00
		<u>105.85</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Dr. A. B. Mitchell

Mar. 1	Perscription 30	3rd Pres. 25	4th Pres 30	.85
5	Renewal 40	1/2 pt. Alcohol	25	.65
6	2 Boxes Mustard Leaves			1.00
8	Pres 50	9th 4 ?	Syr Pyropos Iron 40	.90
10	1/2 pt. Alcohol			.25
13	2 Boxes Mustard Leaves			1.00
14	Pres 40	Pres 20		.60
15	" 40	Renewal 50		.90
16	" 25	Pres 15	Pres 60	1.00
17	" 45	18th Renewal	20	.65
18	Renewal 40	Pres 20		.60
21	Pres 40	" 25	Pres 25	.90
19	" 25	" 15		.40
22	Renewal 20	2 Porous Plasters	75	.95
23	Pres 3.00	Pres 40		3.40
27	Renewal 25	Renewal 40		.65
28	" 25	Pres 25		.50
30	Pres 90	" 25		1.15
				<u>16.35</u>
				Less 20%
				<u>3.27</u>
				13.08

\*\*\*\*\*

May 4, 1876

Mayor & Council  
To Howard B. Springer

Apr. 26	Board of Patients		90.00
	Wages of Nurse		10.00
	4 Washes 75¢		3.00
	Making 18 Towels and 18 Pillow Cases		2.00
	2 Bags Salt 20 1 doz Eggs 25 Dr. Oghs Presc.		.45
	14 Qts. Milk 10		1.40
			<u>106.85</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Wm. B. Sharp

Apr. 8	25 yds. Muslin for Pillow Cases	14	3.50
	" " Crash " Towels	12½	3.12
			<u>6.62</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To P. Magarity

Apr. 12	2 Tons Stove Coal	7.00	14.00
	Putting away		.50
			<u>14.50</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To H. F. Pickels

Apr. 24	1 set of Bricks in Heater		7.50
	Cleaning out		1.00
	Repairing brick work		1.25
	1/2 days time		1.50
	60 Extra Bars		3.00
			<u>14.25</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Wm. A. Bleyer

	1 new basket for City Hospt'l	.70
	Mending 2	.30
		<u>1.00</u>

\*\*\*\*\*



Mayor & Council  
To Dr. A. B. Mitchell

Apr. 2	Renewal 25	Prescription 25	.50
4	Presc. 25	Presc. 30 50	1.05
6	Renewal 40	" 25	.65
	1 Bot. Leibigs Ext. Beef		.65
8	Presc. 20	Presc. 40 Pres. 75	1.35
	" 50	" 50 Renewal 25	1.25
9	1 Bot. Cit. Magnesia		.30
10	Presc. 25	Presc 20 Pres. 50	.95
11	" 1.00	" 1.00 " 25 Presc. 40	2.65
"	1 Bot. Leibigs Ext. Beef		.65
12	Presc. 20	Pres 25 Pres 20	.65
13	Renewal 30	14th Renewal 25	.55
14	" 30	15th Presc 55	.85
15	1/2 pt. Alcohol 25	17th Renewal 25	.50
17	1 " "	50 Spts. Turpentine 10	.60
18	Renewal 30	(19th) Renewal 4.50	4.80
19	" 20	Renewal 25	.45
21	" 40	" 30	.70
22	" 25	(24th) " 40	.65
24	" 25	Presc. 25	.50
25	1 pt. Alcohol 50	Renewal 30	.80
"	1 Glass Funnel		.30
27	Renewal 25	(29th) Renewal 30	.55
			<hr/> 21.90
	Less 20%		4.38
			<hr/> 17.52

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Howard B. Springer

June 1, 1876

May 29	Board of Patients City Hospt for May	114.50
	Wages of Nurse	10.00
	4 Washes 75 3.00 Putting Coal away	3.20
	12 qts. Milk Dr. Ogle Prescription	1.20
		<hr/> 128.90

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Dr. A. B. Mitchell

May 1	Renewal		
2	Pres 30 (5th) Renewal 25		.25
5	Renewal		.55
	Leibigs Ext Beef		.30
	4 oz. Tinc. Ginger		.65
	Renewal		.40
6	1 Bot. Cit. Lithia		.30
8	Renewal		1.25
	"		.30
			.75
10	Fly Blister		.45
	2 Boxes Mustard Leaves		1.00
	Gum Camphor		.10
12	Renewal		.75
16	" 75 Renewal 30		1.05
	Sassafras Pith		.10
20	Renewal		.30
	"		.75
22	Prescription 20 (24th) Renewal 20		.40
24	Renewal		.75
27	" 40 Renewal 20		.60
	Alcohol		.30
	1 oz Tinc. Valeria		.10
27	Kimkels Burne of Iron		1.00
29	Renewal		.75
	Prescription		.15
31	Sol Cor Sublimate		.35
	Kimkels B Wine of Iron		1.00
			<u>14.65</u>
	Less 20%		2.93
			<u>11.72</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To William Finley

Trimming Grape Vine &c at City Hospital 7.00

\*\*\*\*\*

July 6, 1876

Mayor & Council  
To John McClafferty

1 Gal. Old Man Whiskey	5.00
Bal as per Book a/c	7.50
	<u>12.50</u>

\*\*\*\*\*



Mayor & Council  
To Howard B. Springer

June 22	Board Furnished Patients City Hospt. for June	76.50
	Wages for Nurse	10.00
	Hauling Splints to Hosp. Dr. Ogle's order	.60
	1 Mug for Macherets chair	.50
	1 Bushel Lime for Fence	.50
	3 men 3 days work white washing Fence and yard	2.25
		<hr/> 90.35

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Mary Batterbury

	1 doz Table spoons	2.00
	1 " Tea "	1.20
	1 " Tumblers	.60
		<hr/> 3.80

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To P. Magarity

May 15	4 Tons Stove Coal	27.00
	1 " Buck "	6.75
June 9	1 " Stove	6.75
	Putting away @ 25¢	1.50
		<hr/> 42.00

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Martin Farrell

June 28	10 lbs. Sand Soap	1.00
	1 doz. mops	3.00
	1 " Handles	2.40
	1 " Brooms	3.00
		<hr/> 9.40

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Pat'k McMennanin

June 29	2 Cords Block Wood	8.00	16.00
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\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Artic Ice Co.

June 30	2 5/7 weeks ice	12	daily	75	2.05
	Bill Rend				1.05
					<u>3.10</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

2600 Cubic feet Gas	Apr. 1	July 1	2.00	5.20
3800 " " "			2.00	7.60
				<u>12.80</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Dr. A. B. Mitchell

June 3	Renewal	.75
8	"	.75
	3 oz. Salts of Tartar	.30
	Carbolic Acid	.25
10	Presc 50 (13th) Renewal 75	1.25
13	1 oz. Mercurial Ointment	.20
	1/2 pt. alcohol	.25
14	1 Bot. Hunkels B Wine of Iron	1.00
15	Renewal	.20
17	"	.20
19	Renewal 40 Do 75	1.15
	Tuilington Balsam & Bot.	.45
	Prickley Ash bark	.10
	1 Bot Kunkels B. Wine of Iron	1.00
20	Fly Blister	.35
	Presc 50 Pres 30	.85
22	Renewal	.40
23	Gum Arabic	.20
24	Renewal	.40
26	"	.40
"	Presc 15 (28th) Renewal 75	.90
30	Renewal	.40
	"	.10
13	"	.40
		<u>12.45</u>
	Less 20%	2.49
		<u>9.96</u>

\*\*\*\*\*



Aug. 3, 1876

Mayor & Council  
To Haughey & Ferry

Feb. 11	Repairing Roof City Hospital	
	3 men 1 1/4 days & Materials	22.50
Apr. 9	Repairing same Roof	
	3 men 1/2 day & Materials	9.00
		<hr/> 31.50

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Mayor & Council  
To Martin Farrell

July 31	1 Box Soda	2.10
	2 Gross Matches	5.00
		<hr/> 7.00

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Mayor & Council  
To Odorless Excavating Co.

July 22	Cleansing Vault at City Hosp.	24.00
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Mayor & Council  
To John McClafferty

July 13	1 Gall. Old Whiskey	5.00
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Mayor & Council  
To Thomas I. Russell

July 3	1/2 doz. Cane seat chairs	8.00
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Mayor & Council  
To H. B. Springer, Supt.

Board of Patients City Hospital for July	
9 men 163 days @ 50¢	81.50
Wages for Nurse	15.00
Wire and Tacks for Grape Vines	1.00
10 lbs. sugar 1.00 6 lbs crackers .70 Dr. Ogles order	1.72
Milk 1.00 Wheat Bran .40	1.40
	<u>100.62</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Alfred Walton

July 1	Prescription	.25
	1 Bot. Kinkels Bitter Wine Iron	1.00
	1 " Arnolds Ink	.50
3	1/2 lb. Spermacetti	.50
	1 Bot. K. Bitter Wine Iron	1.00
4	1 Pt. Laudanum	1.25
	1 Pt. Chloroform	1.50
	1 Pt. Spts Ether	
	1 Bot. Turlingtons Balsam	
	1 lb. Patent Lint	
	12 Pieces Fine Sponge	
	Prescription	
5	Fullers Earth	
6	Perscription	
8	1 Bot. Paregoric Bot .10	
	1 Pt. Castor Oil	
	1 Box W Lozenges	
	1 Bot. Magnesia	
10	1 Bot. B Wine Iron	
	1/4 lb. Salts Tartar	
	1 oz. 3 gr. Blue Pills	
	2 " Sassafras	
	Rx	
11	Tinc Iron	
12	Rx	
	1 yard Enys Isinglass	
14	1 Bot. Lubigs Ext. Beef	.60
	1 oz. Tr Valeria	.10
	1 oz " Iodine	.10
	4 " Glycerine	.25
	1 doz. Seidlitz Powders	.40
15	Prescription	.25
17	Farrants S. Aperient	1.00
18	Kinkels Bitter Wine Iron	1.00



Mayor & Council  
To Alfred Walton (continued) Dr

	Presc. Renewal	.25
19	1/2 lb. Ground B Mustard	.25
22	Rx	.25
	Brandy Honey etc.	.50
	Linders C.L.Oil	1.00
24	4 oz. Hoffmans Anodyne	.25
	1 doz. Seidlitz Powders	.40
27	Lead Water	.10
	Kinkel Bitter Wine Iron	1.00
29	1 doz. Allcocks P. Plasters	1.50
	1 Bot. Larrants Aperient	1.00
		<u>26.35</u>
	Less disc.	5.03
		<u>21.32</u>

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Aug. 31, 1876

Mayor & Council  
To Alfred Walton

To Drug & Presc. Bill from Aug. 18, 1820	29.00
Less 20%	5.80
	<u>23.70</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Martin Farrell

1 Box Sterling Soap 100 lbs. 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.50
1 " Kingsford Starch 42 lbs. .10	4.20
	<u>11.70</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To P. Megarity

Aug. 9	9 Tons Stove Coal	6.50	58.50
	Putting Away	.25	2.25
			<u>60.75</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To William Bowen

Dr.

July 18      Plastering and furnishing material      2.50

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Mayor & Council  
To Jno. McClafferty

Aug. 8	1 Gal. Old Whiskey	5.00
9	1/2 " Sherry Wine	2.00
		<u>7.00</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Howard B. Springer

10 Men 193 Meals @ 50	96.50
Wages for Nurse	15.00
1/2 doz. Oranges 25	1.50
15 qts. milk	1.75
Dr. Ogles Presc.	<u>113.25</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To O'Byrne Bros.

Aug. 12      Printing 1000 Presc. for Hospital      3.50

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Sept. 21, 1876      Mayor & Council  
To Dr. Leslie West

Oct. 4      To Surgical attendance Rend. J.R. Baylis Dec'd      10.00

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Mayor & Council  
To J. B. Courow & Son

Sept. 30	2 1/7 Weeks Ice	.75	1.61
	510 lbs.	.70	3.57
	Bill Rend.		<u>13.92</u>
			19.10

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18- MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH  
Hospitals

Mayor & Council  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co

2300 Cubic feet gas	2 00	4 60
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October 5, 1876

Mayor & Council  
To H. F. Pickels

Sept. 23	20 lbs Bars for Heater	5¢	1 00
	3 Hours Time	.30	.90
			1 90

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Mayor & Council  
To Howard B. Springer

Henry Mansill	30 days	15.00
To Board of Patients for Sept		
Julius Macheret	30 days @50	15 00
Francis J Fleury	"	15 00
Wm Hill	"	15 00
Pat'k Egan	"	15 00
Benj Belenzel	15	7.50
George Lee	5	2 50
Wages for Nurse		15 00
6 qts milk by Dr Ogle		60
		100 60

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Mayor & Council  
To Alfred Walton

Sept. 1	Turlington Balsam	10
	8 oz Alcohol	20
4	3 Rx 25 ea	75
	1 Bot Kinkels B W Iron	1 00
	Crews Plasters	10
	1 Rx	35
8	2 Rx	50
	1 B H Magnesia	50
	1 Bot Kinkels B W Iron	1 00
9	Ganlards Derate	15
	Citrate Magnesia	25
11	2 Rx	50
	Rhubarb	50
13	3 Rx 25¢ ea	75
	1/2 lbs Camphor	25
	1 Bot Bitter W. Iron (Kunkels)	1 00
	1 " Citrate Magnesia	25

Mayor & Council  
To Alfred Walton (continued)

16	1 Qt Peruvian Syrup	2.00
	1 Rx	.25
	T H Liniment	1.00
	Mustard Plasters	.50
	Fly Blister	.25
18	Soap Liniment	.75
20	Rx	.25
20	Soap Liniment	.75
21	1 Bot Bitter W Iron (Kunkels)	1.00
	1 Case C Plasters	.50
	1 Rx	.25
23	3 Rx	.75
	Soap Liniment	.75
25	Salts of Tartar	.30
	1/2 doz Seidletz Powders	.20
	2 Rx	.50
27	1 Rx	.50
	Rx	.50
	Seidletz Powders	.40
28	Rx	.25
	1 Bot Kunkels B W Iron	1.00
	1/2 pt Brandy	.50
29	1/2 " Turpentine	.15
	Soap Liniment	.75
30	3 Rx repeated	1.00
	1 oz Comp Carth Pills	.50
	1 Sponge	.50
1	Bot Farrants Apt	1.00
		<hr/>
		25.20
		Less 20%
		<hr/>
		5.04
		<hr/>
		20.16

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Nov. 2, 1876

Mayor & Council  
To Benjamin Hirst

Oct. 16	3 Tons Stove Coal	17.25
	1 " Bkn "	5.75
	Putting in 4 Tons Coal 20¢	.80
		<hr/>
		23.80

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Mayor & Council  
To B. Courow & Son

4 4/7 Weeks	Ice 12 lbs Daily	.75	3.44
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Mayor & Council  
To H. F. Pickels

Dr.

Oct. 20	Repairing Tin Ware	1.00
	Bottom on Kettle	.60
		<u>1.60</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Julius A. Krauspe

Nov. 2	Repairing Bell at Hospt'l	2.00
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Mayor & Council  
To Thomas W. Saville

Oct. 31	Board Furnished Patients Hospt'l for Oct.	
	9 Patients 223 days Board	111.50
	Wages of Nurse	15.00
	Making Pillow Cases .75 Table Cloth Cord	
	Cotton .25	1.00
	Stove Blacking 10 Indigo .05	.15
	15 Qts. Milk ordered by Dr. Shortledge .10	1.50
		<u>129.15</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To G. T. Dilworth

Oct. 2	Rx 2234 .30	R2235 .25	2236 .35	2237 .20	1.10
4	2248 .65	2249 .30			.95
5	2250 .25	2251 .15			.40
6	2256 .25	Leibigs Exct .60			.85
7	2260 2.00	R 2261 .40			2.40
9	1 lb. Chloride of Lime				.15
10	Rx 2277 .35	2278 .45			.80
	2279 .35	2280 .65			1.00
11	Renewed	2279 .25			.25
13	Rx 2297 .40	2280 .65			1.05
15	Renewal	2279			.35
	Rx 2306				.25
20	2314 .20	2315 .70			.90
22	Renewal	2278			.45
		2279			.35
29	Rx 2348				.25
30	2354 .30	2355 .25			.55
31	Renewal	2279			.35
	"	2314			.20
					<u>12.60</u>

There is no discount to be taken off  
this bill upon orders of Hosp. Committee

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-210 MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH  
Hospitals

Dec. 7, 1876

Mayor & Council  
To Buckingham & Co.

ec. 4	1 Box Soap (Babbits)		7.00
	25 lbs. Soda	03 $\frac{1}{2}$	<u>.88</u>
			7.88

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Thomas W. Saville

For Board furnished Patients in City Hospital for Nov.		
7 Patients 131 days @	.50	65.50
Wages for Nurse 9 days @	.50	<u>4.50</u>
		70.00

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Mayor & Council  
To Artic Ice Co.

v. 17	1 5/7 Weeks Ice 12 lbs daily @	.75	1.30
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Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Brothers

pt. 15	1/2 doz. Tumblers	1.50	.75
t. 9	7 1/2 yds Brown Muslin	.16	1.20
	4 3/4 " Table Linnen	.45	2.14
	4 Scrubbing Brushes	.10	<u>.40</u>
			4.49

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Mayor & Council  
To James Bradford

v. 28	Glazing 4 lts Sash 12/26	.50	2.00
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Ordered by T. Johnson

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Mayor & Council  
To Dr. H. O. Ogle

Services rendered Marshall Pierce surgical	5.00
" " Jno Mennan	<u>5.00</u>
	10.00



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Mayor & Council  
To E. T. Dilworth

ov. 2	Rx 2371 Bot Y. S. Aperient	1.35
4	2354 Rx 2278	.75
6	2314 Y C. Liver Oil	1.20
7	2354 Rx 2280	.95
11	2314 K. B. Wine Iron	1.20
14	2278 T. S. Aperient	1.45
15	25 lbs Cal. Plaster	.75
17	Rx 2314 Rx 2280	.85
20	2419 2420	.50
22	2420 Y. C. Liver Oil	1.35
23	2314 Rx 2278	.65
30	2314	.20
		<u>11.20</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To James O. Toole H. C.

Feeding Prisoners for Nov. 163 meals. 15	24.45
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Dec. 7, 1876

Mayor & Council  
To Benjamin Hirst

v. 22	1/2 Cord Wood Sawed	4.50
c. 27	4 Tons Broken coal 5.75	23.00
		<u>27.50</u>

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Jan. 4, 1877  
Mayor & Council  
To Thomas W. Saville

Board 3 Patients 1 month each 15.50	46.50
Putting away 10 Tons Coal .15	1.50
Wash Board .35 Sand Soap .20	.55
Stove Blacking .10 Indigo Blue .05	.15
	<u>48.70</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Gawthrop & Brothers

6	New Stem and Valve for Bibb	.75
.1	New Gums .25 2 hrs. Plumber .60	.85
.12	Turned off Water	.50
		<u>2.10</u>

Mayor & Council  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

3100 Cubic ft Gas      Oct. 1 to Jan 1      6.20

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Mayor & Council  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

12800 Cubic ft. gas      Oct. 1 to Jan. 1      25.60

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Mayor & Council  
To Thomas W. Giles

To Walnut Coffin & Wagon      12.00

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Peter S. Chippey

To Space for 1 grave      6.00

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To E. T. Dilworth

6	Rx 2314		
7	Rx 2278	Trinders C. L. Oil	.20
9	2420	Tarrents Apperient	1.65
15	2278, 2314		1.35
19	2420		.85
21	2314 2278		.35
26	2497	Trinders C. L. Oil	.85
	2498		1.35
			.35
			<u>6.95</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To H. F. Pickels

Feb. 1, 1877

17 Coal Seive      Dec. 5      .40

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Mayor & Council  
To Ferris & Garrett

Jan. 20	3 lbs Putty	08	.24
	4 hrs Time	55	<u>2.20</u>
			2.44

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Mayor & Council  
To Thomas Saville

Board Furnished Patients for Jan.

4 patients	96 meals	.50	48.00
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Mayor & Council  
To E. T. Dilworth

Jan. 1	Presc 2278	2314	.90
	Renewal.	2497	.35
2	Presc	2516	.30
7		2542	.90
8	2546,	2278	1.45
15	Renewal	2278	.45
18	2603,	2604	.90
18	Renewal	2497	.35
22	2278	2603	.85
28	Bitter Wine of Iron		<u>1.00</u>
			7.45

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
E. T. Dilworth

	March 1, 1877		
Feb. 8	Rx 2655	Rx 2656	.85
	1 3/4	White Castile Soap.	.40
9	Rx 2657		<u>.50</u>
			2.05

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Thomas Saville

To Board for Patients for Fby.		
Julius Macheret	28 days	14.00
Walter P. Bohler	4 days	<u>2.00</u>
		16.00

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Mayor & Council  
Z. C. Townsend

3 Tons Broken Coal.	5.75	17.25
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Mayor & Council  
To Thomas W. Saville

April 5, 1877

99 days Board for Patients	.50	49.50
Wages for Nurse 11 day @ 15.00 per mo.		5.40
Making Towels, Table Cloths repairs bed clothing		2.50
Washing Blankets		1.00
Postage Stamps		.10
		58.50

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To E. T. Dilworth

Mar. 2	Rx 2748	Rx 2749		1.25
12	2800	2801		1.35
	2802	2803		3.25
19	2831&B			.55
28	2886			.30
	2887 Rx 2888			1.25
31	2905			.45
				8.40

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Mayor & Council  
To Z. C. Townsend

Mar. 12	5 Tons Broken Coal	5.75	28.75
	1 Cord Pine Wood Sawed		8.00
			36.75

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Mayor & Council  
To Benjamin Hirst

Feb. 9	2 Tons Stove Coal & Stowing	12.40
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Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Bro.

1 Doz Tea Plates	1.50
1/2 Doz Dinner Plates	.90
1 Doz Tea Cups & Saucers	1.75
6 Pitchers	2.50
1/2 Doz Scrub Brushes	.60
2/3 Doz Towels	2.40



9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yds Table Linen	7.13
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yds Crash	1.68
Looking Glass	.90
Combs & Brushes	1.85
6 prs. Drawers	2.00
6 prs. Pants	6.00
6 <del>prs.</del> Shirts	3.00
Shaving Utensils	1.25
3 Waiters	2.50
6 yds Crash house cloths	.75
3 Tin cups	.24
1 Gum Blanket	2.50
2 Dish Pans Large	2.00
6 Brooms	1.80
1 Wool Blanket	1.62
1 Axe	1.50
1/2 Doz Mops	1.80
3 Mop Handles	.90
6 Vegetable Dishes	.75
*****	49.82

Feb. 25

Mayor & Council  
To H. J. Pickels

Grate in Range .75

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

Apr. 14

5500 Cubic feet Gas	2.00	11.00
7100 Cubic feet Gas		14.20
		25.20

\*\*\*\*\*

May 3, 1877

Mayor & Council  
To Thomas W. Saville

Board of 6 Patients 171 days	.50	85.50
Wages for Nurse 30 days	.50	15.00
4 lb. Sand Soap	.10	.40
15 Qts. Milk for Punch 8¢ by Dr. Shortlidge		1.20
		102.10

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To M. L. Lichtenstein

Apr. 28

6 Bed Quilts	1.25	7.50
2 " "	2.00	4.00
4 " "	2.00	10.00
		21.50

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Buckingham & Co.

Mayor & Council  
To Buckingham & Co.

42 lbs. Starch 3.36

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To J. H. Seal

Apr. 3	Carriage City Hall tomorrows Court	.50
4	Carriage City Hall Hosptl	1.00
		<u>1.50</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Apr. 20 Mayor & Council  
To H. F. Pickels

1 Tin Chair Pan .75

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Mayor & Council  
To E. T. Dilworth

Apr. 1	Rx 2905	2906	.70
2	2922	2947	1.30
5	2935	2936	3.00
7	2943		.25
8	Renewals		.80
9	Rx 2954	2955	.50
11	2905	Seidlitz Apirient	1.45
12	2979	2980	.70
14	2995		.35
15	Hops & C		.15
	Rx 3000	2905	.80
15	3001	Renewal	1.45
16	3007	3008	1.25
17	2905	3000	.80
19	2947	3014	.70
21	3001	3007	.70
23	3000	Trinders 1 S Oil	1.35
25	2949		.45
27	3046		.35
28	Renewals		3.00
29	3001	Trinders Cod Liver Oil	1.45
			<u>21.50</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Water Witch Fire Co.

Mar. 9	Hauling man to Hospital	.75
26	Hauling 2 men to Hospital	.75
		<u>1.50</u>



Mayor & Council  
To Water Witch Fire Co.

June 7, 1877

May 14 To Hauling man to Hospital .75

\*\*\*\*\*

June 3

Mayor & Council  
To Thos. W. Saville

To Board of Patients	144 meals	.50	72.00
Wages for Nurse	61 days		30.50
Funeral Expense Flemming			7.92
Repairing yard			2.00
Medical Presc.	1 gal. Beth Water		.60
"	" 15 qts. Milk		1.20
"	" 2 lbs. sugar		.25
Stove Blacking & Stamps			.16
			<u>114.63</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Brothers

May 19 To 1/2 doz Crutches 13.00 6.50  
1 Ball Twine .15  
Tacks .10  
6.75

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Thomas I. Giles

May 5 To 1 Walnut Coffin 12.00

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To E. T. Dilworth

May 4	Rx 3061	3062	.95
5	3065 & B		.30
6	2497	3001	.90
9	3088	3089	.65
11	3097	3096	1.75
	3098		1.00
12	To Rx & Sundries		3.00
14	Rx 3015	3016	1.00
21	Renewal	3130	.55
24	Rx 3143	Renewal	1.25
28	3152		.60
31	3165		.25
			<u>12.20</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Thomas W. Saville

July 5, 1877

Board of 11 Patients 171 days	.50	85.50
Wages for Nurse 60 days	.50	30.00
To 1 gal Beth Water (Mill Per)		.50
	Mayor & Council	116.00
	To Gawthrop & Bro	

\*\*\*\*\*

Apr. 16	To 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in galv Ells <sup>20</sup>	4, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in galv. Geer <sup>14</sup>	.34
	To 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in galv Union <sup>150</sup>	& 3 1/2 hrs 2 hands. <sup>175</sup>	3.25
			<u>3.59</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To E. C. Shortlidge MD.

June 15	To Leaching Danl Haly	2.00
	To Soft Rubber Cerotherts	1.00
		<u>3.00</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To E. T. Dilworth

June 5	To Rx 3190	1.00
8	3199 Rx 3200	1.05
10	3200	.70
11	3203 3204	.40
12	3212 Renewal	1.25
15	3106	.25
18	3233 3234	.70
19	3243 3244	.85
19	3245	.30
29	1 lbs Chloride of Lime	.15
		<u>6.65</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Water Witch Fire Co.

16	To conveying James Roue to Hosptl	.75
	" David Parrish "	.75
		<u>1.50</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

July 1	To 6800 Cubic feet gas Hospital	13.60
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Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Bros.

July 1	To 1 Box Soap			8.00
	1 " Soda	60 lbs	.5	3.00
	1 " Starch	6 "	.14	.84
2	2 doz 500 Matches	150		3.00
	1 " Stove Polish			1.00
	4 " Indigo Blue		.50	2.00
				<u>17.84</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Bro

July 6	To 36 lbs Kitchen Crystal Salt	.08		2.88
	1 qt Coffee Pot			.25
				<u>3.13</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Aug. 3, 1877

Mayor & Council  
To Z. C. Townsend

Aug. 1	To 3 ton Stove Coal	4.75		14.25
	" Putting in cellar			.50
				<u>14.75</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To James C. Adams

July 23	To 11 days Repairing drains Heaters & Ranges	3.00		33.00
	To 3 Laborer	1.50		4.50
				<u>37.50</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Thomas W. Saville

Aug 1	To Board of 7 Patients 183 days	.50		91.50
	" Wages of Nurse			15.00
	1 gal. Bethesda Water			.50
	10 qts Milk	.08		.80
				<u>107.80</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Bro.

July 11	To 16 yds carpet for Dr. Room	87.2		14.00
	" 25 " " " Supt " "			21.88
	" 68 lbs paper	.10		6.80
	" Making and laying			5.14
	" 3 yds oil cloth	.25		.75
	Brushes & Tray			1.60
	1 Tea Bell			.30

2 Reuggs	.98	1.96
Hanging Curtains		12.58
Fixtures		12.70
2 Buckets		.50
New Curtains		2.50
Ice Pick & Tong		1.25
		<u>81.96</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To H. F. Pickels

July 12	To 12 Grate Bars	160 lbs.	.5	8.00
	1 Grate Bar	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.5	.93
	125 Fire Brick		"	6.25
	30 lbs. Clay		"	1.50
	1 Sett of Bricks in Cook Stove			1.50
13	50 lbs. Fire Clay			2.50
16	2 Stove lids.		.30	.60
	3 bolts			.25
				<u>21.53</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To E. T. Dilworth

July 5	To Rx 3000	R3342		.50
		3343		1.50
		3345	& Renewal	2.50
6		3347		.45
8		3356		.25
12		3375		.85
16		3342	Rx3398	.60
19		3347		.45
24		3398		.35
		3440	3441 & Bot	.65
31		3356	3398	.60
		3347		.45
				<u>9.15</u>

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Aug. 30, 1877

Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Bro

Aug. 4	To 2 molasses cans	.12	.24
21	" 2 Doz Shirts & Drawers	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.50
	10 yds. Muslin		.70
	1 Table Cover		.75
			<u>10.19</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Thomas W. Saville

Aug. 31	To Board for 13 Patients 225 meals	.50	112.50
	Wages for Nurse		15.00
	2 galls Bethsada Water	.50	1.00
			<u>128.50</u>

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June 14 Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

16	To 82 Compressed Pil Potaj Brown <sup>10</sup> gr		1.03
	2 Presc & Bottle		.85
	1 Box Mustard Plasters		.50
			<u>2.38</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To E. T. Dilworth

Aug. 2	Rx 3463		.50
4	3468		.35
6	3398		.35
8	3485	3486	1.20
	3487		2.00
11	3495	3496	.90
12	3503		.35
15	3521	3522	.65
17	3398		.35
20	3536	3537	.45
23	3550		.10
24	3243		.45
	3552		.25
26	Removals		1.25
28	3570		.25
29	2 lbs Chloride of Lime air tighted		.40
	1 Bot. Brown Chloralime		.50
30	Rx 3398 Rx 3244✓		.80
	3243		.45
			<u>11.55</u>

Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

Aug. 30	To furnishing brass bound Instrument case & contents		
	1 Amputation Saw		5.00
	1 Listons bone Forceps		4.00
	1 Spiral Tourniquet Plated		2.50
	1 Amputation Knife		4.25
	1 Amputation Knife short		2.50
	1 Metacarpal Saw		3.00
	1 Scalpel		1.50
	1 Tenaculum		1.50
	1 Thum Forceps		1.00
	1 Galts Trephine		4.50
	1 Galts Trephine Brush		.50

1 Elevator		1.50
1 Keys Saw		1.75
1 Fine Cartilage Knife		1.50
2 Trocars Silver canmlas	1.25	3.50
1 grocers Director		1.00
4 Silver Catheters #6; 7, 8, 10		7.00
4 Double End Sounds # 5/6, 7/8, 9/10, 11/12		5.00
1 Pair Straight Scissors		1.50
1 Pair Sisors (Flats		2.25
1 Nelatons Bullet Probe		.85
1 U. S. Army Bullet Forceps		2.00
1 #51 Forceps		2.50
12 Surgical needles		1.25
3 Skeins Surgical Silk		.40
1 Doz Cupping glasses in case		4.50
1 Dental Pouch & Forceps		9.50
1 Richardsons Spray Apparatus in case		7.00
2 Spiral Tourniquets Plated		5.00
		<u>79.43</u>

Less 10% (\$882)

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Mayor &amp; Council

To H. F. Pickels

Aug. 30, 1877

Aug. 31	To 2 Setts of Drums 158 lbs	.30	47.40
	" 2 galv. Water Pans 11 lbs	.30	3.30
	" Straightening Drum Bands		.50
			<u>51.20</u>

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Mayor &amp; Council

To E. L. Brown

Sept. 1	To Painting Roof City Hosp.		30.00
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Mayor &amp; Council

To Philemina Chandler ✓

Oct. 5, 1877

Aug. 30	To 2 days work Lumber nails &c		6.10
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Mayor &amp; Council

To Thomas Giles

Sept. 2	To Coffin & Wagon		12.00
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Mayor &amp; Council

To Water Witch Fire Co.

3	To conveying Samuel Cork to Hospt.		.75
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Mayor & Council  
To Thomas W. Saville

To Board 13 Patients 186 days.	.50	108.00
Wages for Nurse		15.00
Funeral expenses Smith		2.00
52 Washings	.50	26.00
Postage Stamp		.10
14 Qts. milk	.08	1.12
Carriage Hire		1.50
*****		<u>153.72</u>

Mayor & Council  
To E. T. Dilworth

Sept. 4	To Rx 3854		.50
	" Renewals		.85
	Rx 3494 Rx3495		.95
	3496		.25
5	" 3243 200 Comp Cathartic Pills		1.45
8	Renewals		.65
9	Rx 3398		.35
13	3521		.45
14	3630		1.00
17	3641		.25
18	3644 3645		.85
25	3665		.35
4 & 26	1/6 Ext Meat Lebigs ✓		1.00
26	3669 3670		1.20
	3671		.10
29	3678		.25
	3679		2.50
30	Renewals		.90
			<u>13.85</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

To 1600 Cubic ft. gas Hospital	3.20
6000 " "	12.00
	<u>15.20</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

Nov. 2, 1877

pt. 21	To 1 Thompsons Divrilsor (Silver)	10.80
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Nov. 2, 1877

Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Bro.

pt. 15	To 3 Stove Brushes	.50
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Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Bro.

Oct. 15

1/2 Doz Brooms	2.00
4 Pieces Glass	1.25
10/12 Doz Scrub Brushes	1.25
Tea & Table Spoons	6.50
Yellow Dishes	.90
Vegetable Dishes	.90
Meat Dishes	3.25
Dish Pans & Basin	2.25
Coffee & Tea Pot	1.25
Pitchers	1.75
Flour Seive	.35
Drug Box & Wood Spoon	.30
Tin Pudding Pans	3.25
6 yds. 6/4 Oil Cloth	6.00
15 3/4 yds. 4/4 Oil Cloth	11.03
100 yds. Cloth Line	2.50
Table Linen	7.50
Clothes Pins, Masher, Rolling Pin & Slaw Cutter	1.00
2 Doz Plates	3.50
Soup Terrine	4.25
Dust Pan Brush & White Wash Brushes	2.50
Tumblers	4.00
Cups & Saucers	1.50
Muslin Sheets & Pillow Cases	16.25
Basket	.98
3 Boxes Soap & Starch	17.60
Frying Pan & Meat Fork	1.50
Under Shirts	4.00
Window Brushes & Mops	4.25
Glasses, Vinegar & Pepper Bottles	1.50
Knives & Forks	3.00
Clamp Scrubbs	1.50
Crash	3.00
Bowls	.30
1 Box	3.60
	<hr/> 126.96

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Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

Sept. 25	To Rx	1.25
Oct. 1	To Rx	.30
3	1/4 lb. Leibigs Ext Meat	1.15
6	5 oz Castor Oil	.20
8	4 Rx	1.10
9	1/2 gal Best Whiskey & Bot	2.75
11	3 Rx	.80
12	12 Leibigs Ext Meat	1.20
13	1 Rx	.40
17	1 Rx	.35
17	4 Rx Lint & Bandages	2.75
17	1 Qt. Cod Liver Oil & Bot.	1.15
18	1 Rx	.15



Oct 22	1 R 1 oz Sage		.60
28	Sundries ordered by Dr. Shortlidge		4.00
			<u>18.15</u>

Mayor & Council  
To James Bradford

Oct 9	To 4 lts. glass	14/28		1.20
	1 "	14/36		.41
	1 "	12/26		.19
	1 1/2 lbs Putty		.5	.08
30	5 lb #6 Kalsomine		.66	3.30
	*****			<u>5.16</u>

Mayor & Council  
To Samuel Murphy & Son

Oct 16	To 1 Book Case		14.00
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Nov. 1 Mayor & Council  
To Chas B. Woodward

To Board 11 Patients	237 meals	.50	118.50
Nurses Wages	1 wk		3.00
34 Qts. milk		.08	2.72
Lemons, Sugar Oranges & Eggs			1.38
5 Washings		.75	3.75
Glazing Window lights			.75
Repairing Sidewalks			1.50
			<u>131.60</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Nov. 22, 1877 Mayor & Council  
To D. P. Rosin & Co.

Oct. 19	To 10 pieces Office Ceiling Paper	.25	2.50
	15 Side	.25	3.75
	5 Border	.60	3.00
	7 Dado	.90	6.30
	2 Centers		1.30
	Hanging 30 pieces Office Paper & Border		6.00
	Hanging 7 pieces Office Paper & Dado		2.80
	Sizing for 32 Pieces		.96
	Taking off old Paper		1.00
	2 yds Muslin		.16
	Varnishing 7 pieces Dado		2.80
	10 1/2 pieces Entry & ceiling		1.58
	18 1/2 pieces Chamber side		4.07
	10 pieces Entry		1.50
	7 pieces Room & Entry Border		1.75
	Hanging 46 Pieces		6.90
	Sizing for 39 pieces		1.17
	1 yd. Transom Paper		.20
			<u>47.74</u>

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Dec. 7, 1877

Mayor & Council  
To Gawthrop & Bro.

Oct. 8	To 30 F. G. Bends & Cement	1.40
	To 8½ hrs. time 2 hands cleaning pipes .50	4.25
		<u>5.65</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To E. T. Dilworth

Nov. 19	To Renewal #3670	.95
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Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter  
135

Nov. 3	To 100 Compress Brown Potash Pills	Rx .30-	1.65
5	2 yds Adhesive Plaster 70	Rx 45	1.15
5	Rx 30 6 Boxes Mustard Plasters 50		.80
9	Sundries ordered by Dr. Shortlidge		4.00
10	Rx 35 4 Rx & Renewal 95		1.30
12	Rx 35 Bot. Wolfs Scharapps		1.50
15	Rx 50 Bottle Whiskey 1.25		1.75
19	Bottle Schrapps 150 2 Rx Renewals 100		2.50
20	Rx 25 2 Qts Whiskey 2.50 Leibigs Meat 65		3.40
22	Suspensory Bandage 50 2 Rx 60		1.10
	100 Compound Chloride Poss Pills 85 Rx 50		1.35
23	Renewals 45 Rx 85		1.30
24	2 Rx 90 2 Renewals 90		1.80
27	25 Compressed Dover Pills 25 Renewal		.85
28	Rx & Bot 46 Rx 40		.86
29	2 Renewals 60 Oil Cloves 25		.85
			<u>26.51</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Brother

Nov. 24	To Combs & Brushes	1.25
27	Looking Glass	1.25
	1½ yds. Cord	.12
	1 Bowl	.50
		<u>3.12</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Chas. B. Woodward

Nov. 30	To Board & Patients 175 days	.50	87.50
	To Washings		3.00
			<u>90.50</u>

\*\*\*\*\*



Jan. 4, 1878

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MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH  
Hospitals

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Mayor & Council  
To Carlisle & Henderson

1877

July 24	To 32 lbs. Mixed Paint	5.76
25	To 70 lbs. Mixed Paint	12.60
		<u>18.36</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Walton & Bro

Dec. 13	To 12 lbs Ice Daily from Apr 7th 242 wks 4 day .50	1.29
	To 6230 " " " " Apr 25 to Oct 6 & 17 per 100	24.92
	16 " " " " Oct 8 to date except Oct 17	5.66
	.60 9 Wks 3 day	<u>31.87</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Flinn & Jackson

Oct. 20	To Cleaning 2 Ranges	1.50
31	To 1 Cooler	.60
	1 grate	5.00
	1 Front grate #8 Climax	.75
		<u>7.85</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

To 5200 ft. gas. From Oct 1877 to Jan 1878	10.40
10500 " " " " "	21.00
	<u>31.40</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Brother

Dec. 26	To 10 yds Muslin	.10	1.00
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Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

Jan. 4, 1878

Dec. 2	Sundries ordered by Dr. Shortlidge	4.70
4	Rx 30 6 Box Seidlitz Powders .35	.65
6	Renewal 30 Sundries by Dr. Shortlidge 870	9.00
9	" 30 Box Mustard Plasters 50	.80
13	Rx 20 2 sq ft Rubber Tissue 50	.70

Dec. 14	Renewal 30 Repairing Battery	2.00	2.30
16	1 lb. Sulp acid & Bot 25 Nit acid C P & Bot	.70	.95
17	1/2 gal. Whiskey & Bot 275 Cod Liver Oil	.75	3.50
	Bottle Wolfes Schnapps 150 4 Rx		4.00
20	Renewals 30 1 Rx	.50	.80
26	4 Rx 178 Leibigs Ext Meat 74		2.93
	2 yds Ad Plaster 70 Soft Calheler 85 Renewal	.40	1.95
			<u>32.28</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To James & Brother

Dec. 12	To 1 qt Turpentine	.50
17	" " " "	.50
	" 1/2 lb Lamp black	.13
25	" 25 lb. Lead	2.13
		<u>3.26</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Water Witch Fire Co

Dec 3 & 17	To Hauling Klein & Young to Hospital	1.00	2.00
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Mayor & Council  
To Charles B. Woodward

To Board 12 Patients 158 days	@ .50	79.00
31 qts of Milk for Suell from Dec. 1st	.08	2.48
10 " " " " Golt " Dec. 22	.08	.80
5 Washings	.75	3.75
		<u>86.03</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Geo W Bush & Sons

Dec. 14	Feb. 8, 1878		
	To 4 Tons Bkw Coal	5.00	20.00
	To 2 " Stove	5.00	10.00
21	To 2 " Nut Put in	4.65	9.30
			<u>39.30</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To James & Bro

Jan. 15	To 2 Light Glass	14 x 36	.70
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Mayor & Council  
To Pouder & Townsend

Feb 7	To 18020 lbs. Coal	5.25	42.23
	3100 " "	5.00	11.39
	Putting in cellar		1.50
			<u>55.12</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Chas. B. Woodward

Feb. 5	To Board for 207 Patients	.50	103.50
	4 Washings		3.00
	31 Qts Milk (ordered for Snell)	.08	2.48
			<u>108.98</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

Jan 2	To Renewal of Presc 30 Basurtun ointment 25		.55
6	Rx 35 Renewal 40 Renewal 30		1.05
10	Rx 80 goods ordered by Dr Shortlidge 400		4.80
	3 Rx 135 12th Rx 35		1.70
10	Seidlitz Powders 5 Goods ordered by Dr Short 85		8.55
12	Comp Cathartic Pills 25 Rx 60		.85
15	Porous Plaster 25 74 lbs Leibigs Ext 115 Rx		1.65
17	4 Acid Powders 20 1/2 gall Whiskey 2.50		2.70
18	2 Rx 65 Renewals 30		.95
18	Sweet Oil 30 Cod Liver Oil & Bot. 1.00		1.30
	Box Seid Powders 35 Rx 25		.60
23	Renewal 25 Rx25		.50
26	Renewals 75 Bottle Sulphuric Acid 10		.85
30	" 75 Bottle C. F. Nitric Acid 38		1.13
			<u>27.18</u>

Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

Mar. 8, 1878

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Feb. 2	To 1 Leibig Ext Meat 115 Comp Cath Pills 25		1.40
3	Squibbs Ether for anesthesia Silk hgatures etc		4.65
5	Renewal 25 Alum 1- 2 Renewals 50		.85
9	Box Seidlitz Powder 35 1/2 gall Whiskey & Bot 2.75		3.10
10	Rx 40 Sponges 5 Arron Root 20 Renewal 50		1.25
12	Rx 45 Rx 35		.80
14	Renewal 25 Rx 45		.70
17	Box Mustard Plasters 50 Castile Soap 25		.75
21	Renewal 75 Porcelain Urinal 15 Rx		1.75
			<u>15.25</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Homan Barry

Feb. 13	To 4 lb. Oakum 12		.48
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Mayor & Council  
To Pouder & Townsend

25 To 1/2 Cord Wood 3.50

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Mayor & Council  
To James & Brother

26 To 2 mouse Traps .50  
Mar 4 25 lbs. Lead 1 gal Boiled oil 3.05  
7 1/2 pt. Japan 25 lbs. Lead 2 lbs. umber 3.35  
10 lb. nails 6.90

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Mayor & Council  
To Chas B Woodward

To 168 Meals to Patients @50 84.00  
4 Washings 75 28 qts Mill (Snell) 2.24 5.24  
Making 2 doz Sheets 480 2 doz Pillow Cases 3.60 8.40  
Making " " Towels 240 2 Table cloths .30 2.70  
100.34

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Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Bro

Feb 14 To Soap Matches, Stove Polish, Spittoons 22.05  
Mar 4 2 Rugs 1 doz Soap 2 Dippers, Brushes 7.40  
16 1/4 yds Crash Towels, Soap Tray 1 doz Brooms 9.29  
6 globes, Knives Forks, Wash Boiler 6 Chairs (70) 15.25  
1 Hat Rach 1800 2 Sweeping Brushes 200 2 Wash Boards/ 20.70  
1 doz Veg dishes 225 1 Starch 400 1 Box Soda 300 9.25  
1 Box Soap 360 2 Lay Handles Shoves 60 4.20  
88.14

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Mayor & Council  
To Gawthrop & Bro

Apr. 5, 1878

Jan 12 To 1 1/2 Galv Ell 10 g hrs Time 2 hands 1.10

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To James & Bro

Mar 8 To Box Lye 20 1 Gal Turpentine 50 .70  
1 lb Umber ✓ .25  
18 25 lb Lead 225 4 lbs Gran 50 2.75  
3.70



Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Bro

Mar 30	To Towel Rack 25 Matches	1.50	Spade	100	2.75
	Spoons & Steamer	100	Coffee Canister	50	1.50
	Towel Rack Dr Office	150	Differance Sweepers	100	2.50
					<u>6.75</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co

April	To 5400 ft Gas			10.80
	8000 " "			16.00
				<u>26.80</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To H. E. West

Jan 15	To Furnishing two Hand & Making Fruchire Bar.	4.20
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Mayor & Council  
To Chas B. Woodward

Mar 13	To Repairs at City Park. By Adams	1.50
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Mayor & Council  
To C. B. Woodward

Apr 3	To Feeding Patients 142 meals @ .50	71.00
	Four Washings	3.00
	31 Qts Milk (Snell)	2.48
		<u>76.48</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

Mar 4	To Renewal 45 Presc & Bottle 33	.78
6	" 25 1/2 gall Best Whiskey	2.50
8	Goods ordered by Dr Shortlidge 500 Castor Oil	50
17	Presc. 35 Nitric Acid 38	.73
24	Sulphuric Acid 25 1/2 pt Ladanum 100	1.10
25	4 oz Leibigs Ext Meat 110 6 oz Oint oxide zinc & Jar	1.95
	Renewals 35 1 pt Cod Liver Oil & Bottle 16	.95
26	Chamors Skin 50 2 Presc 65	1.15
30	Walfes Schridan Schnapps	.75
		<u>15.66</u>

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May 3, 1878

Mayor & Council  
To Chas Woodward

May 1

To Bill Of Feeding Patients 68 meals @ 50	34.00
5 Washings @ 75	3.75
30 Qts Milk for L Bauble	2.40
30 Qts " " John Golt	2.40
	<u>42.55</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Gawthrop & BroJan 11  
15

To 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ in galv Ell & 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs time 2 hands	1.85
1- $\frac{1}{2}$ " 2 " " "	1.10
	<u>2.95</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Flinn & Jackson

To 1 Lard can	.65
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Mayor & Council  
To Geo W. Bush & Son

Apr 11

To 2 Tons Stove Coal put in	6.50	12.30
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Mayor & Council  
To W. E. West

May 11

To Materials and Whitewashing Fence	7.00
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Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

Apr. 1

Morphia Powder 25 8 oz Ladanum 110	1.25
8 oz Fine Arnica 50 Box Seidlitz Powders 35	.85
Renewal 30 Order Dr. Shortlidge 2.50	2.80
Presc 40 2 yds Rubber Cloth 175	2.15
Renewal 35 Rx 100	1.35
Ext Beef 60 3 qts Whiskey 3.75	4.15
2 lb ground Flaxseed 30 8 oz Carbolized Oil & Bot	.85
4 oz Olive Oil 30 Renewal	.65
Tinct Arnica 50 1 pt Landanum 2.00	2.50
" " 30 2 doz Morphia Powders	1.05
Rx 20 Order Dr Shortlidge 400	4.20
Renewal 20 Rx Bot 33 1 Jar Ext Beef	1.53
Bot Carbolized Oil 50 Renewal 20	.70
Rx 30 Renewal 30	.60
Rx 45 1 gar Ext Beef-	1.45
Bot Carbolized Oil 50 Quinine Pills 45	.95
Add for error 20	<u>27.24</u>



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Hospitals

June 7, 1878 Mayor & Council  
To Painter & Smith

May 2	To 1 oz. Collodion .50	C.H. Pencil .10	1/4 lbs. Quibbs Ether .40	1.00
	8 " Carbolized Oil .50	2 lbs Ground Flaxseed .40		.90
	8 " " .50	Rx .65		1.15
20	Bottle Squibbs C.L. Oil .75	Carbolized Oil .50		1.25
	1/2 yd. Lint .20	1/2 Gall. Whiskey .75	order	
		Dr. Shortledge 4.00		
		Schedan Schnapps 1.50		8.20
28	Rx .25	1/2 pt. Arnica .50	Carbolized Oil .50	
		Squibb Ether .75		
		R Lint 2.00	2 sponges .15	4.15
				<u>16.65</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

June 7, 1878 Mayor & Council  
To Charles B. Woodward

May 31	To Feeding Patients 90 Days .50	45.00
	4 Washings .25	3.00
	31 qts. Milk ordered by Shortledge	2.48
		<u>50.48</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Brothers

June 6	To 1 Garden Hoe .75	Soap 1.00	Cloth Pins	2.10
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July 5, 1878 Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

June 3	To Renewal .25	Johnsons Fluid Beef 1.00	1.25
10	Benzoate Lithia 1.25	Bottle Schapps	2.00
14	4 oz. Acid zinc Ointment .50	Bottle Whiskey 1.25	1.75
16	Gutta Percha Tissue .43	order Dr. Shortledge 4.00	4.43
29	1/2 Gal. Whiskey & Bot. 2.75	1 Bot. Schnapps .75	3.50
			<u>12.93</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Ponder & Townsend

June  
22

To 4940 lbs Stove Coal in cellar 5.90 13.00

\*\*\*\*\*

Mayor & Council  
To Charles B. Woodward

30

To Board of Patients 73 days	.50	36.50
4 Washings	.75	3.00
23 qts Milk (Boubel) ?		1.84
		<u>41.34</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Wilmington Gas Co.

To 2900 ft Gas Franklin St. Hosp	5.80
2600 " " " " "	5.20
	<u>11.00</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To James & Bro.

June 5	To 4 Pkg Kalsomine	2.64
13	1 Saw Blade 6 Paper Tacks	1.10
		<u>3.74</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Flinn & Jackson

June 22	To 1 Large Lawn Mower	24.00
24	1 Zinc Oiler	.20
		<u>24.20</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

July 25, 1878

Mayor & Council  
To Charles B. Woodward

To Feeding Patients 30 days	.50	15.00
5 Washings	.75	3.75
		<u>18.75</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Bro.

July 17 To 2 Pitchers 1 Coffee Pot 1 Doz. Shirts & Drawers 8.00 mopps

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Aug. 29, 1878

Mayor & Council  
To James & Bro

Aug. 2 To 2 9 in. flat Files .50  
2 4 " " " .30  
2 Saw " " .20  
1.00

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Mayor & Council  
To Charles B. Woodward

Sept. 2 To Board of Patients month of Aug. 32 day .50 16.00  
4 Washings .75 3.00  
19.00

\*\*\*\*\*

Sept. 16, 187 8

Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

July 18 To Box Seidlitz Powders .35 8 oz. Alcohol.20 .55  
25 Rx .45 Woolf Schnapps 1.25 1.70  
28 Rx .75 Box Mustard Plasters .50 1.25  
29 Comp. Cathartic Pills .25  
Aug. 10 Bot. Schnapps 1.25 Qt. Ammonia .10 1.35  
4 oz. Brn Mustard .20 Bot & Medicine .35 .55  
16 1/2 doz. pkg. Chlor Lime .60 Bay Rum .20 .80  
19 Goods ordered by Dr. Shortledge 4.50  
Ponds Extract .50 Rx .25 .75  
21 Rx .25 Rx .25 .50  
23 Rx .25 Camphor 5 .30  
30 Qt. Ammonia .10 Goods ordered Dr. Shortledge 4.50 4.60  
31 Bot. Schnapps 1.25 20 Quinine Pills .43 1.68  
18.78

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Oct. 4, 1878

Mayor & Council  
To Gawthrop & Broth.

July 11	To Time cleaning waist pipe & repairing hose	1.50
Aug. 29	" " Soil pipe	1.75
Sept. 7	Washer for hose	.25
		<u>3.50</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Wm. E. West

Oct. 1	To Calsomining 23 rooms & Hallways Painting &c	40.00
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Mayor & Council  
To J. Pusey

Oct. 7	To 450 lbs. Ice May 25 Sept. 30. .60	27.18
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Mayor & Council  
To Charles B. Woodward

To Board of Patients	95 days	.50	47.50
" " "	6 days	.50	3.00
6 Washings		.75	4.50
Bran for Poltices			.10
			<hr/> 55.10

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Mayor & Council  
To James & Brother

Sept. 10	To 2 Glass 14 x 28	1 lb. putty	.65
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Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

Sept. 1	2 Rx .65	6 Quinine Pills	1 gr ea. .13	.78
5	Bot. Medicine	1.25	4 Pks. Pressed Hops	.35
7	Rx Renewed	.25	Rx .40	.65
9	Rx .25	Sundries as per order	4.00	4.25
12	2 Rx & Bot.	1.09	Bottle Cod Live Oil	.75
14	Bot. Medicine	1.50	Gall. Whiskey	2.50
16	Rx & Bot.	.28	Renewal	.30
	4 oz. Arrow Root	.20	40 Quinine Pills	2gr. .80
17	Rx Renewal	.65	Insect Powder & Gun	.25
20	1/2 Pt. Castor Oil & Bot.	.33	Co Cathart Pills.	25
21	2 Rx Renewed	.65	1.30 Bot. Medicine	1.25
22	Rx & Bot.	.55	2 Rx .60 & .30	
23	Bot. Tr Arnica	.65	2 Rx Renewed	.35 & .30
24	Rx Renewed	.65	2 Rx .50	
25	" "	.30	Rx Renewed	.65
27	Bot. Arnica	.60	40 oz Jar Lubigs Ext. Beef	1.10
29	Sundries as per order	1.00	Renewal Rx	1.00
				<hr/> 27.93

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October 4, 1878  
Mayor & Council  
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

Sept. 30	To 2400 ft gas Franklin St. Hospital	4.80
	2200 " " "	4.40
		<hr/> 9.20

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Mayor & Council  
To B. F. Townsend

Oct. 1 To 8 Tons Coal 5.75 46.00

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October 8, 1878  
Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Bro.

Oct. 8 To Oakum 25 lbs. 3.50  
87 yds. Bleached Muslin 9 .72  
16 " Unbleached Muslin 7 1.12  
5.34

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Mayor & Council  
To John Guthrie

Sept 17 To 1 Box Babbitts Soap 7.00  
1 Doz. Large Boxes Matches 1.44  
2 " Stove Polish 2 doz. Boxes Blue 2.60  
11.04

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Mayor & Council  
To A. Traynor

June 20 To Removing wounded man to Hosp. 2.00  
Sept. 18 " Carriage 1.00  
3.00  
  
2.00 off above bill by committee 2.00  
1.00

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Mayor & Council  
To Richard H. Rowe

Nov. 5 To 23 days time repairing Fence Hosp. 2.25 51.75  
Repairing blinds slats and cash 4.25  
paid Hanly 56.00

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Oct. 8, 1878  
Mayor & Council  
To B. F. Townsend Agt.

Oct. 1 To 18 Boxes Kindling wood .15 2.70  
Nov. 1 1/2 cord Blocks 4.00  
6.70

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Mayor & Council  
To C. F. Thomas & Co.

Oct. 14	To 1/2 Ream coin note	1.50
	" " " Letter paper 250 Buff envelopes	2.58
		<u>4.08</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To James & Bro.

Oct. 15	To 1 Coffee Mill 5 Kegs	3.00
18	3 porcelain Door Knobs 1 Mortice Lock	2.45
	1/3 doz. Procelain Escutchions 1/2 lbs. Sash cord	.50
	1/2 " Knobs 2 doz. Screws 1/2 Doz. Buttons	.36
	2 lbs. 8 nails 2 Thumbtacks 4 Hooks & Eyes	.46
	1 Keeper Blind Staples 2 Shutter fasts	.25
24	1 Thumblatch 3 pr. Stay backs	.40
	6 Shutter fasts 20 lbs. 20 Nails 3 lbs 20 nails	1.18
29	2 Hooks & Eyes	.08
30	3 pr. Staybacks	.30
Nov. 4	1 Huge Hoop	.15
7	1 Spade	.75
		<u>9.82</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To C. Wesley Weldin

Oct. 29	To 32 It. W. Pine Boards 3.00	.96
	46 " Car Scantling 3.00	1.88
	Plastering & Carting	.71
		<u>3.05</u>

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Nov. 8, 1878 Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Bro.

Nov. 6	To Tin Ware Tea & Tablespoons Pitcher Cup & Saucers	5.30
	Towels & Basins Dust Brush Sad Irons	8.70
	Dish Pudding Pan & Sundries	4.75
	Oil, Clocks & Brackets Tablecloths	12.50
	Frames Looking Glass & Fixtures	9.35
	Upholsteres Materess	35.00
		<u>75.60</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Jos. K. Adams

Nov. 7 To Books Clerk hire Fire Committee L P Lynch 7.50

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Mayor & Council  
To Robert Morrison

Oct. 14	To 2 4 qt Dinner Boilers	.75	1.50
29	1 8 " " "		1.31
31	Heater Poker 1 lifter Replacing scraper		1.10
Nov. 4	1 small poker 1 long Poker 200 ft. Tin Roof	.08	16.75
	2 eve pipes Taking off Gravel 1 cake Turner		2.75
	1 Cake Griddle 2 Boilers		1.30
	2 Bread Toasters Repairing cook stove		3.30
			<u>28.21</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To John Guthrie

Sept. 15	To 3 Dust Brushes 6 Hand Scrubs		1.95
	3 Buckets 15 lbs. Starch 1 Box R. C. Soap 36 lb		4.26
	6 Brooms, Box Shoe Black		2.20
19	3 Wall Brushes		1.80
21	Matches		1.32
Nov. 6	Sundries		2.45
			<u>13.98</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Wm. H. Lee

Nov. 1	To Board of 6 Patients 141 days	.50	70.50
	12 Qts Milk Eliz. Reed		1.50
	3 Jars Beef Ext. By Lynch		3.75
	4 Washings	.75	3.00
			<u>78.75</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To Philip Plunkett

Oct. 23	To 1/2 Gal. Brandy	16.00	8.00
	" 1 Gal. Whiskey		5.00
			<u>13.00</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To J. & J. W. Harman

To 2 Cain Seat chairs 18.00

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Mayor & Council  
To J. Westley Tilgman

Nov. 1 To Whitewashing City Hospital 3rd Stories 13.00

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Mayor & Council  
To Parker P. Mahan

Nov. 2 To Repairing Plastering Hosptl. 10.00

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Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

Oct. 1	To Marshall Snuff .25	Renewals .95	1.20
	1/2 Pt. Tinct. Arnica .65	Renewals .50	1.15
.7	Jar Leibigs Beef 1.10	2 Rx	2.00
11	Ammonia .20	1/2 Pt Tinct. Arnica .65	.85
	1/2 lb. Whiting .03	Sundries as per order 2.50	2.53
14	1 " Insect Powder 1.00	Insect gun .20	1.20
	1/2 lb. Ground Mustard .40	Star Dye .25	.65
17	2 Renewals .80	2 Presc. .65	1.45
18	Sundries as per order 4.00	Renewal .30	4.30
24	2 Presc. .80	2 Presc. 1.40	2.20
30	Castor Oil & Bot. .20	Messrs C. L. Oil. .75	.95
	Sundries as per order 4.00	2 Rx & Bot .63	4.63
31	Rx & Bot .30	2 lbs. Chloride Lime .30	.60
			<u>23.71</u>

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Mayor & Council  
To A. Traynor

December 6, 1878

June 20 To Removal wounded man to Hospt. 2.00

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MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH  
Hospitals

Mayor & Council  
To E. G. Shortledge

To Double Currant Silver Catheter	5.00
One pair bone forceps (large)	3.00
Physick's Tonsilotome	8.00
Hypodermic Syringe	3.50
One large rubber Syringe	4.00
One small Catheter	1.50
	<hr/> 25.00

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Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

Dec. 5	To Cases of Surgical Instruments, Bandages, Plasters, Medicines & Medicine Chests	50.00
Nov. 2	Rx & Bot. .30 Renewal .40 2 Thermometers 1.15	1.85
8	Sundries as per order 4.00 Rx .30 Renewal .30	4.60
13	Renewal .40 Rx .35 4 oz Mix Nyrestica .50	1.25
15	Renewal .30 Elder Flower Soap .50	.80
21	Renewal .30 Rx .36 Friction Brush 1.00	1.66
25	" .30 Cod Liver Oil .75 Medicine 1.25	2.30
26	" .40 Renewal .30 Sundries as per order 4.00	4.70
30	1/2 Gal. Whiskey 2.50 Chamols Skin .50	3.00
	Thermometer .50 Sundries as per order 3.94	4.44
13	1 lb. Resin .15 Compound Cathartic Pills .25	.40
		<hr/> 75.00

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Mayor & Council  
To James & Brother

Nov. 18	To 1 Coal Shovel	1.00
	1 Butcher Knife	1.00
	1 pair Scissors	.50
	1 Hatchet	.60
Dec. 3	6 lbs glass 9 3/4 x 24 1/4	.60
	1 " " 14 x 28	.22
		<hr/> 3.92

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Mayor & Council  
To Artic Ice Co.

Nov. 30	To 1050 lbs. Ice	5.25
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Mayor & Council  
To I. & I. N. Harman

Nov. 21	To 1 Walnut Cloth top Table	19.00
	6 " Chairs	15.00
	18 Solid Oak & Chestnut Chairs	17.25
	2 Camp Chairs	13.00
	Cushion	.75
	1 Walnut Lounge	24.00
		<hr/> 89.00

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Mayor & Council  
To John Guthrie

Nov. 25	To 1 Box K. C. Soap	2.16
	1 " B " 100 lbs	7.00
	1 " Gran. Soda	2.00
	Parlor Matches	2.75
	1 Whisk .25 Sundries 4.50	4.75
		<hr/> 18.66

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Mayor & Council  
To Robert Morrisson

Nov. 16	To 1 long centre	.75
	50 lbs fire cement	2.50
	Repairing heaters	2.50
	Cleaning Range	1.25
	Zinck	.60
		<hr/> 7.60

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Mayor & Council  
To B. F. Townsend "Agt"

Nov. 15	To 6 Tons Broken Coal	5.75
	1 Cord Wood Blocks	34.50
		8.00
		<hr/> 42.50

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Mayor & Council  
To Wm. H. Lee

To Board for Patients 141 days @ .50	70.50
10 qts Milk for Eliza Reed pr Dr's order	1.00
2 Jars Beet Ext. by order L. F. L.	2.50
4 Washings @ .75	3.00
	<hr/> 77.00

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Mayor & Council  
To Wm. B. Norton.

Dec. 1 To 78 yds Carpet Lining 10¢ 7.80

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Mayor & Council  
To Preston Ayars

Nov. 6 To Repairing Clock City Hospital 2.50

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Mayor & Council  
To Adams & Brother

Nov. 18	To Tea Pots		1.10
	Pie Plates, dippers & Pastry spoons		1.50
23	Strainers .25, 25½ yds Carpet c 65	16.58	16.83
26	Spittoons 4.00 Tacks and Making Carpet	2.70	6.70
	Rugs & Matts 5.00 1½ Doz. Soup Plates	2.50	7.50
	Forks, Heads & Tin Pans		1.75
27	Clothes Line and Pins		2.25
30	Pitchers 1.20 Roasting Pans & Gravy Boats	2.35	3.55
Dec. 2	9 yds Carpet 5.40 Soap Cup & Grater	1.40	6.80
			<hr/> 47.98

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Mayor & Council  
To Glatts & Eckel

Oct. 12 To Printing Show Cards Rules of Hosp. 2.00  
Lynch

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Mayor & Council  
To H. L. Tatnall & Co.

Oct. 23	To 112 ft. plain stock 1¾		1.96
	10 " W. O. Posts	.30	3.00
	Carting		.31
	192 ft. Hem. Sct.	.10	1.92
	2 " W. O. Posts	.30	.60
	Carting		.30
			<hr/> 8.09

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December 12, 1878

Mayor & Council  
To Moore & Budd

To Painting City Hospital as per Contract

148.00

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Jan. 4, 1879

Mayor & Council  
To Smith & Painter

Dec. 5	To 2 Rx & Bot.	1 Rx	.85
	1 Rx	1 Qt. Whiskey & Bot.	1.65
9	1/2 lb. Ext. Beef	2 Renewals	2.65
	Prescription Bot. Stratena		.75
11	Renewal Rx		1.00
13	Rx	Med. as per order	2.90
	" Rx		.65
14	3 Renewals	1 Qt. Whiskey	2.05
	1/4 oz. Nitrate Amyl	2 Rx & Bot.	1.30
16	2 Rx	1 Graduate Measure	1.50
	1 Rx	Rx & Bot.	.90
17	Sulpk	Morphia Powders Renewal	1.00
19	1/2 Leibigs Ext.	2 Renewals Rx	7.35
24	Renewals and goods as per order		2.90
26	2 Bars Soap Carbolic	3 Renewals	1.35
			<hr/> 28.80

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Mayor & Council  
To L. W. Palmer

Dec. 28	To 1 Walnut Coffin & Hearse for Patk Freal	16.00
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Mayor & Council  
To B. F. Townsend "Agt"

Dec. 24	To 2340 lb Egg Coal	5.25	6.00
26	2400 " Bkn "		6.17
30	2770 " " "		7.11
			<hr/> 19.28

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MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH  
Hospitals

911

Mayor & Council  
To Wm. H. Lee

Dec.30	To 126 Days Patients Board .50	63.00
	4 Nurses for Geo. Sedgwick 3 day in .50	6.00
	24 Qts. Milk for Freal	2.40
	5 Washings	3.75
	Funeral Expenses Freal	2.50
	" " Sedgwick	2.50
		<hr/> 80.15

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Mayor & Council  
To Speakman & Bro.

21	To 2 lbs Putty 4 washers 1 Leather 5 hr. time	2.73
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Mayor & Council  
To James & Bro.

12	To Yale Lock 1 lb Nails	1.04
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Mayor & Council  
To Wilmington Gas Co.

31	To 5300 ft Gas	10.60
	10800 " "	21.60
		<hr/> 32.20

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12/18/39  
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