

Delaware Federal Writers Project Papers

Del. F164.F47

Volume 27

P. C. Southard
February 12, 1940

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH/
Medicine

Encyclopaedia File

Medical Quackery in 1901

In the Every Evening, Wilmington, February 2, 1901, appears this advertisement, surprisingly frank in its quackery. The wonder is that the medical and dental professions did not bring charges of practicing medicine without a license and medical misrepresentation sooner than they did.

Three other mystics, fakirs, followed the professor in Wilmington in 1901.

Clairvoyant and Palmistry

Professor P. Mathieu, the Clairvoyant and Palmistry Healer, who has been located at 720 French street, for the past few weeks, is fast convincing the people of this city and all the surrounding towns of his wonderful science and his power to conquer disease. He has crowds to visit him daily from far and near, all are pleased and send their friends, he tells so true; he tells you just what he sees and guesses at nothing. Past and Future events are to him like an open book. Don't loose this golden opportunity. If you are sick consult him, if you doubt, consult him. He will surprise you by telling you your disease without asking you a question. Read his advertisement in another column. - adv.

From his large advertisement on another page in the same paper, it is learned that among other things he cures: All chronic and obscure diseases, Dyspepsia, Stomach ailments, Inflammation, Hardening of the Liver, Abscesses, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Cancerous and all kinds of chronic skin diseases, Bright's disease, Kidney and Bladder disease, all chronic afflictions. The Professor fees are within the reach of all.

720 French street, Wilmington Delaware. Office Hours: 9 to 12
1 to 9
Sunday 2 to 8 P.M.

James B. Cheyney
May 20, 1940

2
NEWSPAPER HISTORY

Encyclopaedia File

Duplicate

The colorful villa near Kirkwood was the residence of Dr. J. Cheston Mc Coy, a medical expert who established on his 300 acres, breeding and training stables for trotters and pacing horses. It was modelled after a ? he saw while traveling in Italy. The roof is of English tiling, the walls of sand brick and it has been criticized as out of harmony with its environment.

Dr. Mc Coy built and maintained a "kite" shaped track in 1894 on his farm which with a huge grandstand became the center of harness racing addicts of Delaware and neighboring states. Many stars for two decades met in speed contests on this track. Records show that Directum I, in October, 1915, paced a mile in 1.59 3/4 which stood as the record for pacers twenty years before it was equalled. The records also show that Lord Dewey, the get of Admiral Dewey and Nancy Hanks, made the record winning in 1914 by capturing four \$10,000 purses in four weeks on Grant Circuit tracks. The son of Admiral Dewey set the top mark for Delaware bred and trained horses at 2.04 3/4 and was the head of the stable.

Lord Dewey set out to beat the speed record in Delaware in most unpropitious weather conditions and covered the mile in 2.04 3/4, lacking but three quarters of his famous dam's mark. Nearly all the track stars of first magnitude trotted or paced on the "kite" during the twenty-four years it was maintained. Owing to the illness of Dr. Mc Coy, the track was abandoned in 1918 since which time the course and huge grandstand have been idle, but in condition for quick restoration.

The stone walls are adamant, perhaps good for two centuries more service. Indeed the next oldest building in the First City of Delaware has been linked to a one-story "rent payers" as such are termed and is totally vanished from view from the streets at the corner and its vague history almost forgotten.

The mansion was always popular, for seemingly it was never without dwellers. It perhaps had scarcely more than a half score owners and occupants in its long years of full usefulness. A partial list of tenants indicate that within its Gibralterian walls have dwelt some of the promonent Wilmingtonians of the Eighteenth Century. For thirty-two years after its purchase by George F. Robinson in 1882, it was a popular rendezvous for those who were discriminating in the selection of the liquors they drank. Mr. Robinson was its last owner and occupant before it was veiled from people on the street.

Philip C. Southard
July 10, 1940

Encyclopaedia File 4
Cities and Towns
Camden
Medicine

THE MEDICAL ARTS AT CAMDEN, DELAWARE

Camden, numbering 500 people and located neither on the railroad passing the length of the State, nor on navigable water, seems to have been in its younger days an incubator for the medical profession and its associated branches, dentistry and pharmacy. The town was founded in 1783, and attained some commercial importance through the use of wharves at nearby St. Jones Creek. The town, without doubt, was named in honor of Charles Pratt Camden, first Earl of Camden (1713-1794), whose popularity in the American Colonies was deserved because of his consistent opposition as Lord Chancellor of England, to the imposition of excessive taxes on their pioneering cousins. Numerous towns throughout the Thirteen original States were in his time named for him. There are Camden's in Maine, New Jersey, Delaware, and South Carolina. A number of counties were also named after him. The spelling Cambden, which occurs several times in Delaware newspapers and documents just prior to 1800 may be set down to errors in spelling. Camden was known as Piccadilly, then Mifflin's Cross-Roads, and is first called Camden in a deed of December 11, 1783, given by George Truitt and wife to Zadock Truitt.

In compiling data on the medical, dental, and pharmaceutical professions in Delaware, it is a surprising fact that so many men outstanding in the three professions were born and raised at or near this little fruit-growing center.

Camden has been especially the home of early Delaware dentistry. Daniel Neale was born there, and in the 1790's is credited with inventing an articulator on which he constructed artificial teeth. He undoubtedly did other dental operations of the time, such as extracting and scaling. The L. D. Caulk Dental Laboratories were founded in Camden by Dr. Caulk, a graduate in the first class of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, 1857. The famous Dr. William G. A. Bonwill was a Camden boy; he graduated in both dentistry and medicine, and was a prolific inventor of dental instruments and appliances in the 19th century. Henry C. Register, a physician and dentist of ability, and also an inventor of dental operating equipment, was raised in the same neighborhood. Charles Kinkad, a well-known dental practitioner of Wilmington, for many years on the State Board of Dental Examiners, was born in Camden, and his first experience in dentistry was as assistant to Dr. Caulk.

On the register of the first Delaware State Board of Pharmacy (1883), are listed three Camden men: William B. Nock, Thomas Simpson, and James L. Graham. S. A. Graham, a dentist practicing in Dover in 1881, may also have come from Camden.

The earlier physicians of Camden or its immediate vicinity were, beside Drs. Register and Bonwill, Dr. James Tilton, first President of the Delaware Medical Society and Surgeon General of the United States Army in the War of 1812; Dr. Edward Miller who, in 1793, prepared a remarkably accurate thesis on yellow fever; Dr. James Sykes, a State Senator and Governor of Delaware. The later physicians of this town are Drs. John P. Martin and I. J.

MacCollum of Wyoming. There are no dentists now nearer than Dover. The automobile has eliminated the small country town as an asset to medical practice.

J. F. Pote
W. H. Conner
Aug. 14, 1939

CURRENT FILE 7
Medicine

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE

Delaware physicians were among the first to organize a State medical society, preceded only in this respect by Massachusetts and New Jersey practitioners. On February 3, 1789, the resident physicians of the State incorporated "The President and Fellows of the Medical Society of Delaware," ~~title retained to this day.~~

The original incorporators were John McKinly, first President of the Delaware State, Nicholas Way, Jonas Preston, Ebenezer Smith, George Monro, Thomas Macdonough, Joshua Clayton, Ezekiel Needham, James Tilton, William Molleston, Edward Miller, James Sykes, Nathaniel Luff, Robert Cook, Matthew Wilson, Joseph Hall, John Marsh, John Polk, John Stephens Hill, Julius Augustus Jackson, William McMechen, Henry Latimer, James McCallmont, Joseph Capelle, Archibald Alexander, Henry Peterson, and Levarius Hooker Lee.

The first president was the well-known Dr. James Tilton (1745-1822), long a Wilmington resident, who rendered invaluable services during the Revolutionary War, and was named Surgeon General of the United States during the War of 1812. Tilton served as president from 1789 till his death in 1822. It is related that Dr. Tilton, who lived at Ninth and Broom Streets (once considered as the site for the nation's Capitol), unaided by an anaesthetic, coolly watched the amputation of his own left leg, necessitated by a tumor, and even aided the surgeons,

although at the time he was 70 years of age.

The first meeting was held at Dover on May 12, 1789, at which time Dr. Tilton was chosen chairman pro tem and Dr. Edward Miller (1760-1812) was chosen secretary. Dr. Miller became an eminent medical professor, and his articles and pamphlets were afterwards collected and published.

The first permanent officers elected were: President, James Tilton; vice president, Jonas Preston; secretary, Edward Miller; treasurer, James Sykes; censors, Nicholas Way, Matthew Wilson, Joshua Clayton and Nathaniel Luff.

Dr. Miller delivered the first anniversary oration of the society in May 1790. Valuable papers were presented at the early meetings of the organization, showing a wide range of research and study. Dr. James Sykes delivered the anniversary oration in 1791, and Dr. David Bush that in 1794.

J. F. Pote
E. S. Rolston
November 30, 1939

CURRENT FILE
Medicine and Public Health
Hospitals

7

Action taken by City Council concerning the
City Hospital, as reported by local
newspapers, 1872 - 1879

"The committee on City Hospital reported a communication from the City Solicitor on that subject, questioning whether the people were willing to bear the additional tax to support a hospital, and offering many timely suggestions in regard to such an institution. Referred back to committee."

Every Evening, Wilmington, Delaware. October 25, 1872.

"The special committee on the subject of a City Hospital reported that they had pledges from the P.W. & B.R.R. Co., and some of our largest manufacturers to pay an annual sum for the support of such an institution, and a resolution requesting the drawing up of an act allowing Council to appropriate \$25,000 for the building of a hospital was adopted."

Every Evening - February 21, 1873.

In City Council: "On motion of Mr. Quinn, the clerk was instructed to obtain a certified copy of the charter of the City Hospital. The motion was amended so as to include all bills pertaining to the city which has been passed by the Legislature."

Wilmington Daily Commercial - April 11, 1873.

"Mr. Baker offered a resolution instructing the Committee on City Hospital, to submit a general plan for the division into wards and for medical attendance, but the resolution not being seconded Mr. Quinn offered a resolution instructing the Committee to purchase the property of Bond & Jackson, and the lots adjoining at a cost not exceeding \$25,000.

"This resolution was opposed by Messrs. Baker, Febiger, Hayes and McIntire. Finally Mr. Quinn modified his resolution, so as to instruct the Committee to get an estimate of the cost of the adjoining lots and report at the next meeting of Council. The resolution as modified was adopted."

Wilmington Daily Commercial - June 27, 1873.

"The Committee on Hospital reported in favor of purchasing the building of Jackson and Bond at Eighth and Franklin, to be used as a city hospital. The building had been offered to the city for \$17,500 and all of this could be paid for in city bonds at par with the exception of \$4,000, the amount of a lien held by a savings fund. A lot on the south of the building, 95 by 145 feet, could be purchased at \$50 per foot and used in the future should the building require enlarging. The building is now three stories high, contains 40 chambers, the majority of which could be readily converted into wards, and has bath-rooms, water closets, and hot and cold water on each floor.

A long debate ensued here. Messrs. Baker, Febiger, Hayes and McIntire opposing the adoption of the report on the ground that the lot

owned by Bishop Lee, situated between Fourteenth and Fifteenth and Washington and Jefferson streets, should be purchased and a building, in every way suited for a hospital, erected on it. Several other objections were urged, but they were of minor importance.

Messrs. Pickels, Richardson, and Quinn favored the adoption of the report, and the latter "fought like a Turk" everything that savored of opposition to the hospital, and said the place selected for it was undoubtedly the best that could be found in the city.

Mr. Baker moved to postpone action on the report. Lost.

The report was then adopted by the following vote:-

Yeas - Gilbert, Heusted, Lynch, Menton, Mendenhall, Phillips, Pickels, Quigley, Quinn, Richardson, Underwood, and President Maris - 12.

Nays - Baker, Febiger, Hayes and McIntire - 4.

[The adoption of the report, of course, authorizes the committee to proceed and purchase the building.]

Every Evening - June 27, 1873

"The Hospital Committee presented deeds from Jackson and Bond for the property at Eighth and Franklin, which had been purchased by the committee for hospital purposes.

Searches against the property, made by the City Solicitor, were also read.

The deeds were ordered to be accepted when signed and executed and the Finance Committee directed to issue bonds for the payment of the property.

A proposition was presented by the same committee from Z. J. Belt, to sell to the city two lots of ground adjoining the Eighth and Franklin property, at an average of \$45 per foot.

A proposition from Messrs. Niels and Harrington to deed to the city a lot adjoining the same property for \$25 per foot, was also read:

Both offers were referred to the committee with instructions to report on them at the next meeting of Council."

Every Evening - July 5, 1873

"Mr. Quinn presented the searches against the property to be used for hospital purposes.

Mr. Baker moved to refer them to the Committee on Law. Lost.

The lots adjoining the property, the committee reported, could also be purchased - the Harrington and Niels property at \$45 per foot, and the Belt property at the same rate."

Every Evening - July 11, 1873

"Mr. Quinn offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Hospital be instructed to advertise for proposals for furnishing bedsteads, beds and bedding, sufficient for twelve patients, and also all other necessary furniture, and report at the next meeting.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to employ a Superintendent, or nurse, at a salary not exceeding \$60 per month, and also, if necessary, an assistant, at a salary not exceeding \$50 per month.

The resolutions were adopted."

"Mr. Quinn offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Hospital be instructed to send circulars to the large manufacturing firms of the city, and also to the President of the P.W. & B.R.R. Co., soliciting contributions in aid of the City Hospital, it having been asserted that these parties had expressed their willingness to aid the enterprize."

Wilmington Daily Gazette - July 25, 1873

"Mr. Quinn, chairman of the Hospital Committee, said his committee had adopted to a certain extent for the new hospital, the rules governing the Pennsylvania hospitals, and that a Board of Directors for the institution would be appointed next week, who would solicit subscriptions for the support of the institution.

Mr. Quinn introduced a resolution directing the Hospital Committee to purchase of Jackson and Bond, provided the same does not now belong to the city, the furnace and boiler in the building recently purchased for a city hospital. Adopted."

Every Evening - August 8, 1873.

"On motion of Mr. Farrell Council proceeded to elect a superintendent of city hospital. The above gentleman nominated Lewis O. Springer, and Dr. Bailey nominated William Q. Moore, the present incumbent. Mr. Springer received 11 votes and Mr. Moore 8, and the former was declared elected."

Every Evening - October 1, 1875.

"The most distressing accident occurred about 11:45 o'clock at Seventh and Franklin streets, during the firing of a salute of thirteen guns. The City Council committee had selected for this duty four members at the First Delaware Battery - John R. Baylos, Benjamin Richardson, C. L. Jefferis, and Henry Pierce - all experienced in the management of guns. After five charges had been fired the gun discharged prematurely while Mr. Baylis was ramming in a charge, and both his arms were blown off, one at the elbow and one above the wrist.

The unfortunate man was assisted to the City Hospital, where the necessary amputations were performed by Drs. Ogle, West and Bullock. The shock, however, was so great, that Mr. Baylis was unable to rally after the operation, and he died about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning."

The Daily Gazette - July 5, 1876.

"Mr. Farrell offered a preamble and resolutions making a donation of \$500 to the late John R. Baylis, who lost his life while firing a salute on the eve of the Fourth of July (he having been engaged in the performance of a duty requested of him by a committee of the City Council), and providing that the Council attend the funeral of the deceased in a body."

The Daily Gazette - July 7, 1876.

Committees elected: Hospital - Thomas Johnson, G. B. Underwood, Joseph K. Adams, C. T. Windle, Thomas Ford."

The Daily Gazette - September 8, 1876

"On Mr. Johnson's motion Council proceeded to elect a Superintendent of City Hospital.

Thos. W. Saville was elected, receiving 11 votes to 1 for D. W. Carter."

The Daily Gazette - September 29, 1876

"A Little Breeze"

"Mr. Johnson offered a resolution instructing the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings to examine the roof of the City Hospital and report at next meeting what repairs are required.

Mr. Windle could not understand why the resolution was addressed to the chairman, and not the whole committee; what was the use of having committees if they are all deadheads but the chairman? Mr. Johnson accepted an amendment addressing the resolution to the committee.

Mr. Paynter thought the offering of the resolution a smart dodge on the part of the chairman of the Hospital Committee, Mr. Johnson. He and his committee were capable of judging about that roof and saying what the expense would be; the Public Building Committee had nothing to do with the hospital; every tub stands on its own bottom.

Mr. Johnson called him to order, as they were not discussing the expense at present, and could do that when the report was made. The Chair decided the point well taken, and Mr. Paynter said they would debate the matter again. Mr. Irelan thought that as each committee has its own money, it should attend to its own business. The resolution was adopted and Council then adjourned."

Every Evening and Commercial - June 29, 1877.

"Most of the committees were continued on the business in their hands, but the Committee on Public Buildings offered a report in response to Mr. Johnson's resolution, adopted last week, instructing them to investigate the condition of the roof of the City Hospital and report to Council what repairs were necessary. The committee reported that the roof was worn out, and that each heavy rain was flooding the house and tearing off the plaster.

Mr. Febiger called attention to the fact that there was no report as to what repairs were necessary, though such a report was called for by the resolution.

Mr. Windle thought that, as the committee reported the roof worn out, a new one was advised, of course. Mr. Pickels moved to recommit the report. Mr. Windle replied that the committee was as well prepared to report now as it would be a week hence; the only question being as to which committee, that on Public Buildings, or that on the Hospital, should attend to the matter. Mr. Pickels' motion was adopted, and the report was recommitted, with instructions to report at any time.

Subsequently the committee made another report, recommending that a new roof, of tin, be placed on the hospital, at an estimate cost of \$200. The report was adopted. Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, said that he wanted it decided at that meeting whether the care of the building under consideration belonged to his or the Hospital Committee. The chair responded that the subject would properly come up under the head of new business, but it was not again brought up."

Every Evening and Commercial - July 6, 1877.

In City Council: "The Committee on Public Buildings reported that, in accordance with the instructions of Council, turn-stiles had been placed at each of the four corners of the City park on Eighth street, and that the park is now open to the public."

Every Evening and Commercial - July 20, 1877.

"The City Hospital" in Council

"Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Hospital Committee, offered a resolution instructing the committee to ask for estimates for placing a first-class tin roof on the City Hospital.

Mr. Paynter thought it the duty of the Committee on Public Buildings to ask for proposals, as they would have to pay the bill. If the Hospital Committee is willing and able to pay the bill, then it would be all right.

Mr. Paynter was reminded by the Chair that the Public Buildings' Committee has no money. Mr. Johnson thought that the member from the Fourth ward, before making his remarks, should have asked who was going to pay the bill. The Hospital Committee didn't do as was formerly done by the Public Buildings' Committee, that is, let other people pay the bills that they contracted. The committee, just now, had money to pay its own bills, and asked no favors of any other committee. The resolution was adopted."

Every Evening and Commercial - July 27, 1877.

18

"The Hospital Roof" In City Council

"Mr. Adams, from the Hospital Committee, presented the following bids for placing a new tin roof on that institution: James C. Johnson, \$198; William F. Robinson, \$197; J. R. Flinn, \$200; William M. Palmer, \$199; Williams & Hopkins, \$187; Henry C. Webb, \$194; Z. Pickels, \$190; C. B. R. Cottey, \$215; Anton Henze, \$205.50; R. Morrison, \$200 and \$190, according to material.

Mr. Adams moved that the bids be referred to the committee with power to act. Paynter opposed the motion and thought the bills should be acted on by Council. Mr. Windle said the roof was badly needed and Mr. Adams moved that the committee be instructed to give the contract to the lowest bidders, Messrs. Williams & Hopkins. The motion was lost and the committee was instructed to report to Council."

Every Evening and Commercial - August 10, 1877.

"The Hospital Committee reported in favor of awarding the contract for placing the new roof on the City Hospital to Messrs. Williams & Hopkins, they being the lowest bidders. Adopted. Their bid is \$187."

Every Evening and Commercial - August 17, 1877.

In City Council: election of committees.

"Hospital - Thomas Johnson, C. F. Windle, H. W. Downing, Lewis P. Lynch, B. F. Townsend.

Every Evening and Commercial - September 7, 1877.

"The minutes of the previous meeting being read and adopted, Mr. Johnson made a motion that the rules be suspended and Council go in election of Superintendent of the City Hospital.

Mr. Johnson nominated Charles B. Woodward. There being no other nominations, the President appointed Messrs. Downing and Taylor to act as tellers. The votes being counted it resulted in the election of Charles B. Woodward, who received thirteen votes against seven blanks."

Every Evening and Commercial - September 28, 1877.

"Hospital Committee - Louis P. Lynch, Benjamin F. Townsend, John Guthrie, Joseph K. Adams, Henry W. Downing."

Every Evening - September 6, 1878.

In City Council

"Mr. Guthrie then gave notice that at the next meeting he would offer an ordinance amending the ordinance providing for the appointment of a superintendent of the City Hospital [the object being the abolition of the office.] He then offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, The City Hospital, after five years of existence, is found to be little needed and unnecessarily expensive for the small number of patients seeking admission therein, the county almshouse affording the same relief to the disabled of the city that they could receive in the City Hospital, and

Whereas, the financial condition of the city renders it imperative

to economize in all departments of the city government, therefore be it

Resolved. That the services of the superintendent and physician of the City Hospital be and they are hereby dispensed with, and that the Committee on Hospital be instructed to maintain the above hospital building and grounds in good condition at as little cost to the city as possible and that the said committee may, if deemed practicable, by them, rent the City Hospital building for a reasonable yearly rent.

Mr. Paynter than took the floor and remarked that he could not say that he was in favor of the resolution. At first he had favored such a move, but, having talked with some of the heaviest taxpayers in the in the city, he had found so much opposition to it that he had changed his views. He could not see the great expense that the hospital has been to the city, and if there had been any great amount of rascality in the building he did not see where the money came from. Only \$2,000 a year was appropriated for the hospital. There are some persons there who would not want to go to the Almshouse. Several gentlemen had told him they would rather contribute a reasonable amount than let the hospital go down. If anything is wrong at the hospital let us right it.

Mr. Taylor, like the previous speaker, was surprised at the offering of the resolution, and thought that more time was required for its consideration. He moved it be postponed until next meeting, but withdrew his motion, as some of the members wished to debate the question.

Mr. Norton then spoke in favor of the resolution, asking what great benefit the hospital had ever been to the citizens of Wilmington. Charity commences at home and we should look after our own people first. They say a patient at the hospital pays \$3 a week, but what we want is something that will benefit poor people who can't pay \$3 a week. He also

argued that the building is not adapted for a hospital; the rooms are not convenient or airy. But the main objection to the institution was that it is of no material benefit to our citizens. To benefit our poor we should have a free dispensary, which would be established at a cost of about \$1,000 a year, and physicians would give their services for one hour each day. He was told that patients at the hospital cost the city about \$25 per week each.

Mr. McGlinchey said that two years ago, in conversation with a nurse at the hospital he became convinced that the manner in which business was conducted there made the place a nuisance to the city. If it is still conducted as at that time he was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Guthrie then took the floor in support of his resolution. The hospital was not a necessity, nor worth a fraction of the cost. There was not a manufacturing firm in the city that had given one dollar to the city, that he knew of. Mr. Guthrie then proceeded to give some facts and figures regarding the cost and management of the hospital. The appropriation for the hospital is \$2,000 per year; salary of superintendent, \$500; physician, \$200; gas bill, \$100 [these do not come out of the appropriation]. The yearly interest on the first cost, \$18,000, is \$1,080, and the total expense per year, according to his figures, \$3,880. The number of patients admitted during the past year was 33, and of this number 15 were residents of the county, and 18 were non-residents; ~~of the county, and 18 were non-residents;~~ only three paid board. Some remained but a few days; some several weeks. Adding the whole number of days together, that all remained, there are 975 days. This is not quite equal to three steady patients for the year. As it costs the city \$75 per week to maintain the City Hospital,

this is at the rate of \$25 per week for each patient, while they could be as well taken care of at the county hospital at a cost of about \$1.50 per week. Take the \$3,880 and divide it by 33, the number of patients, and it is found that each one cost the city about \$117.50, though two were there but one day only, and several only eight or nine days each. From the foregoing facts Mr. Guthrie was in favor of closing the hospital on grounds of public economy. Are the gentlemen of Council, he asked, willing to maintain the sinking fund created by this hospital, in the city's present financial condition.

Mr. Lynch followed with a glowing speech in favor of the maintenance of the hospital. He really had thought there was too much charity in Mr. Guthrie for him to offer such a resolution. It was not prompted by motives of economy, there was something back of that. They did not like the chairman of the committee nor the physician. For his part (being chairman) he was ready to retire. He, for one, though he had no proud patrimony left him, would not wish to be sent to the county almshouse, and there were many others, who, though poor, had fine feelings and sensibilities, and would it be right to send them to the Almshouse. He referred to the Philadelphia hospital, which is for the benefit not only of Philadelphians, but people of all places and nationalities. He then instanced the danger of sudden and disastrous accidents, boiler explosions or the like at some of our manufacturing establishments - where would the wounded be taken if the hospital is abolished. With regard to the management of the hospital, he said he was chairman of the Investigating Committee appointed during Mr. Saville's administration, and the committee found a discrepancy on the books of \$1, and, to the credit of Mr. Saville be it said, that was in the favor of the city. Mr. Saville conducted the hospital well, and the present superintendent is doing the same. But there is a county almshouse and

there is where the opposition comes from and always has. Mr. Lynch hoped there was more wisdom and generosity in the Council than to say the hospital shall be closed.

Mr. Guthrie said he had not reflected on the institution for its management, but he favored its abolition purely on the score of economy and because it is not a benefit to the city. According to his figures it costs within \$120 of \$4,000 a year. Our population is not a floating one; nearly everybody here lives here and has his home here. Are we to maintain this institution for tramps?

Mr. Norton said he had the word of one of the best medical men in the city that the building is not fit for a hospital. He had not a word to say against the appointments; but politics had been too much mixed up with it: that's the great trouble. Whenever there is a change of politics there is a change of superintendents; and just when the old one has thoroughly familiarized himself with his duties, a green hand and probably an incompetent one comes in. The almshouse was plenty good enough for him to go to, and he had as fine feelings as Mr. Lynch. In fact, he would prefer being sent to the Almshouse, as he knew he would be well taken care of.

Mr. Lynch did not know at what standard the gentleman estimated himself when he said the almshouse was good enough for him. He might at least have left him /Lynch/ out.

After some further debate Mr. Taylor renewed his motion to postpone for one week and it was adopted."

"Mr. Lynch moved that Council proceed to nominate and elect a superintendent of the City Hospital. Mr. Guthrie moved to postpone one

week. Mr. McGlinchey made the point that this was out of order and the point was sustained by Mr. Taylor, in the chair. Mr. Lynch then nominated William H. Lee, and Messrs. Chandler and Townsend were appointed tellers. The result of the vote was Lee 14, blank 3, and Mr. Lee was declared elected."

Every Evening - September 27, 1878.

"The consideration of Mr. Guthrie's resolution abolishing the City Hospital, which was postponed from last meeting, being the next business in order, Mr. Lynch moved that its further consideration be postponed one week.

Mr. Guthrie saw no use in postponing it any longer. The present was a good time to abolish the hospital, as only one patient was there.

Mr. Lynch said he wished the matter postponed, as two members favorable to the continuance of the hospital were absent.

Mr. Norton wanted to know if he had been tallying the votes, and Mr. Lynch replied that he had made no closer canvass than the other side had.

Mr. Norton said he had not asked a single member how he was going to vote, but he had talked with the citizens and found them in favor of abolishing the hospital.

Mr. Lynch's motion to postpone was then adopted."

Mr. Guthrie presented and had read twice an ordinance repealing the ordinance providing for the appointment of a superintendent of the city hospital.

Council then adjourned."

Every Evening - 10/4/1878.

"Mr. Guthrie's resolution for the abolition of the City Hospital, which had been twice postponed, was called up and without debate, defeated by the following vote:

Ayes - Messrs. Guthrie, Hart, Jones, McGlinchey, Norton, President Lichtenstein, - 6.

Nays - Messrs. Adams, Conrad, Downing, Evans, Heusted, Knight, Lynch, Maxwell, Paynter, Price, Rowe, Taylor, Townsend, Wood - 14.

Absent - Mr. Chandler.

The ordinance repealing the ordinance providing for the appointment of a superintendent of the hospital was then called up for a third reading and the first section lost. That settled the ordinance."

Every Evening - 10/11/1878.

"On motion of Mr. Lynch the Hospital Committee was authorized to ask for proposals for painting the building outside."

Every Evening - 10/25/1878.

"Mr. Lynch presented the following proposals for painting the City Hospital, which was read and referred:

Barker & Stradley, two coats Lewis' lead on building, &c., \$169. For painting roof, extra, two coats, \$20; one coat, \$12. Clark & Sloan, whole job, \$225. L. H. Quay, two coats on building, &c., \$173.95; two coats on roof, extra, \$26.42. John W. Gibson whole job, \$179. Moore & Budd, two coats on buildings, &c., \$170; two coats on roof extra, \$30; two coats on fence, extra, \$8.

Four other proposals, handed in, not being in proper shape were

directed to be destroyed."

Every Evening - 11/1/1878.

"Mr. Moore gave notice that he would, at the next regular meeting, introduce an ordinance to permit the Mayor to send patients to the City Hospital."

Every Evening - 4/18/1879.

"Merris Taylor offered an ordinance which was read twice, transferring \$250 from the Salary to the Board of Health appropriation.

The same member gave notice that he would, at a future meeting, introduce an ordinance to abolish the City Hospital, and establish a public dispensary in lieu thereof."

Every Evening - 9/12/1879

"Mr. Townsend now moved that Council go into the election of a superintendent of the City Hospital, and he nominated William H. Lee for the position. No other nomination were made and Mr. Lee was elected, receiving 15 votes to 4 blanks."

Every Evening - 9/26/1879.

J. I. P. 1/15/40

27
1873

ADMISSION

	Name	No.	Diagnosis	Pay Free	R.A.	Security	Rates per Week \$ Cts	Country or State	Age	C
August 27	Finnegan, John	1	Kicked by a horse	"		Wm. H. Quinn		Ireland	35	
" 27	Morrow, Humphrey	2	Shoulder Sprained	"		" " "		Pennsylvania	48	
" 30	Williams, Mary	3	Enciente	"		Dr. Snitcher		"	22	
Sept. 12	Cookinback, Joshua	4	Leg & arm afflicted	"		H. F. Pickels		"	50	
" 14	Leclercq, Alfred	5	Hernia	"		John T. Richardson		England	22	
Oct. 20	Daley, Mary	6	Heart Disease	"		H. F. Pickels		Ireland	25	
" 23	Adams, William	7	Chills and Fever	"		" " "		New York	29	
Nov. 1st	Galbraith, Robert	8	Disability	"		" " "	4 00	Delaware	72	
" 3	Spencer, William	9	Debility	"		" " "		"	21	
" 3	Rothwell, Elizabeth	10	Hemorrhage of Lungs	"		Dr. Snitcher		England	40	
" 6	Churnsides, Thomas	11	" " "	"		H. F. Pickels		Delaware	28	
" 13	Mungwell, Olof	12	Wounded	"		" " "		Sweden	25	
Dec. 10	Taylor, Edward	13	Vulnus Incisum	"		" " "		England	25	
" 11	Scott, Robert	14	Fracterra (l. forearm)	"		" " "		California	19	
" 15	Edwards, Joseph	15	Old age	"		" " "	4 00	Pennsylvania	60	
" 19	Ferguson, Charles	16	Furimculus	"		" " "		Delaware	50	
1874										
Jan. 12	Simpson, Henry	17	Frosted Feet	"		" " "		Denmark	31	
" 20	Butler, William	18	Plythisis Pulmonalis	"		" " "		Maryland	22	1
Feb. 11	Hyatt, Edward	19	Rheumatism A	"		" " "		Delaware	23	
" 18	Ferdinand De Blimville	20	Febris Remittens	"		" " "		France	21	
" 21	Annie M. Weeks	21	Febris Remittens	"		Dr. Dunning		Pennsylvania	20	
" 22	Robt. C. Galbraith	22	Februs Intermittens	"		" "		Delaware	29	
March 7	Augustus S. Bowman	23	Delirium Tremens	"		H. F. Pickels		New York	30	
" 9	Charles Crammer	24	Stricture Urethrae	"		Dr. Dunning		New Jersey	52	
" 17	Andrew C. Reynolds	25	Spinal Affection	"		H. F. Pickels	5 00	Delaware	60	

From 8th Mo. 27th 1873 to 3^d Mo. 31st 1874

Total Patients Admitted 25

" " Discharged 17

" remaining to next Quarter 8

E. C. Dunning, M.D.

Register
Wilmington City Hospital
1873

#1

Discharged

M	F	Under 18 years	S	M	W	Occupation	No.	Revised Diagnosis	Results	Death	Discharged			Days in Hospital		
											Year	Mo.	Day	Pay	Free	RA
1				1	1	Blacksmith	1	Vulnus Contusion	Cured		1873	9	10		14	
1			1		1	Merchant	2	Shoulder Sprained	"		1874	1	28		155	
	1		1		1	Servant	3	Enciente	Delivered		1873	9	13		14	
1				1	1	Shoemaker	4	Ulcers (arm & leg)	Cured		1873	10	3		21	
1			1		1	Laborer	5	Hernia	Discharged		"	9	28		14	
	1		1		1	Servant	6	Dysenteria	Cured			11	24		35	
1			1		1	Engineer	7	Februs	Cured		1874	3	21		155	
1				1	1	Carpenter	8	Senectus								
1			1		1	Laborer	9	Anemia	Cured		1873	11	27		25	
	1		1		1	Servant	10	Plythsis Pulmonalis	Health Improvement		1874	2	9		99	
1			1		1	Tobacconist	11	" "	Not Improved		1874	11	14			
1			1		1	Laborer	12	Vulnus Contusion	Cured		1873	11	27		14	
1			1		1	Laborer	13	Vulnus Incisum	Trans.to Alms House		1873	11	18		8	
1			1		1	"	14	Fracture	Cured		1874	2	20		72	
1				1	1	Painter	15	Paralysis	Died		1875	5	31			
1				1	1	Laborer	16	Farmculus	Cured		1873	12	29		10	
1			1		1	Sailor	17	Frost Bite	Cured		1874	2	20		40	
1			1			Laborer	18	Plythisis Pulmonalis	Absconded		1874	4	3		74	
1			1		1	Seaman	19	Rheumatism Acute	Cured		1874	3	26		44	
1			1		1	Laborer	20	Febris Com. Pneumonia	"		1874	4	4		46	
	1		1		1	Servant	21	Febris Remittens	Cured		1874	3	3		11	
1			1		1	Carpenter	22	" Intermittens	"		1874	4	30		68	
1			1		1	Bar Tender	23	Delirium Tremens	"		1874	3	14		9	
1			1		1	Sailor	24	Stricture Urethrae	"		1874	5	30		85	
1			1		1	Dentist	25	Spinal Disease	Unimproved		1875	4	14	3.97		

Admissions

	Name	No.	Diagnosis	Pay Free R.A.	Security	Rates per Week \$ Cts	Country or State	Age	C
April 1	Victoria Bull	26	Irritable Ulcer	"	H. F. Pickels		Delaware	32	1
" 7	Adam Kolbe	27	Fractura & other injuries	"	"		Germany	31	
" 8	Laura V. Milbourne	28	Chores or St. Vitus Dance	"	"		Delaware	13	
" 15	James Straughn	29	Alcoholism Chronic	"	"		Ireland	40	
May 9	John C. Montgomery	30	Delirium Tremens	"	"		Wilmington	32	
" 19	Peter Kelly	31	Fistula in Ano	"	"		Ireland	29	
" 26	William Frane	32	Anaemia	"	"		Delaware	30	
" 29	William T. Davis	33	Fractura (left Radius)	"	"		Delaware	32	
June 8	John Jones	34	Syphilis Testiary	"	"		Virginia	28	1
22	Emma Weeks	35	Febris Intermittens	"	Dr. Dunning		Pennsylvania	21	
12	William S. Thompson	36	Scorbutus	"	H. F. Pickels		Virginia	35	
Page 2									
July 3	Dickinson Webster	37	Hemorrhage of Lungs	"	H. F. Pickels	5 00	Maryland	33	
" 11	Mary A. Tayler	38	Womb Aisian	"	Dr. Shortledge		"	28	
	Jona Heck	39	Fractured Thigh	"	"				
Sept. 10	Wm. (Davis) Brown	40	Dislocated elbow	"	"		Delaware	25	
Sept. 17	Hannah O. Nairy	41	Sprained Knee	"	"		Ireland	20	
Dec. 11	Hancock William	42	Fractured Arm	"	M. L. Litchenstein	4 00	Pennsylvania	38	
" 17	Nickson James	43	Lacerated Leg	"	Wm. Q. Moore		England	35	
1875					M. L. Litchenstein			30	
Jan. 7	McCleary James	44	Sprained Foot	"	"		Pennsylvania	32	
" 13	Tolbert Joseph	45	Pleurisy	"	"		New Hampshire	36	
" 13	Smith Edward	46	Phtisis (Pulmowales)	"	"		Delaware	51	
" 18	Haley Daniel	47	Epilepsy	"	"	7 00	Ireland	54	
" 21	Doerr Theo	48	Lacerated Head	"	Dr. Shortledge		Germany	48	
" 26	Cameron Charles	49	Burnt Foot	"	"		D. C.	23	
" 26	Graham Francis	50	Enlarged Liver	"	"	5 50	Ireland	50	
Feb. 6	Johnson William	51	Mashed Foot	"	"		Balt. Md.	23	
" 12	Davis Samuel	52	Exzema	"	Lichteinstein		New Jersey	60	
" 11	Humphnah James	53	Exzema	"	"		England	24	
" 14	Opperman John	54	Spine Affection	"	"	4 00	Pennsylvania	48	
" 19	Haley Daniel	55	Neuralgia	"	Dr. Shortledge		Ireland	54	
Mar. 18	Dunlap James	56	Stricture	"	Lichtenstein		America	36	
April 1	Graham Francis	57	Congestion of the Liver	"	"		Delaware	50	
5	Welsh John	58	Sprained Ankle	"	"		"	26	
8	Macheret Jules	59	Paralysis	"	"		Paris, France	51	
14	Barber William	60	Dropsy	"	"		Delaware	56	
21	Phillips Samuel	61	Hemorrhoids	"	"		England	36	
25	Foster Thomas	62	Hemoplises	"	"		Phila. Pa.	25	
May 10	Sutton Wm. L.	63	Sprained Ankle	"	"		Maryland	30	

Discharged

M	F	Under 18 years	S	M	W	Occupation	No.	Revised Diagnosis	Results	Death	Discharged			Days in Hospital		
											Year	Mo.	Day	Pay	Free	RA
	1		1			Servant	26	Irritable Ulcer	Cured		1874	6	22		83	
1				1	1	Painter	27	Comp.Cont.right leg &c	Died	1	1874	4	8		1	
	1	1	1			Child	28	Chorea or St.Vitus Dance	Improved discharged		1874	7	20		104	
1				1	1	Shoemaker	29	Chronic Alchholism	Health Improved		"	4	30		16	
1				1	1	Musician	30	Delirium Tremens	" "			6	1		23	
1				1	1	Engineer 3	31	Fistula in Ano	Cured			7	14		57	
1				1	1	Blacksmith	32	Anemia	Health Improved		1874	5	29		4	
1				1	1	Carpenter	33	Fractura	Cured			7	9		41	
1				1		Laborer	34	Syphilis Tertiary	Cured		1874	7	14		37	
	1		1		1	Dressmaker	35	Febris Intermittens	Cured		1874	7	13		22	
1				1	1	Merchant	36	Scorbutus	Imp.Discharged		1874	7	14		33	
Page 2																
1			1			Shoemaker	37	Incurable Consumption	Discharged		1874	7	9	7		
	1			1	1	Servant	38	Improved	"		"	7	18		9	
1			1			Merchant	39	Well	Cured		"	12	28		171	
1			1			Sayler	40	Well	Discharged		"	9	21	12		
	1			1		Wife	41	"	Imp.discharged			9	17	7		
1						Suiler	42	"	Dis.to go home		1874	12	13		3	
1						Chemist & Drug.	43	"	Cured		1875	1	25			
1						Upholsterer	44	"	Cured	as nurse	1875	1	13		6	
1						Saylor	45	"	Cured & retained		1875	2	29			
1						Segar Maker	46	Not Improved	Sent to Balto.		1875	2	12		31	170
1						Laborer	47	" "	Sent to Alms House		"	1	19	2	Damages	200
						Carpenter	48	Well	Cured		1875	1	31		10	
						Painter	49	"	Retained as nurse		1875	2	8	14		
						Quarryman	50	Left with own accord	Improved			2	3	8		
						Performer	51	Well	Discharged		1875	2	25			
						Machinist	52	Cured			1876	6	3			
						Gas Fitter & Plum.	53	Well			1875	3	29			
						Farmer	54		Improved			4	17	62		
						Laborer	55		Died	1	1875	7	21	153		134.89
						Seaman	56	Well	Improved		1875	3	23			
						Quarryman	57	Improved	"			4	3	3		
						Laborer	58	Cured			1875	6	14			
						Professor	59	No better	Died		1878	3	20	2 yrs 11 mo. 12 day		
						Miller	60	Cured	Cured		1875	5	12			
						Machinist	61	"	Improved		"	5	10		4	
						Photographer	62	Improved	"		1875	4	30		6	
						Moulder	63	"			1875	6	14			

	Name	No.	Diagnosis	Pay Free R.A.	Security	Rates per Week \$ Cts	Country or State	C Age
May	13 Foster Thomas	64	Hernioplasties	"	Lichtenstein		Phila. Penna	25
	24 Lang John	65	Intemperance	"	"	4 00	England	71
	24 Edwards John	66	Dyspepsia	"	"		Maryland	38
	24 Stevens Samuel	67	Ulcerated leg	"	"		Wil. Dela.	51
June	9 Carr Michael	68	Rheumatism	"	"		Ireland	43
	11 Kane Michael	69	Pneumonia	"	"		"	35
	11 Layton Henry	70	Fracture leg	"	"		Delaware	43
	11 Hagerty Daniel	71	Necrosis of the leg	"	"		"	8
	12 Pizzy James	72	Rheumatism	"	"		England	36
	22 Bonner John	73	Gravel	"	"		Ireland	55
	22 Stephen James	74	Ulcerated leg	"	"		"	35
	24 Riley Thomas	75	Rheumatism	"	"		Delaware	23
	29 Carroll Charles	76	Diarrhure	"	"		"	36
July	23 Johnson William	77	Ulcerated leg	"	"		Ireland	25
Aug.	5 Vandiver Jacob	78	Fever Bres	"	"		New Jersey	28
	6 Stidham John T.	79	Mashed Thumb	"	"		Delaware	36
	12 Penny John	80	Bruised hip	"	"		Boston	48
	24 McMonigal Thos.	81	Rheumatism	"	Dr. Shortlidge		Delaware	24
	28 Tolbert Joseph	82	Intermittent fever	"	"		New Hampshire	37
	29 Hodgson Charles	83		"	Lichtenstein		England	
Sept.	1 Eiler Valentine	84		"	"		Germany	35
	2 Stidham John T.	85		"	"		Delaware	36
	3 Ainsworth John L.	86		"	"		"	37
	24 Breeding James A.	87	Rheumatism	"	Dr. Bailey		Maryland	26
Oct.	25 Isaah Sam	88	Abscess on leg	"			Ireland	43
Page 3								
Nov.	19 F. C. Lechmann	89	Fracture thigh & arm	"	M. Farrell		Germany	42
Dec.	11 Patk Brogan	90	Bruised Jaw		"		Ireland	40
"	20 Frank Phillips	91	Bruised Face &c		"		New York	63
1876								
Jan.	14 Lanning Charles	92	Remittent Fever		Wm. D. Nolen		New Jersey	35
Feb.	15 Martin Haley	93	Frosted Feet	"	M. Farrell		Ireland	29
	16 Sigrity Grovania	94	Injured Spine	"	Wm. D. Nolen		Italy	26
Mar.	14 Harry Johnson	95	Bronchitis	"	J. J. Jenkins		Sweden	26
Apr.	2 John Dougherty	96	Erysipelas	"	M. Farrell		Maryland	47
	3 John Cavender	97	Acute Rheumatism	"	J. J. Jenkins		Delaware	23
	5 Thomas Farrell	98	Consumption	"	M. Farrell		Ireland	35
	11 Wm. Thompson	99	General Debility	"	"		Delaware	38

Discharged

M	F	Under 18 years			Occupation	No.	Revised Diagnosis	Results	Death	Discharged			Days in Hospital		
		S	M	W						Year	Mo.	Day	Pay	Free	RA
					Photographer	64	Improved			1875	5	17		5	
					Laborer	65	Not improved	Sent to County House		1875	5	29		6	
					Brass Moulder	66	Improved			1875	6	9			
					Laborer	67	"				6	9			
					Farmer	68	Cured				7	8			
					Blacksmith	69	"			1875	6	24		14	
					Clerk	70	"			1875	7	24			
						71	Improved	discharged		"	9	30			
					Shoemaker	72	"			"	7	10			
					Laborer	73	"			"	7	14			
					Trucker	74	"			"	6	9		2	
					Laborer	75	Cured			"	8	9			
					Ironworker	76	"			"	8	4			
					Laborer	77									
					Lather	78	Improved			1875	8	9		4	
					Segar Maker	79	Cured			"	8	14		7	
					Steward	80	Improved			"	8	23	12		
					Blacksmith	81	"	discharged		"	11	13		1	
					Sailor man	82	Congestion of liver	Died	1	1875	10	9		1	
					Hardware Sales-	83				1875	9	5		5	
					Baker	84				"	9	5		5	
					Segar Maker	85					9	4		3	
					Laborer	86					9	5		2	
					Sailor	87	Cured				10	26			
					Baker	88	Improved				12	10			
Page 3															
					Fresco Painter	89		Improved		1876	3	11			
					Blacksmith	90	Well	Cured		1875	12	31	4		
					Shoemaker	91				1875	12	31	0		
					Seaman	92	(Dr. Ogle permission)	Died	1	1876	1	18	5.25		
					Laborer	93	Left with own accord	Well		1876	4	8		54	
					Seaman	94		Well		"	5	30	60	45	
					Seaman	95		Well		"	4	9	14	13	
					Ship Carpenter	96		"		"	5	13		42	
					Seaman	97	Left with Dr. Ogle Perm.	Cured		"	4	8	6		
					Laborer	98		Well		"	6	5		62	
					Forman of City Basin	99		Well		"	5	3		23	

1876-1877

ADMISSION

	Name	No.	Diagnosis	Pay	Free R.A.	Security	Rates per week \$ Cts.	Country or State	Age
May	2	Conway, Thomas	100	Consumption	"	M. Farrell		Massachusetts	37
June	7	Eleury, Francis J.	101	"	"	" "	4.00	Sweetzerland	50
"	9	Strahan, James K.	102	Intemperance	"	M. L. Lichen- stein		Ireland	37
"	20	Carter, George	103	General Debility	"	M. Farrell		"	
"	29	Matherson, Gregory	104	Syphilis	"	" "		Turkey	29
July	3	Baylis, John K.	105	Injury	"	" "		Delaware	32
"	4	McCullen, Owen	106	Wounded Leg	"	" "		"	47
"	27	Roland, John H.	107	Heart Disease	"	" "		Pennsylvania	42
"	28	Koehn, Otto	108	" "	"	" "		Ohio	26
August	5	Roberts, John C.	109	Inflammation of Bladder	"	" "		Pennsylvania	25
"	8	Mc Vey, Leonard	110	Venereal Disease	"	" "		Delaware	45
"	9	Carter, George	111	General Debility	"	" "		Ireland	63
"	24	Hill, William	112	" "	"	" "		Delaware	59
"	28	Egan, Patrick	113	Intermittent Fever	"	" "		Ireland	23
Sept.	15	Belenzee, Benjamin	114	Injury	"	Thomas Johnson		New Jersey	45
"	25	Lee, George (Colored)	115	Consumption	"	" "		Virginia	27-B
Oct.	4	Johnson, O. G.	116	Typhoid Fever	"	Dr. Shortledge		Sweden	31
"	28	Gronan, Toney	117	Broken Leg	"	Thomas Johnson		S. Carolina	38
Nov.	9	Johnson, Emma	118	Debility	"	" "		Delaware	19
Dec.	8	Fitzpatrick, William	119	Injury	"	J. R. Adams		New Jersey	22
"	30	Price, John (Colored)	120	Gun Shot Wound	"	Thomas Johnson		Maryland	36-B

1877

February	8	Botler, Walter P.	121		"	Thomas Johnson		Maryland	30
March	9	Mitchell, John H.	122		"	" "		New York	31
"	13	Macklan, Matthew W.	123	Congested Liver	"	" "		Delaware	44
"	17	Compton, Percy	124	Neidle in Foot	"	" "		England	22
"	17	Miller, Joseph	125	Broken Leg	"	J. R. Adams		Pennsylvania	26
"	18	Hill, William	126	Consumption	"	Thomas Johnson	4.00	Delaware	59
"	19	Ruen, Martin	127	Bruised Thigh	"	" "		Ireland	35
"	28	Williams, John W. (Colored)	128	Intermittent Fever	"	Dr. Shortledge	5.25	S. Carolina	37 -B
April	4	Cooper, Peter	129	Injury	"	Johnson, Thomas		Pennsylvania	34

Discharged

M	F	18 years	S	M	W	Occupation	No.	Revised Diagnosis	Results	Death	Discharged			Days in Hospital		
											Year	Mo.	Day	Pay	Free	RA
						Morocco Fin.	100	Went to Charlestown, Mass. Friends took charge.	Died		1876	8	14		105	
						Car Builder	101	Dis. for Intemperance			1877	1	29	220		
						Shoemaker	102	Discharged	Well		1876	7	4		26	
						Nail Cutter	103		Well		1876	6	27		7	
						Gas Maker	104		Cured		1876	7	11		13	
						Painter	105	Wife took chg. of body	Died		1876	7	4		1	
						Bottler of Porter	106		Cured		1876	7	20		17	
						Clerk	107	Left on own accord.	Cured		1876	7	29		3	
						Music Leader	108		Cured		1876	8	30			
						Salesman	109	Left on own accord.	Cured		1876	8	14		9	
						Laborer	110		Cured		1876	8	24		17	
						Nail Cutter	111		Died		1876	8	26		18	
						Laborer	112		Discharged		1876	11	13		51	
						Laborer	113	Left on own accord.	Cured		1876	10	6		40	
						Carpenter	114	" " " "	Improved		1876	10	31		46	
						Sailor	115	A.U.M.E.C. Grounds (buried in)	Died		1877	1	3	100	day	
						Sailor	116		Discharged (Cured)		1876	10	30	27		
						Rigger	117	Discharged			1876	11	17		21	
						Servant	118	"	Cured		1876	11	11		3	
						Hostler	119	"			1876	12	8		1	
						Laborer	120	"	Recovered		1877	1	31		33	
						Dentist										
						Dentist	121	"	"		1877	2	12		4	
						Laborer	122	"	"		1877	3	13		4	
						Trunk Maker	123	Friends took chg. of body.	Died		1877	3	15		2	
						Laborer	124	Discharged	Improved		1877	3	27		11	
						Boatman	125	Left on own accord.	Improved		1877	4	14		29	
						Laborer	126		Died		1877	5	20	64		
						Laborer	127	Discharged			1877	5	25		7	
						Seaman	128	"	Improved		1877	9	15	149		
						Laborer	129	Left on own accord	"		1877	4	25		22	

	Name	No.	Diagnosis	Pay	Free	R.A.	Security	Rates per wk. " Cts.	Country or State	Age
April 14	Roe, James	130	Rheumatism	"			C. T. Windle		Delaware	21
May 4	Fleming, John	131	Pneumonia	"			W. G. Whitely		New York	45
" 8	Tole, Andrew	132	Dropsy	"			Johnson, Thos.		Delaware	17
" 13	Shrinan, John	133	Broken Leg	"			C. T. Windle		Ireland	45
" 14	Lloyd, Horace (Col.)	134	Rheumatism	"			Shortlidge		Maryland	25
" 8	Sinclair, Thos.	135	Chill and Fever	"			Johnson		Illinoise	25
" 14	Layton, Annie	136	Intemperance	"			Pickels, H. F.		Delaware	38
" 14	Layton, Harry	137	Rheumatism Page 4	"			Shortlidge		"	47
June 16	Roe, James	138	Rheumatism	"			J. K. Adams		"	21
" 18	Smith, James	139	Gravel	"			T. W. Saville		Ireland	70
" 19	Parrish, David	140	Stroke	"			J. K. Adams		England	22
July 5	Hyatt, Edward	141	Dropsy	"			Thos. Johnson	4.00	Delaware	44
" 31	Powell, Geo. W.	142	Internal Injury	"			" "		Delaware	23
Aug. 3	Finegan, Thomas	143	Injury	"			Mayor Whiteley		Ireland	35
" 7	Maylan, Michael	144	Injury	"			Johnson		"	25
" 18	Alliason, John	145	General Debility	"			H. F. Pickels		England	31
" 21	Strain, John	146	Injury	"			J. K. Adams		Ireland	45
" 21	Toner, Daniel	147	Injury	"			" " "		"	46
" 27	Smuck, John	148	Consumption	"			Thos. Johnson		Pennsylvania	26
Sept. 3	Cork, Samuel (Col.)	149	Chill and Fever	"			J. K. Adams		Maryland	16 - B.
" 12	Kelly, Ellen	150	General Debility	"			Thos. Johnson		Ireland	23
" 17	Toomy, William	151	Injury	"			Shortlidge		England	26
" 17	Vellow, Fred	152	Typhoid Fever	"			Johnson		Nova Scotia	17
" 26	Clark, William	153	Chill and Fever	"			Shortlidge		Connecticut	19
Oct. 6	Butler, Nathan B.	154	Erysipelas	"			Thos. Johnson		Penna.	52
" 8	Hawkins, Jas. W.	155	Typhoid Fever	"			C. T. Windle		New York	20
" 17	Starline, Jos.	156	Injury of Foot	"			Thos. Johnson		Florida	17
" 27	Foster, Thomas	157	Debility	"			C. T. Windle		Penna.	31
Nov. 1	Brown, Augustus	158	Debility	"			Thos. Johnson	4.00	England	45
Nov. 20	Snell, Shade A.	159	Lead Palsey in Hands	"			Dr. Shortlidge		N. Carolina	35
Dec. 3	Hyatt, Edward	160	Dropsy and Brights Dis."	"			Thos. Johnson	4.00	Delaware	44
" 3	Klein, John	161	Injury to Arm	"			" "		Switzerland	28
" 17	Young, John	162	Injury	"			C. T. Windle		Delaware	30
" 18	Johnson, Sophia	163	Ulcerated Leg	"			Dr. Shortlidge		England	68
" 19	Griffe, Jane	164	Broken Arm	"			Thos. Johnson		Ireland	45
" 20	Golt, John	165	Affection of foot.	"			" "		Delaware	13
" 21	McCall, William	166	Mashed Foot	"			" "		Ireland	33

36 M	F	Under			Occupation	No.	Revised Diagnosis	Results	Discharged			Days in Hosp.		RA
		18 years	S	M	W				Year	Mo.	Day	Pay	Free	
						Barber	130	Discharged	Cured	1877	4	28		15
						Tinner	131	Buried in W. B. Cem.	Died	1877	5	4		1
		1				None	132	Discharged	Incur.	1877	8	6		91
						Shoemaker	133	Left on own accord.	Improved	1877	6	11		29
						Laborer	134	Discharged	"	1877	6	23		41
						Seaman	135	Left on own accord.	Cured	1877	6	12		4
1							136	Discharged	Improved	1877	6	23		10
						Clerk	137	"	"	1877	6	23		10
						Barber	138	Left without permin.	"	1877	6	22		7
						Laborer	139	Buried in city lot in the W & B Cemetery	Died	1877	9	3		78
						Seaman	140	Discharged	Recov.	1877	6	21		3
						"	141	"	Improved	1877	8	4	31	
						Mor. Dresser	142	Left own accord	About same	1877	12	1		124
						Laborer	143	Discharged	Recov	1877	8	16		14
						"	144	"	"	1877	8	20		14
						Clerk	145	"	Imp.	1877	8	24		7
						Cloth Printer	146	"	"	1877	9	13		25
						Laborer	147	"	"	1877	9	14		26
1					1	Clerk	148	"	"	1877	10	18		53
1		1				None	149	"	"	1877	9	13		10
1						Servant	150	Sent to Almshouse (county)	No better	1877	9	19		8
1						Boiler Maker	151	Discharged	Much imp.	1877	11	30		75
1		1				Salesman	152	"	Cured	1877	11	22		67
						None	153	"	"	1877	10	31		36
1					1	Carpenter	154	"	"	1877	12	6		62
1						Painter	155	Left without per.	Imp.	1877	10	25		18
1		1				Sailor	156	Left on vessel for Soldier, Keys, Fla.	"	1877	10	25		9
						Photographer	157	Left on own accord.	Cured	1877	11	2		7
						Laborer	158	Left without per.	"	1877	11	20		20
1					1	Painter	159	Discharged	"	1878	4	8		140
1					1	Seaman	160	No Improvement	Died	1877	12	17	15	
1					1	Scissor Grind.	161	Very much improved	Left on own accord.	1877	12	15		13
1					1	Sailor	162	Left on own acct.	Improved	1877	12	18		2
	1				1	Housekeeper	163	Discharged	Cured	1878	3	16		89
	1				1	"	164	"	"	1878	3	19		91
1		1				Schoolboy	165	"	"	1878	5	31		163
1					1	Laborer	166	Left on own accord	Improved	1878	1	19		30

37

	Name	No.	Diagnosis	Pay	Free	R.A.	Rates per wk.		Country or State	Age
							\$	Cts.		
Dec. 25	Williams, David (col.)	167	Partial Paralysis		"		A. T. Windle		Delaware	32 - B
<u>1878</u>										
Jan. 28	Haman, S.	168	Debility	"			Thos. Johnson	\$4.00	Penna.	36
Mar. 25	Banbel, Louis	169	Broken Leg	"			" "	\$4.00	France	29
Apr. 22	Brown, Chas	170	Stricture		"		Dr. Shortlidge		Sweden	39
May 10	James, Jacob	171	Catarrh of right hand.		"		" "		Delaware	34- B
" 27	Brolley, George	172	Hurt in the breast		"		Wm. Whiteley		Ireland	47
July 24	Butler, N. B.	173	Erysipelas in legs		"		E. G. Shortlidge		Penna.	53
" 25	Wright, Jno. W.	174	Erysipelas		"		Dr. Shortlidge		"	18
Aug. 26	Johnston, Thomas	175	Chills and Fever		"		" "		Ireland	29
Sep. 5	Brown, Charles	176	Stricture		"		" P. "		Sweden	39
" 9	Reed, Eliza.	177	Paralysis		"		Louis/Lynch		Penns.	71
" 18	Goodman, Benj. F.	178	Intermittant Fever		"		" "		"	15
" 19	McGregor, Mary	179	Contused Knee		"		Dr. Shortlidge		Ireland	50
" 20	Quigley, Joseph	180	Chills and Fever		"		Louis P. Lynch		New Jersey	20
" 22	Frairer, Andrew	181	Broken Arm and Shoulder		"		Dr. Shortlidge		Delaware	14
Oct. 5	Stotsenberg, Philip	182	Fracture of Left Arm		"		" "		Penna.	77
" 5	Lawless, James	183	Paralysis		"		Louis Lynch		Ireland	42
Nov. 15	Todd, Joseph	184	Dropsey		"		Jos. K. Adams		Maryland	32
" 19	Walker, Richard	185	Wound		"		Louis Lynch		Delaware	27
Dec. 1	Freal, Patrick	186	Typhoid Fever		"		B. F. Townsend		Ireland	35
" 1	Bruno, Henry	187	Rheumatism in back.		"		L. P. Lynch		Russia	37
" 16	Sedgewick, George	188	Hydrophobia (Page 5)		"		" " "		Delaware	34
<u>1879</u>										
Jan. 2	Jones, James H.	189	General Debility		"		L. P. Lynch		Delaware	35
" 5	Sullivan, John	190	Frozen Feet		"		L. Thompson Col. Co.		Mass.	23
" 6	Greer, G. V.	191	General Debility		"		L. P. Lynch		Ireland	46
" 7	Garlland, Hugh	192	" "		"		" " "		"	36
" 13	Parry, William (Col)	193	Frosted Feet		"		J. K. Adams		Delaware	20 - B.

		Under				Occupation	No.	Revised Diagnosis	Results	Discharged			Days in Hospital		
M	F	18 years	S	M	W					Year	Mo.	Day	Pay	Free	RA
1				1		Laborer	167	Discharged	Cured	1878	3	18		84	
						1878									
1			1			Showman	168	Left on own account	Improved	1878	1	29	2		
1			1			Laborer	169	" " " "	"	1878	6	28	96		
						Farmer	170	" " " "	Better	1878	4	22		1	
1			1			Seaman	171	Discharged	Cured	1878	7	15		67	
			1			Laborer	172	"	"	1878	6	20		25	
1						Carpenter	173	"	"	1878	8	26		34	
	1					Laborer	174	"	"	1878	7	31		7	
1			1			Clerk	175	"	"	1878	9	7		13	
						Farmer	176	"	Better	1878	9	5		1	
	1		1			Maid	177	"	Improved	1878	11	11		65	
1			1			Laborer	178	"	Cured	1878	9	30		13	
	1			1		Seamster	179	"	"	1878	12	10		82	
1			1			Oysterman	180	"	"	1878	9	30		11	
1						Schoolboy	181	No Improvement	Died	1878	9	28		7	
1				1		Laborer	182	Discharged	Cured	1878	12	28			
1				1		"	183	"	No Improve.	1878	12	8		64	
				1		Morocco Dress.	184	"	Improved	1878	12	27		43	
				1		Laborer	185	"	Cured	1878	11	30		10	
				1		"	186	No Imp. Friends took chg. of body.	Died	1878	12	24		24	
				1		Machinist	187	Discharged	Improved	1878	12	27		26	
1						Engineer	188	No Imp. Friends took chg. of body.	Died	1878	12	18		3	
						1879									
1			1			Laborer	189	Discharged	Improved	1879	1	28			
1			1			Seaman	190	"	Cured	1879	3	20			
1			1			Laborer	191	"	Improved	1879	1	31			
1			1			"	192	"	Cured	1879	3	24			
1			1			"	193	"	"	1879	7	31			

		Name	No.	Diagnosis	Pay	Free	R.A.	Security	Rates per Week		Country or	Age
									\$	Cts.	State	
January	29	Thomas, William	194	Wound in Neck.	"			John Guthrie			Wales	45
February	1	Richardson, Joseph	195	Abscess on liver	"			Lewis Thompson CC			Delaware	41 - B
"	2	Stotensberg, Phil.	196	Fractured Thigh	"			L. P. Lynch			Penna.	77
"	2	Thompson, Wm S.	197	Bilious Fever	"			Jos. K. Adams			Delaware	42
"	2	McIlvain, John	198	Paralysis	"			John H. Moore	4.50		"	86
"	4	Foster, Thomas	199	Debility	"			L. P. Lynch			Main	34
March	11	Dailey, Bernard	200	Fractured Arm	"			B. T. Townsend			Delaware	30
April	2	McShay, Bernard	201	Ulcer on face	"			J. K. Adams			New York	21
"	2	Keegan, Patrick	202	Asthma	"			" " "			Ireland	60
June	1	Foster, Thomas	203	Debility	"			L. P. Lynch			Penna.	33
"	6	Krauss, Elmer C.	204	Injury to right foot.	"			J. K. Adams			Maryland	17
"	7	Scotfield, Thomas	205	Injury to left hand.	"			E. G. Shortlidge			Delaware	16
"	16	Volke, Henry	206	General Debility	"			John Guthrie			Swiss	23
"	22	Leaman, Jacob	207	Lead Poison	"			J. K. Adams			Germany	36
"	22	Fulmer, Anthony	208	Neuralgia	"			E. G. Shortlidge			Delaware	34
"	30	Broderick, Thomas	209	Injury to Right hand	"			E. G. Shortlidge			Ireland	23
July	17	Bryant, John C.	210	General Debility	"			J. P. Almond "Mayer"			Mass.	37
"	30	Ray, James	211	Rheumatism	"			J. K. Adams			Wash., D. C.	22
August	20	Loffman, Benjamin	212	Injury to Right Foot	"			" " "			Delaware	30
"	20	Logan, Frank W.	213	Eye Injured	"			" " "			"	35
Sept.	13	Davoson, Patrick	214	General Debility	"			" " "			Ireland	25
"	25	Prince, John H. Col.	215	Congestive Chill	"			B. F. Townsend			Virginia	28 - B
Oct.	2	Sheers, Wm.	216	Rheumatism	"			J. K. Adams			Delaware	29
"	13	Anderson, David	217	Injury to the spine	"			" " "			Penna.	34
"	22	Cloud Butler	218	Paralysis	"			B. F. Townsend			Delaware	56
November	1	McLennan, James	219	Cyrosis	"			" " "			Penna.	54
"	5	Wood, George	220	Intemperance	"			Wm. H. Lee	5.00		England	46
"	10	Deary, Patrick	221	Typhoid Fever	"			B. F. Townsend	5.00		Ireland	30
"	29	Kennard, Thomas	222	" "	"			Carmichael and T aylor			Delaware	19
December	5	Wright, Henry	223	Broken Leg	"			J. K. Adams			"	40 - B
"	5	Boyd, George W.	224	General Debility	"			" " "			Virginia	62
"	8	Feldman, Herman	225	Injured to both hands	"			" " "			Germany	22

4

M	F	Under 18 years	S	M	W	Occupation	No.	Revised Diagnosis	Results	Death	Discharged			Days in Hospital		
											Year	Mo.	Day.	Pay	Free	RA
1					1	Blacksmith	194	Sent to County Insane Asylum			1879	1	31			3
1			1			Seaman	195	Discharged	Improved		1879	4	16			
1					1	Laborer	196	Left on own accord	"		1879	6	22			
1			1			"	197	Discharged	"		1879	4	30			
1			1			Tailor	198	Friends took chg. of body.	Died		1879	3	26			
1			1			Mechanic	199	Discharged	Cured		1879	3	24			
1			1			Morocco Dresser	200	"	Improved		1879	4	14			
1			1			Laborer	201	"	Cured		1879	4	20			
1					1	"	202	"	"		1879	6	25			
1			1			Photographer	203	Left on own accord.	Improved		1879	6	25			
			1			None	204	Discharged	Cured		1879	7	31			
1			1			"	205	"	Improved		1879	8	20			
1			1			Carpenter	206	"	"		1879	6	29			
1			1			Printer	207	"	Cured		1879	6	30			
			1			Shoemaker	208	"	No Improvement		1879	6	30			
1			1			Seaman	209	"	Cured		1879	7	25			
1			1			Lecturer	210	"	Improved		1879	8	22			
1			1			Bricklayer	211	"	Cured		1879	9	17			
1			1	1		Printer	212	"	Improved		1879	8	26			
1			1			Fisherman	213	"	"		1879	9	28			
1			1			Laborer	214	"	Cured		1879	10	29			
1			1			"	215	(coroner took chg of the body)	Died		1879	9	26			
1				1		"	216	Left on own accord			1879	10	7			
1			1			"	217	" " " "	Improved		1879	10	26			
1				1		"	218	" " " "	Not Improved		1879	10	26			
1				1		Hotel Keep- er	219	Friends took chg. of body.	Died		1879	11	10			
1				1		Finisher	220	Left on own accord	Improved		1879	11	9			
1			1			Laborer	221	Discharged	Cured		1879	11	25			
1			1			"	222	Friends took chg. of body.	Died		1879	12	4			
1			1			"	223	Sent to County Alms- house.			1880	1	15			
1				1		Carpenter	224	Sent to Virginia			1880	1	15			
			1			Laborer	225	Discharged	Cured		1879	12	31			

12/18/39
ENC

E. S. Rolston
J. F. Pote
December 6, 1939

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
Hospitals 41

City of Wilmington - Auditor

Invoice Book C.

February 6, 1879

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Jno Guthrie

Jan 22 To Bill Sundries for Hospital 5.00

22 Mayor & Council Dr.
To James & Bros.

22 To 2 mouse Traps 1-14x32 .50
23 1 Beef Hatchet 1 glass 14x28 - 1-14x36 Putn 2.45
2.95

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Adams & Bro

Jan 27 To Towels Combs & Brushes 8.02
" Basket & Hauling Water Witch 2.25
10.27

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Smith & Painter

17 To $\frac{1}{2}$ doz Silve Catheters 600 100/0 5.40
" $\frac{1}{2}$ " English Flexible Catheters 1.50
6.90

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Preston Ayers

20 To 1 Clock 15.00

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wm H. Lee

Feb. 6	To Board of Patients 122 days	.50	61.00
	Bran for Politices per order E.G.S.		2.50
	30 Qts Milk		3.00
	4 Washings	75	3.00
			<u>69.50</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Smith & Painter

Jan 1	To 20-5 Blue Mass Pills 20 Box Seidletz Powders 35	.55	
4	Sundries ordered by Committee 900 4 oz Castor Oil & Bot 20		9.20
10	Rx35 Renewals 75 Box Mustard Plasters 50		1.60
14	1 Powd Charcoal 50 2 Rx & Bot 53 Marris Oil 100		2.03
16	Renewal 25 Rx 30 Rochelle Salts & Bot 50		.85
23	Rx 125 2 Rx & Bot 63		1.88
26	6 oz Carbol Sweet Oil 30 Rx 35		.65
29	Renewal 40 Lime Water 25 Carbol Sweet Oil 30		.95
	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb Castile Soap 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pt Ladunun 100		1.20
			<u>18.91</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To B. F. Townsend

Jan 24	To 6 3/4 Tons Broken & Egg Coal 575		38.81
--------	-------------------------------------	--	-------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Adams & Bro.

Mar 5	To 20 yds Muslin 120 25 yds crash 200 1 Towell 245	5.65
	4 Gum Blankets 600 1 doz Tumblers 100	7.00
	1 Doz cups & saucers 170 2 doz Tea & Table Sps 70	3.40
	3 " plates 525 1 doz Knives & Forks 225	7.50
	1 " Goblets 125 1 doz Sheets 900	10.25
		<u>33.80</u>

March 6, 1879

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Oderless Ex Co No 1

Feb. 19	To Removing 3500 Galls Night Soil		28.60
---------	-----------------------------------	--	-------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To John Guthrie

Feb. 15	To 1 Box Soap	5.75
	Matches & Starch	<u>1.00</u>
		6.75

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Smith & Painter

Feb. 1	Castile Soap 20	1 lb. charcoal 40	Presc. 30	.90
	Saltpeter 10	Alcohol 20	Carbolated Oil 30	.60
4	Rx 50	Disinfectant 138	Rx 75	2.63
8	5 yds. adhesive Plaster	1.50	Rx 30 Rx & Bot 1.33	3.13
10	1 Roll Isinglass Plaster	75	2 Rx 55 Sundries 30¢	4.30
15	2 oz. zinc ointment	30	Rx 25 Renewal 50	1.05
16	2 Rx 75	Castor Oil 40	Renewal 35	1.50
19	Renewal Doubled	1.15	Rx 20 Rx 25	1.63
	Rx 68	1/2 lb. Jar Leibigs Ext Meat	2.00 Rx 40	3.09
22	Sundries as per order	5.00	Roll of Mustard Plasters 50	5.50
27	Renewal 50	2oz. Zinc Ointment 30	Renewal 25	1.05
28	Prescription			<u>.30</u>
				25.68

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wm. H. Lee

Feb. 28	To Board of 8 Patients 212 Days	.50	106.00
	Milk for Thompson McIvan & Stotelury		5.00
	4 Washings	75	<u>3.00</u>
			114.00

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Richard H. Rowe

Mar. 7	To Fence Lumber & Screws Hospt.	1.75
--------	---------------------------------	------

April 11, 1879

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wm. A. Boxted

Mar 22	To 2 Galls Whiskey	8.50
	1 " "	<u>5.06</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wm. A. Boxted (cont.)

Mar. 22	1 "	Madiera Wine	5.00
	1 "	Sherry	4.00
	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	French Brandy	4.00
			<u>26.50</u>

April 4, 1879

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Isaac S. Bullock

Apr. 3	To Wash Boiler	2.50
	" Time & Material Repg. Heater	2.80
		<u>5.30</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Jno. Guthrie

Apr. 2	To Sundries	6.75
--------	-------------	------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wilmington Gas Co.

Apr. 1	To 11200 ft. Gas	22.40
--------	------------------	-------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To James & Bro.

Mar. 24	To 1 Shovel & 1 screw driver	.50
---------	------------------------------	-----

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Speakman & Bro.

Feb. 17	To Time & Materials Repg. Water Closet Pipes	3.14
---------	--	------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To B. F. Townsend

Mar. 31	To 1 Cord Wood	8.00
---------	----------------	------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wilmington Gas Co.

Mar. 31	To 5400 ft. Gas	10.80
---------	-----------------	-------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Smith & Painter

Mar. 3	To Rx 35 Renewal 68 2 Renewals 70	1.73
8	Renewals 1.15 2 oz. Oxid Zinc Ointment 30 Sundries	
	2.00	3.45
12	Rx & Bot 35 Rx & Bot 53	1.18
15	Renewal 35 & 35 Sundries 2.50 Rx 125 Whiskey Bot 140	5.85
20	12 Pills 12 Renewal 75 & 35 2 doz Oxide Ointment	1.52
23	Sundries 2.00 2 Rx 1.50	3.58
29	38 Pills 38 Renewal 45	.83
		18.14

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wm. H. Lee

	To Board of Patients 229 days @ 50	114.50
	Milk for Parties per order	6.00
	4 Washings	.75
		123.50

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Water Witch Fire Co.

Feb. 14	To Hauling 1 man to Hospital named Thompson	.75
---------	---	-----

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Jno F. Hunt

Apr. 22	To Capturing & Killing 35 dogs Mar 27 to Apr 1	35.00
---------	--	-------

May 2, 1879

Mayor & Council Dr.
To B. F. Townsend

Apr. 4	To 2½ Tons Stove Coal	5.00	12.50
--------	-----------------------	------	-------

-6-

Mayor & Council Dr.
To James & Bro.

Apr. 9	To W. S. Bolts 1 Door Bolt	1.25
--------	----------------------------	------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Smith & Painter

Apr. 4	Renewal 75 2 Rx 60 Sundries per order 4.00	5.35
10	2 1/4 Squibbs Ether 80 Rx 35	1.15
12	Renewal 75 2 oz. Acid Zinc Ointment 25	1.00
21	Rx 50 Renewal 50 Renewal 90	1.90
25	Cough Syrup 50 Renewal 90 Chlor. Liniment	2.35
		11.75

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Jno Guthrie

Apr. 8	To 1 Box Sundries 2.25 1 Box Soap 100 lb. 6.25	8.50
	Matches 144 Starch 60 6 Carpet Brooms 1.80	3.84
	1 Wall Brush 75 1 Box Sawyers Blue 1.52	2.27
	1 Box Sundries 2.25 6 Hand Scrubbs 1.50	3.75
		18.36

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wm. H. Lee

Apr. 30	To Feeding Patients 183 days .50	91.50
	4 Washings .75	3.00
	25 Qts Milk ordered by Shortlidge	2.50
		97.00

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Alfred Walton

Mar. 24	To 1 Qt. Castor Oil 50 Do 1 Bottle 10	.60
	1 Bot W.S. Schiapps 1.50 1 lb. white castile Soap 25	1.75
26	1/2 doz. P. Carbolic soap 1.00 1 Bot Magnesia .40	
	1 lb. Alum 10	1.50
Apr. 15	1 Bot Schnapps 1.50 114 lb. Camphor 15	1.65
26	" " 1.50 Quassia 25	1.75
		7.25

June 5, 1879

EdR

June 5, 1879

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Speakman & Bro.

May 10	To digging up & repairing Wash pave 6½ hrs.	
	Plumber & helper	.50
		3.25

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Adams & Bro.

Apr. 2	To Dishes & Sundries	5.00
19	" "	4.50
26	" Tin Ware	4.25
May 28	Door Mat	2.50
	Tin Bucket & Tacks	1.50
	Tin Ware & Tea Pot	2.60
	Towels	2.40
		<u>22.75</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To James & Bro.

May 2	1 Rum Lock	.40
	2 lb. Nails	.08
	1 Seive	1.00
21	1 Grass Hook	.35
23	1 Hoe	.50
		<u>2.33</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To M. L. Lichenstein

May 12	To 2 prs. Blankets	@ 8.00	16.00
	3½ yds German tablecloth	.90	3.15
31	2 Counterpanes	@ 2.25	4.50
			<u>23.65</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To B. F. Townsend

May 31	To 3 Tons Coal. Stove @ 5.00	15.00
	2 Iron Settees	10.00
		<u>25.00</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To J. & J. N. Harman

Apr. 2	To Repairing Furniture	5.00
May 9	" "	6.00
		<u>11.00</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To John Guthrie

May 2	To Sundry Merchandise	4.50
16	" "	1.40
31	" "	2.25
		<u>8.15</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wm. H. Lee

To feeding Patients 129 days @ 50	64.50
4 Washings	3.00
	<u>67.50</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Alfred Walton

May 8	To Rochelle Salts	.20
10	W. A. S. Schnapps	1.50
	White C. Soap	.30
	Alum	.10
	Camphor	.15
	Shaving Soap	.35
12	Equa Ammonia	.25
19	W. A. Schnapps	1.50
	C. Acid Soap	.75
	Whiting	.25
	Hair Brush	1.25
30	1 qt. Castor Oil	1.00
	Bottle	.10
	Epson Salt	.10
	2 Bottles W. S. Schnapps	3.00
	1 doz tooth Brushes	.60
	1 lb. Persian Insect powder	.50
	1 doz. Soap	.60
		<u>12.50</u>

June 5 1879

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Samuel Curlett

To Time & materials plastering at City Hosp. 5 00

July 1 1879

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co

2700 ft. gas from April to July	200	5 40
6500 " " " "	200	13 00
		<u>18 40</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Speakman & Bro.

June 13	To changing gas fixtures & putting on Globes		
	6 Rough French Globes	40	2 40
	5 hrs Plumber & Helper	50	2 50
			<u>4 90</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To James & Bro.

June 7	To 12 ft. Gum hose		1 20
	Coupling for Hose		25
	1 Trowel		75
12	1 Pkg Kalsomine		66
14	2 cogs for lawn mower		75
18	$\frac{1}{2}$ pr couplings for Hose		13
	2 " Bands " "		20
			<u>3 94</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To John Guthrie

To 1 Box of Soap		4 50
------------------	--	------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wm. H. Lee "Supt"

To 183 meals for Patients	50	91.50
40 qts Milk for "	10	4.00
5 Washings "	75	3.75
		<u>99.25</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To B. L. Townsend "Agt"

June 13	To Balance of Bill rendered		2.50
	3 tons of Stove Coal	@ 4.50	13.50
			<u>16.00</u>
	Deduct for overchg.		2.50
	Chg Hosp't		<u>13.50</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Adams & Bro.

June 10	To Basket		1.25
	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oil Cloth	85	5.32
	Dishes		2.90
	Hanging Curtain & fixtures		1.55
	Spoons		4.50
	Black Drill		.35
	Table Knives		3.00
20	Dishes		5.20
23	"		4.50
			<u>28.57</u>

Aug. 7, 1879

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Smith & Painter

Mar. 14	To 2 oz Ammoniated Tinct Valerian		.30
29	" " " "		.30
31	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt Brandy 50 2 oz. Esso Ginger 18 Sponge 30		.98
Apr. 9	2 oz Anno a Valerian 30 1 qt Whiskey 1.25 Bot 25		1.70
13	2 Monsell's Sohilion 30 Sponge 5 Amm a Valerian 25		.60
23	2 Ess Peppermint 20 2 oz Tinct Valerian amm 30		.50
May 1	2 Ess. Jamaica Ginger		.20
June 3	1 qt Best Whiskey 1.25 1 qt Best Whiskey 1.25		2.50
July 3	" "		1.25
			<u>8.33</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Enoch Moore Sr.

May 15	To 1 Load Wood		2.25
	1 Bbl. Lime		1.25
July 30	1 Load Wood		2.25
			<u>5.75</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Adams & Brother

July 24	To Clothes Pins & Fly Trap		.50
---------	----------------------------	--	-----

Mayor & Council Dr.
To John Guthrie

July 1	To 1 Box Soda		2.00
	9 lb. Starch	10	.90
	Matches		<u>1.25</u>
			4.15

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Speakman & Bro.

July 5	To Cleaning out Water Closet 3½ hrs. @ 30		1.05
--------	---	--	------

Mayor & Council
To Wm. H. Lee "Supt."

To Board of Patients for month of July 1879 .			
Thomas Scofield	31 days)		15.50
Elmer Krause	")		15.50
Wm. Parry	")		15.50
Thos Brodrick	26 days) 50¢		13.00
Il Bryant	15 days)		7.50
James Ray	2 days)		1.00
Milk for Patients per order Dr E.G.S.			3.50
4 Washings			<u>3.00</u>
			74.50

Mayor & Council Dr.
To James & Bro.

July 9	To 1 Dinner Pot		1.00
23	1 Axe		1.00
29	1 Kettle		<u>.35</u>
			2.35

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Alfred Walton

June 9	1 lb Carbolic Acid 1.00	1 Bot Schnapps 1.50	
	Nail brush 50	3/4 doz Soap 1.50	4.50
17	1 lb. W. C. Soap 25	Camphor 50	.75
19	Podophy Grannules 50	Hair Brush 1.00	2.00
24	2 Bot Schnapps		3.00
ee next			
11 30	Huxham Gr Bur 35	2 gr Quinine pills 80	
		1 lb W. C Soap 25	1.40
July 3	Comp Cathartic Pills		.50
7	W. L. Ext Beef		3.25
9	Tooth Powder 50	Comb 25	
		Tooth Brush 10 oz zinc ointment 50	1.35
19	Pills 25	oz zn ointment 50	.75
21	Muriat acid 25	Bottle G S 25	.50
26	B C Syrup 25	Hops 25	.65
		Flour Sulphur 15	.65
			<u>18.65</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Smith & Painter

May 1	Olive Oil 1.00	1/2 lb Best Mustard 38	Rx 90	2.28
5	Renewal 90	Renewal 90	Sundries per order 4.00	5.80
16	" 90	" 90	Truss 2.50	3.75
21	" 90		Sundries pr order 4.00	4.90
Jun 13	" 50	Chloroform Liniment 75		1.25
	Bottle Ether 60	2 cans Squibbs Ether 1.50		2.10
19	Medicine 25	Rx 40		.65
25	Rx & Bot 1.35	" 35		1.70
28	4 oz Huxhams Zinc Bark & Bottle			.55
aly 10	1 Nelatons Catheter 75	Sundries per order 4.00		4.75
28	Renewal			.35
				<u>28.08</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To B. T. Townsend

Sept. 4, 1879

To 6 1/2 Tons Stove Coal	@ 5.00	32.50
--------------------------	--------	-------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To James & Bro.

Aug. 30	1 Mincing Knife 40	1 Mincing Bowl 40	.80
Sep 3	3 Wrot Door Bolts		.60
			<u>1.40</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wm H. Lee

Board of Patients for Aug 1879	@ 50	
James Ray	31 dys)	15.50
John C. Bryant	22)	11.00
Thomas Scofield	20) @ 50	10.00
Frank Logan	11)	6.50
Ben Loffman	6)	3.00
Milk for Patients	order Dr Shortlidge	2.00
4 Washings	@ 75	3.00
		<u>51.00</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Smith & Painter

Aug 1	Sundries as per Order 4.00	2 Presc 50	4.50
7	Renewal 45	Sundries as per order 4.00	4.45
26	Renewal 45	Truss 2.50	2.95
			<u>11.90</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Adam & Bro.

1 Basket 1.25	10 3 in pans assorted 20	3.25
	Spice Boxes	1.50
		<u>4.75</u>

Oct. 2, 1879

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Speakman & Bros.

Aug 14	To Putting pan on Water Closet & forcing out soil pipe	1.25
	1 Water Closet Pan	
	2 lbs Putty	.10
	4 hrs Plumber	@ 30
		<u>1.20</u>
		2.55

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Alfred Walton

Aug 11	Le Flour of Sulphur 15	Rochelle Salts 20	.35
16	1 bottle S E C L Oil 1.00	Croton Oil & c 35	1.35
23	Flaxseed meal 15	S.E.C.L. Oil 1.00	1.15
Sept 1	S.E.C.L. Oil 4	Alum 20	4.30
18	W C Soap 85	Runkels W Syrup 1.00	1.85
			<u>9.00</u>

54

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

To 5800 ft Gas from July to October @ 2.00 11.60

Mayor & Council Dr.
To B. T. Townsend

Sept 15	To 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tons Broken Coal	@ 5.00	22.50
16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	"	7.50
29	3/4 Cord Wood	"	6.00
			<u>36.00</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wm. H. Lee

To Board for Patients for the Month of September			
James Ray	17 day @ 50		8.50
Frank Logan	28 "		14.00
A. Anderson	25 "		12.50
Pat Dawson	18 "		9.00
I H Prince	2 "		1.00
Milk for Patients per order of Dr. E.G.S.			2.25
5 Washings	@ 75		3.75
			<u>51.00</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Baxter & Bro.

Aug 19	To 1 gall Rye Whiskey		6.00
	1/2 " Sherry Wine		2.50
			<u>8.50</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Smith & Painter

Sep 1	To Renewal 65 Mdse as per order 5.00 Rx 45		6.10
-------	--	--	------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Smith & Cooper

Sept 9	To Leibigs Ext Meat 3.25 Presc. 1.50 Sundries 4.60		9.35
25	Chloroform Liniment 55 Box Seidlitz Pdrs 25		1.10
26	Prepared Mustard Plaster 2.00 Presc. 80		2.80
Oct 2	Presc. 60 Paregoric 75		1.35
			<u>14.60</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co

To 3100 ft Gas from July to October @ 2.00 6.20

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Adams & Bro

To 1 Bell 2.00

Nov. 6, 1879

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Isaac S. Bullock

For 130 lbs grate bars 6.50	80 lbs Stove Castings 6.40	12.90
Fire Bricks 2.00	18 hrs time cleaning & lining heaters 5.40	7.40
		<u>20.30</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To A. Walton

Oct 4	Ext Meat 3.25	6 Bot S C L Oil 5.00	Seidlitz P. 35	
			B. C. Syrup 1.00	9.60

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Henry Witsil

To 10 3/4 days work repairing	@ 2.25	24.18
Lumber		15.65
Hardware & Sash cord		7.21
		<u>47.04</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wm. H. Leel

To Board of Patients for October			
Patrick Dawson	29 days	@ 50	14.50
David Anderson	14 "	"	7.00
Cloud Butler	5 "	"	2.50
Wm Sheers	6 "	"	3.00
4 Washings		@ 75	3.00
			<u>30.00</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Adams & Bro.

Tea Pots 1.25	Dish Pans 2.00	Pudding Pans 50	3.75
---------------	----------------	-----------------	------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To John Guthrie

Oct 17	1 Box Soap 6.50	1 Box K C Soap 2.50	1 Box Soda 2.50	11.50
	1 Duryeas Starch 4.50	1 Box Parlor Matches 1.25		6.05
				<u>17.55</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To E. A. Parker

19 pcs Parlor Paper 11.40	10 Pcs Ceiling 25	
	8½ pcs Border 8.50	22.40
Hanging 29 Pcs 7.25	8½ pcs Border 3.40	
	Sizing for 29 Pcs 45	12.10
		<u>34.50</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Smith & Cooper

To supporter 4.60	Rx 200-25 Hops 60	Rx 2.60	10.15
aqua ammonia 25	Mdse 1.20	Rubber urinal 4.50	6.90
Large Syringe 2.75	urinary supporter 1.50	Rx 95	5.20
			<u>22.25</u>

-17-
Dec. 4, 1879

Mayor & Council Dr.
To B. T. Townsend

Nov 12	To 5 Tons Stove Coal	@ 5.50	27.50
--------	----------------------	--------	-------

1878

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Artic Ice Co. Conrow & Son
1879

Dec 31	To 550 bls Ice	2.75	Jan 31	200 lbs Do	1.00		
	Feb 28th		200 lbs Do	100			4.75
Mar 31	400 "	"	1.00	Apr 30	475 "	"	1.19
							May 31st
							495 "
							"
							3.43
							2.00
							<u>10.18</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Adams & Bro.

To 11 Knife Basket	.75
--------------------	-----

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Samuel Curlett

To Patching & Plastering at City Hosptl	2.00
---	------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wm H Lee

To Board of Patients &c during November	
James McLanan & nurse	10.00
George Wood " "	5.00
Patrick Leary	8.00
Thomas Kennard	1.00
10 qts milk McL. 5 qt for Wood 2 qts for Kennard	1.70
4 Washings @ 75	3.00
	<u>28.70</u>

Jan. 1, 1880

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wilmington Gas Co

To Gas consumed from Oct 1879 to Jan 1880	22.00
" " " "	14.60
	<u>36.60</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To B. T. Townsend

Dec 9 To 4½ Tons Coal 27.00 3 Do 18.00 3/4 Cords Wood 6.00 51.00

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Smith Cooper

Nov 7	Rx 2.00 Sed Powders 25	Rx 3.00	5.25
9	" 2.00 Rx 2.10	Renewal 1.00 Rx 2.00	7.10
11	" 1.00 Leibigs Meat 1.40	Presct 2.00 Rx 50	4.90
12	Renewal 1.40 Urinatorial ap 3.00	Renewal 2.00 Rx 2.50	8.90
17	Rx 2.00	Renewal 2.20 Presct 2.00	6.20
Dec 2	Renewal 2.00 Presc 1.50	Do 50 Do 2.00	6.00
3	Rx 2.00	Renewal 2.00 Rx 1.75 Do 1.00	6.75
7	" 1.50	Do 25 Do 1.60 Do 2.10	5.45
9	Flax Meat 12 Elm Bk 25	Nitre 25 Mustard 1.00	1.62
12	Rx 2.00	Renewal 2.50 Renewal 2.00 Sulp Bot 25	6.75
15	" 1.50	Do 75 Do 2.00 Do 1.00	5.25
22	" 25	Do 2.00 Renewal 1.50 Renewal 1.00	4.75
29	Renewal Rx		2.00
Nov 29	"		1.35
			<u>72.27</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wm H. Lee

To Board of Patients for December 1879			
Thomas Kennard	4 days	@ 50	2.00
Henry Wright	27	"	13.50
George W. Royd	27	"	13.50
Herman Feldman	24	"	12.00
5 Washings		@ 75	3.75
			<u>44.75</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Adams & Bro.

To Crutches	5.50
-------------	------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To I. A. Wilson

To Walnut Coffin & Case for Kennard	15.00
-------------------------------------	-------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Speakman & Bros.

Dec 13	To 1 Mica Shade & holder 1.25	1 Argand chimney 08	1.33
22	" Repairing water pipes in 3 & 4th stories		
	5 hrs. Plumber & helper	@ 55	2.75
23	2 - 3/4 " Galv Ells.	17	.34
	4 - 1/2 " " "	10	.40
	2 - 1/2 " " Ear	17	.34
	2 - 1/2 " " Lee	17	.34
	1 - 3/4 " "		.20
	Read Lead		.08
	3 ft. 1/2" Galvanized Pipe	12	.36
	1 - 1/2 " Socket		.10
	8 hrs. Plumber & helper		4.40
31	Repairing cold water pipe in cellar		
	1-1/2" Galv Ell 10	1-1/2 Gal Lee 17	1-1 1/2 ft pipe 18
		3 hrs Pumber 1.20	1.68
			<u>12.32</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To James Bradford

Dec 10	To 1 peck Calc Plaster	.30
--------	------------------------	-----

Feb. 5, 1880

Mayor & Council Dr.
To W. H. Lee

To Board of Patients for January		
Geo. W. Royd	15 day	@ 50
Henry Wright	15 day	
3 Washings		
Expenses in the removal of Royd		
		7.50
		7.50
		2.25
		2.00
		<u>19.25</u>

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Walton & Bro.

To 10130 lbs Ice from May 1879 to Jan 1880	25.33
--	-------

17/1/39
E.S.R.

March 4, 1880

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Allen Speakman Dr.

Mar 3	Taking out Bath Tubs, Wash Stands, Pipes at City Hosp			
Feb 5	2	3/4" Plugs	8	.16
	2	1/2" "	7	.14
	2	3/4 Caps	9	.18
	2	1/2" "	7	.14
	1	- 1" x 3/4 Lee		.20
	1	Piece Gum		.10
	6 1/2	hrs. Plumber	35	2.28
	5	" Helper	20	1.00
	5	lbs Cement	2	.10
	7	hr Plumber & Helper	55	3.85
				<u>8.15</u>

March 4, 188

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co

To 3700 ft. Gas	@ 2.00	7.40
-----------------	--------	------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

To 7800 ft. of Gas	@ 2.00	15.60
--------------------	--------	-------

Mayor & Council Dr.
To James & Bro.

To 1 Wrench		.60
-------------	--	-----

E. S. Rolston
J. F. Pote
November 30, 1939

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
Hospitals

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE CITY HOSPITAL (1873-1880)

(Taken from City Auditor's Journals and Invoice Books)

Previous to 1873, all bills against the city of Wilmington were listed by name with the amount of bill in the City Auditor's Journal. Beginning in 1874, it was made compulsory for the City Auditor to itemize each bill presented against the city, and for him to keep them in an Invoice Book. The Journals were done away with at this time.

1868-73	Journal A.	City Auditor
Sept. 11, 1873	Thos. Y. Denormandie Inc. Hosp.	15.50
Oct. 9, 1873	John D. Stewart	44.00
	John Russell	33.00
Dec. 4, 1873	John M. Stewart	40.00
	" " "	112.72
	McMullin & Seal	1.50
	" "	1.50
	" "	1.50
Dec. 11, 1873	McIntyre & James	1.57
	P. Megarity	51.20
	James France	11.80
	Wm. M. Kennard & Co.	56.98
	H. F. Pickles	71.55
	G. Y. De Normandie	31.23
	Isaac Woodrow	23.71
	Dr. H. Ogle	3.00
	S. L. West	4.00
	Wm. M. Kennard	56.98
	H. F. Pickle	71.55
	G. Y. De Normandie	31.63
	Isaac Woodrow	23.71
	McIntyre & James	1.57
	James France	11.60
	P. Megarity	51.20

62R

Dec. 11, 1873	McMullin & Seal	4.50
	I. M. Stewart	112.72
	" "	40.00
Dec. 18, 1873	Eureka Manufacturing Co.	38.50
	Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	8.20

J. F. Pote.
E. S. Rolston.
November 30, 1939.

Medicine and Public Health.
Hospitals.

CURRENT

64
FILE

A City Hospital authorized by the State Legislature.

"Chapter 527.

Of the City of Wilmington.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled, "An Act to limit the City Debt of Wilmington, and to provide for the discharge thereof."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, (two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature concurring herein):

Section 1. That the Mayor and Council of Wilmington shall have power and authority, under an ordinance of the City Council, to be passed with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members for the time being of the City Council, at any time hereafter to borrow a sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which shall be in addition to the present funded debt of the city, and shall be appropriated, applied and expended, so much thereof as shall be necessary, for the purchase of a lot of ground within said city, and of erecting thereon a suitable building or buildings for the purposes of a City Hospital. Any sum borrowed under the authority of this act shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and the principal at such time or times as the ordinance may prescribe.

Section 2. The surplus of any money borrowed under the authority of this act which shall remain after the completion of the objects to which it is by this act specifically appropriated, may be used for repairing and maintaining the said building or buildings, and for keeping the same in good order and condition.

Section 3. For the redemption of so much of the funded debt of the city as shall hereafter be contracted under this act there shall be a

sinking fund of three dollars for every one hundred dollars of the debt so created, and from time to time existing, applied every year to the redemption thereof until the whole of said debt shall be paid. To constitute said sinking fund the City Treasurer shall set apart and appropriate to the said purpose the sum above designated every year after the contracting of any debt under this act till the whole of such debt be paid from money that shall come in, until the sinking fund in this behalf shall be fully made up, and in default of such then from any other funds of the city in the treasury unapplied; and the same rules in regard to investment, management, general control and disposal of said fund which exist and are applicable in regard to the sinking fund (under the law to which this is a further supplement) shall exist and be applied to the sinking fund hereby established or provided for.

Section 4. The Mayor and Council of Wilmington are hereby authorized to purchase a suitable lot of ground within the limits of the said city, and to erect, establish and maintain a hospital for the reception and treatment of persons who may require relief during temporary sickness.

Section 5. The City Council of the said city shall have full power and authority to make such appropriations, ordinances, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary and expedient for managing and conducting the said hospital, provided the said appropriations shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars in any one year. and for the appointment of trustees and all other necessary officers, agents and servants for the same; Provided that the said hospital shall not be under the control of any particular religious denomination, or sect.

Passed at Dover, April 9, 1873."

J. F. Pote.
E. S. Rolston.
November 30, 1939

A City Hospital authorized by the State Legislature.

"Chapter 527

Of the City of Wilmington

A Further Supplement to the act entitled, "An Act to limit the City Debt of Wilmington, and to provide for the discharge thereof."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, (two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature concurring herein):

Section 1. That the Mayor and Council of Wilmington shall have power and authority, under an ordinance of the City Council, to be passed with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members for the time being of the City Council, at any time hereafter to borrow a sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which shall be in addition to the present funded debt of the city, and shall be appropriated, applied and expended, so much thereof as shall be necessary, for the purchase of a lot of ground within said city, and of erecting thereon a suitable building or buildings for the purposes of a City Hospital. Any sum borrowed under the authority of this act shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable

J.F. Pote
E.S. Ralston.
November 30, 1939

Medicine and Public Health
Hospitals

67

-2-

semi-annually, and the principal at such time or times as the ordinance may prescribe.

Section 2. The surplus or any money borrowed under the authority of this act which shall remain after the completion of the objects to which it is by this act specifically appropriated, may be used for repairing and maintaining the said building or buildings, and for keeping the same in good order and condition.

Section 3. For the redemption of so much of the funded debt of the city as shall hereafter be contracted under this act there shall be a sinking fund of three dollars for every one hundred dollars of the debt so created, and from time to time existing, applied every year to the redemption thereof until the whole of said debt shall be paid. To constitute said sinking fund the City Treasurer shall set apart and appropriate to the said purpose the sum above designated every year after the contracting of any debt under this act till the whole of such debt be paid from money that shall come in, until the sinking fund in this behalf shall be fully made up, and in default or such then from any other funds of the city in the treasury unapplied; and the same rules in regard to investment, management, general control and disposal of said fund which exist and are applicable in regard to the sinking fund (under the law to which this is a further supplement) shall exist and be applied to the sinking fund hereby established or provided for.

Section 4. The Mayor and Council of Wilmington are hereby authorized to purchase a suitable lot or ground within the limits of the said city, and to erect, establish and maintain a hospital for the reception and treatment of persons who may require relief during temporary sickness.

Section 5. The City Council of the said city shall have full power and authority to make such appropriations, ordinances, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary and expedient for managing and conducting the said hospital, provided the said appropriations shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars in any one year, and for the appointment of trustees and all other necessary officers, agents and servants for the same; Provided that the said hospital shall not be under the control of any particular religious denomination, or sect.

Passed at Dover, April 9, 1873."

Laws of the State of Delaware. Vol. 14, Part 2. 1873

J. T. P. 12/5/1939.

E. S. Rolston
J. F. Pote
December 11, 1939

Medicine and Public Health
Hospitals

69

BOARD OF HEALTH

The Board of Health met last evening in the City Council Chamber.

The Hospital Committee, Dr. Draper, chairman, presented a report in favor of the establishment of a Medical Dispensary and City Hospital. The report was adopted when the committee was authorized to lay the recommendation before the City Council at its next meeting, and urge its adoption by that body.

Wilmington Daily Commercial
July 2, 1870

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

A report and resolution of the Board of Health referred by that body to City Council recommending the establishment of a public dispensary and the procuring of a lot near the Cemetery for a city hospital, was read and referred on motion of Mr. Pickels to a special committee of one from each Ward. The Council proceeded to elect when the following were selected,--Messrs. Simmons, Stilley, Finnegan, Conner, Pickels, Foulk, Lichenstein, Gallagher, and Johnson.

Wilmington Daily Commercial
July 8, 1870

4/1/39
EAC

J. F. Pote
E. S. Rolston
December 3, 1939

CURRENT FILE 70
Medicine and Public Health
Hospitals

BRIEF ITEMS IN NEWSPAPER CONCERNING THE
CITY HOSPITAL

"Wilmington Hospital. - A meeting of the Trustees of Wilmington City Hospital will be held at Dr. Bush's office 606 French street, on Thursday evening, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock.

Business of importance

By order D. W. Maull,
Secretary."

Wilmington Daily Gazette. Oct. 21, 1873

"The Hospital Committee presented a report on the advisability of turning the Hospital into a House of Correction which will be found elsewhere.

The Ordinance providing for the annual election, by City Council, of a Superintendent of City Hospital, was taken up for consideration and adopted, Messrs. Febiger and McIntire alone voting in the negative."

Daily Gazette. Sept. 18, 1874

"The election of Tom Saville as Hospital Superintendent will be cheering news to quite a number of Republicans. They love Tom."

The Daily Gazette. Sept. 29, 1876

"Thursday, Sept. 25, 1879 weather clear, temperature 54, 59, 58 deg; death of John Henry Prince, (col.) of Woodstock, Va. from congestive chills at the City Hospital."
E. E. Supplement 1/1/1880.

J.F.P. 12/6/1939

In City Council, June 26, 1873:

"Mr. Baker offered a resolution instructing the Committee on City Hospital, to submit a general plan for the division into wards and for medical attendance, but the resolution not being seconded, Mr. Quinn offered a resolution instructing the Committee to purchase the property of Bond & Jackson, and the lots adjoining, at a cost not exceeding \$25,000.

"This resolution was opposed by Messrs. Baker, Febiger, Hayes and McIntire. Finally Mr. Quinn modified his resolutions, so as to instruct the Committee to get an estimate of the cost of the adjoining lots and report at the next meeting of Council. The resolution as modified was adopted."

Wilmington Daily Commercial, 6-27-1873.

The City Hospital

"Mr. Quinn distinguished himself last evening by a gallant fight in behalf of his project for the purchase of Jackson & Bonds Academy dwelling for a city hospital, and we think accomplished great good for the city. By this action the city obtains immediately a very good building which having been built for a residence for students at an academy, has of course large dormitories and requires less alteration than would most buildings to fit it for its new use. The city can now have a good hospital in thirty days or so, whereas, had it merely bought a lot, it might not have had one for years. We hope no effort will be spared to secure the speedy fitting up of the building for the reception of patients."

Every Evening, June 27, 1873.

EE

The New City Hospital

"Resolutions were offered in the City Council by Mr. Quinn, which were adopted, authorizing the necessary furniture for the city hospital for twelve patients, and the employment of a superintendent at \$60 a month and a nurse at \$50 a month. The next officer required will be an attending physician. Mr. Quinn also offered resolutions, which passed, authorizing circulars to be sent to various shops asking aid for the hospital. Thus we find in our report of the last evening's proceedings of Council further steps in a needless expenditure of the peoples money."

Daily Gazette 7-25-1873.

In City Council, July 30, 1874:

"Mr. Lynch offered to following preamble and resolution:

" Whereas,

The Committee on City Hospital have received information charging John Stewart the present Superintendent of this Institution, with conduct unbecoming a gentleman, which, if true, is calculated to bring discredit upon said institution, and to totally unfit him for the position; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on City Hospital be, and they are hereby instructed to make a thorough and careful investigation of the said charges and to report to this body, at the next stated meeting."

Daily Gazette, July 31, 1874.

82R

In City Council, August 6, 1874:

"The

Committee on Hospital present the following report:

Your Committee on Hospital, to whom the charges made against Mr. John Stewart, Superintendent of the City Hospital, of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, were referred, beg leave to report that after a careful investigation they find that while Mr. Stewart was imprudent in his actions, yet the evidence fails to sustain the charges made against him.

H. F. Pickels,

Thos. Johnson,

J. T. Richardson,

Isaac Murray.

Mr. Lynch, also a member of this committee, gave his reasons for offering the resolution of inquiry at the last meeting. A letter had been presented to a member of the Committee, the contents of which had set the committee to investigating. Mr. Lynch then stated he could not sign the above report, and made a powerful and impressive speech against its adoption. He referred to the evidence of one witness, who, though old, feeble and decrepid, was possessed of bright intellect and strong mind, (Dr. S. M. Reynolds,) and who had testified directly to the criminality of Mr. Stewart. He thought since the matter was unsatisfactorily settled by the committee, the evidence should go before the people, and let them pass judgment upon the affair.

Mr. Richardson, in opposition stated that Dr. Reynolds' evidence was all that in any way implicated Mr. Stewart. Six other witnesses had been examined, from whom the committee had failed^{to}/get one iota of criminalizing(sic) evidence. He thought Mr. Stewart had acted unguardedly but not criminally.

Exc

Mr. Hayes was opposed to the adoption of the report. The Superintendent of an institution as our City Hospital, should not appear before the people in such a questionable light.

Mr. Richardson said that the investigation proved that Mr. Stewart had been indiscreet in a good many things, but failed to prove any criminality against him.

Mr. Pickels stated that the committee had prepared an Ordinance, requiring Council to hereinafter elect the Superintendent. The Council could re-elect Mr. Stewart or not, as they choose. He also admitted that Mr. Stewart had acted imprudently in his conduct toward a young girl employed about the establishment, but not criminally.

The report was then adopted."

Daily Gazette (Wilmington, Del.) 8/7/1874.

In City Council Sept. 3, 1874.

Special Committees elected New Map & Hospital

Hospital Committee: M.L. Lichstein, Wm. Canby, John G. Baker,
Louis P. Lynch, Martin Farrell."

Daily Gazette, 9/4/1874.

In City Council, Sept. 10, 1874:

"The Ordinance requiring the election of a Superintendent of the City Hospital, by Council, was taken up for a third reading. It fixed the time for election the last stated meeting in September, and established the salary at \$600 per annum, and \$3.50 per week for board for each patient in the Institution.

Mr. Febiger opposed the Ordinance, in toto. He thought the building was unfit for hospital purposes, and should be converted into a

212

house of refuge.

Mr. M^c Intire also opposed the Ordinance, and referred to the unsatisfactory manner in which the Hospital had been conducted during the past year.

Mr. Adams moved to postpone the subject one week, in order to give the Hospital Committee an opportunity to bring in their long delayed report.

Mr. Febiger moved to amend by instructing the committee to report upon the feasibility of turning the Hospital into a House of Correction. Accepted, and the motion as amended was adopted."

Daily Gazette, Sept. 11, 1874.

"The Hospital Committee presented a report on the advisability of turning the Hospital into a House of Correction which will be found elsewhere.

The Ordinance providing for the annual election, by City Council, of a Superintendent of City Hospital, was taken up for consideration and adopted, Messrs. Febiger and M^c Intire alone voting in the negative."

Daily Gazette. Sept. 18, 1874.

"Mr. M^c Intire's resolution requiring the discharge from the City Hospital of all patients not suffering from temporary sickness came up for consideration.

Mr. Lichenstein offered an amendment excluding from the provisions of this resolution those persons at present in the Hospital whose board is promptly paid.

Mr. M^c Intire read a section from the act incorporating the

Hospital, which especially provides that only those needing temporary relief, can be admitted to the institution. He said there was now there one incurable patient from Newport.

The amendment was adopted by ayes and nays, as follows:

Ayes — Messrs. Adams, Burke, Wm. Canby, Wm. M. Canby, Downing, Febiger, Farrell, Hayes, Lichtenstein, Lynch, M^c Menamin, Murray, Pickels, Taylor, Underwood, President Maris, — 16.

Nays — Messrs. Baker, Bickta, Johnson, M^c Intire — 4.

The resolution was then adopted by the same vote, excepting President Maris, who voted in the negative."

"Mr. Lichtenstein moved that Council proceed to nominate and elect a Superintendent of City Hospital.

He then nominated Wm. Q. Moore.

Mr. Farrell nominated Wm. H. Patterson.

A ballott being taken, Mr. Moore received 11 votes, and Mr. Patterson 9.

Whereupon the chair declared Mr. Moore duly elected Superintendent of the City Hospital."

Daily Gazette. Sept. 25, 1874.

"The Hospital Committee was discharged from the consideration of all pending matters relating to the City Hospital excepting the bills."

Daily Gazette. Oct. 9, 1874.

The City Hospital

- "What our Municipal Elephant costs us — The Report of the Hospital Committee.

Some time ago at a meeting of the City Council, the Hospital

Committee was instructed to make a report of the operations of the Hospital, — its cost, the number of patients treated, &c. Subsequently the committee was further instructed to report on the advisability of converting the Hospital into a House of Correction. The report of the committee was presented during the meeting of Council last evening, and read as follows:

To the City Council of Wilmington:

Gentlemen — Your committee to whom the resolution was referred, beg leave to report that in their judgment, the building used at the present time as a City Hospital would not answer the purposes of a House of Correction.

We beg leave further to report that since the opening of the City Hospital there have been treated as inmates 40 persons — 32 males and 8 females. Natives of Delaware, 14; of Pennsylvania, 5; New York, 2; New Jersey, 1; Virginia, 2; Maryland, 3; California, 1; Ireland, 4; England, 4; Germany, 1; France, 1; Sweden, 1; Denmark, 1; Total, 40.

Admitted during the first half of the year, 25; discharged, 17; remaining over to second half, 8; admitted during second half to date, 15; total, 23; absconded and discharged, 16; remainder, 7.

Of the 40 patients: 24 were cured, 2 absconded, 6 left with health improved, 1 died, and 7 remain.

The expense incurred by the city in the establishment and maintainance of the Hospital is as follows:

Cost of building	\$17,500.00
Repairs on the same,	120.04
Total Cost,	\$17,620.04
Furniture, bedding, &c.,	721.90
Superintendent's salary, medicine, nurse, and medical attendance,	1,507.11
Miscellaneous expenses,	505.87
Total amount paid for board	1,377.53
Of which amount \$246.60 has been paid by patients, and \$168. will be paid by the Sons of Temperance.	
Recapitulation.	
Cost of Property,	\$17,620.04
" " Furniture,	721.90
Total,	\$18,341.94
Total expenses,	\$3,390.51
Less cash received, \$246	
and cash to be received \$168,	<u>406.00</u>
Expense proper of City	
Hospital for thirteen months,	<u>2,984.51</u>
Total cost to date	21,346.45

Respectfully submitted,

M. L. Lichtenstein,

Louis P. Lynch,

William Canby,

Martin Farrell,

Committee.

Mr. M^c Intire called the attention of Council to the act of Legislation authorizing the Loan for the Hospital. One section provided that only persons suffering from temporary diseases shall be admitted, while there are now three persons in the Hospital who are afflicted with incurable diseases. Another section provides that the annual appropriations shall not exceed \$2,000, while the first year's expenses are \$2,984.51.

Mr. Lichtenstein responded that the Committee had simply been instructed to prepare a report, which they had done.

The report was then adopted. Mr. M^c Intire afterwards

offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Hospital be instructed to discharge all persons except those who may require relief during temporary sickness.

Provided, That nothing in this resolution shall apply to the Superintendent or Assistants.

This resolution, on motion of Mr. Lichtenstein, was laid over one week, and Council proceeded to the consideration of other business."

E.S. Rolston
J.F. Pote
November 27, 1939

Medicine and Public Health
Hospitals 81

CITY ORDINANCES PERTAINING TO THE
CITY HOSPITAL

The Ordinance of the City of Wilmington

and

The Acts of the Legislature

Now in Force Relating to the City

Published by Order of the City Council
Wilmington, Delaware

Glatts & Eckel, Book & Job Printers
510 Market Street. Upstairs
1875

D352

W68.19

An Ordinance for the Relief of the Finance Committee author-
izing the issue of Certificates of Indebtedness for the purpose
of Building a Hospital.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Wilmington, that the
Finance Committee be and are hereby authorized to issue certi-
ficates of indebtedness in the name of the Mayor and City
Council of Wilmington, to the amount of twenty-five thousand
dollars to be expended in the erection of a City Hospital.

Passed at City Hall, April 17, 1873.

-2-

An Ordinance making appropriations for the expenses of the City of Wilmington for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five (1875.)

Be it ordained by the City Council of Wilmington, Section 1. That the sum of three hundred and three thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty cents (\$303,468.50), be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the city for the year 1875, to wit:

Interest and State tax on funded debt.	\$58,000.00
Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Semi-annual payment, April 1, 1875	1,000.00
Payment of 3 per cent on \$75,350	
Sinking Fund Loan redeemed to Oct. 1, 1874	2,260.50
Semi-annual payment Oct. 1, 1875	1,000.00
Payment of 3 per cent on \$78,600	
Sinking Fund Loan redeemed April 1, 1875, \$2,358.00	6,618.50
Public Schools	60,000.00
Board of Health	500.00
Opening and Grading Streets	5,000.00
Public Buildings	2,000.00
Improvement to City Hall \$15,000	17,000.00
Water Works	25,000.00
Fire Companies	16,500
Fame Hose Loan	3,500

-3-

Washington Loan	2,000	22,000.00
Paving Beds of Streets		2,000.00
Public Lamps		15,000.00
Repairing and Cleansing Streets		25,000.00
Sewers		4,000.00
Salaries		40,000.00
Public Square		100.00
City Hospital		2,000.00
Redemption of City Bonds due and payable July 1, 1875, loan No. 4, ordinance passed March 21, 1861.		1,250.00
Fuel	4,000.00	
Printing	5,000.00	
Garbage	4,000.00	
Incidental Expenses	7,000.00	20,000.00

Passed at the City Hall Jan. 12, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE in reference to Interments in the City Lot, in the
Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Wilmington,

Section 1. That the Mayor is hereby authorized from time to time to make applications to the proper officers of the "Proprietors of the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery," for permits

to open graves or vaults in the lot on said cemetery belonging to the city, for the interments of persons who may die in the City Hospital.

Passed at the City Hall, September 25, 1873

AN ORDINANCE providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of the City Hospital.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Wilmington,

Section 1. A superintendent of the City Hospital shall be appointed by the City Council at the last stated meeting in September in each and every year, and whenever a vacancy in the office shall occur.

He shall be removable at the pleasure of the City Council.

He shall receive a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, and he shall also receive three dollars and fifty cents per week for the board of each and every patient who may be admitted into said hospital.

Passed at the City Hall, September 17, 1874

Appropriated for the City Hospital for 1875, \$2000. (1/12/1875.)

Page 82. An Ordinance, authorizing a Loan of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars for a City Hospital.

Whereas, The act of General Assembly entitled "A further supplement to the act entitled an act to limit the city debt of

Wilmington, and to provide for the discharge thereof," passed April 9, 1873, authorized and empowered the Mayor and Council of Wilm., under an ordinance of the City Council, to borrow a sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate twenty-five thousand dollars in addition to the funded debt of the city, for the purchase of ground and the erection of a building or buildings for the purposes of a City Hospital and for other purposes in said act mentioned,

And whereas, by an ordinance of the City Council, entitled "An ordinance for the relief of the Finance Committee authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness for the purpose of building a hospital," passed April 17, 1873, said committee was authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars to be expended in the erection of a City Hospital; and said committee afterwards, pursuant to said ordinance, issued such certificates or bonds to the amount of thirteen thousand and five hundred dollars, payable Aug. 1, 1893, bearing interest payable on the first days of Feb. and Aug. in each year.

And Whereas, said ordinance does not appear by record thereof to have been passed by the required two-thirds vote, although it was so passed. And whereas the said ordinance prescribes no time for the payment of the principal of said loan, and is in other respects defective, therefore,

Be it ordained by the City Council of Wilmington, two-thirds or all the members thereof concurring,

-6-

Section 1. The action of the Finance Committee is issuing said bonds to the amount of thirteen thousand and five hundred dollars as aforesaid, is hereby ratified and approved; and said committee is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be issued in the name of the Mayor and Council of Wilmington, bonds for the remainder of said sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to wit: for the sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars, and the faith and credit of the city are pledged for the payment of said bonds heretofore issued and hereafter to be issued as aforesaid.

Section 2. Said bonds hereafter to be issued shall be in the form now used for like purposes, shall be issued in sums of fifty dollars or in multiples of fifty, shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August of each year, clear of all taxes which may be levied upon the principal or interest thereof by authority of this State or of the United States, and the principal thereof shall be payable on the first day of August A.D. eighteen hundred and ninety three.

Sec. 3. For the payment and redemption of the debt which has been or may be contracted as aforesaid, there shall be a sinking fund of three dollars for every one hundred dollars of such debt, applied every year to the redemption thereof until the whole of said debt shall be paid according to the requirements of said recited act.

-7-

Sect.4. All money which may be borrowed under this ordinance is hereby appropriated, and shall be applied and expended in the manner and for the purposes mentioned in said act.

Passed at the City Hall, April 29, 1875.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, That the Board of Health, shall have power in case of the prevalence or of reasonable ground to apprehend the prevalence of malignant disease in this City, to direct specially the cleansing of houses, cellars, yards, docks, or such other places, as the said board shall consider requisite or prudent for the preservation of the health of the City or for the mitigation of disease; and if any such direction shall not be observed and fulfilled, within the time therein prescribed, by the person to whom the same was given, the said Board shall order an officer of the Board or some other person or persons to carry the same into effect, and the expenses thereof shall be paid by the person to whom the direction was originally given, unless the Board shall otherwise order: and if payment of the same shall not be made on demand, the Treasurer of the Board shall pay the same, and shall recover the same with interest and costs, from the person who ought

-8-

to have paid the same, as debts or like amount are recoverable. The said Board shall also have power in case of the prevalence, or reasonable ground to apprehend the prevalence or malignant disease in this city, to establish hospitals, one or more, as they shall deem circumstances to require, and to make provision and regulation for such hospitals.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled, "An Act to limit the City Debt of Wilmington, and to provide for the discharge thereof."

borrow-
ing of
\$25,000
author-
ized.

Section 1. That the Mayor and Council of Wilmington shall have power and authority under any ordinance of the City Council to be passed, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members for the time being of the City Council, at any time hereafter, to borrow a sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which shall be in addition to the present funded debt of the city, and shall be appropriated, applied and expended so much thereof as shall be necessary, for the purchase of a lot of ground within said city, and of erecting thereon a suitable building or buildings for the purposes of a City Hospital. Any sum borrowed under the authority of this act shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, pay-

able semi-annually and the principal at such time or times as the ordinance may prescribe.

Sect.2. The surplus of any money borrowed under the authority of this act, which shall remain after the completion of the objects to which it is, by this act, specifically appropriated may be used for repairing and maintaining the said building or buildings, and for keeping the same in good order and condition.

Sect.3. For the redemption of so much of the rounded debt of the city, as shall hereafter be contracted under this act, there shall be a sinking fund of three dollars for every one hundred dollars of the debt so created, and from time to time existing, applied every year to the redemption thereof until the whole of said debt shall be paid. To constitute said sinking fund, the City Treasurer shall set apart an appropriate to the said purpose the sum above designated every year after the contracting of any debt under this act, till the whole of such debt be paid from money that shall come into his hands from taxes for the year, and as they shall come in, until the sinking fund in this behalf shall be fully made up (A). And in default of such, then from any other funds of the city in the treasury unapplied; and the same rules in regard to investment, management, general control and disposal of said fund which exist and are applicable in regard to the sinking fund, (under the law to which this is a further supplement,) shall exist and be applied to the sinking fund hereby

Medicine and Public Health
Hospitals

-10-

established or provided for. ...

Passed at Dover April 9, 1873

E. S. Rolston
J. F. Pote
Dec. 28, 1939

FILE CURRENT 91

Every Evening April 5 1875

Medicine & Public Health
Hospitals

Coroner's Case

Death of a Stranger - The City Hospital.

"A Philadelphian named Edward Russell, Samuel Russel, or Russel Edwards (nobody seems to know which) aged about 57, came here two or three weeks ago and since then has been working as a moulder at Pusey, Jones and Co's and boarding with a family named O'Connell, on Front street, between Walnut and Poplar.

He was subject to asthma, and on Wednesday morning became so sick that he had to abandon his work. Being without means he made an effort to be admitted to the City Hospital, but he found the doors of that institution closed against him. The City Dispensary was next appealed to, and he was furnished with professional services and medicine free of cost. And thus it often is. The City Hospital authorities refuse worthy applicants aid, and a private concern invariably grants it.

The unfortunate man's disease grew more serious, and yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, while sitting in the yard back of his boarding house he died. Coroner Groves took charge of the body and had it removed to Fox's undertaking establishment, where a jury of inquest was held this morning. etc Failing to find relatives the body will be interred in Pottersfield."

Every Evening Apr 3 1875

The City Dispensary

Annual Report of the Managers - Work for the Past Year.

"The managers of the Wilmington City Dispensary have requested us to publish the following report of their receipts and disburse-

ments for the year ending November 6, 1874. The object of this institution is to afford intelligent medical advice and medicine free of charge to the poor of the city. The great and daily increasing value of this charity is sufficiently apparent to anyone who glances at the report of the physicians.

We regret to add that the inadequacy of the means for carrying it on are equally manifest. We understand that it is the intention of the managers to issue a circular calling upon the charitably disposed for aid. We trust it will be liberally responded to:

Report of the attending physicians for the years 1873 and 1874 showing the number of cases treated in each year, with the increase in the year ending November 1874;

1873 --

White	Males	78	Females	119	Total	197
Colored	"	22	"	82	"	<u>104</u>
Total for the year						301

1874 --

White	Males	156	Females	167	Total	323
Colored	"	60	"	140	"	<u>200</u>
Total for the year						<u>523</u>

Excess of cases treated in 1874 over those treated in 1873 222

Receipts and Disbursements 1873-74			
Total receipts for 1873		\$728.22	
" disbursements "		<u>723.12</u>	
Balance			5.10
Total receipts for 1874		771.05	
" disbursements "		<u>771.03</u>	
Balance			.02

Outstanding bills for medicine, caused by the largely increased number of patients \$1755.31

The Dispensary Committee gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the editors in giving this exhibit a gratuitous insertion in the columns of the Every Evening Drs. John K. Kane, Lewis P. Bush, and J. T. Cardoza Dispensary Committee.

Drs. Howard O. Ogle and Willard Springer--

Attending Physicians

206
1/3/40

EARLY CITY HOSPITALS IN THE UNITED STATES

The earliest strictly Municipal or City Hospitals, as recorded by J. M. Toner, M.D., prepared under the auspices of the U. S. Bureau of Education, and published in, Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. 24, 1873, is as follows:

Louisville City Hospital, Louisville, Ky. Founded in 1822.

Incorporated and open to the public, supported by city taxation, of brick and stone construction, four stories. Has a capacity of 400 beds, 250 beds in use. Charity and pay patients are received. The hospital is managed by the medical faculty and the City Commissioners. Number of patients in 1872-73, 1983. The institution has no connection with a medical college, but has clinical instruction. There are 18 members on the medical and surgical staff, and 4 resident physicians. The hospital makes a report annually.

City Hospital of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo. Founded in 1846

Incorporated, open to public, not endowed, supported by the City of St. Louis. Has 3 stories of brick construction and 350 beds. Conditions for entering the hospital are destitution and 10 days' residence in the city. Open to sick and poor, and managed by the City Board of Health, patients in 1872-73, 3000. There is no medical school connected with the hospital, but it has clinical instruction and is staffed by 6 physicians and four resident ones. Presents an annual report to the City Board of Health.

City Hospital of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ind.
Founded 1857.

Not incorporated, public hospital, supported by the city appropriations. The hospital consists of three stories of brick and wood construction. It has a capacity of 100 beds, has 60 available. All classes of cases received, except smallpox. The institution is managed by a commission appointed by City council, and is connected with the Indiana Medical College.

Charleston City Hospital, Charleston, S.C., Founded 1865.
Supported by the city of Charleston and endowments. It is

not incorporated, has 150 beds in use, receives all classes of patients, and is managed by the Board of Health and the surgeons in charge. Has a staff of four and two resident physicians. Makes an annual report to the City government.

Jersey City Charity Hospital, Jersey City,
N.J., Founded 1869.

The hospital is managed by the city as well as supported by city appropriations. It has a staff of eight and two resident physicians.

Peoria City Hospital, Peoria, Ill. (Date of Found-
ing not given, but it was previous to 1873).

It is a hospital open to the public, free and paid patients. It is supported and managed by the City Council, and has a capacity of ten beds. No other data given.

Wilmington, Del. City Hospital. (1873-79).

According to a search of the records, the Wilmington City Hospital is undoubtedly the third hospital of its kind in the United States, east of the Allegheny mountains. The founding of this hospital by the City Council of Wilmington occurred after a group of city physicians and public-spirited citizens had failed to raise the necessary funds for such an institution.

The City Council of Wilmington took over the project, appropriated the necessary money, selected the property to be converted into a hospital, appointed the attending physicians, superintendent, nurses and employees, and paid all bills of the institution. It was a municipal hospital controlled and financed solely by the city government of Wilmington.

This hospital was located on Franklin Street between 7th and 8th, and remained in existence for six years, or until it became a political football in 1879. This hospital was conducted strictly for the sick and injured citizens of the city, free or pay patients, and had no connection with the alms-house or workhouse of the community as all of the earlier hospitals or infirmaries in the East except Charleston City, S.C., and Jersey City, N.J., previous to this time had. The Philadelphia Hospital was originally an infirmary to a workhouse and insane asylum. The New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts General Hospitals were all supported, as well as being founded, on part public subscription as well as being insane institutions.

The Wilmington City Hospital is unique among these early city hospitals, as the City Council founded, financed, and entirely managed the operation of this institution.

E. S. Rolston
J. F. Pote
January 26, 1940

Medicine and Health
City Hospital

97

Every Evening - April 9, 1880

City Council

"A bill of \$23 for gas consumed at the City Hospital from January to April of this year was presented and elicited some discussion.

Mr. Townsend said he had forgotten to notify the Gas Company in December of the abolition of the Hospital, but on receipt of this bill, had informed the company that the city will pay for the gas consumed at the hospital during the first quarter of this year, but for no more."

ELP
1/29/40

E. S. Rolston
December 18, 1939

Delaware Republican July 11, 1870

Improvements

"There is still a demand for a large expenditure of money in our city. At the meeting of the Board of Health, a few evenings ago, resolutions were adopted advising the establishment of a Dispensary in our city, where medicine &c., can be furnished to the poor without charge; and also the erection of a hospital on the Brandywine. The matter was laid before the City Council last Thursday evening, when it referred to a special committee of one from each ward. These are highly desirable institutions and were it not for their cost, they would be provided at once. We also need a house of refuge, and other provision should be made for reclaiming the vicious, and reforming the intemperate. Between the demand for sanitary and benevolent institutions, roads to the river, the improvement of the water works, and the widening of Water street, and a park on the Brandywine, the city fathers will have their hands full, and the wisdom of the application to the Legislature for authority to increase the city debt to \$1,000,000 is certainly apparent. In order to become a first class city, improvements must be made and the citizens must expect to pay for the same."

August 25, 1870

"Jules Macheret gives notice that subscriptions in aid of the French wounded will be received at the tobacco store of Emile Bucher, Sixth and Market streets, until the 10th of September when the names of the subscribers will be published and list and funds forwarded to

Monsieur de Rothschild, Paris.

"Descendant of Henry Hudson. The Rev. Gardiner Littell, pastor of St. Johns Episcopal Church of Wilmington is a descendant on the female side from Henry Hudson, the first discoverer of the State of Delaware. He has in his possession several articles of plate belonging to his great ancestor, and marked we believe with the family coat of arms."

Delaware Republican September 22, 1873

Proceedings of Council

"Mr. Canby also offered an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to apply to the officers of the Wilmington & Brandywine Cemetery for permits to open lots or vaults that belong to the city, for the purpose of interring such persons as may die at the city hospital."

Sept. 29, 1873

Proceedings of Council

Same as above, read third time and passed.

Oct. 10, 1873

The City Hospital

"It has been proposed in certain quarters that the Council shall lease the Hospital to the original corporators, at a nominal

rent, and thus relieve the city from the responsibility and cost of its management. We think the suggestion worthy of consideration as keeping up of a hospital by the Council is not advisable if private parties can be found who will devote the necessary attention to it to ensure its proper management without charge for their services."

Delaware Republican Nov. 10, 1873

The City Hospital

"Within the past few days there have been three new arrivals at the City Hospital - Robt. Galbreath, admitted by reason of old age; William Spencer, on account of chills and fever, and Elizabeth Rockwell, on account of hemorrhage. There are now six inmates in the institution, and all the furnished rooms, with a single exception are occupied. More furniture will now have to be bought."

January 2, 1873

City Dispensary

"The Committee of the Wilmington Dispensary, founded by Trinity Hospital in June last, have published their first report. It shows that for three months, ending August 31st, there were 29 cases treated; 9 males, 20 females, 21 adults, 8 minors; 19 whites, 10 blacks, In September 19 cases were treated; in October 16 cases, and in November 5 cases. During this year \$133.01 income was received; \$53.89 expended. The Committee for 1872-3 is Drs. Jno. K. Kane, Lewis P. Bush and J. T. M. Cardoza, Geo. H. Bates was elected Treasurer."

April 6, 1874

Hospital

"There are now seven patients in the City Hospital. Twelve is the highest number that have been accommodated at any one time."

August 21, 1873

The Hospital

"The Advertiser defends the establishment of the city hospital, and as an evidence of its advantages cites the fact that a lady who had the end of two or three fingers taken off in a jute mill, a week or two ago, was successfully treated there, who otherwise would most probably been taken to the almshouse. The Gazette replies: 'A cheaper and pleasanter way would have been to have sent a physician to her boarding house; paid for dressing her finger; and become responsible for a week or two of board.' 'On an average an injury occurs once a month, we presume, and the injured might be more cheaply and pleasantly entertained by the city at the Clayton House.'"

Delaware Republican Feb. 2, 1874

Proceedings of Council

"Mr. Pickels presented a petition from Frs. Bush and Kane asking the appropriation of \$400 to the Wilm. Dispensary in order to keep the dispensary open daily."

City Hospital

"On Saturday evening, the Trustees of the Wilmington City Hospital met at Dr. Maull's office to consider the property of accepting the management of the Hospital."

February 12, 1873

The Hospital

"There are eight persons now in this establishment."

Feb. 16, 1874

Proceedings of Council

"H. B. McIntire offered a resolution which was adopted that, the Committee on Hospital report to Council the names of patients, nature of disease, amount of board paid by patients and the amount paid by the city and such other information as will show the management of the institution."

12/18/39
Eck

The Story of an Inmate of the City Hospital

But They Say They Didn't

The City Hospital

Mrs. Zeigler's Story and Affidavit - The Charges Denied by Mr. Lynch and Others.

cf p. 122-32.
p. 299-

The suit against Street Commissioner Lynch, preferred by Mrs. Zeigler, has taken another phase, it being now stated by that gentleman that the prosecutor has appeared before Esquire Hagany within the past few days and signed a paper which is a complete retraction of said charges which paper the magistrate declines to part with except on the receipt of \$30.00.

The Other Side

Mrs. Zeigler, nee Shortiss, is tall, rather stout, with a ruddy, dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, good features, pleasant smile and good address, and a fair conversationalist. Previous to becoming an inmate of the City Hospital she is said by those who knew her then, to have borne an unblemished reputation. Upon being interviewed she told her story as follows:

"I will be 22 years old in November; have been married and divorced; I went to the Hospital on November 11, 1878 and left there April 16, 1879; the first intimation I had of Lynch's intentions was while sitting in the kitchen at my work one day shortly after my coming there, he came in the kitchen and threw his arm around my neck; he used to come around frequently on evenings after that and when he would see Mr. Lee about, would sneak around and come in the back way, and often, night after night, when it had been too cold for me to go out, I have run out in my stocking feet to avoid him; the man whom Mr. Lynch

wishes to throw the blame on is entirely innocent, he never was in my bed room and for all I know never knew where my bed room was."

Mrs. Ziegler went on to relate a story of a quarrel at the supper table one night between Mr. Lynch and a patient in the hospital of whom she said he was jealous, and, as a consequence, she believes ^{because} of this quarrel, this patient received his papers of discharge from the hospital very shortly afterwards. Very soon after Mrs. Lee discharged her, telling her that she was going to keep a colored girl in place of a white girl.

"Last Tuesday Afternoon," continued Mrs. Zeigler, "I met Mr. Lynch just above Witsil's cigar store, and he said to me, 'What did you sue me for?' I replied, 'I came to you as a lady and asked you to befriend me, and if you had done right, we could have kept this thing from your family and my own.'"

"Mr. Lynch said," 'Why don't you go to the poor house?'"

"I replied that I would not do that.

"He then asked me why I did not go to Philadelphia and I told him I had nothing to go with.

"Mr. Lynch then said to me, 'Other girls have gotten into the same kind of scrapes and have gotten out of them. Here you have brought this suit against me and you will have to go to court, where you will be asked questions which are not fit for a man to hear, let alone a woman. You have got yourself into a pretty scrape.'"

Mrs. Zeigler's Affidavit

With respect to the stories circulated regarding the jolifications at the City Hospital during her stay there, Mrs. Zeigler

ENC

State of Delaware)
New Castle County) S. S.

Personally appeared before me Levi A. Bertollette, one of the justices of the Peace in and for the county and State aforesaid, Sarah Zeigler, who being duly sworn according to law deposes and says: That she was employed at the City Hospital in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, from November 11th 1878 to April 16th 1879; that during that time the members of Council and other city officials frequently assembled there and spent part of their time in feasting and drinking; that they would sometimes come out to the Hospital on Sunday mornings and stay till night and she had often set the supper table for them on such occasions; that she knows they drank liquor on such occasions because she washed the glasses and cleaned up after them; that she has seen: Joseph K. Adams, Peter Wood, Robert H. Taylor, John Guthrie, Gilpin B. Underwood, B. Frank Townsend, Louis P. Lynch, Henry Evans, Samuel A. Price, Francis Vincent, John P. Allmond, William J. Maxwell, Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, E. C. Knight, M. L. Lichtensteen, and others whose names she did not now recall, present on different occasions, that she believes the liquor used on these occasions was charged to the city: that on one evening when Mr. Lee had gone out and his wife was absent in New York Mr. Lynch came into the kitchen and took out of his pocket and threw on the table some bills that he said were to be passed by Council that night; that among them was a bill for whiskey at \$15.00 per gallon and a bill for whisky at \$10.00 per gallon; that she knows that this whisky was

not all used by the patients in the Hospital, and that the persons above named did not bring their whisky with them; that the portion of the liquor which was intended for the use of the patients was left in Mr. Lee's charge, and the rest was locked up in Dr. Shortlidge's office; that the cigars used by the persons above named on the occasions above referred to were bought at the city's expense; that she has seen Lynch come out of the room in which said persons were assembled and order an old negro man, then employed there, since deceased, to take the city's horse and carriage and go in town and buy cigars for them, and have the same charged to the city.

Sarah Zeigler,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of October A.D. 1879.

What Mr. Lynch Says.

Mr. Lynch denies the charges in toto, and says that the interview between himself and Mrs. Zeigler was about as follows:

He met her on the street and said:

"What in God's name did you bring that suit for?"

Mrs. Zeigler replied: "I was forced to."

Mr Lynch asked, "Why didn't you put it on the man who was the guilty party?"

Mrs. Zeigler replied:

"What would be the use of that; I could not get anything out of him."

Mr. Lynch replied to the effect that this was a scheme to extort money and Mrs. Zeigler admitted that it was.

In relation to the jollifications at the Hospital, Mr. Lynch says that he was only present on three such occasions one a set out

given by Dr. Shortlidge on his election as Hospital physician; another on the evening of the fire department inspection, and a third on the occasion of Mr. Lee's tin wedding celebration. On the first of these occasions Dr. Shortlidge footed the whole bill. On the second the fire inspection banquet, the funds were raised by contributions from members of the fire committee and others and the affair did not cost the city one cent. This fact he says he is able to prove by the contributors themselves.

Auditor Underwood, who was present, corroborated this and added that he was one of the contributors.

"After all the bills for this banquet had been paid out of the funds contributed," continued Mr. Lynch, "we had a surplus left which was given to Mrs. Zeigler in compensation for the extra trouble to which she had been put in preparing the supper."

During the time that he was chairman of the Hospital Committee, Mr. Lynch positively declares that not one cent of the money belonging to the city was expended in any way on these occasions, or diverted from the legitimate expenses of the Hospital. This, he says, he is prepared to prove by all the parties who participated in them. Furthermore, he never saw any drunkenness on these occasions.

Superintendent Lee's Story

Mr. Lee corroborates all the above and in relation to his tin wedding celebration says that the bills for every thing used on that occasion were paid by him and he can produce the receipts thereof. And not on any of these occasions a soul in the house after midnight who did not belong there."

Mr. Lee also positively denies that there ever was any neglect of patients under his charge, and refers to some who have been treated there and recovered. One of these was interviewed last night, and declares that he was well treated during his stay there.

Auditor Underwood also says that he never saw any drunkenness at these banquets.

With regard to the Evan Rice banquet, Mr. Lee says there was no gathering at all on that occasion, Mr. Rice and Mr. Townsend happened out there accidentally just after dinner, were invited by Mr. Lee to dine with him and did so, and after that "may have had a drink or two," but that was all.

In reference to Baxter and Bro's bill of \$8.50, referred to yesterday, Mr. Lee explains that the liquor was procured in August last for the use of the patients in the Hospital and that he has at least two-thirds of it still on hand.

Mr. Lynch still adheres to his formerly expressed intention of taking the case to court, and expresses himself confident that that the trial will result in his complete vindication.

Reference: Every Evening Saturday, October 25, 1879.

* * * * *

Local News

The Hospital Scandal

More about the Hospital.

A Second Installment of Mrs. Zeigler's

Reminiscences.

The opening chapter of the City Hospital expose, given in Every Evening of Saturday, has revived the public interest in the

closing up of that establishment. The outgrowth of a project originating among the best physicians of Wilmington, had taken out of their hands by Council and degraded to a mere instrument of political patronage and a club house for city officials, the Hospital now finds few friends or supporters and from Democrats and Republicans alike comes the general verdict, "Abolish it."

Who Mrs. Zeigler is.

Since her name has become so prominent in this connection, the question is naturally asked by every one, "Who is this Mrs. Zeigler?" Here is her story briefly, as told by herself:

"I was born near Smyrna, Del., in February 1858. My father was a farmer, owning his own farm. We lived on the farm until February 1871, when we removed to this city. On the 15th of April 1873 I was married to George W. Zeigler. We lived together only a little over a year, when it leaked out that my husband had another wife living, and becoming alarmed lest this should get him into trouble, he left me, and I have not seen nor heard of him for the past six years. He never ill-treated me, as was reported. Two years after he left me I applied for and obtained a divorce and have the papers to prove the same. After his departure I worked at my trade, that of a tailoress, for Samuel Miller for a number of years, and for others. Up to the time I went to the Hospital, which was on the first and not the 11th of November as it appeared in print, I bore an unblemished character, as those who knew me at that time will certify."

About That Retraction.

Regarding the paper signed by Mrs. Zeigler, which Mr. Lynch claimed was a complete retraction of the charge against him, Mrs. Zeigler says that it is in no sense of the word a retraction,

and that she has said nothing but what she is prepared to swear to in Court, and has no idea of taking anything back.

"The paper that I signed before Esquire Hagany, "she said, only contained two or three lines, and, as nearly as I can give the language of the same from memory, it was as follows:

If Mr. Lynch well pay me \$30.00 to see me through my confinement I will withdraw the suit.

"I signed this paper on last Wednesday. This was before the matter was made public, and my only object in signing the paper was to avoid exposure for the sake of his family and my own."

Neglect Of Patients

One of the worst features of Mrs. Zeigler's story is the neglect with which she charges patients at the Hospital were treated. In the case of Patrick Frele, who died at the institution, of typhoid fever, she says that for the want of watchful care he would get up in the night and wander around through the cold halls for an hour at a time, and that the beef tea and other nourishment that the physician prescribed for him would be allowed to stand in the kitchen after being prepared. until it became cold, till at length her (Mrs. Zeigler's) sister, who was there at the time but is now living in the country about five miles from Dover, out of pity for him took care to administer them with her own hands. Similar neglect, she says, was manifested toward Mr. Sedgwick, the hydrophobia patient.

The Wine Staid There

On the occasion of the visit of the Levy Court Commissioners to view the sites offered for the location of the new court house,

Mrs. Zeigler says that they were expected to dine at the Hospital, and she received orders to prepare, among other things, ten potato pies for the important occasion. This order Mr. Lee afterwards countermanded, saying that the Levy Court men were going to dine somewhere else. About the same time Dever & Baxter's wagon drove up, and three baskets of wine were unloaded and carried into the Hospital. The members of the Levy Court came out but only staid a few moments, and went away again.

"Did the wine go away too?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, no; the wine staid there."

The Soberest Man

On the Sunday following the legislative banquet, Mrs. Zeigler says that several jolly officials were assembled there, and she heard from Mr. Lee that there was a project on foot to make one of their number drunk. The project miscarried, however, for their intended victim left first, and the soberest man in the party. Mr. Lee came into the kitchen laughing over it, and called her attention to the departing official, and she ran out on the back porch and laughed to see that functionary waddling homeward down Eighth street hill.

Mrs. Zeigler expresses herself in strong terms about Mr. Lynch's story of the interview on the street. She emphatically denies his story and reiterates the truth of her own and says that when he told her to go to the poor house, she felt incensed enough to have killed him on the spot. "I am just as anxious for this case to go to court as he can be," she iterated over and over, and related how she had gone to Esquire Hagany and asked him to return the offer to withdraw the suit that she had given him, but that

magistrate refused to do so.

Her Previous Character

Parties to whom Mrs. Zeigler refers for proof of her unblemished reputation before becoming an inmate of the Hospital, have been interviewed, and substantiate her claim. Mr. Samuel Miller, tailor, No. 110 East Second street, says in effect, "Sallie worked for me for two years as a tailoress and left my employ on account of poor health four years ago. During that time I always regarded her as a good, honest, decent girl, and I never heard a word against her character before this story of her intimacy with Mr. Lynch." Mrs. Miller corroborates her husband in every particular of the above.

Two others who were interviewed never heard or suspected Mrs. Zeigler, even after she went to the Hospital, until the proofs of her intimacy with Mr. Lynch became apparent.

No one as far as yet heard from assailed her previous character, with the exception of Messrs. Lee and Lynch, and the story of which they furnished the outlines turns out upon investigation to have concerned another woman altogether. This woman whose name not being pertinent to the case is suppressed for the present, was at the City Hospital about a year ago, previously to Mrs. Zeigler's going there, and during that time a young barber became entangled in a liason with her and suddenly left the city. Inquiry shows that Mrs. Zeigler was not implicated in this case in any way.

Not Neglected

As stated in Saturdays Every Evening Mr. Lee denies that patients have been neglected under his management of the Hospital.

Patrick Frele, he says, was brought there ill with typhoid fever on a bitterly cold day, and he thinks that owing solely to that he contracted typhoid pneumonia, of which he died. During his stay there he had the same doctor, the same nurses and the same care as those patients who recovered, and shortly before he died, Mr. Lee went personally three times for a priest whom the patient desired to see.

At the present time this priest is too ill to be interviewed.

Another man who was a patient at the hospital last spring says, he was well treated during his stay there, and has no cause to complain of neglect. He knew of Councilmen and others coming there and felt satisfied that they had good times, but cannot speak of his knowledge regarding the liquor they drank.

Where Are The Bills?

A charge having been made that bills contracted by the Hospital Committee of the late Council had been taken away from the clerk's office, gave rise to a bet this morning that no such bills could be produced. The parties to the bet repaired to Clerk Frazer's office, accompanied by an Every Evening representative, and a thorough search for the bills was made. The result was that bills contracted in December 1878 and January 1879 were found, but none since the latter date. The official minutes show what bills were passed during that time, but, in the absence of the bills themselves, there is no record of the items contained in them. Clerk Frazer thought at first that Superintendent Lee had taken away the bills monthly after orders for the same had been directed to be drawn, but afterwards said that he returned the bills again monthly but that, sometime in September, he came again and took away in a lump, all the missing bills for examina-

tion, as he said, by the new Hospital Committee. There is however no receipt or acknowledgement of any kind to be found on file, of this transaction.

Reference: Every Evening, Monday, October 27, 1879.

We have no doubt that some of the city officials accused by Mrs Zeigler of carousing at the hospital at the city's expense will deny the statement with emphasis and we shall be disposed to accept their denials of the declaration that they made the public pay for their whiskey, but we do say that it is a disgrace to the city that this useless hospital, which has always been a roosting place for broken down politicians, should be made also a sort of banqueting hall for city officials, let the entertainment be paid for by whom it may.

Every Evening, October 25, 1879.

ABOLISH THE CITY HOSPITAL

Let the city stop trying to run a hospital. Turn the Hospital building over to people fit to manage it.

Every Evening, October 27, 1879

OUR POLITICAL CLUB HOUSE

The woman who has sworn that numerous city officials whom she names in her affidavit have been in the habit of carousing at the City Hospital, is not of course a person whose coming before the public has been of such character as to make her declarations worthy of implicit belief, and it is quite possible that she has mentioned as frequenters

of the place those who have only been there properly and on rare occasions, but despite all this her declaration cannot be dismissed as utterly unworthy of belief, for there is other testimony that the Hospital has been used for a place of carousing. It has always been a nuisance and never has been at once economically and properly managed. It was called into existence by a most outrageous perversion of an originally good object and located where it is against the protest of all who were originally interested in the proper establishment of a city hospital for proper ends. Its remote situation which made it less useful than it ought to have been for legitimate purposes has tended to make its perversion to improper ends easy, and there is little if any room to doubt that in times past it has been used for worse purposes than feeding politicians and drinking whisky.

There is no doubt that since Mr. Lee's Administration of its affairs began it has been a favorite rendezvous for city politicians, and the only question about those named by Mrs. Zeigler as frequenting it is as to which of them were there properly and which as frequenters of the place for drinking and loafing. Certainly some of those named could not have been frequent visitors there for the sake of enjoying the companionship of Lee and his boon companions, and we hope such will promptly say so, though it must be disagreeable to them to admit they ever associated with some of these fellows at all. The exposure shows very plainly what a close connection there is between the city politicians of both parties and leaves less room for a wonder than existed at first over the fact that three Republicans voted to retain Lee in this place. They doubtless felt that mere political considerations should not stand in the

way of retaining a steward for their municipal club.

Let us have it called the City Club House.

It is time for Mr. Lee and his friends to retire from politics.

Now we know why Adams, Wood and Downing voted for Lee.

It is certainly against the law to create a floating city debt to raise money to buy whisky for city politicians.

It will not do for men who have been in the habit of going out to Lee's Hospital for city politicians to get on their dignity. It is for them to prove that their going was all right.

Every Evening, October 27th, 1879

We announce to-day another singular discovery concerning the management of the City Hospital. Superintendent Lee, it appears has been in the habit -- and a very bad habit it was -- of taking away from the Clerks office bills passed by the Hospital Committee, but some time in September, Mr. Lee took all the bills away and has not brought them back since. If there is nothing to cover up, and all the feasters there have paid for their own whisky, why is this thus?

Every Evening, October 27th, 1879

The ancient Order of Hospitallers appears to have been revived in Wilmington. The old order was sworn to "poverty, chastity and obedience," is it so with the new.

Every Evening, October 27th, 1879

We refrain to-day from any further comment upon the Lynch scandal--which we regret the obligations of a Newspaper compel us to

print -- than to express our belief at this stage of the developments in the innocence of the Street Commissioner of the charge brought against him by Mrs. Zeigler. The only way to ascertain the truth in the matter is to bring the case before court, and we hope Mr. Lynch will continue in his determination to adopt that course. Certainly it is in his favor that he has announced that to be his intention and has refused all propositions to compromise the matter. But there is evidently more in the rumors concerning the disgraceful conduct at the City Hospital than will be healthy for the officials in charge to have made public and as the facts will be likely to come out in a judicial investigation of the charge against Mr. Lynch, this is another reason why he should adhere to his present determination. -

Every Evening, October 24th, 1879

The indignant silence game will not work. Several of the gentlemen implicated in hospital sprees by Mrs. Zeigler's affidavit can clear themselves by a simple denial and explanation such as Messrs Lichtenstein, Vincent and Evans have made. We do not want any of them to remain unjustly charged, but there are quite a number who belong just where this woman has placed them, and they doubtless want a number of others less guilty to attempt the indignant silence game and then they will say they are playing it too. We say again, it will not work. The people will conclude that the fellows who say nothing have nothing to say.

Every Evening, Wednesday, October 29,
1879

J. F. Pote
December 20, 1939

CURRENT FILE
Medicine and Public Health
Hospitals

119

CITY HOSPITAL

"Mr. Pickels submitted a communication from the committee on Hospital, asking the appropriation of a square of ground for the erection of a city hospital, the Levy Court having already appropriated \$1000 to aid in such building."

Delaware Republican, May 1, 1871.

"On motion of Mr. Finnegan the following members were added to the committee on hospitals; P. B. Heusted, W. H. Quinn, Lewis Paynter, C. Febiger and Mr. Menton."

Delaware Republican, May 8, 1871.

"Admitted to the Hospital. - Yesterday afternoon, John McClary, a journeyman upholsterer, slipped upon the pavement with such violence as to sprain his ankle. This morning he was sent to the City Hospital."

The Daily Gazette. January 8, 1875.

"The Wilmington City Dispensary.- This charitable institution furnishes to the deserving poor of our city medical advice and all necessary medicines on application at the dispensary rooms, No. 518 Orange street. During the past winter it has aided a great many de-

deserving families who otherwise must have suffered from temporary inability to employ a visiting physician. We invoke in its behalf the generous helping hand of our charitable fellow citizens. A special gift or better still an annual contribution handed to your family physician or dropped into the dispensary boxes at the several drug stores or sent to the treasurer of the dispensary George H. Bates, Esq., No. 3 East Eighth street, will enable you to minister to the suffering sick speedy and efficient relief."

The Daily Gazette. April 5, 1875.

In City Council

"The quarterly report of the Superintendent of the City Hospital was read. The report will be found in another column.

A communication was received from M. L. Lichtenstein regarding articles which lately appeared in the Every Evening relating to the case of Samuel E. Russell, a sick and destitute person, who, it is alleged was cruelly refused admission to the City Hospital. The communication, showed that the Hospital Committee, who were the proper persons to apply to for permission to enter the Hospital, were not consulted, and were in ignorance of the whole affair. The communication was ordered to be filed."

The Daily Gazette. April 9, 1875.

J. T. P. 12/27/39

Edwin S. Rolston
J. F. Pote
January 5, 1940

CURRENT FILE 121
Medicine and Health.

Jules Macheret

Jules Macheret, professor of military science and modern languages.

Professor Macheret, son of an officer who had served with distinction in the French army, proudly wore in his lapel the button of the Legion of Honor. A simpler, kinder man could not have been found than he, or perhaps one less suited to deal with American youth of the period. He was heartily liked, but persistently teased, so that many of the students profited little by his lessons in French, and less by his instructions in military tactics. Some who visited him, old and broken, in the "home" at Wilmington that gave him asylum during his later years, were shameful and repentent at the annoyances and humiliations to which they had subjected so good a man.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Vallandigham, Edward N. Fifty Years of Delaware College, 1870-1920.
Newark, Del., The Press of Kells, 1920. p. 19.

The "home" at Wilmington was the City Hospital at 7th and Franklin Streets.

Enc
1/8/40

THE LYNCH SCANDAL

4 p. 103-18.
p. 349

Which incidentally gives the City Hospital an unenviable Notoriety.

The Lynch Scandal causes a great deal of talk in this community and naturally draws a great deal of attention to the City Hospital and its management. As stated yesterday, Mr. Lynch denies the charges of bastardy, which was preferred against him by Mrs. Zeigler, of 421 South Jackson Street, before Esquire Hagany on Monday last. He expressed his intention of carrying the case to court, at that time, and gave the required bonds, Treasurer--elect Guthrie becoming his surety.

Mr. Lynch's defense is that the charge was brought with a view of extorting money from him; and this seems to be corroborated by the fact that the plaintiff offered, as late as yesterday afternoon, to withdraw the same if Mr. Lynch would pay her \$30. This Mr. Lynch positively declines to do.

It is but fair to Mrs. Zeigler to say that she denies the story told by Mr. Lynch which led to her discharge from the hospital some five months ago; that is, that a man, a former patient at the hospital, was seen coming out of her room late at night. She also denies the "grass widow" part of the story, saying that she was granted a divorce from her husband on account of long--continued ill treatment at his hands. Furthermore she claims to be under 30 years of age. She admits the offer to withdraw the charge on receipt of \$30; giving as her reasons therefore, that she is friendless and penniless and wants to raise money to take her out of town.

But the scandal has revived and brought to public notice certain ugly stories connected with the management or rather mismanagement, of the City

ENC

-2-
 Medicine and Public Health
 Hospital

Hospital under Superintendent Lee's Administration. These stories are to the effect that the Hospital has been used as a place of resort where Councilmen, City Officials and their friends could go and have a jolly time; that bacchanalian revels, lasting until the small hours of the morning have been held there in which the most prominent city officials have participated. In conversation with one of them, the truth of this charge was partially admitted by him, but he declared that these jollifications were not held at the expense of the city. "We paid for our own whisky," he said, "and we never had any women there; The Assination house fling at the Hospital is totally unfounded."

Under Mr. Lynch's term, as chairman of the Hospital Committee, there is no reason thus far to doubt that these Councilmanic reunions were paid for by the parties themselves. But a bill of Baxter and Bro. for \$8.50 presented by the Hospital Committee at the meeting of Council on the 10th last, has induced many people to doubt whether this is the case at the present time.

Every Evening, Friday, Oct. 24, 1879
 Wilmington, Delaware

Mr. Lichtenstein Tells When he was at the City Hospital -- Mr. Evans Not There for Two Years--Mr. Vincent Paid Three Visits in Six Years.

Every Evening, Monday Oct. 27, 1879

Enc

Medicine and Public Health
Hospital

EDITOR EVERY EVENING: In your Saturday's issue you published a statement of Mrs. Mary Zeigler with reference to matters at the City Hospital, in which statement my name in connection with other gentlemen is mentioned, spending Sundays at the Hospital **feasting**. To which I would reply that I never saw the City Hospital on any Sunday. Having advocated and voted for the ordinance "abolishing the said" institution, I could not well expect an invitation to any feast, nor a cordial reception had I gone to any such feast.

During the last five years, I was twice at the Hospital, then only half an hour each time, and when the Committee of Council accompanied the gentlemen comprising the Levy Court to the various sites recommended for the County Court House, the basin lot, the sand lot Twelfth and Orange, and finally the square owned by the City at Eighth and Franklin street opposite the City Hospital.

I cannot recollect whether by invitation of the Superintendent or the Chariman of the Committee, or whether the gentlemen of the Levy Court expressed a desire to visit the hospital. At any rate, the gentlemen went through the building and our stay was very short.

The second time I was at the City Hospital, was on a Saturday evening when upon invitation of the Committee on Fire Companies several city officers accompanied the committee, the chief and assistants of the fire department, to the annual inspection of houses, engines, hose and horses of the fire department. We started from the City Hall at 8 o'clock, visited eight companies, the last of which was the Fame Hose Company where we were not only treated to a very generous lunch, but to a very enjoyable "farce" by amateur performers, which place we did not leave until 10:30 o'clock.

CR

Instead of returning to the City Hall we were driven to the hospital unexpectedly, I am sure, by the gentlemen who were invited by the committee, and as the hour was late, our stay there was short, though the Committee on Fire Companies had provided an oyster lunch from their private purses. Both visits to the Hospital were, as you will perceive incidental not intentional.

Truly yours,

M. L. Lichtenstein

Every Evening

Monday, October 27, 1879
Wilmington, Delaware

Editor Every Evening: I wish you would state in your paper that I was never in the City Hospital, but once in my life and that was when Charles Woodward was superintendent, which was before Mrs. Zeigler was employed there and consequently she is mistaken in regard to having seen me there.

Every Evening

Henry Evans

Monday, October 27, 1879
Wilmington, Delaware

THE TREASURER'S DENIAL

Editor, Every Evening: I see in your paper of the 25th instant an affidavit of Mrs. Sarah Zeigler, in which she mentions my name amongst others, as a guest, at the different entertainments which she alleges were given at the hospital. In reply I will state, that as far as I am concerned, she is mistaken and I have never (according to my recollections) visited

that institution but three times in the space of six years, once to see Professor Machere, once to see poor Ned Hyatt, who was about to die, and one time when I took dinner, as one gentleman would with another, with Mr. Lee, the Superintendent, at his private table, about a year ago. This was the only time that I ever ate or drank, or took any kind of refreshment (even a glass of water) at that institution. I arrived that day about 3:30 the same afternoon. The other visits did not extend over one hour or so in the middle of the day, and were made under the administration of different superintendents.

At the different evening entertainments stated as being held in this institution, not having the honor of an invitation, I, of course, did not attend any of them. I know some time since, the press of the city published my name as visiting with the Committee of Council: the different fire companies of the city when afterwards in the evening it was alleged, an entertainment was given at the hospital, but they were mistaken, I was not on that occasion a guest of the city, but of the gentleman of the Fame Hose Company. I did not come in the carriages with the Committee of Council, and did not leave with them, and not receiving any invitation of course, was not present at the alleged entertainment at the hospital if any was given.

with great respect, I remain yours,

Francis Vincent.

Every Evening
Monday, October 27th, 1879
Wilmington, Delaware

ENC

Lee makes Another Denial

The City Hospital

Meeting of the Committee Last Night--History of the Institution--
Some Additional Stories.

Every Evening, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1879
Wilmington, Delaware

The Hospital Committee of Council met last night and, after discussing the late developments, decided that there was not sufficient in them to demand of the committee the setting on foot of an official investigation. At the same time it was agreed that if any member of Council thinks such an investigation necessary no opposition will be made thereto.

Every Evening, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1879
Wilmington, Delaware

History of Hospital.

As the City Hospital is at the present time the focal point toward which the eyes of this community are directed, the following sketch of its inception and history may prove of general interest.

The feasibility of organizing a hospital in Wilmington had been often talked over among the Medical Fraternity, but the first active steps in the matter was taken about 1870, when a committee was appointed by the Medical Society of Wilmington to secure a suitable charter from the

Legislature and efforts were also made to secure the co-operation and aid of the leading manufacturers and business men and of the P.W. and B. Railroad Company. The desired charter was granted by Legislature on February 22d, 1871, and the following physicians and civilians named as the first Board of Trustees: Drs. L. P. Bush, H. F. Askew, J. K. Kane, W. R. Bullock, D. W. Maull, J. P. Wales, J. A. Draper, R.K. Porter, and messrs. W. G. Gibbons, G. W. Bush, W. H. Swift, J. P. McLearn, Jesse Sharp, William Thatcher, W. S. Hilles, C. P. Johnson, W. F. Porter, and H. B. Seidel.

A constitution and by laws were adopted and meetings held by the Board, and a proposition made to City Council to purchase a suitable piece of ground in some eligible location upon which to erect the proposed hospital. One of the most active workers in the movement, Dr. D. W. Maull, read an able paper before the Friends' Social Lyceum setting forth the necessity for such an institution, and the advantages to be derived therefrom, which was subsequently published in pamphlet form and widely circulated. The Medical Society offered, if Council would donate a suitable building site, to raise \$10,000, towards the erection of the hospital, and use its influence with the railroad companies and large manufacturers to induce them to properly endow the same and to contribute a sufficient sum annually for its support. In addition the members of the Society proffered their professional services free of charge.

At the next session of the Legislature in 1873, an act was passed empowering the Mayor and Council to borrow \$25,000 "for the purchase of a lot of ground within said city, and of erecting thereon a suitable building or buildings for the purpose of a city hospital;" authorizing

ENC

Medicine and Public Health
Hospital

Council to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$2,000 annually for the support of same; and stipulating that "the said hospital shall not be under control of any particular religious denomination, society or sect."

At the first meeting of Council subsequent to the passage of this act, on motion of William H. Quinn, a committee was appointed to select a suitable site, and on May 22nd following, Mr. Quinn reported that the committee had asked for proposals for furnishing one square of ground, upon which to build the hospital, within the following limits: Gilpin Ave. on the north, Second Street on the south, Jackson Street on the East and Union Street on the West. On June 26th the same committee reported in favor of purchasing the Jackson & Bond building, at Eighth and Franklin Streets, adding that this building had been offered to it for \$17,500, payable in city bonds at par, with the exception of \$4000, the amount of a lien held by a savings fund. The report further stated that certain adjoining properties could be purchased at the rate of \$45 per foot front.

This report gave rise to considerable debate. The Medical Society had fixed upon a lot on Washington between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, owned by Bishop Lee, as the most eligible location for a city hospital, and had entered upon negotiations for the purchase of the same. Messrs. Baker, Febiger, Hayes and McIntire favored this and strongly opposed the report, while Messrs. Quinn, Pickels and Richardson were equally earnest in favor of its adoption. After a lengthy discussion the report was adopted by a vote of 12 to 4 and the committee was authorized to purchase the building at the price named. This it lost no time in doing and the next meeting, July 3rd, presented the deed of Jackson & Bond for the

Enc

Medicine and Public Health
Hospital

property, which was accepted and the Finance Committee was directed to issue the necessary bonds for the payment of the same.

This action on the part of Council dissatisfied the Medical Society to such a degree that it resolved to have nothing further to do with the matter.

The Jackson & Bond building which had previously been used as a boarding school, was opened as the city hospital in the month following (August) with John Stewart as Superintendent and Dr. E. C. Dunning as physician in charge. The first patient was admitted August 27, 1873. Stewart was succeeded by William Q. Moore, who was elected Superintendent in September 1874 and after holding the office for one year, was followed by Lewis C. Springer. Mr. Springer died in office in February 1876, and his son Howard B. Springer, served out the unexpired term. In September 1876 Thomas W. Saville was chosen Superintendent and after one years service was succeeded by Charles B. Woodward who was in turn ousted in September 1878, to make room for the present incumbent, William H. Lee. The physicians following Dr. Dunning have been Dr. A. B. Mitchell, Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, Dr. Howard Ogle, Dr. E. G. Shortlidge again and Dr. G. T. Maxwell.

Up to the commencement of Mr. Lee's Administration, a period of five years and one month, about 185 patients were treated at the hospital, an average of about 37 per year. The rate charged for board to those who are able to pay, is \$4 per week, and the revenue derived from this source from October 6th, 1877 to September 19th, 1878 was \$1614.

On September 26th 1878, Mr. Guthrie introduced an ordinance in Council providing for the abolition of the offices of superintendent and physician of the hospital and authorizing the Hospital Committee to rent

the building and grounds to responsible parties. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Guthrie, Norton and McGlindrey, and opposed by Messrs. Lynch, Taylor and Paynter. In the course of the debate which ensued Mr. Guthrie said that it cost the city \$3880 per year to maintain the institution while the number of patients admitted during the preceeding year was only 33, only three of whom paid their board. Some of these patients remained there a few days, some several weeks. Adding the whole number of days together that all remained the sum was 975. This was not quite equal to three steady patients for the year. The logical deduction therefrom was that each of these patients cost the city over \$25 per week.

Mr. Guthrie's resolution was postponed for the time being, but came up again on October 10th, when it was defeated, without debate, by the following vote;

Ayes--Messrs. Guthrie, Hart, Jones, McGlinchey, Norton,
President Lichtenstein -- 6

Nays--Messrs. Adams, Conrad, Downing, Evans, Huested,
Knight, Lynch, Maxwell, Paynter, Price, Rowe, Taylor, Townsend, Wood
-- 14.

Absent--Mr. Chandler

Every Evening, October 28, 1879
Wilmington, Delaware

The Clerk and Superintendent

Clerk Frazer says that he has gone over the liquor bills paid by the Hospital Committee for the year 1878--9 and that during that

time the whole amount of such bills is \$53, of which \$22 was a legacy from the preceding Republican Council.

Superintendent Lee again denies that there was any neglect of patients under his charge, and professes himself anxious for the appointment of an investigating committee, as he says he has nothing whatever to conceal or cover up. With reference to the wine spoken of by Mrs. Zeigler, he denies that Dever and Baxter's wagon ever brought any liquors of any kind to the hospital during his term of office.

As to the bills taken away from the Clerk's office he says that he was ordered by the Hospital Committee of the present Council to bring the bills to them for examinations, and did so. The bills had previously been copied, item by item into the City Auditor's books.

That it is very improbable that any neglect was shown towards Sedgwick, the hydrophobia patient, seems to be evident from the fact that it was a case which attracted much attention, and the patient was visited by numerous physicians and by agents of the P. W. & B. Railroad Company.

Every Evening, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1879
Wilmington, Delaware

EAR

Edwin S. Rolston
June 14, 1940

Medicine and Public Health
City Hospital

123

Encyclopaedia File

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL (1870-9),
IN CONNECTION WITH CITY HOSPITAL

1870

July 7, 1870

A communication from the Board of Health on the subject of establishing Dispensary or Hospital in the City, was presented and read, and on motion of Mr. Pickels referred to a Special Committee one from each ward.

The following Committee was appointed by the Council;

Geo. Simmons	Wm. Stilley	H. F. Finnegan
Jas. Conner	H.F. Pickels	H. F. Foulk
M.L. Lichtenstein	C. H. Gallagher	E. C. Johnson.

July 14, 1870

The Special Committee on the following subjects were continued.

New Map

New Map laying out streets and sewers

Public Parks

Subject of Public Dispensary or Hospital

" " Swine running at large.

July 21, 1870

Communications from Board of Health

Subject of Public Dispensary

" " Swine within the City limits.

July 28, 1870

The Special Committees on the following subjects were continued.

Communication from Board of Health

1871

Jan. 5
Page 1

The same committee was continued on the following;

Communication from Dr. L. P. Bush.

April 27
Page 265

A communication from the Trustees of the Wilmington Hospital asking for the donation of a square of land was read, and on motion of Mr. Pickels referred to the Special Committee on Hospital.

May 4
Page 282

The Special Committees on the following subjects were continued.

Subject of the City Hospital.

1873

Feb. 20
Page 399

The Special Committee on City Hospital submitted the following report which was read and on motion of Mr. Quinn adopted and the Committee continued.

Report

To the President and members of the City Council

Gentlemen:

The undersigned Special Committee on City Hospital would make the following report.

We have given the subject considerable attention and thought and have the offer of a number of our Manufacturers together with the P.W. and B.R.R. to pay an annual amount to support such an institution, when once in operation. Your Committee would submit the following resolution.

Resolved. That the City Solicitor be and is hereby instructed to prepare an act to be forwarded to the Legislature now in session amending the City Charter, authorizing the sale of Bonds to an amount not exceeding Twenty Five Thousand dollars to be expended for the purchase of a lot of ground and the erection and maintainance of a suitable building for Hospital purposes.

Signed

Committee

(Wm. H. Quinn
(D. F. Menton
(P. W. McDowell
(Philip Quigley
(H. F. Pickels.

Feb. 27
Page 413

Special Committee on the communication from Dr. John K. Kane and others asking Council for an annual appropriation for the Wilmington Dispensary submitting the following report, which was read and on motion of Mr. Canby adopted.

Report

Your Committee have carefully considered the above petition presented to Council by a Special Committee of the Wilmington Dispensary.

They Find that said dispensary is a branch of the "Trinity Hospital" which makes it denominational in its character and therefore deters your communication from recommending that the City should be an annual contributor. But as the Wilmington Dispensary is engaged in a good work in giving the poor of the City medical advice and properly compounded medicines free of charge your Committee would recommend that a donation of Four Hundred dollars be made to them for the present year hoping by the expiration of that time, the City Hospital (about to be chartered) may be open, ready to receive and administer the wants of the afflicted and needy.

The said donation of Four Hundred dollars to be paid to the Dispensary in the month of July.

Signed	(William Canby)	
	(James H. Beggs)	Special
	(H. F. Finnegan)	Committee.

April 10
Page 493

On motion of Mr. Quinn the Committee on City Hospital was directed to take the necessary steps looking towards procuring a lot for the purpose of erecting the building for a Hospital.

May 22
Page 591

The Special Committee on Hospital submitted the following report which was read and on motion of Mr. Quinn adopted and the Committee authorized to ask for proposals for a lot.

June 5
Page 621

Report

Your Committee on the City Hospital would report that we will ask for proposals for a lot of ground said lot to contain at least one square of ground, on which to erect said Hospital. The boundaries proposed by your Committee within which to select a lot are Second street on the South, Gilpin avenue on the North, Jackson street on the East and Union street on the West. Mr. Quinn presented several propositions from the following parties offering to sell land to the City for Hospital purposes one from Job H. Jackson for \$10,000 dollars, and who stated that Mr. James C. Johnson would sell his for \$16,000 dollars and Mr. George G. Lobdell his for \$8,200 to complete the square.

One from James Bradford and William M. Canby offered one entire square for \$7500.

One from James T. Heald offering to sell at \$15 per foot.

One from Milton Jackson and Joseph A. Bond offering their property Eighth and Franklin for \$18,500 dollars, which were opened and read and on his motion referred to the Special Committee on Hospital.

June 26

Page 12 & 13

The Special Committee on City Hospital on the subject of purchasing a property for Hospital purposes submitted the following report which was read.

Report

Wilmington, June 26, 1873

To the Mayor and City Council of Wilmington

Gentlemen:

The Special Committee on City Hospital would respectfully recommend to your honorable body that after examining all the property offered to your Committee that in their judgment the property offered by Bond and Jackson is the best adapted for the purpose of a City Hospital for the following reasons;

First that it is situated at an elevation of four hundred feet above the Delaware river, is thoroughly ventilated and has a full view of our whole city.

The building is 42 ft. front by 70 ft. deep containing forty rooms also six Bath rooms and five water closets. Hot and cold water on each floor. Has a circulating boiler containing 150 gallons of water, it is understood by your Committee that the lot adjoining it can be bought for two thousand dollars. Now your Committee would respectfully recommend the purchase of the property of Jackson and Bond and also the lot adjoining it and ask instructions to purchase said ground.

W. H. Quinn)	
J. T. Richardson	)	Special Committee
H. F. Pickels)	
P. W. McDowell	)	on Hospital
Philip Quigley)	
D. J. Menton)	

Page 14

Mr. Quinn moved the adoption of the report pending this motion. Mr. Baker moved that the consideration of the subject be postponed one week, which motion was lost. The original motion then prevailed by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas - Messrs. Gilbert, Husted, Lynch, Menton, Mendenhall, Phillips, Pickels, Quigley, Quinn, Richardson, Underwood and

President Maris - 12.

Nays - Messrs. Baker, Febiger, Hayes and McIntire - 4.

July 3
Page 34

The Chairman of the Committee on City Hospital made a statement that the Committee had had the searches made against the property of Messrs. Jackson and Bond and submitted the same to Council which were read, also the deeds which were read, and on his motion the Committee were authorized to consummate the purchase and the Chairman of the Finance Committee directed to have issued the Bonds of the City in payment as per agreement.

Mr. Quinn Chairman also presented propositions from Benj. Milds and James Belt offering to sell the City their property adjoining Messrs. Jackson and Bonds which these were read and on his motion referred to the Committee with instructions to report at next meeting.

The above Committee was continued on the remaining of business in their hands.

July 24
Page 81

Mr. Quinn offered the following resolution which was read and adopted on his motion.

Resolved. That the Committee on City Hospital be instructed to send a circular to all the large Firms in the City also to the President of the P.W. and B.R.R. Co. soliciting subscriptions to the support of the said Hospital as it has represented that said parties have signified a willingness to contribute to such an institution if the City would establish it.

Page 82

Mr. Quinn offered the following resolutions which were read and on his motion adopted.

Resolved. That the Committee on City Hospital be instructed to ask for proposals for bed steads and bedding to furnish accommodations for twelve patients, also the necessary furniture for the same and report the same to Council at its next meeting.

Resolved. That the Committee be instructed to employ a suitable person to take charge of said Hospital in the capacity of Superintendent or nurse at a salary not exceeding Sixty dollars per month and also if necessary an assistant at a salary not exceeding Fifty dollars per month.

Signed (Wm. H. Quinn
(P. W. McDowell
(Philip Quigley

Aug. 7
Page 113-114

Mr. Quinn offered the following resolution which was read and on his motion adopted.

Resolved. That the Committee on City Hospital be instructed to purchase the boiler and furnace from Milton Jackson and Joseph A. Bond unless said Boiler is considered one of the fixtures in such case the Committee will claim it in the purchase of the property.

On motion of Mr. Foulk the Committee on Public Buildings was instructed to have the City Hospital buildings recently purchased insured.

Aug. 21
Page 135

The Special Committee on Hospital reported the following bill correct and on the motion of Mr. Quinn an order was directed drawn for the amount.

Humphrey Morrow \$5.00

The same Committee was continued on the remainder of business in their hands.

1874

Feb. 12
Page 557

Mr. McIntire offered the following resolution which was read and on his motion adopted.

Resolved: That the Committee on City Hospital be instructed to report at the next meeting of Council the names of patients that have been treated by Physicians at City Hospital the nature of disease or injury, duration of sickness or disability, the amount of board paid for each patient by the City Council, the amount of board paid by the parties and if any patients are able to pay their own board, if so to report their names and amount of board due the City.

Listed in Ledger Ordinances 1873

Sept. 30, 1875
Page 95

An ordinance for the benefit of the City Hospital.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Wilmington.

Section 1. That all moneys now received or which may hereafter at any time be received by the City Hospital for board of its inmates or patients and from any other revenues of said institution

shall be the use of, and be credited to the City Hospital, and shall be added each year to any appropriation that may be made that year by said City Council for said City Hospital.

Passed at Odd Fellows Hall

Sept. 30, 1875

Attest

Wm. H. Lee
Clerk of City Council

M. L. Lichtenstein
President

Minutes of City Council 1874

July 30, 1874
Page 367

Mr. Lynch offered a resolution concerning the conduct of the Superintendent of the City Hospital. Which he read and moved it be referred to the Committee on Hospital, it was so referred -- It was not sent up to the clerks desk, consequently was not recorded or sent to the Committee.

Aug. 6, 1874
Page 377-378

The Committee on Hospital on the resolution directing them to inquire into certain reports relating to the conduct of the Superintendent submitted the following report which was read and adopted on motion of Mr. Pickels.

Report

Wilmington Aug. 4, 1874

To the City Council of Wilmington.

Your Committee on Hospital to whom the charges made against J. M. Stewart, Superintendent of the City Hospital of conduct unbecoming a gentleman was referred, beg leave to report that after a careful investigation they find that while Mr. Stewart

was imprudent in his actions, the said evidence fails to sustain the charges made against him.

H. F. Pickels)	
Thos. Johnson)	
J. T. Richardson	)	Committee
Isaac Murray)	

The same Committee was continued on the remainder of business in their hands.

Page 386

Mr. Pickels presented a bill entitled "An ordinance providing for the election of a Superintendent of the City Hospital" which on his motion was read first and second time.

Page 507

Mr. Febiger moved to amend Mr. Adams motion by adding the following and that the Committee on Hospital be instructed to inquire into the feasibility and practicability of turning or changing the Hospital into a House of correction and report at the next meeting of Council.

The amendment was accepted by the mover and the motion as amended was adopted.

Sept. 17

Page 515

The Committee on Hospital on the subject of turning the Hospital into a House of correction, submitted the following report which was read and adopted on motion of Mr. Lichtenstein.

Report

Your Committee to whom was referred the above resolution, beg leave to report that in their judgement; the building used at the present time as "a City Hospital" would not answer the

purpose of a House of correction.

We beg leave further then to report that since the opening of the City Hospital there have been received as inmates 40 persons, 32 males and 8 females.

Page 516	Natives of Delaware	14
	Pennsylvania	5
	New York	2
	New Jersey	1
	Virginia	2
	Maryland	3
	California	1
	Ireland	4
	England	4
	Germany	1
	France	1
	Sweden	1
	Denmark	1
	Admitted for the first half year	<u>25</u>
	Discharged	<u>17</u>
	Remaining to second term	8
	Admitted second term and to date	<u>15</u>
		<u>23</u>
	Absconded and Discharged	<u>16</u>
	Remaining	<u>7</u>

Of the 40 patients	24	were cured
	2	absconded
	6	left with health improved
	1	died
	7	remaining

Expense connected with the City Hospital as per statement marked I.

Cost of building	\$17,500.00
Repairs on same	<u>120.04</u>
Total cost	\$17,620.04

Furniture Bedding	
as per statement marked II	\$721.90
Superintendent, Medicine, Nurse	
and medical attendance as	
per statement marked III	1,507.11
Miscellaneous expenses as	
per statement marked IV	505.87
Total amount paid for board	1,377.53
of which amount \$246 has been	
paid by patients and \$160 to be	
paid by the Sons of Temperance	

RECAPITULATION

Cost of Property		\$17,620.04
Cost of Furniture		721.90
	Total	<u>18,341.94</u>
Total Expense	1,507.11	
	505.87	
	<u>1,377.53</u>	3,390.51
Less cash received	246.00	
Less cash to be		
collected	<u>160.00</u>	406.00
Expense proper of the City Hospital		
for 13 months		2,984.51

Respectfully submitted

M. L. Lichtenstein)	
Louis P. Lynch)	
Wm. Canby	)	Committee
Martin Farrell)	

Page 517

(I)

Cost of building for the City Hospital and repairs of
same to August 31, 1874.

Cost of Building (inc mortgage of \$4,000)	\$17,500.00
James France - Glazing and Painting	13.80
Isaac Woodrow - Carpentering	20.49
L. A. Harrison & Bro - Lumber	26.22
A. H. Mason - Repairing and Plastering	37.00
W. H. Pierson Agt. - Doors	5.79
G. H. P. Simmons - Brickwork	3.25
Gawthrop & Bros. - Gas Pipes	<u>13.49</u>
Total	17,620.04

(II)

Page 518

Expenses at City Hospital for Furniture, Bedding,
Cooking utensils & etc.

John Russell - Pillows and Bolsters	\$33.00
H. C. Robinson Assignee of Thos Graves - Chairs	25.00
Wm. H. Kennard - Sundry Goods	56.98
J. T. Chambers - " "	158.94
H. T. Pickels - Housefurnishing Goods	232.00
T. Y. de Normandie - Dishes	58.63
Eureka Manufacturing Co. - Bedsteads	38.50
Adair Underwood - Chairs etc.	49.75
Geo. C. Macan Bros. - Mattresses	20.40
Geo. W. Stone - Sheeting	5.00
Adam & Bro. - Window Shades	43.70
	<u>721.90</u>

(III)

Page 518

Expenses of City Hospital for Nurse, medicines and medical
attendance from Aug. 1873 to Aug. 1874.

B. & C. Shoemaker - Medicines	\$115.35
H. R. Bringham - " "	103.60
James M. Stewart - Nurse from March 5 to April 30.	50.00
Smith & Painter - Medicines	7.80
Dr. E. C. Dunning for medical attendance from Dec. 1, 1873 to July 8, 1874	466.00
Dr. E. G. Shortlidge for medical attendance from July 8 to Aug. 31, 1874	44.36
John M. Stewart - Salary from Sept. 1, 1873 to Sept. 1, 1874. 1 year @ \$60.00 per mo.	<u>720.00</u>
	1,507.11

Page 519

Miscellaneous Expenses at City Hospital from Aug. 1873 to
Aug. 31, 1874.

Sept. 3, 1874
Page 480

The Committee on Hospital. Mr. McIntire nominated.

M. L. Lichtenstein	John G. Baker	Louis P. Lynch
Wm. Canby	Martin Farrell	

The same tellers acting reported that M. L. Lichtenstein has received 12 votes.

Wm. Canby had received 12 votes

John G. Baker	"	12	"
Louis P. Lynch	"	12	"
Martin Farrell	"	12	"

Whereupon the President declared that M. L. Lichtenstein, Wm. Canby, John G. Baker, Louis P. Lynch, and Martin Farrell were elected.

Page 500

Messrs. Wm. Canby, Lichtenstein and Adams presented applications from Henry Hunkel, John E. Baily, William Q. Moore and W. R. Way for the appointment of Superintendent of the Hospital which were read and referred to the Committee on Hospital.

Page 506

On motion of Mr. Lichtenstein the bill entitled "An ordinance providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of the City Hospital" was taken up for a third reading.

The first section was read when Mr. Lichtenstein moved to fill the first blank with the word "last" which prevailed.

Mr. Lichtenstein then moved to fill the second blank with the words "Six hundred" which prevailed.

Mr. Lichtenstein then moved to fill the third blank with the words "Three dollars and fifty cents" which prevailed.

The section as amended was then read and adopted on motion of Mr. Lichtenstein.

The enacting clause was then read when Mr. Lichtenstein moved its adoption.

Mr. Adams moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed one week.

(IV)

Page 519

Miscellaneous Expenses at City Hospital from Aug. 1873 to Aug. 31, 1874.

W. H. Billamy - Hardware	\$50.05
McMullen & Seal - Taking patients to Hospital	5.25
McIntire & James - Hardware	1.57
P. Magarrity - Fuel	282.48
Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	59.20
Thomas Mitchell - Funeral Expense	7.50
G. B. Underwood - Soap-Brooms etc.	46.83
Porter & Co. - Stationary	20.49
Underwood & Kennedy - Fuel	5.50
Washerwoman from Sept. 1, 1873 to May 1, 1874. 9 mos. @ \$3.00	<u>27.00</u>
	505.87

Page 522

The Same Committee was continued on the remainder of business in their hands.

The Bill authorizing the election of a Superintendent of the City Hospital coming up as unfinished business the question pending being the adoption of the enacting clause, it was adopted.

The title was read and on motion of Mr. Lichtenstein the bill passed by yeas and nays as follows;

Yeas.- Messrs. Adams, Burke, Wm. Canby, Wm. M. Canby, Downing, Farrell, Hayes, Johnson, Lynch, Lichtenstein, Murray, McMennamin, Pickels, Taylor, Underwood, and President.	16
Nays.- Messrs. Febiger and McIntire.	2

Whereupon the President declared that the bill had become an ordinance of the City.

Page 525

Mr. McIntire offered the following resolution which was read.

Resolved.- That the Committee on Hospital be instructed to discharge all persons except those who may require relief during temporary sickness. Provided that nothing in the resolution shall apply to the Superintendent or Assistant.

Page 526

Mr. McIntire moved to adopt the resolution.

Mr. Lichtenstein moved to postpone the further consideration for one week which prevailed.

Page 535
Sept. 22

The resolution instructing the Committee on Hospital to discharge certain patients coming as unfinished business, the question pending being its adoption. Mr. Lichtenstein moved to amend the resolution by adding the following;

Provided the patients who are at the Hospital, at this day, whose board is promptly paid are not included in this resolution. The amendment was adopted.

Page 9
Nov. 12

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Lichtenstein an order was directed to be drawn.

underwood & Kennedy	\$38.50
" "	35.37
Ferris & Garrett	1.38
J. H. Gemrig	22.35
Wm. H. Billany	6.80
Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	36.90
Wm. Q. Moore	77.50
Smith & Painter	18.57
H. F. Pickels	1.10
B & C Shoemaker	8.65
Water Department (Chas Burton Jr.)	30.80

Dec. 10
page 83

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Lichtenstein orders were directed to be drawn.

Page 84	Enterprise Manufacturing Co.	\$15.00
	Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	10.00
	J. H. Gemrig	8.75
	Underwood and Kennedy	69.50
	H. F. Pickels	2.30
	G. B. Underwood	5.95
	Wm. Q. Moore	71.00

Dec. 17
page 105

The Committee on Hospital on the petition and bill of John G. Haddock for 16.03 dollars, submitted the following report which was read and on the motion of Mr. Lichtenstein adopted and an order directed to be drawn for the amount of \$16.03.

1875

Jan. 12
Page 178

On motion of Mr. Adams the item for City Hospital was fixed at \$2,000 dollars and the item for the redemption City Bonds Loan #4 was fixed at \$1,250 dollars.

Jan. 14
Page 192

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on the motion of Mr. Lichtenstein orders were drawn.

Underwood & Co.	\$10.00
Wm. Q. Moore	92.20
Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	29.00
Wm. H. Pierson	5.50
H. F. Pickels	2.10
T. Y. DeNormandie	2.44
Walton & James	37.18
Thomas Sherwin	1.60
Henry Buxbaum	18.00
Jos. E. Booth	35.75
D. F. Stewart	17.50
James Bradford	4.65
W. H. Billany	19.22
H. R. & W Gause	12.17
John Palmer	3.60

Feb. 4
Page 260

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on the motion of Mr. Lichtenstein were read and orders were drawn.

Wm M. Holt	\$5.00
James Webb	15.40
H. F. Pickels	2.50
Smith & Painter	19.32
James Bradford	3.70
Underwood & Kennedy	45.15
E. K. Crawford	6.00
Thos. Y. De Normandie	5.19
Ferris & Garrett	2.75
Wm. Q. Moore	115.00
Underwood & Kennedy	45.15
W. H. Billany	6.77
G. B. Underwood	4.16
D. F. Stewart	1.25

Feb. 11
Page 271

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on the motion of Mr. Lichtenstein were read and orders were drawn.

Wm. M. Holt	\$5.00
James & Webb	15.40
H. F. Pickels	2.50
Smith & Painter	19.32
James Bradford	3.70
Underwood & Kennedy	45.15
" "	45.15
E. K. Crawford	6.00
Thos. Y. De Normandie	2.75
Ferris & Garrett	2.75
W. Q. Moore	115.00
G. B. Underwood	4.16

Mar. 11
Page 329-330

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on the motion of Mr. Lichtenstein were read and orders were drawn.

Joseph E. Booth	\$58.25
Ferris & Garrett	14.58
James & Webb	7.60
M. L. Lichtenstein	
(on motion Mr. Canby)	45.00
Flinn & Jackson	12.80
Wm. Q. Moore	139.32
H. L. Pickels	8.15
Smith & Painter	11.71
Thos. Y. De Normandie	9.00

April 8
Page 396

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Lichtenstein were read and orders were drawn.

Underwood & Kennedy	\$18.00
G. B. Underwood	9.85
Smith & Peterson	33.42
Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	42.20
T. Y. De Normandie	5.75
Wm. Q. Moore	145.63

Page 402

President Maris presented a communication from Mr. Lichtenstein as chairman of the Committee on Hospital relative to a correspondence

that appeared in one of our evening papers concerning the management of the City Hospital which was read and ordered to be filed.

April 26
Page 436

Mr. Adams submitted a bill entitled "An ordinance authorizing a loan of Twenty Five Thousand dollars, for a City Hospital," which on his motion was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Law.

Page 443

The same Committee on the bill entitled "An ordinance authorizing a loan of Twenty Five Thousand dollars for a City Hospital," submitted the following report which was read and adopted on motion of Mr. Baker.

Report

Your Committee would report the within ordinance in conformity with the Law authorizing the same.

John G. Baker)	Committee
Louis P. Lynch)	on
H. W. Downing)	Law

April 24
Page 450

On motion of Mr. Adams the bill entitled "An ordinance authorizing a loan of Twenty Five Thousand dollars for a City Hospital" was read a third time.

The first, second, third and fourth Sections were read and adopted on motion of Mr. Adams.

The enacting clause, preamble and title were then read and

adopted on motion of Mr. Adams and the bill passed by yeas and nays as follows.

Yeas.- Messrs. Adams, Baker, Burke, Wm. M. Canby, Downing, Febiger, Foulk, Hays, Johnson, Lynch, Murray, McMenamin, Taylor, Underwood, and President Maris.

15

Nays - None

Whereupon the President declared that the bill had become an ordinance of the City.

May 7
Page 469

Mr. Lynch moved that an order be drawn in favor of Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, Hospital Physician for \$7.05 dollars for to pay for a surgical instrument for use at the Hospital.

Mr. Wm. M. Canby moved that the bill be referred to the Hospital Committee, which was lost.

Mr. Lynch's motion then prevailed and the order was directed drawn.

May 14
Page 507

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Lichtenstein orders were directed to be drawn.

	James Bradford	\$2.85
	Joseph E. Booth	7.25
	Ferris & Garrett	3.55
Page 508	James & Webb	3.10
	Wm. Q. Moore	69.85
	Mary B. Walker on a/c Wm. Q. Moore	77.00
	John B. Johnson	22.69
	Odorless Excavating Co.	19.50
	Smith & Painter	24.15
	John H. Turner	35.00
	Underwood & Kennedy	6.75

June 3
Page 557 Hospital

M. L. Lichtenstein	\$3.54
Wm. Q. Moore	157.20
James & Webb	.95
Charles Warner	33.80
Wm. H. Billany	4.48
Smith & Painter	34.08
H. F. Pickels	23.55
L. W. Palmer	14.00

June 11
Page 621

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Lichtenstein orders were directed to be drawn.

Wm. H. Billany	\$4.48
M. L. Lichtenstein	3.54
Wm. Q. Moore	157.20
James & Webb	.95
H. F. Pickels	23.55
L. W. Palmer	14.00
Smith & Painter	34.08
Chas. Warner & Co.	33.80

June 19
Page 650

Mr. Lichtenstein presented a communication from John K. Kane M. D. and others asking for a subscription to the Wilmington Dispensary referred to the Committee on Hospital.

July 1
Page 662

The Committee on Hospital on the petition of John K. Kane M.D. and others asking for a subscription to the Wilmington Dispensary submitted the following report which was read and adopted on motion of Mr. Lichtenstein.

Report

Your Committee would respectfully report that in view of the increased usefulness of the City Dispensary and of urgent necessity of an establishment where the poor and needy may obtain medicine and medical advice gratuitously we would recommend that a donation of Four Hundred dollars be granted to the City Dispensary to be taken from the appropriation for incidental and miscellaneous expenses.

M. L. Lichtenstein	)	Committee
Louis P. Lynch	)	on
William M. Canby	)	Hospital

July 8
Page 685

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Lichtenstein orders were directed to be drawn.

Wm. H. Billany	\$5.57
Dickinson & Bro.	1.50
Wm. Q. Moore	184.20
Pussey & Rice	6.06
Smith & Painter	44.73
Wilmington Coal Gas	
	Co. 22.00
G. B. Underwood	8.49

August 6
Page 764

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Lichtenstein orders were directed to be drawn.

Wm. Q. Moore	\$149.00
Pusey & Rice	5.92
Smith & Painter	36.45

Sept. 9
Page 78

The Committee on Hospital, Mr. McIntire nominated Messrs. Farrell, Ireland, Ford, Underwood, and Bailey.

The same tellers upon counting reported that

Mr. Martin Farrell had received	11 votes
Mr. David Ireland	11 "
Mr. Thomas Ford	11 "
Mr. G. B. Underwood	11 "
Dr. Obed Bailey	12 "
Blank	7 "
Mr. Lewis P. Lynch	1 "

Sept. 16
Page 92

Mr. Farrell presented a Bill entitled "An ordinance for the benefit of the City Hospital" which on his motion was read the first and second time.

Sept. 23
Page 97

The Law Committee submitted the following report on "An ordinance for the benefit of City Hospital" read first and second time Sept. 16, 1875 which on motion of Mr. Taylor was adopted.

Report

There is nothing in the within ordinance contrary to the City Charter.

R. H. Taylor)	
J. P. Hayes)	Law Committee
Wm. M. Canby)	
A. Bickta)	
H. W. Downey)	

October 21,
Page 170

The Hospital Committee reported the bill of Walker & Coldwell of \$15.00 correct and on motion of Mr. Farrell an order was directed to be drawn.

Nov. 11
Page 215

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Farrell orders were directed to be drawn.

L. C. Springer	\$78.16
W. Johnson	10.00
A. McHugh	1.00
James Maxwell	20.48

Page 216

Same Committee on the bills of W. Q. Moore late superintendent made the following report to which was on motion of Mr. Farrell adopted.

Report

Examined, approved and payment recommended to Wm. H. Griffin, City Auditor for the City.

Hospital	) M. Farrell
Committee	(David Ireland
	(Thomas Ford
	(G. B. Underwood

On motion of Mr. Farrell an order was directed to be drawn in favor of Wm. H. Griffin for \$138.75 the amounts of two bills of Wm. Q. Moore as corrected.

Dec. 23
Pages 306
307
308

Mr. Hayes presented and had read an opinion from the City Solicitor and on his motion it was ordered to be spread on the minutes.

Wilmington, Dec. 23, 1875.

To the City Council

Gentlemen:

In answer to a resolution of your honorable body requesting my opinion whether under the act of the Legislature entitled "An act to limit the City debt of Wilmington and to provide for the discharge thereof" passed April 9, 1873 the city can legally expend more than Two Thousand dollars in one year for any purpose connected with the City Hospital.

Section 5 of said act reads "The City Council of said City shall have full power and authority to make such appropriations Ordinances rules and regulations as they may deem necessary and expedient for managing and conducting the said Hospital; Provided the said appropriations shall not exceed the sum of Two Thousand dollars and for the appointment of trustees and all other necessary officers agents and servants for the same; Provided that the said Hospital shall not be under the control of any particular religious denomination Society or Sect."

The Legislature has thereby expressly limited and restricted the appropriations of the City Council for the purposes of managing and conducting the said Hospital to the sum of Two Thousand dollars.

I am of the opinion that Council cannot under said act of the Legislature legally appropriate or expend more than Two Thousand dollars in any one year for any purpose connected with or appertaining to the managing and conducting of the said Hospital.

Respectfully

Walter Cummings

City Solicitor.

Mr. Hayes offered and had read the following Resolution

Whereas the City Solicitor Walter Cummings the Law Officer of Council in conformity to resolution passed 16th instant has given

as his opinion that the act of the Legislature passed at Dover, April 9, 1873 creating the City Hospital provided that Council may appropriate Two Thousand dollars each year and no more for any purpose in the management support and maintainance

Therefore;

Resolved

That the opinion of the City Solicitor shall be the Law governing Council in appropriations to City Hospital until otherwise revoked by Act of Legislature any resolution or motion passed by Council to the contrary notwithstanding,

Mr. Hayes moved the adoption of the preamble and resolutions and on motion of Mr. Febiger it was postponed one week.

1876

Jan. 20
Page 375

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on the motion of Mr. Farrell orders were directed to be drawn.

Smith & Painter	\$49.17
Porter & Co.	3.95
M. L. Lichtenstein	4.35
Pusey & Rice	3.08
L. C. Springer	96.00
James A Anderson	27.54
P. Megarity	107.25
P. McMinamin	16.00
James Bradford	1.95

On motion of Mr. Farrell Fifty Four 80/100 dollars the amount of four bills be added to a note to be given to the Wilmington Coal Gas Co.

Feb. 10
Page 415

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on the motion of Mr. Farrell orders were directed to be drawn.

Mills & Combs	\$24.38
A. McHugh	9.50
L. F. Adair	2.75
Martin Farrell	5.05
L. C. Springer	78.25
A. B. Mitchell	6.10
Smith & Painter	1.12
Haughey & Ferry	18.00

Mar. 9
Page 456-77

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills to be correct and on the motion of Mr. Farrell orders were directed to be drawn.

L. C. Springer	\$85.80
A. B. Mitchell	31.48
James Bradford	1.50

Same Committee on the bill of Dover & Baxter submitted the following report which was on motion of Mr. Farrell adopted.

Your Committee report that they have no knowledge of the bill and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

	Martin Farrell
	Thomas Ford
Hospital Committee	David Ireland
	Obed Bailey

April 13
Page 533

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Farrell orders were directed to be drawn.

P. Megarity	\$72.50
Mills & Combs	22.76
H. F. Pickels	4.25
Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	20.60
H. B. Springer	105.40
A. B. Mitchell	13.08
Martin Farrell	7.20

April 27
Page 573

Mr. Murphy offered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Hospital which resignation was on motion accepted.

Mr. Murphy nominated Mr. Thomas Johnson as a member of the Hospital Committee.

Same tellers upon counting reported that Thomas Johnson had received 14 votes, J. K. Adams 1 vote, Blank 4, votes.

Whereupon the President declared Thomas Johnson had been elected a member of the Hospital Committee.

May 11
Page 601

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Farrell orders were directed to be drawn.

P. Megarity	\$14.50
A. B. Mitchell	17.52
Wm. B. Sharp	6.62
Wm. A. Bleyer	1.00
H. F. Pickels	14.25
H. B. Springer	106.85

July 13

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Farrell orders were directed to be drawn.

A. B. Mitchell	\$9.96
J. B. Conron & Son	3.10
H. B. Springer	90.35
John McClafferty	12.50
H. B. Bettersby	3.80
P. Megarity	42.00
M. Farrell	9.40
P. McMinamin	16.00
Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	12.80

Aug. 10

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Underwood orders were directed to be drawn.

Thomas I. Bowen	\$19.50
Haughey & Ferry	31.50
Odorless Excavating Co.	24.00
John McClafferty	5.00
Martin Farrell	7.10
H. B. Springer	98.90
Thomas I. Russell	8.00
Speakman & Bro.	3.83

Sept. 4

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Farrell orders were directed to be drawn.

A. Walton	\$23.20
M. Farrell	11.70
P. Megarity	60.75
J. McClafferty	7.00
H. B. Springer	113.25

Sept. 28

Mr. Johnson stated that this was the proper time to elect the Superintendent of the Hospital and on his motion Council proceeded to nominate and elect a Superintendent.

Mr. Johnson nominated Thomas Saville.

The President appointed Messrs. Windle and Lynch as tellers.

The tellers upon counting reported that 12 votes had been cast and that Mr. Saville had received 11 votes and David Carter 1 vote. Thereupon the President declared Mr. Saville elected Superintendent of the Hospital for the ensuing year.

Oct. 5

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed drawn.

Howard B. Springer	\$100.06
Dr. Walton	20.16
J. B. Conron & Son	19.10
H. F. Pickels	1.90
Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	4.60
" " " "	6.65

Nov. 9

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

Benjamin Hirst	\$23.80
H. F. Pickels	1.60
Conron & Son	2.44
E. T. Dilworth	10.08
Thomas Saville	129.15

Dec. 14

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

Buckingham & Co.	\$7.88
Thomas Saville	70.00
E. T. Dilworth	11.20
Conron & Son	1.30
James Bradford	2.00
J. K. Adams	4.49

Dec. 28

The Hospital Committee on the bill of Benjamin Hirst for \$23.00 for coal reported it correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson an order was drawn for the amount.

1877

Jan. 11.

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

Benj. Hirst	\$4.50
Thomas Saville	48.70
Peter S. Chippey	6.00
E. T. Dilworth	6.95
Thomas Giles	12.00
Gawthrop & Bro.	2.10

Jan. 18

The Hospital Committee reports two bills of the Wilmington Coal Gas Co. amounting to \$31.80 correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson they were directed to be added to a note to be given the Company for their bills.

Feb. 1.

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

H. F. Pickels	\$.40
Ferris & Ganett	2.44
Thomas Saville	48.00
E. T. Dilworth	7.42

Mar. 2

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

B. C. Townsend	\$17.25
Thomas Saville	16.00
E. T. Dilworth	2.05
Mills & Combs	22.48

Mar. 15

Mr. Pickels offered the following resolution which was on his motion adopted after reading.

Resolved that a Special Committee of three be appointed to investigate into the truth or falsity of a report that an entertainment had been given at the City Hospital by the Superintendent at the expense of the City also to examine into any other irregularities that may have existed during the term of the present incumbent.

On motion of Mr. Johnson rules were suspended and the President appointed Messrs. Lynch, Febiger, and Paynter Committee.
Mar. 22

To the City Council.

Gentlemen we the undersigned committee appointed to investigate and inquire as to the truth or falsity of the report, that Thomas Saville Superintendent of the City Hospital gave a supper or entertainment to certain parties at the expense of the City as well as other irregularities connected with the said institution most respectfully report, that after a careful and thorough investigation we have failed to find the slightest evidence that would substantiate or in any way justify a person in creating such a report, we are therefore fully convinced it is a falsehood.

It gives us pleasure to state that after a strict and close examination we could see nothing whatever in the management of the City Hospital but what was creditable to the Superintendent as well as the Committee in charge, we find that everything has been conducted in a strictly honest and businesslike manner all of which is most respectfully submitted.

Special	(Lewis P. Lynch
Committee on Hospital	(Lewis Paynter
	(Christian Febiger

Mar. 23

Mr. Johnson offered the following resolution which was adopted on his motion after it had been read.

Resolved that the Lamp Committee be requested to have a lamp placed on front of the City Hospital.

April 12

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

Thomas W. Saville	\$58.50
H. F. Pickels	.75
B. C. Townsend	36.65
E. T. Dilworth	8.40
Benjamin Hirst	12.40
Adams & Bro.	49.82

May 10

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Dr. Downing orders were directed to be drawn.

H. F. Pickels	\$.75
Water Witch	1.50
J. H. Seal	1.50
Thomas Saville	102.10
Buckingham & Bro.	3.36
Wilmington Coal Gas Co	25.20
M. L. Lichtenstein	21.50
E. T. Dilworth	21.50

June 14

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

Thomas Saville	\$114.63
E. T. Dilworth	12.20
Thomas Giles	12.00
Water Witch	.75
Adams & Bro.	6.75

June 28

Mr. Johnson offered the following resolution which was adopted on his motion.

Resolved that the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to examine the roof of the City Hospital and report to Council at our next meeting what is necessary to be done with it.

July 5
Page 8

The Committee on Public Buildings made the following report.

We your Committee on Public Buildings would report the roof of City Hospital wore out, each heavy rain is flooding the house and taking plaster off.

On Mr. Chandler's motion to adopt, Mr. Febiger raised the point, that reports containing no recommendation was not full, the chair sustained the point and on motion of Mr. Pickels the report was recommitted with privilege of reporting at any time.

Page 15

The Public Buildings Committee on resolution of Mr. Johnson recommitted made the following report which was adopted on motion of Mr. Chandler.

Your Committee would report the roof of City Hospital wore out, each heavy rain is flooding the house and taking plaster off, and recommend a new roof of tin. Estimated at \$200.

Public Building	(P. Chandler
Committee	(R.H. Taylor
	(David Ireland
	(C. T. Windle
	(Jos. K. Adams

July 12

Page 29

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Windle orders were directed to be drawn.

Adams & Bro.	\$20.97
Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	13.60
Water Witch	1.50
E. G. Shortlidge	3.00
E. T. Dilworth	6.65
Gawthrop & Bro.	3.50
Thomas W. Saville	116.00

July 26
Page 53

Mr. Johnson offered the following resolution which was adopted on his motion.

Resolved: That the Committee on City Hospital be instructed to ask for estimates to have a first class roof of tin placed on City Hospital.

Aug. 2
Page 66

Mr. Johnson presented sundry proposals for roofing City Hospital, when the first one was read Mr. McGlinchey raised the point, that their being no bonds accompanying the proposals they were not in full and ought not to be received.

The chair decided the point well taken, the proposals were not in order and could not be received, from which decision Mr. Johnson appealed, the question being taken, the decision of the chair was sustained by the following vote; on the call of yeas and naves.

Yeas: Messrs. Baker, Downing, Feaster, Ford, Irelan, McGlinchey, Stotsenberg, Taylor. (Eight)

Naves: Messrs. Chandler, Davis, Johnson, Kendall, Pickels, Townsend, Windle, (Seven).

Page 67

On motion of Mr. Johnson the president was requested to destroy all of the bids and by an amendment of Mr. Baker the Committee were instructed to ask for new proposals with the proper security.

Aug. 9
Page 79

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills

correct and on motion of Mr. Adams orders were directed to be drawn.

Z. L. Townsend	\$14.75
Adams & Bro.	81.96
H. F. Pickels	21.53
James C. Adams	37.50
Thos. W. Saville	107.80
E. T. Dilworth	9.15

Page 91

Mr. Adams presented and had read the following bills for putting on tin roof on the City Hospital as per advertisement of the Hospital Committee.

Flinn & Jackson	Bldg.	\$200.00
" "	Porch	60.00
Wm. F. Robinson	Bldg.	197.00
	incl.	
	porch	227.00
James C. Johnson		198.00
Anton Henze		205.00
Williams & Hopkins		187.00
R. Morrison		200.00
A. Parry		225.00
Z. Pickels		190.00
Henry C. Webb		194.00
William M. Palmer		199.00

Page 92

Mr. Adams moved that the bids be referred to the Committee with power to act. Mr. Paynter thought Council ought to act on the bids. Mr. Adams withdrew the motion and moved the Committee be instructed to award the contract to the lowest bidder, Williams & Hopkins, the motion was lost and the Committee were instructed to report to Council.

Aug. 16
Page 95

Hospital Committee on the Hospital roof made the following report which was adopted on motion of Mr. Johnson.

The Hospital Committee to whom the proposals to place a new roof on the City Hospital was referred would report that they have examined the proposals and recommend that the contract be awarded to Williams & Hopkins as they are the lowest bidder.

Hospital Committee	(Thos. Johnson (Jos. K. Adams (Thos. Ford (E. C. Stotsenberg (Caleb Windle
--------------------	--

Sept. 3

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Windle orders were directed to be drawn.

Adams & Bro.	\$10.19
Thos. Saville	128.50
E. T. Dilworth	11.55
Smith and Painter	79.43
" "	2.38
H. F. Pickels	51.20

Sept. 6
Page 161

The President announced the following as the standing Committee for the year.

Hospital Committee	(Thomas Johnson (C. T. Windle (H. W. Downing (Louis P. Lynch (B. F. Townsend
--------------------	--

Sept. 13
Page 175

The Hospital Committee reported the bill of Williams and Hopkins \$187 correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson an order was drawn for the amount.

Oct. 11
Page 228

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on Motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

Phil. Chandler	\$6.10
Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	15.20
Thos. W. Saville	153.72
E. T. Dilworth	12.85
Water Witch	.75

Nov. 8
Page 290

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

Smith & Painter	\$28.95
James Bradford	5.18
Samuel Murphy & Co.	14.00
Charles B. Woodward	131.60
Adams & Bro.	126.96

Dec. 13
Page 355

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

Adams & Bro.	\$3.12
James & Bro.	9.29
Gawthrop & Bro.	5.65
E. T. Dilworth	.95
Chas. B. Woodward	90.50
Smith & Painter	26.50

1878

Jan. 10
Page 408

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

C. B. Woodward	\$86.03
James & Bro.	3.26
Water Witch Fire Co.	2.00
Smith & Painter	32.28
Adams & Bro.	1.00
Flinn & Jackson	7.85
Walton & Bro.	31.87
Carlisle & Henderson	18.36

March 14.
Page 508

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

Ponder & Townsend	\$3.50
Adams & Bro.	88.14
C. B. Underwood	100.74
James & Bro.	6.90
Smith & Painter	15.25
Homer Barry	.48

April 11
Page 556

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

Smith & Paynter	\$15.66
Chas. B. Woodward	76.48
Wm. E. Wirt	4.20
Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	26.80
James & Bro.	3.70
Adams & Bro.	6.75
Gawthrop & Bro.	1.10

May 9
Page 605-6

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Downing orders were directed to be drawn.

Chas. Woodward	\$42.55
Gawthrop & Bro.	2.95
Flinn & Jackson	.65
George Bush	12.30
Wm. West	7.00
Smith & Painter	27.24

June 13
Page 663

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

Smith & Painter	\$16.65
Adams & Bro.	2.10
Chas. B. Woodward	50.48

July 11
Page 722

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	\$11.00
Ferris & Bro.	3.74
Chas. B. Underwood	41.34
Ponder & Townsend	13.00
Smith & Paintery	12.93

Aug. 8
Page 772

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

Flinn & Jackson	\$24.30
C. B. Woodward	18.75
Adams & Bro.	8.00

Sept. 2
Page 809

The Committee on Hospital reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Johnson orders were directed to be drawn.

Smith & Paynter	\$18.78
James & Bro.	1.00

Sept. 12

The Committee on Hospital reported the bill of C. B. Woodward correct and on motion of Mr. Lynch an order was directed to be drawn for this amount.

Sept. 26

Mr. Guthrie presented the following resolution,

Whereas: The City Hospital after five years existence is found to be little needed, and unnecessarily expensive for the small number of patients seeking admission therein, the County Alms House affording the same relief to the disabled of the City that they could receive in the City Hospital and whereas:

The financial condition of the City renders it imperative to economize in all departments of the City Government.

Therefore be it,

Resolved:

That the services of the Superintendent and Physician to the City Hospital be and the same are hereby dispensed with.

And that the Committee on Hospital be instructed to maintain the said Hospital Building and grounds in good condition at as little cost to the City as possible and that the said Committee may if deemed practicable by them Rent the said Hospital Building for a reasonable yearly rent.

After some discussion on motion of Mr. Raylor the further consideration of the matter was postponed until next meeting night.

Mr. Lynch moved that Council proceed to elect a steward for the City Hospital, which was adopted and he nominated Mr. William H. Lee. There being no other nominations the President appointed Messrs. Chandler and Townsend tellers, who upon counting the votes reported that Mr. William H. Lee had received 10 votes, twelve were cast, two blank. Whereupon the President declared William H. Lee elected.

Oct. 10

The Law Committee on an ordinance to repeal an ordinance entitled an ordinance providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of the City Hospital made the following report which was adopted on motion of Mr. Taylor.

Your Committee would report there is nothing in the within ordinance contrary to the City Charter.

Committee on Law. (R. H. Taylor
(E. C. Knight
(Aaron Canrad.

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Lynch orders were directed to be drawn for the amounts as follows,

Smith & Painter	\$27.93
James & Bro.	.65
B. F. Townsend	46.00
C. B. Woodward	55.10
Gawthrop & Bro.	3.45
Wm. E. West	20.00
J. Pussey	27.18
Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	9.20
Adams & Bro.	5.34
John Guthrie	11.04

Mr. Guthrie called up his resolution in relation to abolishing the City Hospital and moved the adoption of his resolution, which was read. Mr. Paynter called for the yeas and nays. The roll being called with the following result. (Yeas) Guthrie, Hart, Jones, McGlinchey, Norton and President Lichtenstein.

(Nays) Adams, Conrad, Dowining, Evans, Huested, Knight, Lynch, Maxwell, Paynter, Price, Rowe, Taylor, Townsend, and Wood.
14 motion Lost.

Oct. 24

On motion of Mr. Lynch which was adopted the Hospital Committee was authorized to advertise for proposals for painting the outside of the City Hospital.

Nov. 7

The Hospital Committee made the following report on the proposals to paint the City Hospital which was adopted on motion of Mr. Lynch.

Report.

To the President and members of the City Council.

Gentlemen,

Your Committee to whom was referred the proposals for painting the City Hospital most respectfully report that they are in favor of awarding the contract to Messrs Moore & Budd they being the lowest bidders.

Committee

(Lewis P. Lynch
(John Guthrie
(B. F. Townsend
(H. W. Downing

Nov. 14

The Hospital Committee report the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Lynch orders were directed to be drawn.

C. F. Thomas & Co.	\$4.08
Parker R. Mahan	10.00
A. Traynor	1.00
B. F. Townsend	6.70
J. & J. Hamman	18.00
Adams & Bro.	75.60
C. Wesley Weldin	3.06
H. Tatnall & Co.	8.09
Robert Morrison	28.21
P. G. Plunkett	13.00
John Guthrie	13.98
James & Bro.	9.82
Smith & Painter	23.71
J. W. Tilghman	13.00
Wm. H. Lee	78.75
Richard Rowe	56.00
Jos. K. Adams	7.50

Dec. 5

Mr. Lynch chairman of the Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on his motion which was adopted orders were drawn as follows.

Glatts & Eckles	\$2.00
Preston Ayers	2.00
James & Bro.	3.92
John Guthrie	18.66
Smith & Painter	25.00
Adams & Bro.	47.98
E. G. Shortlidge	25.00
B. F. Townsend	42.50
Artic Ice Co.	5.25
Robert Morrison	7.60
J. H. Harman	89.00
Wm. B. Norton	7.90
Wm. H. Lee	77.00
Moore & Budd	148.00

1879

Jan. 9

Mr. Lynch chairman of the Hospital Committee reported the following bills, examined, signed by the Committee and payment recommended and on his motion which was adopted orders were directed to be paid as follows.

Wm. H. Lee	\$30.15
L. W. Palmer	16.00
Smith & Painter	28.80
Wilmington Coal Gas	
Co.	32.20
B. F. Townsend	19.28
James & Bro.	1.04

Feb. 15

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills examined and approved payment recommended and on motion of Mr. Lynch orders were directed to be drawn as follows.

James & Bro.	\$2.95
Adams & Bro.	10.27
Smith & Painter	18.91
Preston Ayers	15.00
B. F. Townsend	38.95
Wm. H. Lee	69.50
John Guthrie	5.00

Mar. 13

Col. Lynch chairman of the Hospital Committee presented the following bills approved and payment recommended - and on his motion which was adopted orders were directed to be drawn as follows.

Odorless Excavating Co. #1	\$35.00
Richard Rowe	1.75
John Guthrie	6.75
Wm. H. Lee	114.00
B. F. Townsend	47.13
Smith & Painter	25.68
Adams & Bro.	33.80

April 10

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills examined and approved, payment recommended and on motion of Mr. Lynch orders were directed to be drawn as follows;

Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	\$22.40
" " "	10.80
B. F. Townsend	8.00
Wm. H. Lee	123.50
Speakman & Bro.	3.14
Wm. Baxter & Bro.	26.50
John Guthrie	6.75
Smith & Painter	18.14
J. S. Bullock	5.30
Randolph Peters	1.00
Water Witch Fire Co.	.75

City Hospital Committee	(Louis P. Lynch
	(Jos. K. Adams
	(H. W. Downing
	(John Guthrie

May 8

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Lynch orders were directed to be drawn.

B. F. Townsend	\$12.50
James & Bro.	1.25
Wm. H. Lee	97.00
John Guthrie	18.36
Smith & Painter	11.75
Alfred Walton M. D.	7.25

June 12

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Lynch orders were directed to be drawn.

Wm. H. Lee	\$67.50
Adams & Bro.	22.75
B. F. Townsend	25.00
Baxter & Bro.	5.50
Alfred Walton Md.	12.00
John Guthrie	8.15
M. L. Lichtenstein	23.65
Speakman & Bro.	3.25
Samuel Curlett	5.00
James & Bro.	2.33
J. J. Harman	11.00

July 10

The Hospital Committee reported the following bills correct and on motion of Mr. Lynch orders were directed to be drawn.

Wm. H. Lee	\$99.25
John Guthrie	4.50
Speakman & Bro.	4.90
Adams & Bro.	28.57
Wilmington Coal Gas Co.	18.40
James & Bro.	3.94
B. F. Townsend	13.50

Sept. 18
Page 166

dinance
olishing
ty
spital

Mr. Merris Taylor introduced a Bill - An ordinance to provide for the establishment of a City Hospital Dispensary, and on his motion it was read twice and referred to the Law Committee, Col. Taylor, Chairman.

Nov. 6
Page 275

Ordinance
Hospital

Mr. Rodney introduced a Bill - An Ordinance to repeal an ordinance entitled an ordinance providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of the City Hospital, on his motion it was read twice and referred to the Law Committee, Col. Taylor, Chairman.

Nov. 20
Page 304

The Law Committee on an ordinance to repeal an ordinance entitled an ordinance providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of the City Hospital, made the following report which was adopted on motion of Col. Taylor Chairman.

Report

Law
Ordinance
City Hospital

Your Committee would report there is nothing in the within ordinance contrary to the city charter.

Law Committee (R. H. Taylor
(P. Chandler
(H. W. Downing
(Lewis Paynter
(Alvan Allen

Dec. 4
Page 327

Committee
Report
Hospital
Ordinance

The Law Committee on a Bill "An ordinance to provide for the establishment of a City Hospital Dispensary, made the following report which was adopted on motion of Col. Taylor, Chairman.

Report

An ordinance in relation to the City Hospital, Your Committee would report the accompanying ordinance as a substitute.

THE MEDICAL LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

Law Committee

R. H. Taylor
Lewis Paynter

P. Chandler
Alvan Allen

H.W. Downing

Dec. 4, 1879
Page 211

An ordinance in Relation to the City Hospital.

Whereas: The requirements of the City Hospital are such as to render the services of a Superintendent no longer necessary, Therefore; Be it ordained by the City Council of Wilmington. Section 1. That the ordinance entitled "An ordinance providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of City Hospital," passed at the City Hall Sept. 17, 1874 be and the same is hereby repealed. This ordinance to take effect on the first day of January A.D. 1880.

Harry Sharpley
President.

Passed at the City Hall
December 4, 1879
Edmund B. Frazer
Clerk of Council

Minutes 1879

Page 335

Mr. Rodney presented and had read the following communication signed

Geo. M. D. Cann

and others.

Wilmington, Nov. 14, 1879

To the City Council:

Gentlemen:

Whereas in our opinion, the City Hospital has failed to accomplish the object for which it was designed, we the undersigned would respectfully ask your honorable body to adopt such measures

as will place said establishment under the control and management of a Voluntary Association of citizens of known reliability and trustworthiness, or else abolish it entirely, and we will pray &c.

Referred to the Hospital Committee, Mr. Townsend, Chairman

Dec. 4
Page 337

Mr. Merris Taylor called up for a third reading his substitute to the ordinance abolishing the office of Superintendent of the City Hospital and establishing a free dispensary in lieu thereof.

On his motion the first section was read and adopted, on his further motion the title and enacting clause were read and adopted separately.

And the bill passed by Ayes and Nays as follows; Allen, Abele, Blake, Barnhill, Chandler, Carmichael, Downing, Husted, Hanna, McGlinchey, McMennamin, Menton, Paynter, Rodney, Smith, Col. Taylor, Townsend, Wood, and President Sharples - 20-Nays none.

Whereon the President declared the bill having received the legal number of votes it was now an ordinance of the City of Wilmington.

Jan. 15
Page 424

Mr. Townsend offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved; that the Hospital Committee be authorized to dispense with and sell the movable contents of the City Hospital.

Finance
City
Hospital

Sept. 25
Page 179

On motion of Mr. Townsend, Council proceeded to the nomination and election of a Superintendent of the City Hospital. He nominated Wm. H. Lee, no other nominations being made, the President appointed Messrs. Downing and Col. Taylor tellers. Who upon counting reported that 19 votes had been cast and that Mr. Lee received 15 votes
Blank 4 votes.

Whereupon the President declared Wm. H. Lee elected.

ERB
7/11/40

E.S. Rolston
J.F. Pote
December 4, 1939

Medicine and Public Health
Hospitals

183

Current File

A MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL A NECESSITY

By D. W. Maull, M. D.

ACT OF INCORPORATION, CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

of

THE WILMINGTON HOSPITAL

Wilmington:
From the "Commercial Press" of Jenkins & Atkinson.
1873

-2-

A MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL A NECESSITY

By D. W. Maull, M. D.

Read before the Friends' Social Lyceum, and published by request.

The proposition may with confidence be accepted, that with the rapid growth of a city, individual cases of poverty and destitute sick multiply; the charity instances of sickness and physical disability being in a ratio to the increase of the population; and especially does this condition of affairs obtain in a manufacturing and commercial city, where progress means the active industries of life, as building houses, the running of cars, the carrying by steamboat or other craft, the constant movements of machinery and implements in ship-yards, machine shops, cotton mills, foundries, car shops, and other busy places of an active people; and all of these industrial employments mean frequent accidents, by which some of the operators or employees become for a time disabled.

The larger the city and the more progressive its spirit, the more numerous are the casualties; the more houses are built, the more men are injured by falling from scaffolds, from caving in of dirt banks and other means of danger; the more engines are

operated, the greater is the number of operatives hurt; circular saws, the shifting of cars, the breaking of defective machinery, the ralling of heavy timbers, or bars or plates of iron scattering or sparks or the overflow of molten iron in rolling mills or foundries;--all are attended with danger to life or limb, and are instrumental in making almost daily additions to the list of the disabled.

In a town or small city, private charity is generally adequate to the relief of individual cases of indigent sick or wounded; the immediate neighbors and friends are cognizant of all such suffering, and commonly have the means and disposition to minister unto it. The private benevolence is, under these circumstances, commensurate with the private destitution of the ill.

But in a growing city, as it has been remarked, these cases demanding relief multiply, and are diffused over a large area until it becomes impossible for private charity to seek out these subjects, and fittingly provide for their necessities. At this point charitable efforts must be combined and systematised; the means must be centralised and made capable of accomplishing the utmost good. With a given fund and a known number of worthy cases only is this possible.

The churches in such a city are capable of doing much good, and they exert themselves in beneficent ways, but such efforts are almost exclusively confined to the sick poor of their own membership, and the result of such help must necessarily be limited, for there are many poor sick who do not maintain an active connection with any church. The beneficial societies too, make themselves responsible for the care of their own sick, but there are many persons

-4-

who cannot, or at least do not attach themselves to any Lodge or Order.

It is just such class of cases that have no one to care for them when sick or injured, or have not the means requisite to surround themselves with the necessary comforts and appliances or cure, that renders the establishment of Hospitals a necessity in cities which are growing constantly. These worthy charities are indispensable, for it is only through such systematic and strongly organized agencies that the means of relief intended for the suffering sick and injured, can be shaped into a fund and judiciously applied. It is the difficulty of applying charity to outdoor cases, coupled with the spirit of philanthropy which favors an extension of its beneficence as the occasion for its bestowal arises, that prompts generous effort in the establishment of such institutions.

It may be asked, have we as a city reached that point in our existence at which it is incumbent on us to institute a Hospital for the care of the injured and sick, who are unable to care for themselves? Will the present size or near prospective growth of the city warrant such an enterprise? Do the actual necessities of the place require such an extension of philanthropy, and such an application of means? and is there philanthropy sufficient in our community, backed by needs to carry on such a good work?

By reference to the report of the Board of Trade for the present year, 1872, we find that the population of the city and suburbs is 40,000; that the annual increase is about 2,000 and

-5-

that the number of buildings erected within the year is 451. From a like report for the year 1870, we learn that the number of males employed in manufacturing was 5,185; number of females 653, and number of youths 512--total number of employees of manufacturing establishments 6,390. (This number has been materially increased within the past two years.)

These manufactures comprise powder, paper, cotton, woollen, iron and flour mills, car and car wheel shops, ship and brick yards, fertilizer, machine work, carriage, sash and blind, moreocco, boot and shoe, foundry, and match works.

In addition to the large number of men employed about these various works, in all of which there is a certain liability to accidents, there is a large force engaged in other industrial occupations, as carpenters, masons, hod-carriers, stone-cutters, blacksmiths, or employed about the railroads, in the capacity of brakemen, shifters of cars, and engineers,--positions of more than ordinary peril to limbs.

Now, it will be evident to all; upon the least reflection, that there must needs be a large number of accidents in the course of a year among these operatives, artisans, and laborers; the casualties are frequent, and in many cases are severe; each week such cases are occurring, and embracing a variety of wounds; a foot is crushed, a hand is lacerated, an arm or leg broken, painful bruises made, an eye injured or destroyed, extensive cuts

EPR

-6-

inflicted, and all requiring surgical treatment.

In many of these cases the sufferer is poor; dependent on his daily labor for his bread; with nothing in store for such a misfortune. Surgical services are relatively high, and a poor man with a disability requiring them, can ill afford them, aside from the expense of board and nursing; his disablement is a dead loss to him, and unless some private benevolence is stimulated in his behalf, he must of necessity suffer during his painful confinement to bed or room; and by the way it is difficult to conceive of the amount and intensity of suffering consequent upon these injuries when there is a want of treatment or of proper nursing and food.

The same will also apply to the condition of the indigent sick; no one outside of the medical profession can estimate the degree and extent of suffering among this class in a city of this size,--the privations, the discomforts, the anxieties, and the expedients resorted to to obtain medicines, nourishment, or the slightest accessory of comfort or cure.

Many of these men are so circumstanced at home, that the means requisite for their relief cannot be obtained; the room in which they must necessarily be confined for days or weeks perhaps, is small and comfortless in the extreme, and the proper treatment of these under such circumstances is impracticable.

Another class, whose homes are in the boarding houses, when

seized with an acute attack of disease, or injured in their employment, cannot receive that unremitting attention they require; in the nature of affairs they cannot and do not expect it. The landlady is necessarily immersed in her household duties, while the companions of the sick are engaged during the day in their work; no one can be relied on as a nurse, and under these discouraging circumstances, little hope can be entertained of prompt recovery. If the illness is at all dangerous, or there has been a surgical operation of any magnitude, the prospect is still more unpromising.

No man under such depressing physical loss should be treated except under favoring conditions; he requires the most improved agencies for his cure, judicious treatment, assiduous nursing, and an exemption from care of all kinds. If there is ever an occasion in a man's life when he appeals, though mutely, to the sympathies of his fellow; when he needs the best of care and attention, and when his condition should incite the kindly feelings of all, it is when he is sick or wounded, and at the same time poor and friendless; he is then helpless in the extreme, and is suffering both physically and mentally.

Under existing circumstances, when a surgeon is called to a case of mechanical injury, the primary question is, "What disposition shall be made of this man? Where shall he be conveyed? To his home or boarding-house, or to the Alms House?" If to his home, the presumption is there are no facilities for his treatment; there will be no suitable rooms capable of the proper amount of

warmth and ventilation. If this embarrassment could be gotten over, there is another and very serious one; judicious nursing could not be secured; and even it could be, the expense attendant upon a protracted confinement to bed or room, would be too heavy to be borne.

If the other alternative is presented--the Alms House--the subject instinctively shrinks from it. The artisan class, save under direst necessity, will not go to such places; the most deserving sick and wounded resist any attempt to send them there; and no one acquainted with Alms Houses, or their associations, can blame them; it is not alone prejudice; it is not pride, but it is their manhood revolting at the thought of such an alternative, indicative of a degraded pauperism.

The Alms House has its own distinctive province, which is far removed from that of the Hospital; it is an excellent institution in its own special line of relief, and does its work in a fair way, but it was never designed with any reference to the cure of the acutely sick, or to the treatment of severe injuries; and a man who has been accustomed to regard himself as possessing any of the ennobling attributes of humanity, would reel that he was degraded in his own eyes, and in the view of his fellows, if stern fortune should ever oblige him to seek admission there during an illness, or in consequence of an accident. It is chiefly for paupers; for the indigent old and infirm; the poor paralytic; the imbecile; in fine, for the incurables who have neither home

-9-

nor friends.

In a Hospital this sense of degradation does not obtain; the associations of such an institution are not so revolting; the late war which built up so many Hospitals for the care of all grades of men from privates to Generals, has divested these establishments in a great measure of the relations that attach to Alms Houses. And men when badly wounded, or with severe illness do not combat the idea of entering Hospitals, for they know that such places are synonymous with careful nursing, kind treatment, good and nourishing food, comfortable beds, and commodious rooms, which science has been brought into requisition to warm and ventilate with direct regard to the physical comfort and well-being of the patient, and it is even believed that the instances in this city are not few where persons injured or ill would be glad to avail themselves of the conveniences of such an institution, and pay for such privilege, rather than remain at home, or in their boarding-houses, where the same facilities for successful treatment were unattainable. Such cases would be a source of revenue in time, as in all other establishments of a like character.

A Municipal Hospital is the agent to relieve the suffering adverted to, and the one best adapted to extend help and comfort in deserving cases. It is the proper repository of the charity of a city, and disburses of the funds to be applied to the relief of such subjects. It embraces all the elements to deserve and invite supplies, and to insure their judicious application; and it receives with generous welcome the sick and wounded, and in the shortest possible time restores them to health and usefulness. Such is its Samaritan province.

-10-

Such institutions are noble charities, and soon become the central point towards which is directed the benevolence of the city, which promptly learns to estimate their character for usefulness and good works; and when once inaugurated they rarely fail for want of support. Once in operation, they fortify themselves in the affections of the community, and appeal successfully to the generosity and sympathies of all classes, for, centralizing the means, they are able to become the receptacles of the injured or sick, who can freely enter their hospitable portals, without losing their sense of manhood, or doing violence to that spirit of pride which is supposed to pervade the breast of every honest man.

These unfortunates,--not unfortunate because of their own conduct,--but from the perils of their business, or from natural causes, can go to such an establishment in their misfortunes, feeling that a wise and general christian charity had provided just such means for their relief without accompanying that relief with a humiliation such as must attach to the acceptance of private charity.

Such a privilege is his due, for every sick man or injured, who is poor and unable to surround himself with the facilities of restoration, having tried to do his duty by adding to the wealth of the city by his labor, is entitled to help, and his claims cannot in justice be ignored; as a philanthropic community, it must be attentive to the appeal of suffering humanity, and be impelled to its relief.

-11-

With a Hospital for the reception of such cases as have been referred to, how much suffering might be saved, and how many comforts afforded to this class, if upon the receipt of their disabling injuries or the beginning of their illness, they could at once be conveyed to a Hospital ready to receive them, and to give them the benefit of all of its appliances for restoration and cure, as of bandages, splints, mechanical fixtues, medicines, foods, shelter and baths! They would experience a sense of restfulness immediately upon entering the ward and observing the wise and thoughtful provisions made for them.

The cases that necessitate the establishment of a Hospital in this city are many, though their existence may be little known beyond a circumscribed sphere; a knowledge of them extends but a few doors beyond the house, or possibly to some good Samaritan lady who discovers them and secures for the sufferers a few coals, some groceries, or other comforts; these cases are round up the courts, in the alleys, in dark and damp cellars, where there is little or no protection against the cold, and in small rooms at the top of the house, where the inmates cook, eat, and sleep.

The private charity already bestowed in this city upon the impoverished, and those injured by accident, it is believed would go far towards maintaining a Hospital for such cases, if they were collected in its wards. And again it is believed that there is enough of the Samaritan spirit present in the community to inaug-

-12-

urate and establish an enterprise of this character on an enduring basis.

The practical benevolence of all cities takes this shape and expands with their growth, as the necessities of the sick poor require, and this city has now, it is confidently believed, reached a stage in its existence, at which an institution of this kind is a necessity. If it were founded, its fruits would soon be manifest, and all would marvel in what manner the city had heretofore been able to do without it.

There are many cities in this country smaller than our own that have founded such institutions; cities that have not the same constant occasion for them that ours has; cities that have no more means, no more christian charity, and no more enterprise in all that relates to the welfare and interests of the community.

The tender care of the orphans; the thoughtful provision for the aged women; the liberal endowment of our Public School system; the institution of our library and reading rooms, and the generous maintenance of churches, chapels, and mission schools, attest the generosity of our city, but our benevolent system would be materially enlarged and strengthened in the establishment of a Municipal Hospital.

Can we as a city any longer divest ourselves of the responsibility growing out of this utter lack of Hospital accommodations? Can we look complacently upon ourselves as a municipality that is the centre of an important railway system, and has

scores of vast manufacturing establishments, conscious that we have made no provision for a single free bed for a wounded or sick man?

Does not humanity demand that this want should promptly be supplied? Shall we not recognize the claims of the suffering sick upon us? Do we not owe it to ourselves to do what we can towards inaugurating and sustaining such an enterprise?

All civilized communities have shown a certain regard for their indigent sick and wounded; they have considered this care a part of their religion. Even in the mystic period we find temples erected where cures were made, and in Jerusalem, this healing of the sick was virtually incorporated with their religious rights in their Bethesda (house of mercy) where these sick were taken to await the moving of the waters. Charity has been called the poetry of religion; the first-born of religion; we know that christianity has always made the establishment of Hospitals for sick and wounded prominent characteristics of their religion, and that it is to this christian charity that the foundation of the first asylums is due.

We may be encouraged further to efforts in this benevolent way, when we reflect how marked Divine interest in diseased humanity has always been. Deity from the earliest ages of which we have any mention, has always regarded with compassion and love, the diseased sufferer, and in his counsels to Moses,

-14-

incorporated rules of health for the government or his chosen people, even descending to refer to dietetic rules, to the police of camp and house, the necessity of ablutions, the separations of lepers and their treatment; in fact gave a system of Hygiene.

And Christ had not only a deep concern for the spiritual interests of the multitudes that followed him, but he was always acutely alive to their physical welfare, and deeply touched in his heart by their suffering. He never disregarded the importunities of the physically afflicted, but was every ready to perform cures. He went about healing all manner of sickness and all manner of diseases among the people, making the blind to see, the lame to walk, and giving strength to the infirm. In enforcing his doctrine of the beauty of love to one's neighbor—which term he meant should include all humanity, he spoke the parable of the man who went from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, and after being shunned by Priest and Levite, was ministered unto by the Samaritan who bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine; he then enjoins his hearers "go and do thou likewise."

In sending out the seventy on their mission, one of the first injunctions he gave them was to "heal the sick" in any house they should enter.

Thus we see that healing the sick and restoring the physically disabled was a Divine employment, and God's concern for infirm humanity impresses upon us to be as regardful of the ills of mankind, and as ready to alleviate their suffering.

-15-

Now, in view of all these facts, what are the promptings? What steps should be taken? Why, measures should be adopted to build or open a City Hospital in some convenient spot, for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, who may need such help; a Hospital with a capacity for thirty or forty beds, with public and private wards (the latter reserved for the occupancy of those able and willing to pay,) where children acutely sick can be received, homeless strangers, men with sun-stroke, victims of accident; an institution non-sectarian in character, founded on a broad christian basis, recognizing the claims of an universal brotherhood, the only question being is he or she sick or wounded, and in want, and with no one to provide for him or her? comprehensive in its character as its means will warrant, its philanthropic purpose being to accomplish the utmost good.

Just such an enterprise as this is projected; a charter has been secured, a Board of Trustees nominated, Constitution and By-Laws adopted; meetings have been held, means considered, scope of the work to be accomplished defined; but no help as yet has been solicited. To the persons who have inaugurated proceedings looking either to the erection or opening of such an institution, its necessity is apparent, and it is hoped by them sooner or later to make it as apparent to all those in the community from whom a generous support of kindred

-16-

establishments generally comes. Satisfied that a Municipal Hospital is an imperative need, their preliminary object is to impress the people with the conviction that the growth of the city demands it; that the frequent accidents and the impoverished sick demand it, and that humanity at large demands it.

The conviction cannot be avoided, that at this period, this Hospital enterprise is more important to the interests of the city, if possible, than the special church enterprises, which zealously engage the attention of the denominations from time to time. Money can always be secured here for the erection or modernizing of church edifices, and it has become a question if the time has not come when it is proper that this beneficence should be diverted from its former course, and directed towards the foundation of an institution for the physical welfare of our sick. The moral welfare of the people has been consulted, and their spiritual interests faithfully watched, as the presence of about forty-two churches, meeting houses, and chapels testify. Indeed, there are more churches to-day in this city than can be filled, and why not let the benevolent spirit take another practical form? this will show to those accustomed to think that christianity's province is not only to take heed of the spiritual wants of the whole people, but of their material wants. This practical charity will strengthen the churches, and at the same time be instrumental in

-17-

relieving much pain, and othwewise doing great good.

Why should we not heartily endorse every effort in the direction of the foundation of such an establishment as has been referred to--a Municipal Hospital where medical and surgical aid can be extended to the **deserving poor**? Such a Hospital would not only be of untold service to suffering humanity; being a city's systematized benevolence; but it would be a clear expression of the community's sympathy; a sign of generous compassion for the woes and misfortunes of others; or a corresponding growth of moral attributes with material progress. It would be a reservoir towards which would flow a community's alms in hundreds of rills, and would stand a prominent object in the city, mutely telling of philanthropic efforts, christian charity, thoughtful care of the suffering, self-sacrificing labors, noble acts, liberal ideas, cheerful gifts, unselfishness of nature, and a general Samaritan spirit.

Such would be the associations of an institution of this character; of this monument, enduring and ever suggestive, giving character to the city, and imparting an expression of grace and embellishment to its system of material wealth and industrial progress.

The city, in its business development, may be great from its prudent and energetic pursuit of commerce and manufactures, but symmetry must be maintained by the establishment in its midst of certain institutions looking to the culture of

-18-

the morals and intellect, to the indigent aged and infirm, to the helpless orphan, and to the reliver of the sick and physically disabled. Such elements are required to give graceful shape and expression to its corporate existence.

Our persuasion of the pressing necessity of this Hospital undertaking is as earnest as our faith in its ultimate accomplishment is strong and unwavering.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WILMINGTON HOSPITAL

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, two-thirds of each branch thereof concurring.

Section 1. That Lewis P. Bush, M. D., William G. Gibbons, Henry F. Askew, M. D., Jesse Sharp, John K. Kane, M. D., and their associates, as hereinafter named, be, and they are hereby incorporated and made a body politic in law, under the name and title of THE WILMINGTON HOSPITAL, and by that name shall have succession for twenty years, and shall be capable in law to take, purchase, hold, sell, grant, mortgage, demise, or otherwise dis-

-19-

pose of, for the purpose of said Hospital, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods, chattels, and effects, which said property shall be exempt from taxation, and to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all courts of law and equity, to establish By-Laws and Rules for the regulation of said corporation, and generally to have all the privileges and franchises incident to a corporation. The object of said corporation shall be the establishment and maintenance of a Hospital in the city of Wilmington, for the purpose of affording medical and surgical aid and nursing to sick or disabled persons.

Sec.2. The property and concerns of said corporation shall be vested in and managed by a board of eighteen Trustees, to be constituted as provided for in the following Section.

Sec.3. That Lewis P. Bush, M. D., William G. Gibbons, Henry F. Askew, M. D., George W. Bush, William H. Swift, John K. Kane, M. D., John P. McLearn, William R. Bullock, M. D., Jesse Sharp, William Thatcher, D. W. Maull, M. D., William S. Hilles, John P. Wales, M. D., C. P. Johnson, J. A. Draper, M. D., William T. Porter, H. B. Seidel, R. R. Porter, M. D., and their successors in office for the time being, shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be associates as members of the Board of Trustees.

Sec.4. As soon as practicable after the passage of this act the said board shall organize, and by lot divide the eighteen

-20-

Trustees into classes of six each, and the places of the said classes shall be vacant respectively, on the second Tuesday in January, one, two, and three years thereafter, so that six Trustees shall be elected by the said Board of Trustees annually by ballot, whose term of office shall be three years.

Sec.5. The officers of said board shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who must be members; and such other officers, agents, assistants, and attendants as may be necessary and proper to carry out the purpose of the said corporation.

Sec.6. The said board shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in said board; not less than seven Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of electing officers, making or changing By-Laws or for holding any special meetings; but for all other purposes, and at stated meetings, five shall be a quorum.

Sec.7. That this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act, and shall be published as such with other acts of this General Assembly.

Passed at Dover, February 22d, 1871

CHARLES GOODING,
Speaker of the Senate
SEWELL C. BIGGS
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATE OF DELAWARE,
Executive Department

-21-

I, John H. Paynter, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the act entitled "An Act to Incorporate The Wilmington Hospital," passed at Dover, February 22d, 1871, the same having been compared by me with the original roll now on file in my office

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand

[SEAL] and official seal, this twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN H. PAYNTER

Secretary of State

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.--Title

The name by which this Society shall be known shall be THE WILMINGTON CITY HOSPITAL, in the city of Wilmington, Delaware.

ARTICLE II.--Object

The object of this Society is the establishment, support, and management of an Institution for the purpose of affording medical and surgical aid and nursing to sick or disabled persons.

ARTICLE III.--The Society.

The Society shall consist of members who shall respectively be approved by a majority of members of the Board of Managers present at a stated meeting, and who shall previously have been nominated by a Standing Committee, appointed for that purpose by the Board of Managers.

Every member shall pay a sum or not less than Five Dollars annually, in advance to the Treasurer. Every person who shall pay a sum of One Hundred Dollars, and shall be approved in the manner above stated, shall be a member of the Society for life, without annual payment.

-23-

The Board of Managers may also fix some amount as an annual payment, which shall entitle the giver to the use of a free bed in the Hospital, and constitute him a member of the Society, to be approved or as above; and the same privileges shall be accorded on the same condition to any one who shall pay the principal of the said annual sum at one time.

ARTICLE IV.--Property

All property of the Society, unless otherwise directed by the donor, shall be applied to advance the general objects of the society.

ARTICLE V.--Government.

The affairs of the Society shall be under the direction of a Board of eighteen Managers, who shall be divided into three classes of six each; and the places of the said classes shall be vacant, respectively, on the second Thursday of March, at the end of one, two, and three years, thereafter, so that six Managers shall be elected by the said Board annually, by ballot, to hold their seats for three years.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Recording Secretary, who shall be selected annually, by ballot, by the said Board of Managers from their own number, and shall be also officers of the said Board. The said Officers and Managers together shall form a Board to be denominated the Board of Managers of The Wilmington City Hospital, in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, not less

-24-

than seven or whom shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of electing officers, making or changing By-Laws, or for holding any special meeting; but five shall be a quorum for all other purposes, and for stated meetings.

The Board of Managers shall at all times be fully authorized to execute all powers of the Society over all the estate and property of the Society. To it shall be committed the care of the Institution; authority to make By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, and to alter and amend the same; to fill vacancies in their own body; choose the officers of the Society; appoint agents, assistants, and attendants, and generally to transact the entire business of the Society.

ARTICLE VI.— Meetings

The Board of Managers shall hold stated monthly meetings, on the second Thursday of the month, (but such meetings, not exceeding four consecutively in number, may be omitted by vote of the Board, and may hold adjourned meetings when necessary. Special meetings of the Board and of the Society may be called by the President, or, in case of his absence or inability to act, by the Vice President, or on the written requisition of three members of the Board of Managers; but when special meetings are called, the time and place of meeting, and the subject proposed to be considered, shall be notified to the members at least two days previous to the meeting; and no other subject shall be discussed or acted upon at such meetings.

-25-

ARTICLE VII.—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the members of the Society shall be held on the second Thursday in March. It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to make the necessary arrangements for this meeting; to present to the members a report for the proceedings of the previous year; to exhibit a full and accurate view of the State of the funds and property of the Society: and also to give information of any matters relating to the objects of the Society which may be of interest or importance. In case of failure to hold the annual meeting on the day specified, a special meeting shall be called for that purpose, and all officers and managers whose term of service may have expired by cause of such failure, shall retain their places until such meeting be held.

At the stated meeting of the Board next preceeding the annual meeting, six members shall be chosen by ballot from among the members of the Society to supply the places of the class of Managers whose term of service is about to expire, and who may be re-elected. These six members, together with those composing the other two classes, shall constitute the Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected. In case of failure to make such elections on the appointed day, a special meeting of the Board shall be called for that purpose, and all officers and members of the Board or Managers shall retain their places until their successors have been elected.

-26-

ARTICLE VIII.--Amendment to the Constitution.

Amendments to the Constitution shall be proposed in writing at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, and may be acted upon at the next regular meeting of the Board, or at a special meeting called for that purpose, and shall be adopted only on a concurrence of a majority of the Board of Managers.

TERRITORY AND ADMISSION.

RULES.

1. Persons accidentally wounded or otherwise injured shall be received at all hours, subject to such rules on the matter as the Managers shall from time to time enact: Provided always, That the accident or injury happen in New Castle County, and the patient is brought to the Hospital within twenty-four hours after its occurrence.

2. That room be reserved in the surgical wards for the reception of cases of accident; and that if these increase beyond the capacity of the wards, the number of other poor patients must be reduced in proportion.

3. The Physician and Surgeon on duty shall have the power of admitting poor or charity patients in their respective wards, to

-27-

the numbers respectively allotted to each ward, subject to the general rules governing the admission of patients into this Hospital. The admission in all cases to be by printed certificate of name, age, place of nativity, occupation, whether married or single, and of the disease, under the signature of the Doctor admitting. Whenever practicable, the Doctor admitting shall also require security for the clothing of the patient, and his or her removal when discharged, from some friend or relation of the applicant, or refer the parties to the Steward for that purpose.

4. The admission as above made, shall be registered by the Clerk, and reported to the Executive Committee on their weekly visits, to be entered by them on their minutes.

5. No person having any infectious or contagious disease shall be admitted into this Hospital, unless so ordered by a majority of the Board or Managers at a stated or special meeting.

6. No patient shall be admitted on the charity of the Institution whose case is judged to be incurable.

7. Pay patients may be admitted by the Steward, on the certificate of a Hospital Physician, at the rates hereinafter established.

8. No person having a syphilitic disease, or mania a potu, shall be admitted as a charity patient, or at a lower rate of Board than \$4.00 a week for the former, and \$7.00 for the latter.

9. The lowest rates of board for pay patients, (except as above) shall be \$3.50 per week.

10. All patients shall be discharged as soon as they are cured, and all charity patients whose cases, after a reasonable time of trial,

-28-

shall be judged incurable, shall be discharged.

11. All pay patients shall give good security for the payment of their board.

12. All discharges, except for misconduct, shall be made under the direction of the attending Physician or Surgeon.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.—Duties of the President

The President of the Society shall preside at the meetings of the Board or Managers; unless otherwise ordered by the Board he shall appoint all committees which do not consist of more than three members; he shall sign all orders upon the Treasurer, directed by the Board or Managers, and shall call special meetings of the Board, agreeably to the Constitution, whenever in his opinion the business of the Society requires it, or when requested to do so by the written application of three Managers. But when special meetings are so called, he shall direct the Secretary to insert in the notices to the members the import of the business to come before them, as provided for in Article VI. of the Constitution, and such notices shall be issued or served at least two days previous to that appointed for the meeting.

ARTICLE II.—Duties of the Vice President

In case of the absence of the President, the Vice President

-29-

shall possess his powers and perform his duties; and in the absence of both President and Vice President, the Managers present at any one meeting shall appoint one of their own members to preside.

ARTICLE III.—Duties of the Treasurer

The Treasurer shall have the custody of all bonds, titles, deeds, and other papers and documents relating to the property of the corporation, and of all moneys belonging thereto; he shall open an account with one of the Banks or this City, to be approved by the Board, in the name of this corporation, and shall deposit all moneys in such Bank immediately upon his receiving them; he shall keep a proper check and account book, showing the amount of funds in his hands, which shall at all suitable times be open to ^{the} inspection of the managers. At each stated meeting he shall present an account or an abstract thereof, showing the state of the Treasury; he shall pay all orders which shall be drawn upon him in the manner hereinafter prescribed; he shall execute such resolutions as may be adopted by the Committee of Finance, relative to the investment of funds, in compliance with Article VII. or the By-Laws; he shall prepare and lay before the members of the Society, at their annual meeting, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, of the funds of the Society, and of the manner in which ^{the} same are invested.

ARTICLE IV.—Duties of the Recording Secretary

The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Board or Managers; he shall countersign all orders drawn upon

-30-

the Treasurer, in pursuance of the resolution of the Board; he shall preserve all the records and papers that do not belong to the office of the Treasurer; he shall notify the members of every stated meeting of the Board or Managers, by notice addressed to them through the Post Office, or otherwise, at least two days before the meeting; and shall give similar notice of the meetings of the Society, by notice addressed to the members at their residence, or place of business, or by publication in two city papers, at least three days preceding such meeting, which publication shall be deemed a proper notice; he shall also cause notice to be given to the chairman of each committee, with the names of the members thereof, and the object for which they may be appointed.

ARTICLE V.--Duties of the Corresponding Secretary

The Corresponding Secretary shall have charge of the correspondence of the Board, and shall make such communications in relation to it as may be directed by the Managers.

ARTICLE VI.--Election of Committees

The managers shall elect at their first stated meeting in the month of March, a Committee of Finance, to consist of three members, of whom the Treasurer shall be one; an Executive Committee of three members, of whom the President shall be one, and two of whom shall form a quorum; an Auditing Committee of two members, and a Nominating Committee of five members. These Committees shall hold office during the year, unless otherwise ordered by the Board. The Committee of Finance, the Executive Committee, and the Electing Committee shall respectively keep minutes of their proceedings, which shall be read at the stated meetings of the board.

-31-

ARTICLE VII.--Finance Committee

It shall be the duty of the Committee of Finance to adopt proper means of augmenting the subscriptions and benevolences; to circulate information respecting the Hospital; to see that the subscriptions are duly received, and to direct the Treasurer in investing funds; but all investments must have been previously submitted to the Board of Managers by the committee, and approved of by the Board, and shall be made only in Wilmington City Loan, Delaware State Loan, or loaned upon bond and mortgage, on productive real estate, in the city of Wilmington, the estimated value of which shall be double the amount so loaned.

ARTICLE VIII.--Executive Committee

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to take more immediate charge of the affairs of the Hospital during the intermission of the stated meetings of the Managers; and they shall generally perform such duties as the Board may commit to them. The Recording Secretary shall be ex-officio a member of this Committee, and shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be submitted for approval to the Board, at their stated meetings.

ARTICLE IX.--Auditing Committee

The office of the Auditing Committee shall be to examine and report to the Board all accounts against the Society: and also to examine the Treasurer's accounts at the close of each year, prior to the annual meeting.

-52-

ARTICLE X. --Nominating Committee

The office of the Nominating Committee is to nominate persons to be members of the Society, on their complying with the terms prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws. Three members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum; no candidate shall be nominated unless a majority of the members present vote in his favor.

ARTICLE XI. --Stated Meetings of the Managers

The stated meetings of the Managers shall be on the Second Thursday of every month, at such hours as they shall order.

ARTICLE XII. --Appropriations of Money.

All appropriations of money shall be made by resolution of the Board, and entered on its minutes. Orders for amounts appropriated shall then be drawn on the Treasurer, signed by the President, or in his absence, by the Vice President, and countersigned by the Secretary, or if he be absent, by the Secretary pro tem; which orders with the receipts of the person in whose favor they are drawn, endorsed thereon, shall be the Treasurer's vouchers for payments made by him.

ARTICLE XIII. --Order of Business

The Order of Business shall be as follows:

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour appointed for the meeting of the Board, or as soon thereafter as a quorum shall be present.

-33-

2. The roll shall then be called, and the attending members noted.

3. The minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read, corrected if necessary, and approved.

4. Communications to the Board shall be received and considered.

5. Reports of Committees shall be called for and order taken thereon.

6. The unfinished business of the former meetings, if any, shall be taken up; after which business may be proceeded with at the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE XIV.—Alterations and Additions.

No alteration or or additions to these By-Laws shall be made, except under the same rules as prescribed in Article VIII. of the Constitution, in relation to amendments to the Constitution.

The New City Hospital

Resolutions were offered in the City Council by Mr. Quinn, which were adopted, authorizing the necessary furniture for the City Hospital for twelve patients, and the employment of a superintendent at \$60 a month and a nurse at \$50 a month. The next officer required will be an attending physician. Mr. Quinn also offered resolutions, which passed authorizing circulars to be sent to various shops asking aid for the hospital. Thus we find in our report of the last evening's proceedings of Council further steps in a needless expenditure of the peoples money.

Wilmington Daily Gazette - July 25, 1873.

The City Hospital

Appointment of a Resident Physician and a Superintendent.

The City Hospital Committee, in accordance with instructions received from the City Council, has filled the office of Resident Physician and Superintendent of the City Hospital. To the former position, Dr. Charles E. Weldin has been appointed, and to the latter, John M. Stewart.

Dr. Weldin, is a son of Lewis Weldin, Esq. of Newport, and a young physician of good repute. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and afterwards studied for the degree of Ph.D. but failed to obtain it owing to the sickness of his mother, which interrupted his studies greatly. He was also a pupil in Prof. Reynold's school, in this city. He now resides at Newport, and is associated with Dr. Lukens of that town.

Mr. Stewart, the Superintendent, was a policeman under Mayor Valentine.

He was connected with several hospitals during the war, and is said to be a competent man for the position.

The Committee has decided to adopt, for the government of this Hospital, the same rules governing the Pennsylvania Hospital, of Philadelphia.

Daily Gazette - August 6, 1873.

Mr. Quinn, from the Hospital Committee, stated that he had no special report to make, but that he had visited the Pennsylvania Hospital, and that he had got a copy of the rules of that institution. He further stated that an appeal would be shortly made for a committee of 12 gentlemen to constitute a Board of Managers who shall govern the institution, and make an appeal to the public for contributions to sustain the same.

On motion of Mr. Foulk the committee on public buildings were instructed to get the City Hospital property insured.

Mr. Quinn offered a resolution which was adopted instructing the Hospital Committee to purchase a large boiler from Jackson & Bond at the City Hospital, provided it was not a part of the property.

Daily Gazette - August 8, 1873

The New Poor House

It appears that Mr. Wm. H. Quinn is not pleased with the quotations of his own remarks by us in our issue of Friday. He replies in a card in the Every Evening - He does not deny anything we said. But asserts that he "did not receive any benefits directly or otherwise." What

induced this denial? It is a little curious and may lead to unpleasant reports.

It would seem to us that nobody will receive any real benefit by the institution, beyond the "political paupers" that are to run it in the interest of a political faction, by taxing the people of this city. An institution it is not so respectable as the county "alms house," against which Mr. Quinn seems to have an especial aversion, notwithstanding he desired not long since to receive the appointment of Treasurer of the poor.

Mr. Quinn utters a slander against the industrious and self reliant mechanics of this city wherein he says: "The institution in question is intended for that is, the mechanics and laboring portion, who scarcely receive wages enough to defray the necessary expenses of life, aside from supporting a family in case of injury or sickness. As there are 6,000 persons of this class in our city."

We will venture to say that the 6,000 referred to by Mr. Quinn not six are willing to be sent to the hospital. There is not so much poverty in the city as the chairman of the hospital committee would have us believe. The great mass of the working men and mechanics are members of benevolent or beneficial societies, and would prefer to remain in their boarding houses where they receive the kind attention due them from their brethern of the various orders. No class, much less the "mechanics and laboring men," solicited the purchase of the "hospital" buildings. They were bought to spend the city's money - to give it to political favorites. The purchase was strongly opposed in the council by both Messrs. Febiger and Baker, one of whom plainly asserted the truth when he said it was not needed - would be very costly - and prove an elephant on the hands of the city. It has already become an elephant.

Nobody wanted such an institution - it is not a hospital in the true sense of that term - and cannot rise above the standard of a "city poor house," as none but paupers will be willing to go to it. About \$30,000 will shortly be expended in this project, when all that was asked of the city by those who originated the hospital effort and organized a Society under a charter granted by the Legislature, was a lot of ground, on which they proposed to build a suitable house, at their own expense, while the most able medical gentlemen in the city agreed to give their attendance free of charge. The Society had been promised about \$10,000 to aid in their hospital project. It was to this Society, composed principally of physicians, that promises were made to aid in a work of laudable charity, by the manufacturers, and not to the singular enterprise into which the City Council has blindly embarked.

Mr. Quinn asks this question which is wholly foreign to the hospital folly:

"Why did not the Gazette condemn the expenditure of money in opening streets for the benefit of a certain Improvement Company - etc.etc.

Not Needed

In reference to the new hospital, the Republican, of this morning, sagely remarks that "It does not seem to us that there is any great demand for this institution at present.

It was a useless waste of money then to buy a building and appoint a superintendent, nurse, and physician, and other help to run a hospital that there is no demand for. A gentleman well informed on the subject remarked to us the other day, that no city in the United States had undertaken thus to get up and run a hospital. The physicians who have a large practice and understand the necessities for such institutions, tell us it is wholly unnecessary.

The purchase of the city hospital by our Republican City Council well prove a loss to the city of many thousands of dollars every year.

Daily Gazette - August 11, 1873.

Moved In

John M. Stewart, the Superintendent of the City Hospital, has moved and taken charge of the building. Proposals are now out for the furnishings of beds and bedding for the institution. It is supposed that the building will be considerably altered internally, and several of the small rooms, thrown into larger ones.

Daily Gazette - August 11, 1873

The City Hospital not a Pleasant Subject to Contemplate

Evidently our Republican contemporaries regard the New City Hospital an abortion. They do not like to contemplate its uselessness, and its cost; and therefore shun writing about it as much as possible. That it is a fatal and expensive blunder on the part of the City Council there can be no mistake, and our neighbors of the Commercial and Republican would show great deficiency in sagacity if they failed to recognize it. - The mistake they made was in not uniting with Messrs. Febiger and Baker in an endeavor to defeat the purchase of the property while the matter was before Council. The money is lost - The value is not in the property, which would not sell for more than about \$12,000 or \$14,000 at best. But the cost to run the unnecessary concern is worse still,

and had the building and grounds been presented to the city under an agreement to furnish, supply and run it as a hospital, the proposition should have been rejected.

The Commercial sagely shuts its ears and holds its peace on the matter. The Republican is more out-spoken and tries to smooth the matter over. In a short paragraph, in which it will be seen that it suggests that the hospital is useless and that the building "be converted into a house of refuge." Well this would be almost equal to getting from the frying pan into the fire. Why keep a \$25,000 building at an expense of \$5,000 to \$10,000 to correct a half dozen bad boys, who should be soundly threshed by their parents. As the statutes of the State exist those who violate them have to suffer the penalty provided.

It is however, a little unfair to saddle the whole loss on Mr. Quinn, if it was "his hobby." The Council should have voted the "hobby" down. We quote the Republican remarks below:

The City Hospital - Should it turn out that the new City Hospital is not and will not be needed, for years to come, we would suggest that it be converted into a house of refuge for bad boys, who may be sent to it in place of the jail at New Castle. Had Mr. Quinn made the house of refuge his hobby and had been successful in procuring its erection, we believe he would have rendered the city a far greater service, as it is more important to take care of the boys than even of sick and disabled men. A boy under sixteen, etc. etc.

Daily Gazette - Aug. 14, 1873 ***

More About the City Hospital

A few persons just now make a practice of running down the county alms house, and call it the home of the pauper; of course this is done to try to excuse the great blunder that the City Council committed in buying the Taylor & Jackson School building for a "city hospital." While the question of the purchase of this building was before Council, Mr. Quinn referred to the county alms house in the most unbecoming language, saying it was not a fit place to send a dog. This was very hard language to apply to an old and excellently managed institution, where the noble charity of the people of the county and city has been dispensed for half a century. His remarks did not apply to one party more than another, but were equally slanderous of the whole people. The alms house is decidedly a more creditable place than the abortion called a city hospital, lately gotten up for the benefit of political paupers.

Daily Gazette - August 18, 1873.

A Weak Defence

The Republican papers make a very lame and weak defense of the City Council. It will be remembered by our readers that the Gazette has abstained from any personal allusions in all that it has said on the subject of the great extravagance of that body. We do not intend to be led into singling out members of that body and specifying certain things more than others that have been done in such costly manner. We take the whole action of the several rings that distribute the jobs among their friends and supporters, and we do allege that the extravagance is truly alarming. Why the very fact that the members of that body

would dare to attempt to cover up the enormous outlay by wasting \$25,000 to \$30,000 in a single year upon what they please to term a "City Hospital," is sufficient of itself to prove all that we have said. They hoped to lead the people to believe they were doing a great work of charity, when in fact there was not a patient to go into the institution. And two of the most prominent members of the Council, Republicans, men of experience themselves, declare it was a great mistake; that the attempt to run a hospital would only prove a loss; that it would become an elephant on the hands of the city; the city owned eligible lots already, they urged the building of a small, but suitable house, rather than waste money on an expensive building that would require to be altered at a heavy cost, etc etc.

Daily Gazette - August 19, 1873

The City Hospital

The Republican says: "We never saw the necessity of this institution."

Very well then, that is all that we expect you to admit. If there was no necessity for it why were the buildings bought? We warned the Council against the purchase repeatedly, and the members of the "Wilmington Hospital Society," who obtained a charter from the Legislature, told the members of Council that they were committing a serious error; - they were taking the matter out of the hands of the Society and forcing it upon the tax payers; - that it would cost the city very heavily, and not be such an institution as was desired. A calculation made by some physicians within a few days, we are told, puts the actual cost of running this institution to the city at \$8,084, without counting the

wear and tear to the buildings. The "Wilmington Hospital Society" were the originators of the hospital project - they had secured the promise of various benevolent persons to donate them ten thousand dollars. This they concluded would build a house sufficiently large at present and leave a balance for adorning the grounds. Doctors, Askew, Bush, Maull, Kane, Draper, Porter, and we think several others were the moving spirits of the Society, and they proposed to attend the patients without charge. There were other citizens connected with the benevolent undertaking. They had been told by members of the Council that the body would present the Society with a lot if application was made to it, and this was done because the Society was not able to buy the ground and build also. It was while the Council was discussing the question as to the choice of lot, (the Society having designated one belonging to Bishop Lee) that the buildings of the Jackson school was offered for \$18,000. They were not fit for a hospital and the members of the Society would have nothing to do with them, and the Council knew it. But instead of buying a lot and granting the Hospital Society the right to build on it, they chose to incur the expense of about \$18,000 in an unwise purchase, and erect a City Hospital, which the people have to pay for - the running of which a single year costs as much as it would have cost to furnish a lot to the "Wilmington Hospital Society." Besides it has destroyed the benevolent efforts of the Society.

The Republican would make its readers believe that the "City Hospital" had a charter. It has none. The charter was got by the members of the "Wilmington Hospital Society." They expected to be some years in building up a benevolent institution, which would be creditable to the city, while its cost would not be felt by the people. The presentation of a lot would have been in the shape of a loan, if after the Society

expended its money in buildings, the Society disbanded or found it impossible to continue the enterprise, the lot would revert again to the city.

The Democrats in the Council said all they could to defeat the purchase of the buildings by the Council; and then efforts were seconded by two Republicans, Messrs. Febiger and Baker; but the ring influence triumphed. We do not know that Messrs. Baker and Febiger voted finally against the unwise and unnecessary purchase. There were enough Republicans in the body to control it, and therefore they are responsible for extravagance which the measure imposes upon the people; and their party should bear the consequence.

Daily Gazette - August 21, 1873

The City Hospital

The Republican has the audacity, in the face of contrary facts, to assert the following:

"Besides, it (the City Hospital) was brought forward by Democrats, matured by Democrats, and passed by the aid of Democratic votes. It was not a party measure, and the Gazette and its friends are equally accountable for whatever loss may accrue to the city through it."

There is no truth in the above, it is a complete falsification. The proposition the Democrats made was simply to secure a lot of ground for the "Wilmington Hospital Society." They did not propose that the city should have anything to do with the project farther than aid the Society by presenting it a lot to build upon; which would have cost from five to ten thousand as to position; while the city had had lots of its own that it could have given to the Society without any cost; or

as one of the councilmen suggested, might have been built upon by the city itself more economically than buying a building, if it chose to undertake to run a City Hospital, which no city had undertaken before.

Daily Gazette - August 22, 1873

Where do They Get the Right?

Where does the City Council get the right to set up a city hospital and run it at an expense of \$10,000 a year? They have made no appropriation for the purpose. Where is the money to come from? Will they dare make another assessment after the election? They cannot do this. Some of the appropriations have already been expended, and they have gone beyond their duty in this hospital matter. The movement has been hasty in the extreme and unless a change is made in the Council it will cost our people fully \$100,000 in less than a year.

Daily Gazette - August 22, 1873

Local Intelligence

The City Hospital is now open.

Opening of the City Hospital. - The new City Hospital is now open for the reception of patients, and two have been admitted. Only six of the forty-two rooms contained in it are furnished however, but a number sufficient for all present demands.

The two patients now in the institution are - John Finnegan and Humphrey Morrow. Mr. Finnegan was admitted on Tuesday, and Mr. Morrow on

Wednesday. The former is a blacksmith, and worked in a shop at the foot of Shipley street, until a few days ago, when he was kicked by a horse and disabled. Mr. Morrow sustained a fracture of the shoulder blade, by a fall the day of the Union Sunday School excursion to Honneybrook, and he has since been unfit for work.

Dr. Snitcher is at present the physician in charge. Dr. Weldin the newly appointed physician, has not yet been ordered to assume his duties.

Daily Gazette - August 29, 1873.

The City Hospital

The Commercial and other city papers furnish their readers with the fact that the City Hospital is now open. Only "six" of the "forty rooms are furnished." There are but two patients; one of these is Mr. Humphrey Morrow, late a Republican candidate for Sheriff or Coroner, the other a Mr. Finnegan. And it costs about \$500 a month to run this machine the city would save money by paying the board for these two men at some respectable hotel, or boarding house.

Daily Gazette - August 30, 1873.

The Commercial says:

"Humphrey Morrow, although in the City Hospital, pays his own board."

That reduces the charity patients to one.

Only think of that; a city hospital run at an expense of \$10,000 a year to maintain one patient - Buildings costing \$25,000 to \$30,000;

physician's salary; superintendent's salary; nurse's salary, laundress and house servants' salary, and how many more we cannot tell. Fuel, repairs, ~~rent~~ and taxes. Well what of it? The people foot the bill and the Ring is able to collect the money through the agency of the majority, secured by negro votes.

Daily Gazette - September 1, 1873

A Last Kick

Mr. William Quinn has a long article in the Commercial, in which he hopes to deceive those who read his mistatements into believing them.

Mr. Quinn has, with the help of Republicans in the City Council, put this city into a debt of \$25,000 or \$30,000 for what is termed a City Hospital, which the only paper of that party that approves of the purchase of the buildings therefor, says was "not necessary" and "not demanded."

Mr. Quinn refers to Col. Finnegan and says that gentleman favored a "city hospital." Col. Finnegan was opposed to the purchase of the buildings and was in favor of furnishing the "Wilmington Hospital Society" with a lot costing as Mr. Quinn says, from six to ten thousand dollars; but the Society was to build on it at their own expense, and pay all the cost of running the hospital; the physicians, who were members of the Society guaranteeing its success and charging nothing for attendance. If the Society failed to keep up the hospital the buildings and grounds to revert to the city. This effort of benevolence, Mr. Quinn and his Republican helpers have the merit of destroying, and giving the city

instead an institution that will cost \$10,000 a year to keep up, and run the city into debt about \$100,000 in ten years. This is what Mr. Quinn's city hospital place means to do. It is a political abortion. Mr. Quinn is doubtless a brave man and a logical writer, but it takes a brave man to look his fellows in the face after citing the names of Messrs. Baker & Febiger who opposed the bill, and saying they "voted against it," and in about the next breath adds:

"The truth of the matter is there are only two classes of our citizens who are opposed to the institution. The first is composed of people like the editor of the Gazette who will not need a Hospital, and think it unnecessary and the other, of people who had lots to sell."

We think Mr. Quinn will admit that there seems to be a lie somewhere, unless Messrs. Baker and Febiger "had lots to sell."

The last named gentleman pointed to good lots the city owned already. Poor Mr. Quinn, he has been robbed of his laurels by his own hand. He has a dread of the palace on the hill. We hope he may never be sent there; but it is a far better place than the so-called "city hospital."

Daily Gazette - September 2, 1873.

Resigned - Dr. Chas. Weldin, of New York, who recently was appointed resident physician at our City Hospital, has resigned the position. On Thursday next Dr. W. will sail for Europe on the Steamship Ohio, for the purpose of prosecuting his medical studies in Dublin.

Daily Gazette - September 14, 1873.

E.S. Rolston
J.F. Pote
November 20, 1939

CURRENT FILE 77
Medicine and Public Health
Hospitals 232

From Every Evening, Saturday, August 23, 1873.

The City Hospital

We print elsewhere an article criticising with some severity the action taken by Council in establishing a City Hospital, without either endorsing or condemning the writer's views. We are only anxious that the best means may be adopted, and we cannot but regret that such an arrangement could not be made as would have secured the hearty co-operation of all those interested in the benevolent project. We happen to know that the physicians of our city are very thoroughly dissatisfied with the existing arrangements, which, considering the extent to which a successful hospital must depend on them for help and support, is very unfortunate indeed. We should be greatly gratified if a frank and free discussion of the matter in our columns, should result in a better understanding which would bring about hearty co-operation and concert of action.

* * * * *

From Every Evening, Saturday, August 23, 1873.

The New Hospital - Is it a Blunder?

It is said that the new hospital is under weigh at last - equipped with doctor and nurse and so forth. Of course as it is the result of the combined wisdom of what have been called the "City Fathers" (whether in jest or earnest we don't know) we are expected to assume that it is well done. Some persons have the assurance to say otherwise. Let us examine for ourselves.

The situation of the building is high and dry. That is well. But it is about as inconvenient of access as could have been well selected - from a mile to one and a half miles from the principal manufactories of the city, and three quarters of a mile from its centre, and entirely incapable of being benefited by the city railroad.

The Trustees of the Wilmington City Hospital, an organization in existence at the time of the inception of schemes of Council, had had two lots offered them within two or three squares of the city railway on elevated and dry sites, but so far as is known these were not even inquired after.

As to the house itself, it was not built for a Hospital, and, of course is not suited for that purpose, for not one dwelling house in one hundred is suited for the purpose of a hospital. Besides, the purchase of this was made by a city of 40,000 inhabitants when they had abundant time and room for choice, and hence there was no good reason for choosing a building not fully suited for the purpose for a price nearly, if not quite sufficient to have built the nucleus of a well constructed hospital.

Again - a hospital requires outdoor room and shade. These premisses occupy less than a quarter of a square, without any shade. Each of the lots referred to above were the size of a city square, and one of them was furnished with a grove of trees.

So far as is generally known, the physicians of the city, and especially those of longest established practice, were not consulted in the matter. The Council in their wisdom, put the whole matter in the hands of a committee who had probably never seen the inside of a hospital, but who assumed to be fully prepared by intuition for all the emergencies. Eight or ten of the physicians of the city had spent from one to three years in hospitals, and might have been presumed to know something worth asking on this question, but no, the hospital committee were above such inquiries.

At the very time that this movement was originated in the Council a Board of Trustees of an incorporated hospital was actually engaged in endeavoring to raise funds by public and private contributions for the establishment of a city hospital, and had just printed and were circulating an address to the community with a copy of their charter and by-laws. This Board was composed of physicians and citizens of established character who felt the need of such an institution and had spent much time in elaborating their plans. Had they been successful in their purpose the medical service in the hospital would have been rendered free of expense by as able and intelligent a body of men as may be found in any city of the size of Wilmington.

These men have the unspeakable satisfaction of having themselves and their labors utterly ignored and treated with contempt, in regard to a subject about which they were, as we said before, well posted; by a set of men who knew no more about the subject on which they were legislating (and what is more, didn't want to know) than they knew of the composition of the moon.

And more than this, as if to cap the climax of their absurdities, they have elected a young inexperienced man, from a little neighboring village, not a citizen of our city, and in abounding liberality produced by an overflowing Treasury have voted him a salary of several hundred dollars a year and a residence in the hospital, and in all their monstrous blunders they ask our citizens to sustain them by private contribution, and our people to place themselves under the medical care of a hospital equipped as is this one. What will come out of it, we will see.

A Tax-Payer

E. S. Rolston
J. F. Pote

Del. Republican
June 30, 1873

Proceedings of Council

"Mr. Quinn Chairman of the Committee on Hospital, reported in favor of purchasing the lot and house of Bond and Jackson, and also the lot adjoining at corner of Eighth & Franklin Streets.

Mr. Febiger stated that this was the first time he had heard of a hospital without wards. The house would eventually have to be torn down or greatly changed to make it what it should be. He said that the square offered by Bishop Lee at the corner of Fourteenth and Jefferson sts., at \$10,000, was much more desirable, and he recommended the rejection of the report of the Committee.

Mr. Quinn defended the report as the building cost over \$12,500, and at the price of \$17500 it was very cheap. The lot was 95 by 140 feet, and the public square was immediately opposite.

Mr. Hayes said the property was certainly very cheap. The great question however was whether the building was suitable for the purpose intended. It is necessary for the city to have more ground, and the parties owning it would doubtless take advantage of the circumstances, and put any price on it they pleased. He therefore thought it best to go where more land could be procured.

Mr. Quinn replied that the Hospital would not add to the value of the adjoining property. Beside he did not believe that every property holder was a thief, but would be actuated by fairness.

Mr. Pickels favored the purchase of this property, as it was cheap and in twenty years from this would sell for more than the present cost with interest added. He preferred the location to that of Bishop Lee's lot. He thought that the building should be made self supporting. — We did not know how soon the Cholera might be here and we should prepare for it.

Mr. Baker expressed dissatisfaction that the Committee had not reported a plan for the management of the hospital. Persons would be needed to take charge of it, and he would like to know how the money was to be raised to pay expenses.

Mr. Quinn replied that Mr. Hinckley had stated that the P. W. & B. Railroad Co. would contribute \$1500 per year, and certain manufacturers would contribute their quota. In case they failed, the citizens must be taxed to raise the necessary funds. He expressed surprise that Mr. Baker should oppose the measure.

Mr. Baker rejoined at considerable length, after which Mr. Richardson remarked that the Committee had gone as far as their instructions required. He said that the building was very complete, and was certainly cheap.

Mr. Febiger thought the Committee should have reported the entire plan and faced the entire question. He thought that the city lot, north of the basin was just as eligible. It belonged to the city, and the whole \$25000 could be expended in the erection of a suitable building.

After some remarks by Mr. Quinn, a motion to postpone to next meeting was voted down, after which the report was adopted, by the following vote;

Yeas — Messrs. Gilbert Heusted, Lynch, Menton, Mendinhall,

Phillips, Pickels, Quigley, Quinn, Richardson, Underwood, Maris,
— 12.

Nays — Baker, Febiger, Hays, McIntire — 4."

J. F. Pote
E. S. Rolston
November 30, 1939

CURRENT FILE 238
Medicine and Public Health
Hospitals

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE CITY HOSPITAL

(Letter in Wilmington newspaper)

The City Hospital

"Why and Under What Circumstances it Was Created - Intended as a Refuge for Unfortunate Workingmen and not for Political Paupers."

Editor Every Evening: Never were men actuated by purer or more philanthropic motives than were those who labored for and were instrumental in the establishing of our present city hospital; and never was a public institution conducted in a manner more adverse and contrary to the wishes and intentions of those who labored in its behalf than has been this same city hospital. At the solicitation of a large number of our leading mechanics, and being fully convinced of the justice of their appeal, and knowing that many benefits would accrue directly to them from such an institution, I had prepared, in 1872, a bill asking of our Legislature that the city of Wilmington be allowed to borrow the sum of \$20,000, such sum to be used for the exclusive purpose of establishing a city hospital. The petition was granted, the city of Wilmington was authorized to raise the amount asked for. The building located at Eighth and Franklin streets, and which is at present used, was purchased for the sum of \$15,500, leaving a residue of \$4,500 to be applied to the future and maintenance of the institution. Other considerations aside from the above convinced me most forcibly that the then proposed hospital would be conducted in such a manner as to make but little or no demands upon the public revenue. Before

taking any decisive steps I personally visited many of our leading industrial firms, setting forth the advantages that the hospital would hold out to the laboring masses, and solicited and obtained in very many cases their direct co-operation and promise of financial aid in furtherance of this much needed enterprise. My proposition to these gentlemen was that upon the payment of a certain annual rental, the amount named being from \$150 to \$300, there should be reserved a bed in said hospital to be used by any of their employees who should be so unfortunate as to become maimed or injured in the performance of their mechanical duties. In almost every case they entered heartily into the idea and seemed most willing and anxious that the proposed undertaking should reach a successful consummation. I was also credibly informed that the P.W.&B. Railroad Company contributed annually and very liberally to the support of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and as I knew that in Wilmington was located the major part of the workshops and mechanical institutions of this large and wealthy corporation and that very many of the road employees were residents of our city, it was but reasonable, to say the least, that the P.W. & B. Company would not only favor the establishment of a hospital but would contribute generously to its support.

From these sources alone a sufficient income could have been secured, in conjunction with the very meagre support from the city, to have not only defrayed the annual expenses that would necessarily accrue, but would have left at the expiration of each year a neat balance. It was the original intention that the hospital should be conducted in the interest of the city, and not to be controlled as it has been since its very foundation in the interest of political rings

to advance the selfish ends of the ascendant party. It was also intended to be governed by twelve directors to be appointed by City Council, and as the term of each director should expire the vacancy thus created to be filled by such men as should be elected by those who were contributors or shareholders in the enterprise, each person who had subscribed \$5 toward the hospital being entitled to a vote. The official term of the twelve directors appointed by Council would end at the expiration of three years, but it was to be arranged so that only four members should go out of office in the same year, eight members holding over; and thus an election for four directors would have taken place each year. The directors were to be chosen by those who had a direct interest in the welfare and success of the hospital, by which means this institution would have become a public blessing and benefit instead of a public burden, and its influence would have reached that class who are today unjustly debarred the privilege and comforts of such an institution. The promised aid from the moneyed interests in our community have never been sought; those whose contributions were freely offered have never been looked after, fearing that such aid when obtained would seriously affect the consummation of political ends.

The meahancis of Wilmington today find our city hospital as difficult of access to them as though it were not originally intended for their use, or as though it were upon other than Delaware soil. It matters not how worthy or deserving may be the applicant for admission, unless he be so fortunate as to possess the services of some wily politician the justice of his claim is not considered, and the doors are barred against him. It was never intended that our hospital should be used for the elevation or retention in power of any political

faction, but simply and only to supply a need which had long been felt among the working class of our city. We find today that those who are so loud in their denunciation of the hospital and who favor its abolition are those who have no interest or feelings indetical with the workingmen, and whose condition in life places them above the need of such an institution. The mechanics and workingmen of Wilmington should become aroused to their duty in this matter and see to it that in the future City Council conducts this institution in such a manner as will insure to them its beneficial results. Let it be controlled by the 12 directors, as was originally intended, and no longer kept as a refuge for political paupers." W. H. Quinn.

Every Evening, Wilmington Delaware. Sept. 21, 1878.

J.F.P. 12/4/1939.

E. S. Rolston
J. F. Pote
December 6, 1939

CURRENT FILE
Medicine and Public Health
Hospitals

242

SERIOUS ACCIDENT

"Yesterday morning a man from Chester, Frank Faulkner, was struck by the engine of the 8:30 train from Philadelphia, at Edgemoor. Faulkner, who is supposed to have been in a drunken stupor, was lying partly upon the track, and when the train came along, he was struck by the engine. His right jaw was broken, and a deep gash cut in his head. He was taken on the train and brought to the depot in Wilmington, where he was placed on the table in the ladies' waiting-room. Dr. Kane was sent for, and on his arrival rendered temporary medical assistance, by binding up the wounded head and fractured jaw. During all this time the man remained insensible, and Dr. Kane stated that his chances for recovery were very slim. He was taken to the Alms House, the City Hospital, not being prepared to accommodate seriously injured patients.

Faulkner lived about five miles below Chestertown, Kent County, Md., at Edesville, but for sometime past was working in Chester. "

Wilmington Daily Gazette
October 20, 1873

INQUEST

" At the Almshouse, last evening Coroner Winslow, held an inquest

over the body of Frank Faulkner etc.-- "

Wilmington Daily Gazette
Friday, Oct. 24, 1873

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

" TRINITY HOSPITAL--The second annual meeting was held at the office of Geo. H. Bates Esq., in this city, on Sat. Nov. 1st. at 4 o'clock, P.M. and an adjourned meeting was held at the same place on last Sat. at 4 o'clock P. M.

The annual report of the Board of Managers was read and submitted by the Rev. T. G. Littell.

The Treasurers report showed the receipts from Feb. 3 to Oct. 4, inclusive of the current year, to be sixteen dollars towards the building fund of Trinity Hospital.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Clemson of Claymont, was elected a member of the Board of Managers, to serve for two years, to supply the place of Rev. J. Newton Stauger, removed from the state. Rev. Jos. A. Stone, of Newark, for one year, in place of Rev. Dr. J. C. McCabe, removed from the State, and Hon. James Ponder, to serve one year in place of Hon. J. G. Jones also removed from the State. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Board to serve for three years:--Rev. C.S. Spencer and J.L. McKim and Messers Solomon M. Curtis, Benj. Gibbs, Franklin Till and Francis G. Du Pont.

Mr. Geo. W. Bates was re-elected Treasurer and W. Cummins, Sec."

Wilmington Daily Gazette
November 10, 1873

-3-

McCabe, removed from the State, and Hon. James Ponder, to serve one year in the place of Hon. J. G. Jones also removed from the State. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Board to serve for three years: --Rev. C. S. Spencer and J. L. McKim and Messers Solomon M. Curtis, Benj. Gibbs, Franklin Till and Francis G. Du Pont.

Mr. Geo. W. Bates was re-elected Treasurer and W. Cummins, Sec.

Wilmington Daily Gazette
November 10, 1873.

THE CITY HOSPITAL

"Eight rooms in the City Hospital are already furnished and today Superintendent Stewart made arrangements for having six other rooms furnished with beds, bedding & etc. The latest arrival at the Hospital is Olof Mannell, the Swede who was beaten in Weiss' saloon on Wednesday night."

Wilmington Daily Gazette
November 14, 1873

ESCAPE FROM THE CITY HOSPITAL

"Last evening, Edward Taylor, an insane man, whose attempted suicide was mentioned in the Gazette last Thursday, escaped from the room of the City Hospital, in which he was confined by jumping from the window to the ground, a distance of some fourteen feet. He then made his way to his old boarding house, on West 2nd Street, near Jefferson attracting considerable attention by his wild demeanor and bandaged throat. His escape from the hospital was soon discovered, and he was persued, recaptured and taken back. His actions are now closely watched."

Wilmington Daily Gazette
December 17, 1873

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

A WILMINGTONIAN ATTEMPTS TO TAKE HIS OWN LIFE IN A SHOCKING MANNER

"Edward Taylor, boarding at No. 523 West Second Street, and for some time past an employee at the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company's yard, left his situation Monday, declaring that he could live without work. On Tuesday evening he walked over to New Castle, declaring to a friend before he went that the town was filled with angels, and the streets paved with gold. He was then deemed insane, but no measures were taken to secure him. He returned from New Castle the same night and soon after left the City.

-5-

"Yesterday afternoon several men who were gunning on Larkin's creek near Marcus Hook, Pa. heard a rustling in the bushes, which attracted their attention. Going to the place where the rustling was heard, they discovered a man lying down, whom they called out. He came but to their horror, they discovered that he was sawing away at his throat with a small pen knife, and had already cut a hole in his wind pipe. He was covered with blood. This man was Taylor. He was secured as soon as possible, but not until he had also cut several small gashes in his wrists.

The men took him to a drug store at Linwood, where his wounds were dressed, and information of the affair sent to Wilmington. Special officer Legg went up in the evening, brought him down and placed him in the City Hospital where he is now. His wounds are quite dangerous, but he may recover. Taylor is about twenty five years of age and unmarried. "

Wilmington Daily Gazette
December 11, 1873.

ANOTHER INMATE

"Joseph Edwards is the latest inmate of the City Hospital. He was formerly a painter, and was sent to the hospital a few days ago, being totally incapacitated for work, by old age and infirmities. "

Wilmington Daily Gazette
December 17, 1873

-6-

CITY FINANCES FOR 1877

Expenditures	City Hospital	2,340.46
Receipts	" "	475.03

Delaware Gazette
January 31, 1878

CUT DOWN THE EXPENSES

"It is said there is a strong movement being made in favor of abolishing the city hospital, selling the grounds and buildings and appropriating the proceeds to the payment of a part of the floating debt. The fact that there is rarely more than one, two or three persons in the hospital at a time and that they would be better cared for in the county Almshouse; the hospital has been a place for "political paupers," men who wanted a place and a salary with little employment in order that they might render service to the party. And it has served as a reward for those who knew too much and had to be kept quiet, are good and sufficient reasons. It is probable that the hospital is and has been an injury to the city, while at the same time it has cost us about \$30,000 to fix it up and costs annually in interest and expenses about \$6,000. If it was abolished a great saving

-7-

would be made and we believe wisdom dictates this course or
some other disposal of it. "

Delaware Gazette
Sept. 12, 1878

Aug. 18, 1873

BADLY HURT

" A young man named Charles Lewis, Westerhood, had the mis-
fortune to have one of his hands badly crushed by the cogs of
a horse power used by Mr. Berry, who resides near Beaver Valley,
Brandywine hundred, while making ice cream for this market, on
Tuesday last. The wound was tied up, but not properly dressed
until Thursday, when he was brought to the Alms-house in this
city and a portion of the hand and three fingers were amputated
by Dr. Shortledge assisted by Dr. Ogle. It is feared that the
arm may have to come off in consequence of the above neglect."

Republican.

4/39

E. S. Rolston
J. Franklin Pote
November 28, 1939

CURRENT FILE 249
Medicine and Public Health
Hospitals

cf p. 122-32
r. 103-18

Mrs Zeigler Up For Perjury

Mrs. Zeigler's Trial

Arraigned on a Charge of Perjury, Preferred by Louis P. Lynch. - The Case Postponed.

A crowd of city politicians gathered in Esquire Bertollette's office this morning to hear and enjoy the trial of Mrs. Sarah Zeigler for perjury. About 10.30 o'clock the accused stepped into the office dressed up in her very best apparel. She stood up and was arraigned for the charge above named, the complainant being Louis P. Lynch, and the occasion of the alleged perjury being Mrs. Zeigler's charge of bastardy against him.

"If I didn't swear the truth, it was Squire Hagany's fault," said the accused, apparently misunderstanding the charge. The matter was explained to her, however, and she pleaded "not guilty."

"I want you to understand, though, Squire, that I ain't ready for trial," said Mrs. Zeigler, boldly.

When told she must furnish security for her appearance tomorrow, she completely broke down, and answered through her tears that she had not had time to prepare for trial. She was pacified, however, and she recovered herself enough to say, "If Lou Lynch ain't guilty, why does he show his guiltiness?"

Mrs. Zeigler was held in her own recognizance, and the trial was set for 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

As the crowd left the office Mr. Lynch said, "She's done this thing before."

Wilmington Every Evening - Tuesday, October 28, 1879.

Mrs. Zeigler Held For Court
The Perjury Case

Mrs. Sarah Zeigler, whose hearing on a charge of perjury preferred by Louis P. Lynch, was postponed from yesterday morning, appeared by her counsel, Austin Harrington, Esq., before Esquire Bertolette, this afternoon and waived a hearing, being held in \$1,000 bail to court.

Wilmington Every Evening, Wednesday October 29, 1879

An Effort to Induce Mrs. Zeigler to Leave the City - Her Premature Child.

As stated in yesterday's Every Evening, Mrs. Zeigler appeared by her counsel, Messrs. Bates & Harrington, before Esquire Bertalette, yesterday afternoon, waived a hearing on the charge of perjury preferred by Street Commissioner Lynch, and was held to bail in \$1,000 for her appearance at court. The required bail was furnished yesterday evening.

An effort was made on the part of the prosecution to induce Mrs. Zeigler to leave the city and a certain offer was made to her conditioned upon her leaving before noon of yesterday. This she absolutely refused to do, expressing her determination to stay and see the matter through.

Last night the case took an unexpected turn through Mrs. Zeigler's giving birth to a premature child. Coroner Butz was notified and arranged to hold an inquest upon the same at 10 o'clock this morning, the particulars of which will be given in a later edition.

This event complicates the matter considerably, and it is probable that medical experts will be called upon to testify at the inquest.

Wilmington Every Evening - October 30, 1879

Mrs. Zeigler's Child

The Coroner's Inquest This Morning

The Verdict of the Jury

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Zeigler's child about 10:30 A.M. at the house of Mrs. Rachel Miller, No. 1025 West Front Street.

Mrs. Miller testified that Mrs. Zeigler had been unwell for a week past. She came home last evening with increased indisposition. The child was born about 2 o'clock this morning. It was dead. The child was a male. Dr. Blocksom was called in but did not arrive until 10 minutes after the child's birth. As far as she knew Mrs. Zeigler had had no physician and taken no medicine since coming to the house.

Mrs. Harlet Richards gave similar testimony.

Dr. Blocksom testified that it was a case of premature birth. The child had been dead in the womb about three weeks before the proper time of birth.

Mrs. Zeigler's testimony differed in no important particular from that given above. A motion to inquire of her as to who was the father of the child was voted down.

The testimony heard, the jury adjourned to L. W. Palmer's office and rendered a verdict of "premature birth superinduced by mental anxiety."

Wilmington Every Evening - Thursday, October 30, 1879

Proposition to Abolish the Hospital Offices

A Rap at the Hospital

The only reference to the City Hospital in Council last night was made by Mr. Rodney, who immediately after the reading of the minutes, arose and said that as he would be unable to remain throughout the meeting, he would like permission to say a few words. No objection being offered he addressed Council substantially as follows;

"Many citizens have approached me within the past few days and asked me to take immediate action in regard to the recent developments at the City Hospital. I wish to give notice that I shall introduce in ^{very} a few days an ordinance to abolish the offices of superintendent and physician of the Hospital. As the Hospital was established by the Legislature and we can not reach it by ordinance, when the time comes around to make the appropriations I shall oppose anything but a nominal appropriation for this institution. I had already taken some part in consulting members on this subject, without regard to recent developments. Quite a number of prominent citizens have suggested this matter to me and I wish to show the public that it is not passed over lightly without due consideration.

Wilmington Every Evening - October 31, 1879

The Hospital Making Hay While the Sun Shines

When the bills passed upon by the Hospital Committee, amounting to \$186.99 were presented, Mr. Rodney called for the reading of the items contained therein. This being done it appeared that Walton's bill of \$9.60 was for medicines; Lee's bill of \$30 was for board of patients,

Parker's bill of \$34.50 for paper hanging, Witsils bill of \$47.04 for carpenter work and lumber, Guthries bill of \$17.55 for soap and starch, Bullock's bill of \$20.30 for stove castings, fire brick and similar articles; Adam's & Bro's bill of \$5.75 for pans and Dr. Smith Cooper's bill of \$22.25 for compounding prescriptions.

Wilmington Every Evening, Friday, November 14, 1879.

Close Up The Hospital

Immediately after the recent exposure of the disgraceful practices at the City Hospital, Mr. Rodney introduced in the City Council an ordinance to abolish the office of Hospital Superintendent and to stop the expense of maintaining that useless municipal club house. The ordinance was referred to the Law Committee and it was expected that it would be reported back to Council, last night, for action of some sort, but no report was made and the inference is that the matter is to be left alone till the people have time to forget their disgust, after which it will either be passed over or the proposed ordinance will be defeated.

This ought not to be permitted if it can be helped. Aside from the scandalous proceedings shown to have taken place there, it has been incidentally shown that the hospital costs the city a sum out of all proportion to the good it does; and at a time when Council has not enough money to meet the necessary expenses of the city government till the next receipt of taxes, and has learned that it can no longer resort to the old expedient of borrowing, there is no excuse for maintaining an institution which accomplishes no real good, and has become in the eyes of many, a sort of public nuisance.

Have our citizens nothing to say about this matter? Cannot a petition containing such a number of names as to command respect be sent to council by next Thursday evening? Here is a chance to save money which the people should demand shall not be thrown away.

Wilmington Every Evening - Friday Nov. 14, 1879

The Hospital Ordinance Postponed

When Mr. Rodney called up for a third reading, the ordinance abolishing the office of Superintendent of the Hospital, a dozen city politicians filed into the room evidently expecting some stir.

Mr. Townsend moved that the further consideration of the ordinance be postponed for 2 weeks and his motion was seconded by Mr. Blake.

Mr. Rodney said as the ordinance was drawn up to take effect on the 1st of December, by such a postponement it would fall through of itself.

Mr. Townsend said that a number of physicians of the city thought the Hospital should not be abolished. The Committee thought it should be retained and if there had been mismanagement in the past it should be corrected now.

Mr. R. H. Taylor believed the ordinance would not fall through in case of postponement by reason of its being made to take effect on the 1st of December. The ordinance could be amended so as to take effect later.

Mr. Rodney declared that Dr. Bush, one of those instrumental in establishing the Hospital, had signed a petition urging Council to abolish it. He thought that ninety-nine one hundredths of the people in the city were in favor of such an ordinance.

Mr. McGlinchey thought there was no good reason why consideration of the ordinance should not be postponed. His objection to the Hospital began neither today nor a year ago. He had long been in favor of its abolition.

Mr. Merris Taylor declared that he had long been opposed to the Hospital, but many persons merely favored a change of management, and that it be placed almost exclusively in the hands of physicians.

The vote being put, the motion was carried.

Wilmington Every Evening - Friday, November 21, 1879.

Council Toes the Mark and Virtually Abolishes
the City Hospital

Morris Taylor moved that the substitute for the ordinance to abolish the City Hospital and establish a City Dispensary be taken up for a third reading. The substitute read as follows:

Whereas: The requirements of the City Hospital are such as to render the services of a Superintendent no longer necessary; therefore

Be it ordained by the City Council of Wilmington:

Section 1. - That the ordinance providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of City Hospital passed at the City Hall, Sept. 17, 1874, be and the same is hereby repealed. This ordinance to take effect on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1880.

After Mr. Rodney had asked why his ordinance for the same purpose had not been reported upon by the Law Committee or why it was not entitled to come up as unfinished business, and satisfactory reasons therefore had

been given, the ordinance was passed by the unanimous vote of all the members present, Mr. Adams being the only absentee.

Mr. Rodney offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously;

Resolved, That the City Hospital Committee
be instructed to discontinue, from and after January 1st 1880,
the employment of a hospital physician.

The Hospital to be Closed Up.

The City Council has shown its respect for the wishes of the people in abolishing the offices of Hospital Superintendent and Hospital Physician, which we take it is but the first step toward the practical closing of the institution which has caused so much expense to the city without any corresponding benefit. The Hospital cannot be abolished since it was established by an act of Legislature, and there may be legal difficulties in the way of turning the building over to a hospital organization such as was originally contemplated, before city politicians concluded that it would be a good instrument of patronage. Eventually, however, the original project will doubtless be carried out provided those interested in it can overcome their objections to the inconvenient site adopted against their protest; for there is use here for a hospital, and we have an idea that once properly managed would have a much larger number of paying patients than the old one ever had.

From the very establishment of the existing Hospital, it has been the occasion for all sorts of scandals, and as a matter of fact, it has been freely asserted that it would have cost the city less to have sent every patient ever treated at it to a first class hotel, and employed for

his benefit a competent physician of his own choice. There may be a shade of exaggeration in this, but it is not far from the truth and there is no doubt that the Hospital has been rather a refuge for broken down politicians than for those for whom it was primarily intended. The present management has probably been more scandalous than any before, but this is not certain, through the exposure by Every Evening at the practical dedication of the building as a club house for city politicians opened the eyes of the people to the facts, and caused an angry demand for the abolition of the institution, or at least for the stoppage of the spending of money upon it. Council deserves thanks for obeying the demand with so much unanimity.

Wilmington Every Evening - Friday, December 5, 1879.

Deaths

Macheret - On the 20th instant at the City Hospital, Prof. Jules Macheret, a native of France, of paralysis, aged 54 years.

Death of Prof. Macheret

Prof. Jules Macheret died at the City Hospital yesterday afternoon, of paralysis, in his 54th year. He was born in France in 1824, and graduated from College Louis le Grand, University of France, in 1842. He came to Wilmington about the spring of 1867 and commenced teaching French, being engaged at No. 4 school while it was under the supervision of Miss Osgood, and also in the private school of Prof. Harkness. He also taught at Wesleyan College and the other principal educational institutions of the city, as well as in a number of private families. A few years ago he was attacked by paralysis and went to the hospital for treatment.

Wilmington Every Evening - March 21, 1878

Deaths

Macheret - On the 20th instant at the City Hospital, Prof. Jules Macheret, a native of France, of paralysis, aged 54 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral on Friday (tomorrow) afternoon, 22nd instant at 3 o'clock. Services at Old Swedes Church 3:30 o'clock.

Wilmington Every Evening - March 22, 1878.

The City Hospital

Can the City Conduct One - Is The Recent Action of The Council Committee Wise and Proper?

These questions are propounded not from any spirit of opposition to the proposed enterprise, but simply from the fact that impression is fast gaining ground in many quarters, that the City Council is endeavoring to establish and conduct a City Hospital, is fast "getting an elephant on its hands."

Some time ago there was organized in this city, the "Wilmington Hospital Society," which has since been chartered by Legislature. The object of this Society was to establish and conduct in Wilmington a good Hospital, where the best medical attendance should be accorded to the poor and unfortunate, who happened to get sick, or meet with accidents on our streets and in our manufacories. The leading physician of our city, and several influential citizens, were corporators of this Society, and entered into their labors with a hearty good will which argued well for the success of their project. Urged on by the words of encouragement freely extended to their human scheme, they continued their efforts, until they had the sum of about \$10,000 promised to them in the shape of contributions. A number of ladies were also interested, who promised to supply the proposed hospital with beds, bedding, linen towels, and all such necessities. The medical men or the Society also pledged their services free of charge.

Knowing their inability to purchase a lot and erect the required buildings for \$10,000, the Society determined to ask municipal assistance. About this time the City Council determined upon establishing a City Hospital, and the Hospital Society decided to attempt a co-operation with

the city authorities in this respect. Their proposition was for the city to purchase an eligible and convenient site, and erect the necessary buildings, towards which result they would contribute \$10,000. They would also guarantee, the furnishing of the Hospital from promised contributions of lady friends, and would give their professional attendance free of charge. The Society mentioned a lot which they considered available and convenient. (Bishop Lee's lot, between Washington and Jefferson and Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets) but were willing to agree upon any other lot equally as convenient to their offices and the heart of the city. This offer was favorably entertained by some members of the City Council Hospital Committee, and the Society hoped that the co-operation would be effected.

But the result was altogether different from their anticipations. The City Council agreed upon the purchase of a property, which, although surprisingly cheap, is too far from the centre of the city, the physicians say, to be convenient for a hospital, while the building is not adapted for hospital purposes. They claim they cannot afford to make the necessary visits to a place so far removed; and discouraged in their efforts, have withdrawn their offers. This is a clear loss to the city of \$10,000, the furnishing of the hospital, and efficient medical attendance, to say nothing of the advice and co-operation of careful and experienced physicians.

The amount appropriated by the City Council for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a hospital, is \$25,000. Of this amount \$21,400 will have to be expended in purchasing the proposed grounds, leaving \$3,600 for other purposes. This sum, we judge, is not sufficient to pay for alterations which will be necessary to make the building suitable for a hospital. Then they will need the furniture and all

other hospital paraphernalia, for which their appropriations does not provide. Another important item is medical attendance. A resident physician will have to be employed, together with several assistants, costing a considerable sum. By a co-operation with the Hospital Society, all this expense would have been avoided.

From this hasty glance at affairs, it would appear that Council has acted hastily and unwisely in this matter. No one is opposed ^{to} a City Hospital, but all must admit that it would be better to have one under control of careful physicians, furnished and attended to free of cost, and costing but little for its support, than to have one conducted by a body of men, inexperienced in such matters, and conducted almost entirely by the taxes of the people.

Wilmington Daily Gazette - Tuesday, July 1, 1873

The ill-judged conservatism of the Gazette even goes to length of opposing the City Hospital. It is hard to say what measure of improvement will secure its support - Commercial.

The Commercial would have come nearer the truth had it said the Gazette "goes to length of opposing" the establishment in our city of another "alms house." For we feel quite certain that the result of the proposed action of the City Council, if carried out as now foreshadowed, will be that the people will have imposed upon them an institution that will not be so respectable as the one which one of the City Fathers, at the last meeting, characterized with such words of scorn and derision. Heretofore, we had indulged the opinion that our county-alms house was an excellent institution - one of the best of its kind, and was not a little astonished to find it referred to in the council chamber in

the language used by the chairman of the Hospital Committee. He certainly misrepresented the house very wrongfully.

When the city maintains a better institution, it will be quite time enough to so denounce the one it is already interested in.

The Gazette has favored the establishment of a hospital through the assistance of the Wilmington Hospital Association, chartered by the Legislature two or three years ago. And the city made no effort to establish one itself, until that Association petitioned for aid in the donations of a lot of ground. This was all the city was asked to do through any petition, and it is going quite in advance of any demand of our people in the action it has taken.

The mere purchase of a house for a City Hospital is a small part of the expense of such an establishment. The city will find it a very costly affair; nor do we believe it will find our "manufacturers" willing to contribute to its maintainance. The promises that were quoted in the Council as an evidence of this, were not made to the institution to be established by the city, but to the benevolent efforts of those who were interested themselves in organizing what is termed the Hospital Association or Society. If the city goes into this matter, it will have to bear the whole expense, and we cannot see that there is a necessity for it. We are already taxed to support the alms house, and the small-pox and cholera hospital, (the latter empty) and it is useless to add thereto the whole cost of another institution upon us.

Daily Gazette - July 2, 1873.

\$25,000 of the City Money Gone

The City Council have purchased the school house of Messrs. Jackson

and Bond for a city hospital. This is a worse investment than the park. There is no immediate use for a city hospital - There are no patients ready to put into it, and we do not know where they are to be had, unless a portion of the inmates of the county alms house is transferred to this building. Then it is to be remodeled and furnished, and a superintendent, matron, physician, nurse and other help is to be provided at yearly salaries. When these people all get there, we presume, they are to sit down and wait until some workman gets his toe or finger mashed, or his leg broken, or skull cracked. And these misfortunes must happen to a stranger or a man who has no home in our midst, before even such an unfortunate will allow himself to be carried half a mile to have his wounds dressed. The only way this state of affairs, which will exist, can be prevented is to turn the so called hospital into a city alms house; which it is sure to become. As a matter of course, no distinction on account of "race or color" will be allowed within its walls. And it will be easy to fill it with a certain class of voters. The whole thing is a "set up job," by which the former owners are enable to rid themselves of a property which would not have sold for anything like as much money at auction. Had the owners been Democrats they would not have found a purchaser in the Republican City Council at any such figure.

The house and lot, a short distance from it, built by Mr. Flinn, would have answered the present purpose of the city quite as well, and it sold for \$7,500. It is a scandalous abuse of power that our City Council will continue its wasteful and extravagant course.

Daily Gazette - July 5, 1873

The Committee on City Hospital presented the deeds for the Bond & Jackson property, with the searches against the same.

On motion of Mr. Quinn the deeds were ordered to be accepted as soon as signed, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee instructed to issue the bonds necessary to pay for the property.

Owners of adjoining property presented propositions to sell as follows: Harrington & Nields, 145 by 78 feet at \$25 per foot, Z. James Best, 93 by 135 feet at \$45 per foot. Referred to the Committee.

Wilmington Daily Gazette - July 5, 1873.

The Committee on City Hospital presented the searches against the Hospital property, but were continued on all other business.

Daily Gazette - July 11, 1873.

Delaware College

Meeting of a Committee and the appointment of Two Professors.

Recently the Trustees of Delaware College, appointed a committee to elect two professors to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Jules Macheret, professor of modern languages; and H. C. Schoenkeir, Adjunct Professor of Ancient Language.

Daily Gazette - July 14, 1873

P. C. Southard
February 12, 1940

2665
MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
Medicine

Encyclopaedia

Ambulance Service

From Every Evening, January 4, 1901.

Free Ambulance Service

Council approved the Phoenix Fire Company's Bill for Additional Appropriation.

City Council at its meeting last night approved the bill which the Phoenix Fire Company proposes to present to the General Assembly authorizing an additional appropriation of \$1500 for the maintenance of a free ambulance service, and made a recommendation that the Legislature pass the bill.

The matter was brought to the attention of Council a week ago, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and last Wednesday evening, the members of Council met in Committee of the Whole and gave the members of the Company a hearing. The bill will be sent to the Legislature at once.

Every Evening, January 15, 1901.

Legislative Notes

Dover- Representative Roberson has introduced an act to appropriate the amount of \$1500 annually to the Phoenix Fire Company of Wilmington, to provide a free ambulance service for that City.

Every Evening, January 24, 1901.

The Senate passed the House bill, providing for an ambulance service for the city of Wilmington. (The Phoenix bill)

P. C. Southard
February 12, 1940

267
MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
Medicine

Encyclopaedia File

A Health Legislation (1901)

Wilmington Every Evening, February 8, 1901.

Substitute Cigarette Bill

Dover - The House will probably not concur in the Senate bill, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, cigarette paper, and cigarette tobacco in this State. This is indicated by the fact that Rep. Ewing, has introduced an act prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors under the age of 21 years. The latter bill giving the Grand Juries of the several counties inquisitorial powers to inquire into offences against and violations of the provisions of the act.

This act of Representative Ewing was enacted into law, Feb. 14, 1901.

An editorial in the Every Evening of February 15, 1901, states that this foolish piece of legislation can not eliminate cigarette smoking, and can not prohibit the shipping into the State of cigarettes in their original package.....

P. C. Southard
February 12, 1940

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
Medicine

268

Encyclopaedia File

Formation of the New Castle County Medical Society (1901)

From Wilmington Every Evening, November 25, 1901.

County Medical Society

A movement for the forming of a County Medical Society of the Alopahic physicians of New Castle County, was developed on Friday evening at the assembly of physicians as the guests of Dr. Willard Springer. Drs. J. W. Bastian, James M. Draper, Jr. and H. G. M. Kollock, of Newark, were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws, and to report at a subsequent meeting.

P. C. Southard
January 4, 1940

CURRENT - FILE 569
Medicine and Public Health

Medical Society Meets (1823)

Extract from the Delaware Gazette, May 13, 1823.

Medical Society of the State of Delaware

The Society will hold their annual meeting on Tuesday 13th of May ensuing, at the Town Hall, in the Borough of Wilmington. It is hoped the members of the Society will be punctual in their attendance. The meeting will certainly be interesting, as there will be several original papers on Medical subjects, presented to the Society by the different members thereof.

The election of the officers for the ensuing year will also take place.

Richard E. Cochran,
Secretary.

G.K. R.E.S.

P. C. Southard
July 30, 1939

Medicine

Delaware Gazette, Tuesday, November 12, 1822.

Medical Society

A special meeting of the Medical Society of the State of Delaware will be held in Wilmington on Monday the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

Allen McLane, M. D.

Vice President.

Allen McLane

Walls, El-Thompson
Oct. 12, 1938

History

First Surgeon in Wilmington

Doctor Tyman Stidden was born in Hammel , Sweden. He died in Wilmington, Del., in 1686. He had settled on the Brandywine in 1654. He was the first surgeon in Wilmington.

Source: Genealogical Record owned by Robert Foreman, Superintendent of the City Building.

See also: Conrad-3: 1054-55

27~
Attach to
Dr. Tyman Stedham

El. Thompson-Walls
G. K. Browning
October 25, 1938

DR. TYMAN STEDHAM had nine children who were as follows:
ZANGEKR, LUCAS, ASHMUND, LULOFF, ADAM, BENJAM, ELIZABETH, MARY
and MAGDOLENE. (These names set down exactly as in record)

Information from

Deed Record Book N Vol 1, p 400.

OIC JKB Oct 27, 1938
OK E.T. Wallis. 10/27/38

Conner, Wm. H.
Nov. 21, 1938

CURRENT FILE
Medicine

173

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

The Medical Society of the State of Delaware met at
Wilmington, Tuesday, 10th inst. There was read:

"History of the phenomena and treatment of a
Malignant Bilious Cholic as it prevailed in Dover,
and its vicinity, in the summer and autumn of 1793, with
some conjectures concerning its causes, and its probable
affinity, in point of origin, to the late epidemic Fever
of Philadelphia", by Edward Miller, Fellow and Secretary of
the Society. Other speakers were James Sykes, of Dover,
Treasurer of the Medical Society.

Henry Coleberry, M. D., University of Pennsylvania,
and David Bush, physician of Wilmington were elected
Fellows. Dr. Bush was appointed to deliver the next
anniversary oration.

J. F. Pote
E. S. Rolston
January 5, 1940

Medicine and Public Health.
Hospitals

CURRENT FILE 274

New Students' Home.

"Joseph A. Bond and Milton Jackson, of Taylor and Jackson's Academy, have commenced a large and elegant residence for students upon one of the fine lots on Franklin street, opposite the City Park. The situation is one of the most attractive of the many fine ones in and around our city. It is near enough the city to avail itself of the luxuries and conveniences of town, and yet far enough removed to be quiet and retired. The building will accommodate about 50 students. It will be finished in season for the opening of the Academy in the Autumn. A number of boarders are already in prospect, thus securing the success of the enterprise. This is, we believe, the only boarding school for boys in Wilmington. The boarding department of the Academy has this year been at 811 Washington street. The proprietors think that the results of experience in accommodating students in the family of a teacher have shown a great advantage in placing students to board in this manner, instead of in a public boarding house, or even in private families not interested in their studies.

John G. Haddock is contractor for the new building, and work has been already commenced."

From The Delaware Tribune. April 29, 1869.

J.F.P. 1/8/40

J. F. Pote
March 13, 1940

275
Medicine and Public Health
Hospitals

The Almshouse (1853)

"Inquest.- An inquest was held on the 14th instant, by Deputy Coroner Moore, at the Alms House, over the body of Thomas Paul. The deceased was a man of very intemperate habits, about 70 years of age. On Wednesday night he had fallen into the Canal at Delaware City, by which he had sustained some internal injuries. He was sent to the Alms House by Dr. Worrell, and died in the wagon on the road. The black man who drove the vehicle did not know he had died until he arrived at the Alms House. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above."

The Delaware Gazette, Jan. 18, 1853.

Correction. We have been informed by the Treasurer of the Poor, that we err'd in saying Thomas Paul, whose death we mentioned on Tuesday, was sent to the Alms House by Dr. Worrell; we were misinformed. It was our friend, Henry L. Peckard, Esq., who is the Trustee for Red Lion Hundred. No one can be admitted to the Alms House who has not a certificate from the Trustee of the Hundred in which the applicant resides. We should, perhaps, have said Dr. Worrell rendered Medical assistance and advice to the deceased."

The Delaware Gazette. Jan. 21, 1853.

DELAWARE HOME FOR THE INSANE (1863)

The following advertisement ran in the Delaware State Journal and Statesman throughout the month of January, 1863:

The Delaware Home for the Insane, Incorporated, and recommended by the Legislature of Delaware. Is now open and filling up with boarders. Raving maniacs and incurable cases are not wanted, but only such as there is reason to hope can be made better by kind and judicious treatment. Charges Moderate.
J. A. Brown, Proprietor.

This institution was located in what is now the southwest section of the city of Wilmington, known for many years as Browntown. Dr. Brown, a well-known physician of his time, was evidently commercially minded from the many enterprises he promoted. His home for the sick and feeble minded must have failed, this advertisement appeared in the same newspaper of March 20th, 1863:

Dr. J. A. Brown, is about to commence at his late family residence near this city, a Board School for Misses and Masters under twelve years of age. It will open on the 6th of April next.

A year later on April 18th 1864, is another enterprise of the Doctor's:

The Delaware Republican:- Boarding at the Living Home for individuals or families, at reasonable prices for the times. Not feeling disposed to compete with the Alms House any longer for insane boarders, I have relinquished that business and use that department consisting of fourteen rooms, for invalids and infirm persons.- The entire front building of thirty rooms will be appropriated for boarders exclusively, with the free use of Ten Pin Alley, and the Bagatelle Table, and other Gymnastic fixtures. Schooling can be had on the premises, and lessons on the piano for reasonable tuition.
J. A. Brown.

Rec'd.

ADVERTISEMENT

Mrs. Heald has treated hundred of invalid women with eminent success. Dr. P. Heald gives special attention to gentlemen. NO MEDICINE! Come and learn how to get well and keep so without poisonous drugs. The only sensible treatment for children or adults. ap 13-3m

History of Hospitals

Although hospitals were spoken of by Plato, it was not until the Romans endowed hospitals in 380 A.D. that a working basis was laid for such institutions. In Europe, for many centuries the hospitals were in charge of the monastic orders, but in France a form of nursing home, known as Hotel Dieu, became common about the 17th century. Hospitals are general or special. Special hospitals came into existence about 1840 for such types of disease as cancer, consumption, and children's ailments. The largest special hospitals are those for infectious fevers and for mental cases.

In America, the earliest attempt at founding a hospital was made in Philadelphia in 1709, but this was not successful. During 1730-31, the Philadelphia almshouse was founded and did some medical work, but it was not until 1750-51, with the founding of the University of Pennsylvania, that the first hospital became an actuality. The second oldest, the New York Hospital, was granted a charter in 1771.

No record can be found of early Colonial hospitals in Delaware and it may be assumed that serious cases were treated in Philadelphia, or large cities, where hospitals were established.

The first reference to hospitals in Delaware was in September 1777, immediately after the Battle of the Brandywine. At that time the British decided upon Wilmington as a hospital center for their injured, and many of the latter were quartered in Wilmington private homes.

An interesting sidelight in respect to early hospitals is the fact that a Wilmington physician, Dr. James Tilton, graduate in

medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, devised a hospital system for Washington's troops to care for smallpox victims. This disease, before the days of vaccination, decimated armies in the field, and none more so than the Continentals. Dr. Tilton established a hospital group of small well-ventilated log huts, each to accommodate but six patients. A great decrease in hospital mortality followed this innovation. For his excellent work along these lines, he was made Surgeon-General of the United States in 1812.

The first mention of an actual hospital being located in Wilmington occurred during the epidemics of the 1790's. The first of these visited Wilmington as well as Philadelphia, in 1793. The second visitation came in 1798 and it was during the latter that the following extract from the Delaware Gazette of October 27 mentions the word hospital.

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, October 27, 1798.

Total deaths from Aug. 7 to Oct. 26 inclusive

Adults	218
Children	22

Admitted into the Hospital commencing August 13 and ending October 26, -6 o'clock in the evening:

Total number	88
Of whom died	41
Dismissed-cured	37
Eloped	3
Remaining in the Hospital	7
	<hr/> 88

Donations were being made all over the State, with a long list of donors given in this issue.

On March 28, 1785, a plot of ground between what is now Broom Street, between Front and Second, was purchased from John Stapler, and a three-story building erected as an almshouse. Here were treated

quarantine cases, and it served as a pesthouse. This building was destroyed by fire in March 1804.

In 1848, a building was erected at the corner of Fourth and Broom Streets to be used as a hospital for sick immigrants. This was later converted into a pesthouse for the use of smallpox patients.

The Tilton Hospital, named after the Dr. Tilton mentioned above, was a wooden structure on West Street between Delaware Avenue and Ninth Street, opened March 6, 1865, with a capacity of 350 beds. This hospital was established to take care of wounded Civil War soldiers.

In the middle 19th century, and thereafter, several homes were converted into small hospitals. The most important of these, called the Heald Hygeian Home, was located at the corner of Shallcross Avenue and Van Buren Street. It was founded by Dr. Pusey Heald and Dr. Mary Horner, both graduates of the Hygeia Therapeutic College, of New York City. It was opened with two patients on January 1, 1871, and records show that over 7,000 persons were treated in its fifteen years of existence. Patients included persons coming from Ireland, Scotland, England, even the Sandwich Islands. While conducting the hospital, Dr. Heald married his co-founder, Dr. Horner. This property was later sold to J. Taylor Gause, who presented it to the Board of Directors of the newly-formed Homeopathic Hospital in 1887. The latter became the first modern hospital in Delaware.

At the present time, Delaware is serviced by seven major hospitals, all recognized by the highest medical authorities.

During the year 1938, these hospitals gave 200,981 days of service of which 97,820 were free. There is also a number of smaller hospitals in the several towns.

The complete hospital service of the State of Delaware today

is given below, with information as to the date of founding, control, revenue, and capacity of each hospital.

* * * * *

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

Shallcross Avenue and Van Buren Streets

Wilmington, Delaware

The Homeopathic Hospital, conducted as a private hospital, aided by State appropriations, under the control of a board of directors, is the only Homeopathic hospital in Delaware, and dates back to 1887. First known as Heald's Hygeian Home, a small hospital of twenty beds, it was purchased by J. Taylor Gause and presented to the directors of the Homeopathic Hospital just founded, and opened as such hospital in November 1887. Its ranking is high among the country's hospitals, and it is approved by the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association.

The Homeopathic Hospital consists of four units: The Medical and Surgical Buildings, the Maternity Building, the Nurses' Home, and the Laundry. The Medical and Surgical buildings have a capacity of 204 beds.

In attendance are six supervisors, forty graduate nurses doing general duty, six internes, one resident physician, a pathologist, and sixty-eight pupil nurses in the training school.

During 1938, 4,558 patients were treated with a total of 46,368 patient days for adults, and 7,701 patient days for babies, of which latter 681 were born in the maternity ward. The first aid department gave treatments to 3,475 patients, while the clinic and dispensary departments treated 16,325 cases.

p. 5-7 lacking
2/10/47 WDL

The State appropriation was \$18,750 for 1938.

The social activities of the institution are cared for by the Junior Board of St. Francis Hospital.

KENT GENERAL HOSPITAL

Dover, Delaware

The Kent General Hospital, conducted as a private hospital, aided by State appropriations, and under the control of a board of directors, is the only important hospital in Kent County. Incorporated in 1927, it first received patients on October of that year.

The Hospital consists of two units: The Medical and Surgical Building and the Nurses' Home. The capacity of the Medical building is 60 beds.

In attendance are two resident physicians and sixteen nurses. During 1938, 1,940 out-patients, and 1,336 in-patients were treated.

The State's appropriation to this hospital last year was \$15,000 or \$250 per bed per year.

The Hospital is under the direction of a board of 27 members, one-third of whom are elected each year. An executive board of nine members meets monthly to consider all business of the institution.

WILMINGTON GENERAL HOSPITAL

Chestnut and Broom Streets, Wilmington, Delaware.

The Wilmington General Hospital, conducted as a private and non-profit hospital and aided by State appropriations, under the control of a board of directors, is one of the largest hospitals in Delaware. It was opened to the public in 1929, replacing the Physicians and Surgeons' Hospital. The growth has been rapid because of several large endowments, one of which was the Doris Memorial unit, the only contagious hospital in the city.

Distinct progress was made in 1938, with the addition of a new Maternity Building, equipped with 48 beds and a like number of bassinets, at a total cost of \$312,000. It was dedicated July 29, 1938, and opened for service on August 8 of the same year.

The Hospital consists of four units: The Medical and Surgical Building, the Nurses' Home, The Doris Memorial, and the Maternity Building. These have a combined capacity of 170 beds.

In attendance are five supervisors, thirty graduate nurses, five internes, one resident physician, a pathologist, and eighty pupil nurses in the training school.

During 1938, 24,888 patients were treated, of which number 21,249 were out-patients and 3,640 were in-patients. Of the total in-patients, 48% were rendered free service, the total operating loss being \$90,870, equal to \$2.34 loss per patient day.

This hospital has the only supply of radium in the city; it is valued at \$12,071.50.

The State contributed in 1938 an appropriation of \$250 per

hospital bed; New Castle County contributed \$10,000, a special grant to the Doris Memorial Unit, as well as \$22,015, which is \$3 per patient day or indigent poor of New Castle County paid pro rata to four Wilmington hospitals as long as the \$90,000 statutory fund lasts (approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ months).

The hospital is under the control of the Board of Directors, of which David Snellenburg is President, Theodore A. Weth, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, and John B. Jessup, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary.

MILFORD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Milford, Delaware

The Milford Memorial Hospital, conducted as a private hospital aided by State appropriations, and under the control of a board of directors, serves the lower sections of the State more especially Sussex County. It was incorporated in 1918 as the Milford Emergency Hospital, the hospital building standing at the upper end of Milford. The change of name came when the present structure was erected on Clark Avenue. The building was occupied on April 13, 1938.

The Hospital consists of three units: The Medical and Surgical Building, with one hundred beds; the Nurses' Home, and the Laundry and Power Plant.

In attendance are one resident physician, two internes, twenty-five graduate nurses doing general duty, and twelve student nurses. During 1938, a total of 20,216 cases were treated.

The State's appropriation to this Hospital in 1938 was \$25,000, or \$250 per bed per year.

The Milford Hospital is under the management of a board of seven members which meet monthly to adjust the affairs of the institution. Mrs. Anna Brown is the Superintendent in charge.

DELAWARE STATE HOSPITAL

Farnhurst, Delaware

The Delaware State Hospital, conducted as a State Hospital and located at Farnhurst, four miles from Wilmington in New Castle County, serves the entire State for mental cases. Its ranking is of the highest, and it is approved by the American College of Surgeons, and American Medical Association. It is affiliated with the Delaware, the Wilmington General, Homeopathic, and St. Francis Hospitals, all of Wilmington.

Delaware was the first State to care for its mentally ill. Laws were passed in 1793 to protect their interests.

The Hospital opened on August 1, 1889, with Dr. D. D. Richardson of Philadelphia as Superintendent. He was followed by Dr. William H. Hancker. The present superintendent is Dr. Tarumianz.

The Hospital consists of eleven units: The New Castle Building, John J. Black Cottage, The Swift Building, The Educational Building, The Observation Building, The Mental Hygiene Building, Nurses' Home, Sussex Hall, Kent Building, Laundry, and Power Stations. The buildings have a combined capacity of 900 beds.

In attendance are nine registered physicians, two internes, one dentist, twenty-six graduate nurses, fifteen student nurses, and one hundred and three attendants. The current maintenance per capita per day per patient was \$1,066. The request for the 1941 budget for

general administration was \$489,263.07.

The Hospital is under the control of a board of nine trustees, appointed by the Governor, which meets on the first Thursday in each month.

The board in 1939 consisted of Dr. Rowland G. Paynter, Hervey P. Hall, Fred H. Gawthrop, Harry V. Lyons, Dr. Lewis Booker, Willard Springer, Jr., George M. Fisher, Dr. I. J. MacCollum, and W. F. Longendyke.

DELAWARE STATE HIGHWAY FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

Sub Station No. 1	-	Top of Penny Hill, New Castle County
Sub Station No. 2	-	State Road (Headquarters)
Sub Station Number 3	-	One mile north of Dover, Route 13
Sub Station Number 4	-	One mile north of Georgetown, Route 113.
Sub Station Number 5	-	One mile north of Bridgeville Route 13

There are 85 trained men on the State highway force, all of whom have received extensive training in first aid treatments.

BRANDYWINE SANATORIUM

Faulkland, Delaware

The Brandywine Sanatorium, located at Faulkland, was incorporated in 1904. In 1925 it was turned over to the State for the use of tubercular patients.

The Hospital consists of five units: The Children's Building, the Main Medical Building, Nurses' Home, Laundry, and the Help's Building.

In attendance are four physicians, nine graduate nurses doing general duty, and twenty undergraduate nurses.

The combined capacity of the institution is 160 beds.

EDGEWOOD SANATORIUM

Marshallton, Delaware

The Edgewood Sanatorium, located at Marshallton, and under control of the State, is used solely for Negro tubercular patients.

The Hospital consists of three units: The Main Medical Building, the Nurses' Home, and the Children's Building. The Main Medical Building has 39 beds, and the Children's Building, nine beds. In attendance are six graduate nurses.

SUNNYBROOK COTTAGE PREVENTORIUM

Sunnybrook Cottage, a preventorium for children, one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the country, located on the Newport Gap Pike Road, was established in 1919, and houses twenty children. It is supervised by two graduate nurses.

The building is an old farmhouse, and is surrounded by three acres of ground, of which two acres are under cultivation, growing all the vegetables needed for the children.

Sunnybrook Cottage is under the control of the Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Inc., a committee of women directing the project.

An interesting building on the grounds is the pump-house which is one hundred and fifty years old and was once used as a mill where the woollen blankets of the community were woven.

SMALL PRIVATE HOSPITALS

FORT DUPONT
Delaware City, Delaware

The Fort DuPont Hospital Station at Delaware City, is under the control of the Government. It has a capacity of 28 beds and is used exclusively by the Post for its sick and injured.

THE FLOWER HOSPITAL

Newark, Delaware

The Flower Hospital, a private institution opened Nov. 11, 1926, has a capacity of six beds. It is under the direction of Mary C. Ford, R. N.

DR. JONES PRIVATE HOSPITAL
1010 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware

This hospital, founded in 1894 by Dr. J. J. Jones, the father of its present chief, Dr. Lawrence J. Jones, has a capacity of 22 beds, and is fully equipped as a first-class institution.

TURK'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL

615 West 18th Street, Wilmington, Delaware

This private hospital, operated by Mrs. Edward Turk, R. N., was opened in 1919 with a capacity of 14 beds.

GROSS PRIVATE HOSPITAL

817 West Street, Wilmington, Delaware

The Gross Private Hospital, incorporated October 4, 1934, is operated by Drs. A. J., B. A., and E. R. Gross. It has a capacity of 15 beds, and four bassinettes. This is a registered hospital, approved by the American Medical Association.

NEMOURS FOUNDATION HOSPITAL

Rising Sun Road, Wilmington, Delaware

A private hospital, made possible by the will of the late Alfred I. du Pont, is to be located on his estate, Nemours, near Wilmington, and will be opened in the fall of 1940 under the direction of Dr. Alfred B. Shands, Jr., with a staff of graduate nurses, under Miss Marie L. Des Barres superintendent.

Plans call for a Main Medical Building, with a capacity of 77 beds for children, and 32 beds for the staff.

Hospitalization will be confined in the beginning to crippled children who are residents of Delaware, but the complete program calls for future buildings which will care for crippled children of other States.

OK.
G. J. 10/10/39

W. H. Forbes
July 11, 1940

HOSPITAL CAMPAIGNS

The first systematic campaign for funds for hospitals was conducted by the Delaware Hospital about 1912. Outside parties, who made a career of such work going from place to place, supervised the teams, made up of Wilmington people. At the first luncheon meeting, lists of prospects were passed around among the different teams, and any name you saw which you were willing to take put your team number opposite that name. At the next day's luncheon, cards for solicitors, were given to the teams, according to the numbers on the sheets.

The next campaign of this type was that of the Homeopathic Hospital during the World War years, conducted by other outside parties, to be followed about 1925 by the then Physicians and Surgeons' Hospital, whose effort, the largest of the three, was to raise \$750,000. Since there was no patent on this type of work, these methods are now open to any one.

A spirited rivalry existed among the teams to see which could bring in the most money, making these luncheon meetings exciting affairs, even if you were not good at "boning people" for money. At the last meeting every one was "on edge" for fear the campaign would not "go over the top," but the goal set was always attained.

Personal Recollections.

E. S. Rolston
J. F. Pote
December 18, 1939

CURRENT
MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
Hospitals

292

HOSPITAL ITEMS

"HOSPITAL: --The directors are now endeavoring to secure a suitable site for the erection of a hospital. We hope that an eligible position may be fixed upon, and that the proper buildings may be soon erected. The Levy Court has appropriated \$1000 towards the object. In this connection we should like to inquire what has become of the project for a house of refuge, and whether its erection was not the more important project."

Delaware Republican

May 22, 1871

"CITY HOSPITAL.-- The Trustees of the Wilmington City Hospital held a meeting on Friday evening at the rooms of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Dr. L. F. Bush, President, Dr. Maull, Secretary pro tem; Drs. Askew, Bullock, Wales and Messrs. Porter and Hilles present. The object of the meeting was stated to be the consideration of a site for

-2-

an hospital. It was reported that the land on Delaware Avenue, between Clayton and DuPont Streets had been viewed by a number of medical gentlemen. Dr. Askew introduced a resolution which was adopted, asking City Council and the Levy Court to appropriate \$10000 for the purpose of erecting a city hospital; and failing in that to apply for the old small pox hospital at the Almshouse, with a square of ground attached."

Delaware Republican

Aug. 3, 1871

"SOME HOSPITAL POINTS."

It is gratifying to note at any time the increasing prevalence of a spirit of humanity in a community, resolving itself into Christian charities, benevolent institutions, and Samaritan works of a practical character, and it is especially gratifying to record that, as a natural outgrowth of this enlarging beneficent sentiment, the erection of a City Hospital is now engaging the thoughtful attention of our city, with a very fair promise of an early commencement.

-3-

Now that there is a reasonable hope that our benevolent system is to be enlarged and strengthened by this desirable addition, it behooves those to whose charge the enterprise is to be committed, to mature carefully both the question of locality and character of structure; no mistake must be made in either point, for it would be a mistake that could not be corrected readily. Some of the Hospital buildings that have been erected within the last few years, in the smaller cities, have proved to be sadly defective in some of the most essential particulars, and founders and friends have to lament the failure, and that more study was not given primarily to the subject of construction.

The trustees of the large Hopkins Hospital fund in Baltimore, are taking careful steps in the avoidance of any blunders in the designing of the immense charity that the munificence of that philanthropist has so liberally provided for; they have made visits to the large cities with the view of eliciting from hospital gentlemen any facts which could guide them in the important work before them; they estimate the importance of planning properly.

The building that is to be for the poor sick and wounded of this city is not only the present wants of the city, but

-4-

for the future, and should be designed with reference to the extension as the needs of the city demand. Adequate accommodation for the present and capacity of expansion for the future are essentials.

Again, the site should be well considered; that most eligible for the purpose should be selected, reference being had to purity of atmosphere, elevation, the surroundings, the facility for drainage, the views, quietude, and ease of access to patients and attendants.

Another point is, it is of great moment, that this Hospital work should attract to it the best and most intelligent men of the community,--men who have ^{an} unselfish interest in the success of the Institution, whose philanthropic spirit will give a wise direction to its workings and whose presence, in the Board of Management will be a guarantee that the Institution will be kept entirely free from political and sectarian control, and will be sacred to the uses of a wise charity, which has for its object the medical and surgical relief of those who need its ministrations." D. W. M.

THE WAYSIDE. Wilmington, Del.,
April 26, 1873. A Penny Weekly.
Thomas F. Hicks, M. D., Editor

-5-

A HEAVY SHAKE. -- Our citizens were startled about ten o'clock last Monday morning by two explosions like the report of cannon, which were followed by shaking of dwellings and trembling of the earth. At first it was supposed that a powder mill, a wagon load of powder, the powder vessel of Cap. Blizzard, the magazine of Fort Delaware or some other place, had blown up, but as one after the other of these suppositions proved to be incorrect, it was generally conceded that there must have been an earthquake. It is said there was another shock shortly after 12 o'clock on Monday night. Jules Macheret expresses the opinion that it was an electrical explosion, and says that he has witnessed some sixty such shocks in the West Indies, North Africa, and Asia...."

Delaware Republican

Oct. 12, 1871

12/19/39
EER

Wm. H. Conner
November 18, 1938

297
CURRENT FILE
Health

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, October 27, 1798.

Total deaths from Aug. 7 to Oct. 26 inclusive	
Adults	218
Children	22

Admitted into the Hospital commencing August 13 and
ending October 26, -6 o'clock in the evening:

Total number	88
Of whom died	41
Dismissed-cured	37
Eloped	3
Remaining in the Hospital	7
	<u>88</u>

Donations were being made all over the State, with a long list of
donors given in this issue.

DELAWARE

DIOCESE

PROCEEDINGS

1870-1879

80-89

D283,9751
P94

E. S. Rolston
J. F. Pote
December 5, 1939

An Act to Incorporate Trinity Hospital.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That the Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., the Rev. Joshua Morsell, D. D., the Rev. Jno. Collins McCabe, D. D., the Rev. Charles S. Spencer, the Rev. J. Newton Stanger, the Rev. T. Gardiner Littell, the Rev. J. Leighton McKim, the Hon. Caleb S. Layton, the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, the Hon. Joseph P. Comegys, Dr. John K. Kane, Dr. John T. M. Cardeza, Mr. Victor duPont, Mr. William T. Read, Mr. Franklin Fell, Mr. George H. Bates, Mr. Benjamin Gibbs, Mr. Francis G. du Pont and Mr. William P. Orr and such other persons as may become associated with them, be and they are hereby constituted and declared a body corporate and politic in law and under the name of Trinity Hospital, and by that name shall and may have succession for twenty years, and shall be capable in law and equity to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of record and elsewhere, and shall have power to make and use a common seal and to alter and change the same at pleasure, and shall be capable in law to take and to hold to the said corporation and its successors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods, chattels, rights and effects of all kinds in fee simple or otherwise by gift, grant, bargain, sale, will, or devise from any person, persons, corporation or corporations, capable of making the same,

and the same from time to time to grant, bargain and sell in fee simple or otherwise and shall have power also to purchase or erect such buildings as may be necessary for the purposes of the said corporation, with power also to do all and singular the matters and things proper, requisite and lawful to be done for the well being of the said corporation and the due management of the affairs thereof, Provided, that the clear yearly income of the lands to be taken and held, as aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the object of the said Corporation shall be to receive donations and bequests of real and personal property, and to apply the same, or the income thereof, according to the conditions prescribed by the donors toward the following purposes. 1st, the relief, shelter and maintenance of deserving, aged, indigent men and ^Kwomen. 2d, the relief, shelter, maintenance, education and welfare of orphan, half orphan, and friendless children. 3d, the relief, shelter and recovery of the erring and the fallen. 4th, the relief, shelter and care of the sick and the disabled. 5th, the shelter, education and training of teachers, nurses and servants. 6th, the ministering of Christian charity and the consolations of the Gospel of Jesus Christ to all those who are any ways afflicted or distressed in mind, body or estate.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the religious instructions, services and ministrations, held, given or performed under the direction of the said corporation, and in the institution or institutions of the same, shall be in conformity with the doctrines, sacraments, worship and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the said corporation shall be a President, a Rector, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a Board of Managers, with its Executive Committee. The President and Rector shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers. The Treasurer and the Secretary shall be Laymen, chosen by the Board of Managers, from the members of the said Corporation.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Delaware shall be ex-officio President of the Corporation, and the Board of Managers, and of the Executive Committee of the same. The Rector shall be a presbyter of Protestant Episcopal Church, and shall be elected by the Diocesan Convention of the said Church in the said Diocese for one or more years, as may seem best to the said Convention. The Rector shall have charge of the religious instructions, services and ministrations of the said Corporation, with the right of appointing his assistants in the performance of the several duties of his office.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Board of Managers shall consist of twenty members, including the President and Rector. They shall have charge of all the pecuniary and material affairs and property of the Corporation, and shall apply its funds and means solely for the objects and interests of the same. They shall make all proper by-laws and regulations for carrying on the business of the Corporation. At the first annual meeting of the members of the said Corporation, eighteen persons shall be elected Managers, to be divided into three classes, as follows: Six shall be elected to serve for one year, six for two years, and six for three years, and annually, thereafter, each successive class for the term of three years. In case of the resignation or death of any Manager, his place shall be filled at the next annual meeting by the election of some persons to serve for the unexpired term of the Manager, so resigned or deceased. Two members of each class of the Managers shall be Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, canonically resident in the Diocese of Delaware.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the following persons shall be the Board of Managers, until the first annual meeting, and until their successors are duly chosen: The Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., the Rev. Joshua Morsell, D. D., the Rev. John Collins McCabe, D. D., the Rev. Charles S. Spencer, the Rev. I. Newton Stanger, the Rev. T. Gardiner Littell, the Rev. J. Leighton McKim, the Rev. Rector-----to

be elected,--as aforesaid, by the Diocesan Convention--the Hon. Caleb S. Layton, the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, the Hon. Joseph P. Comegys, Dr. John K. Kane, Dr. John T. M. Cardeza, Mr. Victor DuPont, Mr. William T. Read, Mr. Franklin Fell, Mr. George H. Bates, Mr. Benjamin Gibbs, Mr. Francis G. duPont and Mr. William P. Orr.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That any person paying to the Treasurer annually a sum not less than five dollars shall become a member of the said Corporation and entitled to vote for members of the board of managers, provided, that the said payment is made at least three months before the annual meeting and election. And the payment of fifty dollars at one time shall constitute a life member, and the payment of one hundred dollars at one time shall constitute a Patron Life Member, and shall entitle the persons so paying to all the privileges of membership.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the annual meetings of the said Corporation shall be held in the City of Wilmington, Delaware, on the first day of November, at a place and time to be designated by the board of managers, of which due notice shall be given by advertisement in one newspaper published in the City of Wilmington. At each annual meeting the Board of Managers shall present a full report of their proceedings during the year, and an accurate account duly audited of the receipts and disbursements in the

same period and a full statement of the financial condition of the Corporation. The failure to hold any annual meeting or election shall not cause a forfeiture of this charter, but in such case a special meeting may be called by the Right Rev. President of the Corporation, for the purpose of holding an election for managers. Notice of the time and place of said meeting shall be given by advertisement in one newspaper published in Wilmington at least three weeks before the day named therein for said meeting and election.

Passed at Dover, March 21, 1871.

CHARLES GOODING,

Speaker of the Senate,

S. C. BIGGS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

State of Delaware,

Executive Department:

I, John H. Paynter, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the act entitled "An Act to incorporate Trinity Hospital," passed at Dover, March 21st, 1871: the same having been compared by me with the original roll now on file in my Office.

SEAL

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover this fifteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN H. PAYNTER,

Secretary of State

State of Delaware,

New Castle County.

Record in the Recorder's Office at New
Castle in Private Act Record B. Vol. 1, Page
103, &c., May 23d, A. D. 1871.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office.

SEAL

J. NICHOLSON,
Recorder.

Chapter 288 Del. Laws.

S. Ralston
P. Pote
December 7, 1939

TRINITY HOSPITAL

1872 On motion of the Rev. Mr. Littell it was Resolved, That this Convention approves of the Act to Incorporate Trinity Hospital, and assumes the duty which it imposes.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Littell, it was resolved that the Convention proceed to elect a Rector of Trinity Hospital, and he nominated the Rev. Dr. Frost.

It having been stated in the debate that the election was for one year, on motion of Mr. Fell, the Rev. Dr. Frost was unanimously elected.

* * * * *

1874 Rev. Dr. Frost resigned the office of Rector of Trinity Hospital.

On motion of Mr. F. Fell it was Resolved That the election of Rector of Trinity Hospital shall only be for one year.

Mr. Curtis nominated the Rev. Dr. Clemson, and he was duly elected Rector for the Conventional year.

* * * * *

1875 Wilmington, June 2nd, 1875.

The Rev. Mr. Littell presented and read the report to the Committee on Church improvements and extensions, and on the state of the Church.

Report of the Committee on Church Improvement and Extension, and on the State of the Church.

Trinity Hospital is quietly doing so much of its work, as the amount of contributions sanctions. The Dispensary is open daily, and, each year ministers to an increasing number of the sick poor. Were our people awake to what it has done, and could do, they would doubtless most gladly supply means for its removal

to a more commodious building and more convenient locality. We rejoice to hear that some Christian people have made provisions in their wills for legacies to the Hospital, which, having been incorporated, is authorized by law to hold property; and, as their duty is to report upon the State of the Church Improvement and Extension, it comes within their province most urgently to call the attention of their brethren to the rubic in the Office for the Visitation of the Sick, in reference to the Minister admonishing persons to make their wills while they have the opportunity etc etc.

As a Christian duty to our Hospital, we ask Churchmen to give to it what they can now, and provide that still more be done when they can no longer personally do it.

Reference:

Protestant Episcopal Churches of the Diocese of Delaware. Journals of the Proceedings of the Conventions from 1870 to 1879 and 1880 to 1889. Pub. by order of the Conventions in Wilmington, Philadelphia, &c

E. S. Rolston
J. F. Pote
December 19, 1939

Verbatim Items from the Wilmington Daily Gazette

February 5, 1873

The Poor - To the afflicted poor the Wilmington Dispensary furnishes medical advice and medicine free on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2 to 4 o'clock, at the Dispensary, 518 Orange Street.

Dispensary - The Committee on the Wilmington Dispensary will meet at the Dispensary Room, 518 Orange Street, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The members of the Medical profession are invited to attend.

February 21.

Wilmington Dispensary - The Managers of the Wilmington Dispensary have petitioned Council to allow them an annual appropriation, in order that they may keep the Dispensary open daily and have competent physicians in constant attendance. This benevolent organization has been the means of giving great relief to many poor people, by furnishing them medical attendance, free of charge. It desires to increase its sphere of usefulness, and Council should, by appropriate legislation, give all the assistance possible. The petition was referred to a special committee: Messrs. Canby, Finnegan and Beggs.

February 23, 1873

Proceedings of Council

Mr. Quinn introduced a further supplement to the act limiting the city debt and providing for the discharge thereof. It authorizes

\$25,000 to be borrowed, with which to purchase a lot of ground and erect a hospital and any surplus after the completion of the work, to be used for repairs. It was considered, adopted and directed to be forwarded to Dover. It provides that no religious denomination is to be favored or excluded. It was stated that the P.W.B. R.R. & Co; The J. Morton Poole Co; Pusey, Jones & Co., and workmen in other large mechanical shops were anxious to contribute to its support, so as to know that they would have a place to be taken to and cared for, in case of accident.

February 28.

City Council

The report of the Committee on Dr. John K. Kane and others' communication asking an appropriation for the Wilmington Dispensary - a branch of Trinity Hospital was adopted, recommending the donation of \$400 this year, to the institution.

March 2.

Physician elected - At a special meeting of the Dispensary Committee, held Monday, February 24, 1873, the services of Dr. E. G. Shortlidge as an additional attending physician at the "Wilmington Dispensary" were accepted.

March 11.

Wilmington Dispensary - This institution, located on the east side of Orange street, south of Sixth, is open daily from four to five o'clock in the afternoon, to afford medical aid to those who may apply.

Wilmington Daily Gazette

June 6, 1873

Proceedings of Council

The Committee on City Hospital presented the following proposals for furnishing a lot:

Job. H. Jackson and Geo. G. Lobdell a portion of the square between Sixth and Seventh and Broome and Franklin, 350 x 227 feet, for \$8,000.

Wm. M. Canby and James Bradford, a square between Rodney and Clayton Streets, and Lovering and Shallcross Avenues, for \$7,500.

Jas. H. Heal, 150 feet square between Third and Fourth and Rodney and Searles, at \$150. per foot.

Milton Jackson, lot at Eighth and Franklin 93 x 145 feet, with a building erected thereon, for \$18,500.

The proposals were referred to the Committee.

McCarthy. Sara

State Drawer: Forts. 311

Extract from Christopher Ward's History 1/2 p.

ENCYCLOPEDIA FILE

Fort Delaware

Fort Delaware was really a great citadel erected on an attractive looking island called Pea Patch near the head of the Delaware Bay of about eighty acres in extent, but most of the surface lying about four feet below water level. This situation made it easy for the fort to be isolated entirely from adjoining land. There were high embankments around the island from six to eighty feet. and docks were constructed on the east and west sides with flood gates at their head to provide for inundation when necessary. The fort itself was constructed of solid masonry with a moat twenty five feet in width, eight feet deep. This moat was crossed by a single stone bridge. The construction of the fort occupied about twenty-six years.

The exterior walls of the fort were made of granite blocks four feet thick and within these were built a solid brick wall twelve feet thick and archways constructed within the walls made at least thirty feet additional thickness. The armament of the fort was very imposing.

2 1/2 p.

File No. S-613

312
ENCLOSURE FILE

LOCATION -- Fort Saulsbury, Sussex Co.

State Drawer
Folder: Forts.

Submitted by George R. Carey

April 6, 1936

Topic: Fort Saulsbury

This fort is located six and one-half miles east of Milford (Del), on Cedar Neck Road running from Milford to Cedar Beach on Delaware Bay. It is one mile from the Delaware Bay shore and nine miles from the bay and river channel.

Cedar Creek runs between the fort and the bay and empties into the Mispillion River three miles north of the fort. This creek is navigable for boats drawing up to seven feet of water. (a)

Fort Saulsbury was built in 1918 during the World War, and named in honor of U.S. Senator Willard Saulsbury, who was born in 1820 in Mispillion hundred, in which this fort is located. He was Attorney-General of Delaware in 1850 and was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1859 where he served for 12 years. In 1873, he was appointed Chancellor of the State of Delaware. A son, Willard Saulsbury, who was in the U.S. Senate during the Wilson administration, successfully proposed the appropriation for a fort at this strategic position. (b)

This is one of the Army's newest and most compact forts along the east coast and affords protection against invading vessels seeking entrance to the Delaware River. It comprises two batteries, each with 2 guns of 12" barbette (stationary) mounted rifles. The batteries, are named Battery Hall and Battery Haslet in honor of two colonels who

Fort Saulsbury, Sussex Co.

-2-

served during the Revolutionary War under General George Washington. (a) Colonel David Hall, commander of the famous Delaware Line in the Continental Army was born Jan. 4, 1752, at Lewes, Delaware. He enlisted as a private. At White Plains, L.I. he recruited the celebrated Delaware Line regiment and was made colonel, April 5, 1777. This regiment gained a reputation in the Continental Army. At the close of the war he resumed law and was elected governor of Delaware 1802-05. Colonel Hall died in Lewes, September 18, 1817 and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Lewes. (c) Colonel John Haslet, a Presbyterian minister, later practiced medicine and was a member of the Colonel Assembly. He commanded the First Delaware Militia regiment. This regiment, reviewed in Dover, later joined Washington's army and found in battles of Long Island and White Plains. It disbanded December, 1776. Haslet continuing with Washington's army, was killed in the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. He was buried in the First Presbyterian Churchyard, Philadelphia, reinterred in the old Presbyterian Churchyard at Dover, when an address was delivered by John M. Clayton. (d) A bronze tablet is on the front of Old Presbyterian Church on U.S. Route No. 13, opposite Bank Lane, Dover, Delaware.

The batteries of this fort are spaced about 300 feet apart and are built of re-enforced concrete covered with sod. Inside the batteries are accommodations for the officers and non-commissioned officers, kitchens, power rooms (each battery has a power plant for generating electricity for its separate unit)

Fort Saulsbury, Sussex Co.

-3-

magazines for ammunition, tool rooms and latrines. During warfare conditions it would require approximately 300 men to garrison the fort. At present, only a small detachment of enlisted men (one sergeant and four privates) from Ft. DuPont, is stationed here. The guns have been fired but once since installation when in 1930 a detail from Ft Hancock proof-fired the batteries. The field of fire of these guns of heavy seacoast artillery include all possible approaches to the river channel. There are no military ceremonies or artillery drills performed. Visitors are allowed to inspect the fort at any time and may be guided about the emplacements and batteries by the enlisted men stationed there. (a) Tourists are always impressed by its location and architecture and the scenic views from the fort.

REFERENCES

- (a) Sgt. D. C. Wigley.
- (b) Capt. Harry V. Lyons, Lewes, Del.
- (c) Scharf - History of Delaware, p. 210, Vol 1.
- (d) Scharf - History of Delaware, p. 209, Vol. 1.

Written by S. E. Nortner,
Major, First Engineers,
Fort Dupont, Delaware.

File 100-900

FORT DUPONT
DELAWARE.

Fort Dupont, the only garrisoned post within the State of Delaware, began humbly in 1863 as an auxiliary battery of Fort Delaware, and was known as "Ten Gun Battery".

During the construction of Fort Delaware, it was determined that land batteries on the New Jersey and Delaware Shores, opposite the river fort would provide necessary cross fire and effectually complete the defense of the river. The battery was completed in 1864 with four 10 inch and two 15 inch guns ready for mounting.

In 1868, the garrison was withdrawn to Fort Delaware while steps were made to construct a permanent fort. The work, at an estimated cost of \$300,000.00. was begun in 1872 on what was known for a time as "New Fort Opposite Fort Delaware", for the mounting of 20 heavy guns. The work was completed in 1875.

The outbreak of the Spanish American War brought a revival of interest in the river defense, and in 1899, 112 acres of land were purchased for expansion and development of the project.

The War Department, by General Order No. 134, July 22, 1899, announced that "the battery at Delaware City," would be named Fort Dupont "in honor^{OR} of the late Rear Admiral Samuel F. Dupont."

It is fitting that the fort should bear the honored name of DuPont, a name almost synonymous with national defense. The founder of the line, Pierre Samuel DuPont de Nemours, a French Statesman, was a friend of the Revolutionary cause. A son of Victor DuPont was captain of one of the Delaware companies in the war of 1812. A younger son, Irenee, established and developed the manufacture of powder near Wilmington. Samuel Francis DuPont, in whose honor, the post is named, served conspicuously in the Navy. Henry Dupont was appointed Major General in 1861 of forces recruited in Delaware for the Civil War. A son, Henry A. DuPont, a colonel in the U. S. Army was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in action, and later became U. S. Senator from Delaware. Lemmot DuPont, son of Victor DuPont, raised a company of volunteers for duty at Fort Delaware during the rebellion. In all ways, the military defense of the state and nation has enlisted the loyalty of members of this family.

Construction proceeded rapidly in 1899-1900 and development of Fort DuPont, as it stands today, dates from that period. Batteries, "Read," "Gibbons," and "Ritchie," now obsolete, were completed in 1898. Battery, "Read," named in honor of George Read of Delaware, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, U. S. Senator and Chief Justice of the State. Battery "Gibson," was named in honor of Colonel James Gibson, killed at Fort Erie in 1814. Battery "Ritchie" was named in honor of Captain John Ritchie, U.S. Army, killed at Lindy's Lane, July 25, 1814.

Batteries, "Rodney," and "Best" remain. They were completed in 1899. Battery "Rodney" was named in honor of Caesar Rodney, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and Major General of Militia in the Revolution.

Battery "Best" was named in honor of Major C.L. Best, who served with distinction in the War of Spain and died on April 14, 1903. Battery "Elder," (1903) has continued in operation until recent date.

Development of Fort DuPont in recent years has nearly obliterated traces of the early marks. "Ten Gun Battery," was garrisoned by two volunteer organizations known as "Ahl's Battery," composed of volunteers from Wilmington, Chester and Philadelphia; and "Young's Battery" from Pittsburgh. Their barracks and mess hall stood near the present rifle range.

For the past ten years, Fort DuPont has been predominantly an Engineer Post (present garrison). On May 22, 1922, the 1st Engineers arrived at Fort DuPont for permanent station. Since that date the command of the post has devolved on Engineer officers and engineer training became the chief activity in the program of post training.

The 1st Engineers came to the Fort with an honorable record for services in four ^{was} ~~were~~, since 1846, when Company "A" was organized by Act of Congress. Since the World War, the Regiment has been engaged in important peace time activities. In 1928, Company "D" maintained and operated a ponton bridge at Burlington, Vermont, temporarily replacing the structure washed away by the great flood of that year. In October, 1929, Company "A", departed for duty in Nicaragua with the Canal Survey Battalion, returning to the post and Regiment, July 25, 1931. In 1932-33, the Regiment moved seven sets of officers' quarters to Fort DuPont from Fort Mott on the Jersey shore on the Delaware.

Scheduled ceremonies and activities are held quite frequently on the post; there being Formal Guard Mounts on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 1:00 P.M. parades on Mondays and Thursdays at 4:30 P.M. and Regimental Reviews on Saturdays at 9:30 A.M.

The post theatre features a different picture every night; there being two shows, the first at 6:15 P.M. and the second at 8:15 P.M. On Sunday there is a matinee at 2:30 P.M.

Athletic events play an important part in the post life. During the fall there is a Regimental football team which for the past two seasons has won the Delaware Championship. At present, a baseball team is preparing for a spring schedule.

Visitors are cordially invited to visit the post. In addition, visitors may visit Fort Delaware, an old Civil War fort, situated on an island in the Delaware River.

DELAWAREANS IN REVOLUTIONARY NAVAL SERVICE

Among Delawareans who served with the naval forces during the Revolutionary War were Captain James Montgomery, a Scotchman, who owned a small vessel in the Continental service; Captain Henry Geddes; Captain Samuel Lovering, who was confined six months on the British prison ship Jersey; Captain Hugh Montgomery, of the brig Nancy fame; Commander Charles Pope, of the State Schooner Vigilant, and later of the State Schooner Delaware (for several years Delaware maintained a State Navy, with a complement of marines under Pope, who had also been Lieut. Col. of Col. David Hall's Delaware Regiment); Captain Henry Fisher, Lewes pilot, who kept Washington informed of the movements of the British fleets; French Kellum, sailor in the Continental Navy (the sailor who fell down the well); and Jonathan Robinson, commander of The Pollies, a Wilmington brigantine.

State Papers
Folder - History:
Forts

October 13, 1664.

"Sir Robert Carr to Colonel Nicolls.

1 c in H. C. 166

"Honble Sir.

"After a long and troublesom passage, p'longed by y^e ignorance of y^e pylates and sholeness of water, we arrived the last day of September att Dellawarr, passing be y^e fort wthout takeing notice each of the others, the better to sattisfie the Sweede, who, notwithstanding the Dutches pswasions to y^e contrary, were soone our frinds. Afterwards I held a parley wth y^e Dutch Burgurs and Governo^r; the Burgurs & townesmen after almost three dayes parley, consented to my demands; but y^e Governo^r and soldiery altogether refused my pposicions. Whereuppon I landed my soldiers on Sunday morning following & commanded y^e shippes to fall downe before y^e Fort wth in muskett shott, wth directions to fire two broades-sides apeace uppon y^e Fort, then my soldiers to fall on. Which done, the soldiers neaver stoping untill they stormed y^e fort, and see consequently to plundering; the seamen, noe less given to that sporte, were quickly wthⁱⁿ, & have gotten good store of booty; see that in such a noise and confusion noe worde of command could be heard for sometyme; but for as many goods as I could perserve, I still keepe intire. The losse on our part was none; the Dutch had tenn wounded and 3 killed. The fort is not tenable although 14 gunns, and wth^{out} a greate charge w^{ch} unavoidably must be expended, here wilbee noe staying, we not being able to keepe itt.

Therefore what I have or can gett shalbee layed out upon
y^e strengthening of the Fort. wthin these 2 dayes Ensigne
Stock fell sick soe that I could not send him to you to
perticularise all things, but on his recovery I will send
him to you. If Providence had not soe ruled that wee had
not came in as we did, we had been necessitated to acquitt
y^e place in lesse then a moneth, there being nothing to bee
had, but what must be purchased from other places wth traide
of good accompt, of w^{ch} for y^e p^rsent wee have to sattisfie
our wants I have already sent into Merryland some Neegars
w^{ch} did belong to y^e late Governo^r att his plantation above,
for beefe, pork, corne and salt, & for some other small
conveniences, w^{ch} this place affordeth not. The cause of
my not sending all this type to gyve notice of our success
was the falling of y^e Indians from theire former civillity,
they abuesing messengers that travell by land, since our
arrivall here, though noe wayes incensed by us, but ex-
aspirated by some Dutch and there own inclinacons, that 80
of them came from y^e other side, where they inhabitt, and
soe strong they are there that noe christian yett dare venter
to plant on that side; w^{ch} belongs to y^e Duke of Yorke. They
stayed here 3 nights; wee used them civilly, they ptending
they here came to settle, but since are returned wthout doe-
ing any hurte. Wee beg yo^r endeavours to assist uss in y^e
reconciliacon of y^e Indians called Synekees at y^e Fort
Ferrania^{*}, and y^e Huskachances * here, they comeing and doeing
vyolence both th heathen and Christian, and leave these

Indians to be blamed for itt: in soe much that wthin lesse
than 6 weeks severall murthers have bin comitted and done
by those people upon y^e Dutch and Sweedes here. Lett mee
begg y^e favor of your to send Mr. Allison and Thompson,
the one for y^e reedifying of y^e Fort, y^e other to fix our
armes, there being not any but what is broake or unfixed.
Yo^r Hono^r shall have a further accompt by y^e next, untill
w^{ch} tyme and ever after I remayne

"Yo^r faithfull and obliged Serv^t
"Robert Carr.

"Dellawarr Fort)
"Octob^ry^e 13th 1664)

"Coll. Nicolls."

* - Fort Aurania, Albany. -Ed.

* - Susquehannoes? - Ed.

Reference: Documents Relative to the Colonial History of
the State of New York; V. 3 - - see references
of preceding letters.

Wm. H. Conner
October 21, 1941

Militia and Navy

323

NAVAL EXPLOIT AT PORT PENN

From Gardner W. Allen's A Naval History of the American Revolution, pages 308-10.

"Captains John Barry and Thomas Read had in 1776 been appointed to command the frigates Effingham and Washington, which since the occupation of Philadelphia by the British had been bottled up in the Delaware River above the city. The officers and men, therefore, unable to get to sea, had been employed with the army and in the defense of Delaware Bay in the fall of 1777. January 29, 1778, Barry was ordered by the Marine Committee to command a boat expedition down the river and bay, for the purpose of annoying the enemy, capturing and destroying their transports if possible, and cutting off their supplies and diverting them to the use of the Continental army, then in desperate straits at Valley Forge. Owing to a quarrel between Barry and the Navy Board of the Middle District, his selection for this duty was opposed, but finally, after nearly a month's delay, the matter was arranged. Toward the end of February, Barry, having manned four of the frigates' boats, it is said with only twenty-seven men, ran down the river and past the city at night; below he was joined by five other boats, half-manned. He then occupied himself with destroying everything along the banks of the river that could be of use to the enemy and that could not be conveyed to the American army. On March 7, while at Port Penn on the Dela-

ware shore of the bay, he captured two ships, one of them armed with six four-pounders, and a schooner 'mounting Eight double fortified four-pounders & Twelve four Pound' Howitzers; the schooner was acting as convoy. The ships were transports, each with a crew of fourteen men, bringing forage and supplies from Rhode Island to the British army in Philadelphia; the schooner was manned by a crew of thirty-three. A day or two later a number of British vessels came up the bay and Barry was forced to burn the transports to prevent recapture. He attempted to take the schooner into Christiana Creek, but being hard-pressed was compelled to run her ashore and scuttle her. The Marine Committee had hoped to take her into the naval service, and had given orders for her equipment and employment as a lookout vessel off the capes. Most of the cargoes of all the vessels were saved and were purchased for the army, yielding a good amount of prize money. Barry reported his exploit to General Washington and received a congratulatory letter in reply. He continued to harass the enemy on the river for another month."

OK WAC

Wm. H. Conner
October 21, 1941

325
ENCYCLOPEDIA FILE
Militia and Navy

NOTES ABOUT THE RANDOLPH, WHICH GAVE NAME TO
THE SIGN OF THE SHIP TAVERN, WILMINGTON

The Sign of the Ship Tavern, which still stands in Wilmington at the southeast corner of Third and Market Streets, although now a shoe store, was so named, it is said, after the sign that stood out in front on a post, on which an artist painted a representation of the American ship Randolph, of the Revolution, engaged in action with two British ships. This sign, according to tradition, greatly angered the British because it represented the American ship as victorious, and one day, a party of British sailors cut down the post, and split up the obnoxious sign. Elizabeth Montgomery tells the story in her Reminiscences of Wilmington; Scharf, History of Delaware, tells it with some embellishments, but based mainly on Montgomery. Quotations from these sources will be given after the following extracts from Allen's A Naval History of the American Revolution, respecting the Randolph, a 32 gun frigate of the young Continental Navy:

At the end of 1777, "of the thirteen frigates which were to dispute the naval supremacy of England in American waters, or at least to keep open some of the principal harbors and bays, only four, the Hancock, Boston, Raleigh, and Randolph had yet got to sea; and of these, the Hancock, had been taken by the enemy."

Allen, Page 286

"The frigate Randolph, built at Philadelphia, was put under the command of Captain (Nicholas) Biddle, and was expected to sail before the end of the year (1776). For one reason or another, however, chiefly, no doubt, the difficulty of manning the ships and the British blockade, no Continental frigate got to sea in 1776." Allen, page 158.

"The Randolph, built at Philadelphia, was one of the first of the frigates to be ready for service, but the close blockade of Delaware Bay held her and other Continental vessels in port several weeks; then there was further delay due to ice in the river. January 30, 1777, the frigate was ordered to sail 'the moment the Ice will permit,' accompanied by the Hornet and Fly and a convoy of merchantmen, to be escorted 'fairly off to sea.' In these orders, signed by the Marine Committee by Robert Morris, Captain Biddle received general instructions as to his conduct. 'For your encouragement in this service,' says Morris, 'I must observe that there are no Cruizing Ships an over match, except the two Deckers, for altho you think you have not seamen enough, yet that is just their case; except the Roebuck there is none of them half manned, therefore you have only to avoid two Deckers or engaging when there is more than one in sight. Any of their other single ships you need not fear, especially if you can persuade your men to board. Remember what a glorious exploit it will be, to add one of their frigates or 20 Gun ships to our navy in a few days after you get out, and if the Randolph has but Heels, I think you can and will do it;

you will then get seamen plenty. If your ship sails remarkably fast, you may take libertys with them. If she does not, be more cautious and try to find out her trim. ... You'll observe that many merchant ships are expected in with valuable Stores to this port, therefore you'll afford them all possible protection and had best keep in their tract as long as you can.' As soon as the ice would permit, about February 1, the Randolph, Hornet, and Fly proceeded down the river with their convoy and got safely to sea." Allen, page 195-6.

Allen then says Morris wrote further instructions to Biddle February 15 and forwarded them by the Fly, which had returned to port. The Randolph proceeded to the West Indies to procure military stores and supplies for the army. "These supplies," wrote Morris in his Instructions, "are exceedingly necessary for the service of the ensuing campaign and you cannot render your Country a more essential service than by bringing them soon and safe in.... As you command the first American frigate that has got out to sea, it is expected that you contend warmly on all necessary occasions for the honor of the American flag. ... At every foreign port you enter, salute their forts and waite on the Governor General or Commander in Chief, asking the liberty of their ports for the ships of the United States of America. ..."

The Randolph had not proceeded far on her journey before she encountered a heavy gale, in which she was dismasted, and was obliged to put into Charleston in a crippled condition. Before arriving there a mutiny broke out among English sailors

on board, but was soon quelled. March 29 the Sachem, Captain James Robinson, was sent to Martinique with duplicates of the dispatches for Bingham (William Bingham, the navy agent at Martinique) which the Randolph had not been able to deliver.

Page 221. "The Randolph sailed some time during the summer and early in September was off Charleston. Biddle reported: 'I have the Pleasure to acquaint You that on the Fourth of Sept. 30 Leags. S.E. of Charles Town I met with and took, after a little Resistance, the True Britain. Thomas Venture Master, of twenty six-pounders and seventy-four Men, the Brig Charming Peggy, Capt. Lyon, both laden with Rum for the British Army and Navy and bound from Jamaica to New York, The Ship Severn, Capt. Henderson, of eight four-pounders, who had been taken by an American Cruizer on His Passage from Jamaica to London And Retaken by the True Britain, also a French Brig laden with salt going from the West Indies for Charles Town, Which Capt. Venture had made Prize of."

The frigate Randolph, after a short stay in France, returned to America about the first of the year (1778), apparently sailing directly for South Carolina, whence she had so recently come. A squadron was organized at Charleston, with Captain Biddle in command, composed of the Randolph and four vessels of the South Carolina navy, three of them being privateers taken temporarily into the state service. These four vessels were the ship General Moultrie, 18, and the brigs Notre Dame, 16, Polly, 16, and Fair American, 14. One hundred and fifty South Carolina troops served on the squadron as marines. According

to statements of British prisoners in Charleston the Randolph carried twenty-six twelve-pounders, six six-pounders, four coehorns in each top, and upwards of three hundred men, one third of them tolerable seamen; the General Moultrie carried twelve short and six long six-pounders and eighty men; the Notre Dame, sixteen sixes and a hundred and twenty men; the Fair American, twenty guns and a hundred and twenty men. This armament put to sea February 12, 1778."

They sailed for the West Indies, took one small schooner. On March 7, P. M. "the Randolph, in company with her consorts and prize, sighted a large man-of-war to windward, which turned out to be the British sixty-four-gun ship Yarmouth. This vessel came down before the wind and when within hail, about eight P. M., was first discovered to be a two-decker. The Randolph in reply to her hail hoisted her colors and gave the Yarmouth a broadside. Early in the engagement Captain Biddle was wounded in the thigh, but continued in command, seated in a chair on deck. The General Moultrie took part in the action, but being to leeward and near the Randolph, fired into her by mistake, and it was thought possible that Biddle was wounded by one of her shots. The other vessels were not engaged. The Randolph's fire was rapid and accurate. According to a letter of Captain Hall of the Notre Dame, she handled the Yarmouth "so roughly for 12 or 15 minutes that the British ship must shortly have struck, having lost her bowsprit and topmasts and being otherwise greatly shattered, while the Randolph had suffered very little; ~~but~~ but in this moment of glory, as the Randolph was wearing to get on her quarter, she unfortunately blew up."¹

1 Independent Chronicle, August 13, 1778.

Captain Vincent of the Yarmouth reported March 17 to Admiral Young, at Barbadoes, that 'on the 7th instant at half past five P.M. discovered six sail on the S.W. quarter, on a wind standing to the northward; two of them ships, three brigs and a schooner. We were then 50 leagues due east of this island. We immediately bore down upon them and about nine got close to the weather quarter of the largest and headmost ship. They had no colours hoisted and as ours were then up, I hailed her to hoist hers or I would fire into her; on which she hoisted American and immediately gave us a broadside, which we returned, and in about a quarter of an hour she blew up. It was fortunate for us that we were to windward of her; as it was, our ship was in a manner covered with parts of her; A great piece of a top timber, six feet long, fell on our poop; another large piece of timber stuck in our fore top-gallant sail, then upon the cap. An American ensign, rolled up, blown in upon the forecastle, not so much as singed. Immediately on her blowing up, the other four dispersed different ways. We chased a little while two that stood to the southward and afterwards another that bore away right before the wind, but they were soon out of sight, our sails being torn all to pieces in a most surprising manner. We had five men killed and twelve wounded.'"

Four men were later picked up on a raft.

"The loss of another frigate was a severe blow to the Continental navy, but the loss of Captain Biddle was far more serious. While only in his twenty-eighth year, he had given strong indications of ability as a seaman and officer, and of

character as a man. Having served as a midshipman in the British navy/ⁱⁿ his youth, he had the military and naval training which was lacking in nearly all the American seamen of that period. With the except on of John Paul Jones, it is probable that Biddle had no superior in the service." Allen, pages 295-9.

* * *

From Montgomery's Reminiscences of Wilmington, 2d Edit. page 236.

"Marshall's Hotel, southeast corner of Third street, sign of the ship, was in the Revolution the head-quarters of the officers, and we will relate an incident of the times.

"A sea fight on the coast had caused much rejoicing, as the American sloop-of-war was victorious, and during the excitement a person of some pretensions as an artist painted a representation of the battle on this sign.

"When the English fleet lay opposite this town, the sailors passing to and fro were much annoyed by it, and always made some harsh remark as they passed.

"One day two sailors, dressed in petticoat trousers, carrying a bag up the street, arrested the attention of a young girl, who was a great observer of the daily events, and watched their doings. They stopped at the foot of the post, emptied their budget, took out an axe and other tools, ran up the post, and drew down the sign, and split the hateful painting into atoms, and hewed off its support, leaving not a vestige of its former glory.

"Seventy years had elapsed since the person who was a witness of this scene, Mrs. Mary Lovering, related it as still fresh in her memory."

Scharf, page 810, says of the Sign of the Ship:

THE SIGN OF THE SHIP, later the Happy Retreat, and still later the Lafayette, is remembered by only a few of the oldest citizens of Wilmington,

for it ceased to be a public inn in 1835. It stood on the southeast corner of Third and Market Streets, where a part of the building remains, though not the original one. John Marshall, a typical publican of the colonial period, kept this tavern during the War of the Revolution, while some of the American officers made it their headquarters. When the British occupied Philadelphia, several naval engagements took place on the Delaware River and Bay. In one of them the American sloop-of-war "Randolph" was victorious. A traveling artist who gained a precarious living by painting tavern signs was then in Wilmington and painted on John Marshall's tavern sign, a picture of the American sloop annihilating two British three-deckers in the most imposing manner. Says an early chronicler, "When the English fleet lay opposite this town, the sailors passing to and fro were much annoyed by the sign and always made some harsh remarks. One day two sailors dressed in petticoat trousers carrying a bag up Market Street, arrested the attention of a young girl who was a great observer of daily events. They stopped at the foot of the post, emptied their budget, took out an axe and other tools, climbed up the post and drew down the sign and split it to atoms. They then hewed down the post, leaving not a vestige of its former glory." Standing upon the porch of the tavern, John Marshall watched them, not daring to interfere.

"'Tis a vast pity" said he,—pointing to the wreck of the sign as he spoke—"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 in that way."

Clyde W. Young
Oct. 21, 1941

ENCLOSURE FILE 333
Militia and Navy

REUBEN JAMES

Reuben James, a Delawarean, after whom the U. S. Destroyer, Reuben James, is named, had a most exciting career, in which he saw much service. His most noteworthy exploits were with his favorite commander, Stephen Decatur. The following extract is taken from Maclay's History of the United States Navy:

Reuben James was a typical American tar. He was born in Delaware, entered upon a sailor's life when a boy, was captured in 1797 by a French privateer and suffered great hardships. On his liberation he shipped in the Constellation in 1799, and was in battles between that frigate and the Insurgent and the Vengeance. In 1804 he sailed for the Mediterranean in the 44-gun frigate United States, and was one of the first to volunteer under Lieutenant Decatur when he destroyed the Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli, and he remained under Decatur's command in all the fierce hand-to-hand encounters off Tripoli. When he recovered from his wounds, Decatur asked him what he could do for him. At the time Reuben was a quarter gunner, and taking off his hat he said, after a pause: 'Nothing, sir, but to let somebody else hand out the hammocks to the men when they are piped down.'

He followed Decatur from the Enterprise to the Constitution and to the Congress. He crossed the Atlantic in a gunboat commanded by Master-Commander James Lawrence, when he again joined his old commander. He was in the United States during her action with the Macedonian, and was in the President when she was captured by a British squadron in January, 1815, on which occasion he was three times wounded before he would allow himself to be carried below. He followed Decatur to the Algerian war in 1815, and was in the new 44-gun frigate Guerriere when she captured the Mashouda off the coast of Africa. In the long peace that followed he was constantly cruising in United States vessels in the Mediterranean, the West Indies and the Pacific Ocean, and, to use his own expression, he had seen 'ten fights and as many scrimmages.' In the autumn of 1836 he went to

Washington to get a pension, and as he was suffering from an old musket-ball wound, his limb was amputated in order to save his life. With characteristic indifference to danger or suffering, the old tar, when informed, merely remarked that it was not quite ship-shape to put him under jury masts until in harbor, and the day after, when his symptoms became alarming, his only request was that the surgeon, Dr. Foltz, should 'ease him off handsomely.' Reuben was a heavy drinker, and when it became necessary to administer stimulants he was asked whether he preferred brown stout or brandy toddy, and replied, 'Doctor, suppose you give me both.' But Reuben's time had not yet come. He survived several years, although his body was riddled with bullets and scarred with saber cuts.

Extract from A History of the United States Navy from 1775 to 1901,
by Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M. New York: D. Appleton & Co.,
1906. 3 vols. vol. 1, pp. 659-660.

Dr. Maclay credits Reuben James with saving the life of Stephen Decatur during the Tripolitan War. The action occurred on August 3, 1815, when several United States gunboats attacked a group of enemy vessels. Decatur's brother, Lieutenant James Decatur, had caused a boat to surrender, but when he stepped aboard it, he was fatally shot by the Turkish captain. When word of it reached Captain Stephen Decatur, he went in pursuit of the enemy ship and boarded it. While Decatur was engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with the Turkish captain a member of the latter's crew aimed a scimitar blow at Decatur. Reuben James, whose arms were gone, deliberately threw his head in the way of the scimitar, saving his captain's life, but sustaining "a terrible gash in his skull" which he carried for the rest of his life.

Ibid, vol. 1, p. 275.

The U. S. S. Reuben James, also known as Destroyer No. 245, was sunk in the North Atlantic Ocean, just west of Iceland, on October 31, 1941, after being struck by a torpedo fired from a German submarine. The destroyer had been serving on convoy duty when torpedoed, and was the first American naval craft to be sent to the bottom in the Second World War.

The Reuben James, designated as an O-type destroyer, was commissioned September 24, 1920. Constructed by the New York Ship-building Company, the vessel had a displacement of 1,190 tons, was 314 feet long, with a beam of 30 feet. Its crew consisted of six officers and 114 enlisted men. At the time of its sinking, the Reuben James was commanded by Lieutenant-Commander H. L. Edwards.

The Reuben James was the third United States naval vessel to be fired upon in the Second World War. On September 4, 1941, the Greer was subjected to a torpedo attack, but the shots went wild. The destroyer Kearny was struck by a torpedo on October 17, 1941, but was able to reach port. Both the Greer and the Kearny were also engaged in convoy duty in the vicinity of Iceland, where the United States was maintaining a Marine base, when attacked.

An ironic consistency was displayed by fate in writing the tragic end for ships christened in honor of Delaware seamen. In being the first vessel sunk in the Second World War, the Reuben James was duplicating the Jacob Jones, which was the first and only destroyer lost in action by the United States in the First World War. Named in honor of a distinguished commodore from Delaware, the Jacob Jones, like the Reuben James,

was engaged in convoy duty when sunk on December 6, 1917, off the Scilly Isles.

Due to an error, the Reuben James' name plate credited the Delaware tar with entering the naval service at the age of three years! The name plate reads as follows:

U. S. S. Reuben James
Named in honor of
REUBEN JAMES
Boatswain's mate U. S. Navy
Born-Delaware
about 1776
Died-Washington, D.C.
July 1, 1838

-----oOo-----

Entered the Navy as a boy, served under Commodore Truxton on the Constellation 1779-1800, taking part in her engagements with L'Insurgente and La Vengeance. Saw active service in the operations against Tripoli 1803-1804. Took part in the engagement of August 3, 1804 between Tripolitan boats and U. S. Gunboats. Saved the life of Captain Decatur who, engaged in a hand to hand fight with a Tripolitan was knocked down. A scimitar was about to fall upon Captain Decatur when James interposed his own body and received the blow intended for his commander. Took part in the capture of H. B. M. S. Macedonian.

Destroyer No. 245

Campbell
1936

NOTES ON FORTS AND FORTIFICATIONS
IN
DELAWARE.

7 1/2 p.

S-623
State

537
ENCYCLOPEDIA FILE

Remarks -

In speaking of the earliest forts established in Delaware we meet at once the question as to just what constitutes a "fort". Every house at that time partook of the characteristics of a fort and stood ready to resist invasion to an extent limited only by the courage and fighting ability of its inhabitants. With State Highway Police, telephones and radio cars it is a bit hard for us to realize the extent to which the earliest settlers were dependent upon personal defense against enemies.

But it may safely be assumed that wherever there was a house there was a fort and when a trading post was established the houses were so built and so grouped as to form a fort in themselves. Nor can we consider as forts only those built by recognized Governments, since quite important structures of this type were built by private companies, such as the Dutch West India Co.

Let us therefore consider as a fort any structure whose primary purpose seemed to be for defense or for holding control of territory rather than as a dwelling or trading post, or a structure which through long usage or official designation has come to be so regarded. Any statement of fact regarding Delaware forts in general will be limited by the above definition. But it will help form a true picture of local conditions in the early days of settlement to keep in mind the close relation of dwellings and forts, so close that even in the latter part of the seventeenth century formal complaint was made by the people of Newcastle because the commander of the fort stabled his horses therein, kept his hay and grain in the court room upstairs so the court could not sit and

kept his pigs in the fort. Not that they objected to the odor since they were used to the odor of their own pigs, but because he kept the gate of the fort locked to keep the pigs in and thus in case of emergency kept the townspeople out.

And now having cleared away some of the underbrush let us look at the various forts that have been built on Delaware soil, most of which have removed from the banks of the Delaware and the Christina to those of the Styx.

We will consider first these of major importance either from a historical or physical standpoint in the order in which they were built.

FORT OPLANDT

This fort, built in 1631 by Peter Heyes on Lewes Creek - then called Hoornkill - consisted of a small building surrounded by palisades. The building is said to have been of brick, although there is nothing to substantiate this. A number of old bricks, supposedly from this fort, were dug up in 1905 when the DeVrier monument was erected.

This fort was not destined to endure long. Heyes returned to Holland in September of 1631, leaving in charge one Hassett (or Hossett). Due to lack of diplomacy on his part, according to the story told later by the Indians, the colony consisting of ^{about 30} 31 ^(?) persons and their dog was massacred during the winter.

FORT CHRISTINA

This fort was built by Minuit, who was at the time in the employ of the Swedish company, soon after his arrival late in March of, according to our calendar, early in April 1638. It was a square fort enclosing two log cabins used for the garrison and for storage of supplies. It was on the north bank of the Christina River, then called Minquas Kill after the Minquas Indians, a short distance above the mouth of the Brandywine, then called Fiske Kill

or Fish Kill. Minuit bought the site for the fort and for the town built on the hills behind it, Christinaham or Christina Haven, from the Indians on March 29th - or April 8th by our calendar. (?) This was to become the first permanent settlement on Delaware soil.

The fort was taken and partially destroyed by the Dutch in September 1655, shortly after they took Fort Casimir. Later they re-built it but soon after the English took the territory in 1664 it was abandoned and neglected.

It was re-occupied by Colonial troops fully a hundred years later and some additions were evidently made at that time but it did not see active service during the Revolutionary War and was partially dismantled in 1780.

FORT CASIMIR

This fort (sometimes spelled Kasimir) was located on a sand spit extending into the Delaware River, which has since disappeared. It is thought to have been located between what is now Harmony and Chestnut Streets. Work was started or at least authorized during the visit of Governor Peter Stuyvesant to the "South River" as the Delaware was then known, in 1651. Finding that the Swedes located further up the river were cutting heavily into the Dutch business and that they were inclined to be stubborn about moving to other pastures, he decided to build a fort on this site which commanded the river traffic.

He left there a garrison with cannon and two ships and by ~~1653~~ 1653 a small community numbering some twenty-six families had grown up about the fort. But a Swedish expedition under Johan Risingh showed up on May 20th ¹⁶⁵⁴ in the vessel "Ornen". Risingh had instructions to "rid the place of the Dutch" and proceeded to do so, taking the fort the following day by surprise. Since it was captured on Trinity Sunday he re-named the place Fort Trinity. (Note -

These dates are according to the old calendar. The Dutch account by the new calendar gives the date as June 1st of surrender). *Apparently in error as corresponding date would be May 31st.*

The name Fort Trinity was not destined to endure long. Peter Stuyvesant was not at all pleased upon learning the news and on August 31st of the following year he arrived with 600 men and seven vessels, re-taking the fort without a fight. Shortly afterwards he also took Fort Christina a little further up the river, thus ending forever Swedish competition along the Delaware.

The fort regained its original name and the town prospered. A seat of Government and Court of Civil Justice was established. The first mention of actual court proceedings is on June 30, 1660, although there must have been legal actions as early as 1658 since there is an account of a sum paid an attorney for services during that year.

As the Dutch West India Co. was badly in debt the property was turned over to the Burgomaster of Amsterdam as part of the debt settlement. Colonists were sent out and the formal transfer took place upon their arrival April 21, 1657, the name of the colony and fort being changed to Nieuw Amstel. At this time the fort was reported in very bad condition and there was some agitation for thorough renovation but as customary in such cases nothing was done about it. In the meantime the territory passed to the English in 1664, Fort Casimir, or Nieuw Amstel as it was then called, offering no effective resistance. The English changed the name to New Castle.

On June 14th 1671 the Council in New York gave permission to dismantle the fort salvaging the material for use in building a block house. This had not yet been done when the Dutch took possession in 1673 unresisted but after the territory had been returned to the English by the treaty of Westminster on February 10, 1674 the fort was dismantled and the materials used in building a

block house at the "back side" of town.

While this ended Fort Casimir as such, the block house, a direct descendent, was still standing as late as 1688.

It is significant that while the Swedes and the Dutch regarded the river and bay as their frontier and faced their forts thereon, within ten years after taking over the territory the English, regarding the seas as their own territory, faced their forts towards the new frontier, the West, into which they and their descendents were to march.

PORT UNION

This was a temporary fort thrown up by volunteer labor in March 1813 on the site of Fort Christina for the defense of Wilmington. There is no record of its having been garrisoned at any later date.

FORT DELAWARE

Pea Patch Island, of about 80 acres area, in the Delaware River near Delaware City, was ceded to the U. S. Government by the State of Delaware in 1813 conditional upon its being used as a fort. Work was started in 1814 and was nearly completed about ten years later when it was discontinued. In February 1831 the fort was badly damaged by fire and repairs were undertaken in 1833 but before they had progressed far it was decided to raze the fort and rebuild. The old fort was demolished in 1834 and work started on a new one in 1836, but it was still unfinished in 1839 when New Jersey claimed the property. The suit was decided in favor of the U. S. Government in 1848, but as the incomplete work had been damaged by high water two years previously it was decided to build anew. The new structure, which still stands, was faced with granite blocks four feet thick backed by 12 foot thick walls of brick behind which were brick arches thirty feet deep, providing space for magazines

and storage. The inner citadel covered nearly four acres and was surrounded by a moat. The entire island in fact was surrounded by a dike arranged so it could be flooded in emergency.

This fort has never seen active service but during the Civil War was used as a military prison, having within its walls in July 1862 some 3181 confederate prisoners. This number was gradually increased to nearly 15000 in 1864. As the water supply was insufficient for this number of men, drinking water was brought from Brandywine Creek, from which the water supply of Wilmington now comes.

There were at least 700 prisoners who took the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government and entered the Union army, Capt. Ahl's heavy artillery company being composed almost entirely of former confederate soldiers.

The garrison was withdrawn in 1903 but the fort was again manned during the Spanish American War and again from February 1917 to December 1918, when the troops were withdrawn and the fort turned over to a caretaking detachment of four men.

Fort Delaware may be visited upon securing written permission from the Adjunct of the First Engineers, which regiment garrisons Fort duPont and Fort Mott.

FORT duPONT

MINOR PORTS

There are fragmentary records of numerous other forts or blockhouses concerning some of which very little is definitely known and most of which are of minor historic importance.

Hoornkill Port - In 1658 the Dutch West India Co. re-established a trading post on the Hoornkill and soon thereafter built a fort "at the mouth of the creek".

"Block House Pond" - During Colonial days Block House Pond existed near Lewes and although American troops (militia) were camped there during the War of 1812, the fort itself from which the pond had evidently been named, had already disappeared.

Pilot Town - A fort was built at Pilot Town near Lewes about the time of the Revolutionary War but did not see active service. It was again manned in 1812 at the time of the British bombardment of Lewes.

Lewes Creek - During the above mentioned bombardment there was also a fort on Lewes Creek, probably at or near the site of the original Fort Oplandt. (Near site of Virden House????) This fort was garrisoned until March 13th 1815 when the soldiers of the garrison were discharged and the fort locked up. Many of the cannon are still to be found in Lewes.

Minquas Fort - The Minquas Indians are said to have built a fort in the neighborhood of Newark about 1651 with the assistance of a Swedish engineer. It successfully withstood an attack by the Senecas in 1662.

Naaman's Creek - There is a block house still standing on Naaman's Creek, on U. S. Route 13, .4 miles south of the Delaware-Pennsylvania State Line, which tradition says was built in 1654 by order of Governor Johan Risingh. It is known that there was a Swedish settlement on Naaman's Creek about that time, of which this is the only building still existing. When Forts Casimir and Christina

were taken by the Dutch this fort was also taken. In 1671 after the territory had passed to the English it was attacked by the Indians unsuccessfully.

Talbot's Fort - This was built in 1684 by Col. George Talbot, cousin of Lord Baltimore. It was located on the land of the widow Ogle, which site is marked on the Wilmington and Elkton Turnpike about one half mile west of the cross roads in Christiana. Col. Talbot dispossessed settlers between that point and Iron Hill who refused to acknowledge Lord Baltimore as proprietor. The fort was garrisoned for only about two years, the garrison being withdrawn before the boundary agreement was entered into in 1760.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS

The only fort within the boundaries of Delaware that is known to have been manned during the Revolutionary period, or in fact during the entire century from 1700 to 1800, was Fort Christina. However there were buildings in charge of a Quartermaster at Duck Creek Cross Roads in Kent County known as the "Continental buildings or stables". These seem to have been the only other military properties of the Continental government at that time.

~~National Guard Armories~~

In 1813 there was an Arsenal located on what is now Washington St. in Wilmington above 8th st. which served as a meeting place and rallying point for the people.

In recent years Armories have been built by the National Guard of the State in several cities including Newark, Milford, New Castle and Wilmington. The latter, which is the largest, is located at 10th and duPont Streets occupying the entire block. An anti-aircraft battery is stationed here and have attained a high degree of proficiency, despite the fact that their weapons are models of twenty years ago.

Conner, Wm. H.
November 30, 1938

CURRENT FILE 346
Industry

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

The White Clay Creek Mills (flour) were run by N. Lewis
and son.

** ** *

In this same issue an advertisement (inserted Nov.9) stated
that Peter Toland had commenced a tobacco manufactory in Second
Street near the Lower Market.

Wm. H. Conner
Dec. 1, 1938

Industry
CURRENT FILE

347

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1797:

To Be Rented

The Mills and Plantation now in the possession of Simonton and Clark, situate in Whiteclay-Creek Hundred, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, near the village of Newark.

The Mill House was of stone; - there were for sale two pairs of excellent Burrs.

(6 miles from Elkton, 4 miles from Christiana Bridge.)

Conner, Wm. H.
Dec. 1, 1938

348
CURRENT FILE
Industry

Extract from The Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser,
Monday, Feb. 26, 1798:

George McClenachan offers for rent two
valuable Merchant Mills, Whiteclay Creek Hundred,
five miles from Wilmington, formerly in the possession
of Thomas Shallcross.

Conditions by applying to Capt. Jesse Harris,
at the sign of the Spread-Eagle, Wilmington.

Feb. 3.

INDUSTRY

W. H. Conner

November 16, 1938

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, October 31, 1789.
Vol. V, No. 237.

John Garrett offered for sale: "

"A good Merchant and Saw Mill, situate in Christiana
hundred 9 miles from Wilmington and 8 miles from New-Port
and --miles from the Road leading from Lancaster to Newport."

Advertised as part of the contents were 2 water wheels,
2 pairs of stones (three of which are burrs) and three
boulting reels.

Conner, Wm. H.
Dec. 1, 1938

CURRENT FILE 3370
Industry

Extract from The Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser, Thursday,
May 19, 1796:

Wanted

At Israel's Mills (late Joseph Rotheram's) on Whiteclay
Creek, a complete Miller - Honest, sober and industrious, and
capable to take charge of the whole concern of the Mill.

Also, a Man capable of working and taking care of a
Saw-Mill.

Such persons will receive the highest wages and good
accomodation, by applying to

Joseph Israel

At the Mills

April 11

Conner, Wm. H.
November 30, 1938

CURRENT FILE 351
Industry-Textiles

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

In this issue Thomas Hollingsworth, Jun., wanted immediately
"a man that understands the fulling business. Apply at Hollingsworth's
Mill, five miles from Wilmington, near Brandywine, - where generous
wages will be given."

Wm. H. Conner
November 21, 1938

CURRENT FILE 352
Industry

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, August 15, 1795

Notice
Damascus Mill, Red-Lion hundred,
New Castle county

The partnership of George Frederick Devau, and Joseph McCrea,
being dissolved by the death of George Frederick Devau
..... all persons indebted, etc., to pay Joseph McCrea

Conner, Wm. H.
December 5, 1938

CURRENT FILE 313
Industry

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

Prices Current at Brandywine Mills

Wheat	7/6 to 7/9
Superfine Flour	40/ to 41/6
Common "	37/ to 38/
Middling "	28/ to 30/
Shipstuff per cwt.	10/6 to 11/
Indian Corn	3/6

Conner, Wm. H.
November 30, 1938

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Jan. 5, 1793:

This is to give notice that I intend to apply to the
Legislature of Delaware, at their next session (which will be
in January) to obtain an act to enable me to build a mill on the
main branch of Murderkill Creek, formerly called or known by the
name of Craig's Mill.

Jacob Broom.

Wilmington, Dec. 6, 1792.

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

In this issue Jacob Broom offered for sale Spring Mills
on main branch of Murderkill Creek, Kent Co., Delaware.

E. S. Rolston
February 27, 1939

CURRENT FILE 313
Paper Industry

The Curtis Mill

The old Meeter mill near Newark, Delaware, was operated from 1848 to 1887 by Curtis and Brothers as the Millford Mill, making envelopes, card and fine paper. In 1887 a new and larger mill was built with the latest machinery fitted to produce eight thousand pounds per day.

The Meeter paper mill was owned in 1804 by John Armstrong and Samuel Meeter, and had probably been built some time before. It was still operated in 1841 by the Meeters, and after their deaths was sold by their administrators to several parties, by whom it was successfully conducted, but when it came into the possession of the present owners, it was in ruins. It was rebuilt by them and has continued in full operation until the present time.

During the Civil War and for many years afterwards the mill was run on government contracts exclusively. Since 1868, the principal business has been the manufacture of envelopes, card, and fine colored papers, which find a market in all the principal cities, chiefly, however in Philadelphia and New York. In 1884, the senior partner, Frederick Curtis, died and the surviving partner S. Minot Curtis retired. However, the plant remained in the Curtis family until 1926.

After thirty-nine years, the old mill was found to be in such a dilapidated condition and so far behind the needs of the continually-increasing demands for more and better, as well as cheaper paper, that it was decided to build a larger and more modern plant. On April 18, 1887, the old mill was torn down and

ESR
3/1/39

a new mill erected. The name was changed to Noxontown Mills.

The capacity of the old mill was only three thousand pounds per day, while the new one produced eight thousand. The best of machinery was installed with the intention of manufacturing only first-class paper.

E. S. Rolston
February 27, 1939

CURRENT ³⁵⁷ FILE
Paper Industry

The Ferra Mill

In Beaver Valley, New Castle County, Delaware, about seven miles from Wilmington, close to the Pennsylvania Line, the Sunny Dale Mill had its beginning in the early part of the century, and lasted for more than one hundred years. A woolen mill was built there in 1811 by John Ferra, but was soon burned, and was rebuilt as a paper mill. When John Ferra, died he was succeeded by his son, Daniel Ferra, who kept the mill until his death in 1860, once rebuilding it after it was burned in 1850. Frances Tempest then became the owner and operated it for more than fifty years. In the early days of hand work, writing and book papers were made here, but later, tissue was the product. The machine equipment was a thirty-six inch cylinder and two one hundred and forty pound engines. The power was water and steam, and the capacity one thousand pounds per week. It was a one-man as well as a one-machine mill. Tempest did all of the work, buying the material, running the engine and making and selling the paper goods. Thus it existed until 1901, when it came into the possession of Edwin Garrett. The new owner enlarged and modernized it and output was increased.

ER
3/1/39

Encyclopedia
Industry

E. Thompson-Walls
G. K. Browning
October 27, 1938

Old Delaware Mills

The following Mills were located on Mill Creek, New Castle
County in 1868. SPICE MILL.
DELAWARE IRON WORKS.
A. WOOD & COMPANY ROLLING MILL.

Information

D. G. Beers,
Atlas of State of Delaware.
Mill Creek Map, page 19
Wilmington Library.

OK G. K. Browning Oct 31, 1938

~~Lewis Miller~~ *Note.*
October 3, 1938

CURRENT FILE
37

EARLY MILLS IN DELAWARE
By Amos Brinton

(Written for Every Evening - First Paper Oct. 31, 1899)

The early flour mills in Delaware carry us back, through tradition, almost to the time when the Swedes, under the leadership of Peter Minuit, landed on Rock Hook and established the first Swedish settlement. The Swedes landed in 1638, and probably brought wheat and rye with them, and by arrangement with the Indians, secured corn. By 1640, they may have been ready to grind grain and to have built a mill designed simply to grind the whole wheat, all being made into bread. Whatever the exact date of the earliest mill, its location was on a branch of Andrais Kill or Mill Creek, known as Clapboard Run, along Stedham's land.

The second mill dates back to 1660, and was also on Andrais Kill. It was owned by Gysbert Walraven and Broor Sennexon and was what is known as a tub mill. It is very likely that meal was not sifted or bolted.

Some sixty years ago, I was told by a very old gentleman, named Zechariah Derrickson, that when he was a boy, he had been told by his grandmother where the mill was located and how bread was made out of the coarse and dark meal since she was a girl; and what a fix she got into by trying to sift some of the meal through a coarse towel. But to tell the circumstances as she told him and she related to me: A few families were settled in the neighborhood of what is now Richardson's Mill on Mill Creek. At that time there were no roads, and the early settlers used the Indian paths. In the absence of bridges, travelling was not

-2-

done in rainy weather. One fall the old people of one of the families (Mr. Derrickson's great-grandparents) thought of going up the river to Marcus Hook to visit some of their Swedish friends, whom they had not seen for some time. So on the morning of the appointed day, the weather being fine, they left on their journey. They probably waded the Brandywine at the ford at or above the old barley mill and thence passed on to Shellpot and Shellpot hill and up country until they reached their destination, where they of course had a joyful time with their friends. Meanwhile the young people left at home were bent on having a sociable among themselves, and one of the things decided upon was to improve on the bread made from the whole wheat, by sifting the flour from the bran by means of a crash or tow linen towel, and then bake it into a fine grade of bread. (Inventive genius!) But the old folks did not stay at Marcus Hook as long as expected, for they feared unsettled weather and a rise in the Brandywine which they would have to cross. Their arrival home was a surprise, and the young people had not yet made the sifted flour into bread. When the mother saw the meal, she wanted to know what the separation of the bran from the meal meant. Her daughter then confessed, telling about the party of boys and girls and the scheme to have better bread. Her mother replied that the old mode was good enough and she mixed the bran and meal together in the meal cask, and to later generations was left the invention of the sifted and bolting cloth to separate the coarse flour from the fine and the bran.

To return to the mills: In 1684, Arnoldus La Grange be-

came a partner with Walraven and Sennexon in the tub mill. Walraven furnished to the partnership about 18 acres of land on the west side of Andrais Kill, the main stream of which Clapboard of Silver Brook joined. The old mill was at the mouth of the stream. Under the new partnership it was replaced by a new mill, built down along the head of tide water, where vessels of considerable size could come. The 18 acres were called the mill lands and the name of the stream was changed to Little Falls, the creek showing a fall of about 52 feet along the mill lands. Only 14 feet fall was used at first, furnishing power for a grist or merchant flour mill and a saw mill. At that time, or soon after, it was the most important stream in Delaware or the country.

This mill at Little Falls contributed no little part to the building of Philadelphia. William Penn had become the proprietor of Pennsylvania in 1681 and had sent his cousin, Deputy Governor William Markham, with a colony of surveyors and mechanics to select a site for his town, lay it out and begin to build. Markham brought some material for the finer part of the house for Penn's daughter, Letitia. When Philadelphia was being established, boards, planks and scantling were secured from this old mill, the material being taken to the new town by tide water in the absence of roads.

William Penn himself did not come with his colony in the ship Welcome until the following year, the ship arriving off New Castle October 27, 1682. He landed the next day and took possession of the town and government. In his vessel was the machinery of a mill. A millwright, named Townsend, was also

-4-

on board, having come over for the purpose of erecting a mill in or near Philadelphia. This mill was built on Chester Creek.

A partnership had been formed before leaving England and it was proposed to erect more than one mill in the province of Pennsylvania. William Penn was to have five shares and bear profits and loss: Philip Ford, John Bellar, and Daniel Worley, each five shares; Richard Townsend, four; Daniel Quase, John Barker and John Bickley, each two shares; Thomas Burbery and Caleb Pusey, each one share. Caleb Pusey was to be the agent and manager of the joint concern. Soon after their arrival, a site was selected, lands on both sides of Chester Creek, about two miles from the Delaware, being purchased. By 1683, the mill and the miller's one story house were built. It was always known as Pusey's Mill.

It was the task of the mills in the Territories, as the three lower counties were called, to grind grain and saw logs for the use of Philadelphia in colonial times, and for many years afterward, until, in fact, the time of the canals and railroads.

(Second Paper - Nov. 1, 1899)

The Second Swedish Mill -- John Printz, the Swedish governor with a second colony of people, came to the Delaware River in 1643 and chose for his seat of government what is known as Tinicum, close to the river and some twenty miles further up than the point selected by Governor Minuit for his seat of government. Historian Campanius says that Gover-

-5-

nor Printz had a mill built on the Tenecong (a branch of Darby Creek) in 1643, which ran early and late and made both coarse and fine flour. The stream was afterwards known as Cobb's Creek, but the mill passed away many years ago.

The Third Swedish Mill -- A mill just below Chadd's Ford, on a branch of Harvey's Run, a small tributary of the Brandywine, was probably the third Swedish mill. The Swedes had a settlement there early in their history, but the exact date is uncertain. The mill was there when the English took possession of the country in the time of Penn, and was kept up for many years as a corn mill. Seventy-five years ago (in 1824), my people resided near the place, and I, a boy of about five years of age, with my Barlow knife, made many water wheels out of sticks and cornstalks and had them turned by water out of the same place where the tub mill wheel had been in use some hundred and seventy-five years before (grinding grain for the Swedish settlement). I also went to school for the first time in the old hip roofed Swedish house, the house was of brick, but many of the bricks were of a very soft kind. It had been used as a tavern and place of entertainment for those passing over Francis Chadd's Ferry. This house had withstood the storm of the Battle of the Brandywine 11 September, 1777. Little did I think, when I was living there and heard the people tell of the old Swedish house and mill and the battle of the Hessians and General Wayne in 1777, that one day, in recorded history, I would find the story of Swedish settlers before William Penn came.

The Fourth Swedish Mill -- On the west branch of Beaver

-6-

Creek, a tributary of the Brandywine, were another Swedish settlement and mill. The marks of the race and the mill site could be seen in 1833. The settlement was along the hills on what is now the road from Smith's Bridge to Elam on the Wilmington and Concord turnpike. The records of the tracts of land in this section are still in the New Castle county Court House.

The Fifth Swedish Mill -- Red Clay Point, now Stanton, was the site of a Swedish mill which supplied the settlement on Bread and Cheese Island and its vicinity. The tub mill was erected on Mill Creek between White and Red Clay Creeks. Some years ago the marks of the old mill were still visible. It was owned by a company of Swedes. In 1684, the company comprised Abram Man, Thomas Wollaston, John Smith, Joseph Barnes, Arent Jansen, Jacob Jansen, John Neumers, Olla Thomason and Henry Garretson. The mill and surrounding lands were owned by John Gardner in 1699, and by Marshall in 1784. Some years later, a mill was built on Red Clay Creek, near this old Swede mill; and since that time has been known as the Baily or Stanton Mill.

How much work the original mill did is not known. It was the forerunner of a mill, erected about 1740. Marshall owned the site on which a merchant flour mill was built. Mills were then unfortunate in having a low grade of machinery of the laborsaving kind. They had, however, learned to drive two parallel shafts with one leather belt. It so happened that some meal got heaped up and came into contact with the buckle that joined the ends of the belt and as the belt passed

-7-

over the wheel the meal dropped off. From this, the miller received the idea for the conveyor and elevator.

The Sixth Swedish Mill -- On the Brandywine, at or below Ashmond Stedham's ford, the site of the old barley mill was the Sixth Swedish mill. The date of building is uncertain. In 1678 Cornelius Empson secured wine at Ashmond Stedham's ford. It seems that Jacobus Vandever had a ferry down near the present Eleventh street bridge and was making money. Empson owned a large tract of land joining Vandever's on the north, and had to pay toll every time he crossed the stream; hence his reason for applying for a ferry at the ford road. Both the ford and the mill were a benefit to Empson, but that did not smooth the temper of Mr. Vandever, and he soon afterwards applied to the authorities for a grant to build a mill lower down than Stedham's. And tradition says that he built a mill just below the first or lower, or undershot dam. There is no sign of a mill at that place; many years later a mill was built further down and on the tide.

How the Stedham mill was geared is not known. It was not a tub mill, for the water was turned in and took hold of the lowest part of the wheel, which was therefore an undershot wheel.

So ends the story of the Swedish mills for the present.

-8-

(Third Paper - Nov. 3 1899)

Dutch Mills -- In 1655, after the Dutch had subdued the Swedes in Delaware and laid out their town in a good size at New Castle or New Amstel, and people began to settle in the town the first great want was mills to grind their grain; and soon after, a horse mill was put into use, and later a wind mill. The latter was set up in the northerly end of the town near the great dyke, and continued in use for some time; it did not prove sufficient, however, to do all the grinding that was needed. In this emergency, Joost Rugger got the privilege of building a tide-water mill at the junction of the None Souch Creek and the Christiana. In 1655, he secured a large grant of land, so as to have timber to build the tide bank and mill house, and began to build, having also imported a pair of millstones from Holland at the cost of eighty florins. He completed his mill, but it proved bad for him for the digging up of the marsh mud for the banks, caused illness to his employes and himself. Rugger died soon afterward, and no one else could or would have any thing to do with the mill just then. It so happened that Governor Hynjossa, who had his residence on Sweet Nut Island, opposite the present Newport, laid claim to the mill stones in order to get the mill and the illness away from his residence; but as time went on, Hans Boens got possession of Rugger's lands and mill and fixed up the latter (1658), but it still did not prove satisfactory. The mill was out of order when the English took possession of the country in 1664. In 1667, Deputy Governor

-9-

Francis Lovelace ordered the mill stones put into place and the mill repaired, but how well or how much it ground, I have no account. Charles Rumsey had possession of the mill and lands in 1682, and in 1701, John Hussey an English Quaker was an owner; John Richardson, who came to New Castle and settled there in 1690, was at one time interested in the property.

The Seventh Swedish Mill -- The failure of the tide mill on None Souch Creek rather troubled the Dutch, but helped the Swedes. Hans Peterson, who had a large tract of land on both sides of the Shellpot, and other Swedes in the neighborhood, wanted a good mill or mills on the Shellpot on the head of the tide where vessels could come up; and Peterson applied to the Dutch authorities for a grant for a mill. The grant was made on condition that grain for the use of the soldiers in the Dutch forts should be ground free of toll. All being now settled, the company was formed with twelve shares taken as follows: Hans Peterson, six shares; John Stallcoppe, Tymon Stedham, Maria Bloeg Peterson, daughter of Hans, Peter Maeslander, son-in-law of Hans, Peter Drewitt and Chris Hendrickson, each one share,

Peterson laid out a tract of woodland of 78 acres, through which the Shellpot passed north and south, and the old Swedes road east and west (the present William Sellers land).

Joost Andrainson & Co. built the mill and imported a pair of millstones of four feet diameter at a cost of 80 florins*

That was in 1661. In the following year, they imported

-10-

another set of lighter stones at a cost of 46 florins. They also built a saw mill, costing 478 florins, in that year.

How long the flour and saw mill was in operation it is hard to tell. It certainly was an important mill in that locality, and especially in the furnishing of boards and planks for building purposes. (It was nearly a hundred years before the Webster mill further up the Shellpot, was built).

To return to the New Amstel wind mill; it had got into the possession of Peter Alrich, and he made an agreement, 1686-1687, with John Harmonson to have Harmonson, who was a carpenter, build a mill on Great Creek (Red Lion) below New Castle, before October 30th. One-half of the mill was to be Alrich's and one-half Harmonson's and Harmonson's son-in-law, John Abrahams. Harmonson and Abrahams were to have six shillings per day for putting up the mill and to have the wind mill buildings, mill stones and irons and twenty-five pounds in money for one-half the new mill when it was started. In addition Alrich was to give Abrahams' wife one gold guinea equal to twenty-seven shillings. The mill was on the lands now owned by Mrs. Bartholomew, and the old millstone is in use for a door step on a farm on the State Road, south of Hare's Corner. Part of the running millstone of the None Souch tide mill is still in use as a door step at a house just below the site of the mill. The stone has a hole in the centre, the eye, has a diameter of eight inches. The stone is fourteen inches thick at the centre and twelve inches thick at the edge. The face is laid out in eight sections of four furrows each.

*A florin was worth about 41 cents.

(Fourth Paper - Nov. 10, 1899)

The Story of Middlebourg -- Let us turn our attention now to the status of land along the Christina in the neighborhood of Andraais Kill or Little Falls, where the La Grange-Walraven-Senexon mill stood. On the south side of the stream, Janswen Walraven had his home lot of some twenty-six acres. Along the Christina a bluff of land extended and here Walraven laid out a small town, with streets modeled after those of New Amstel, and he called the town Middle bourg. The street parallel with the river he called Front or Water street, and the other streets parallel with it were Beaver, Mink and Otter. The cross streets were Oak, Sassafras, Elder and Maple. The site of this town is about a mile and a half above the Harlan & Hollingsworth Co.'s yard.

Joining the home lot of Walraven, Broor Sennexon owned some hundreds of acres of land to the north; and still further north, Walraven's farm land lay between Sennexon's and Little Falls Creek (now owned by the Richardson family). Arnoldus de La Grange owned what is known as the Folly Woods, perhaps 400 acres of timber land, and his home lot was on a point of land on the east side of Little Falls Creek (just where the Wilmington & Northern railroad turns up from the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad).

Nearly all the foregoing property, the mill, part of the town of Middle bourg and La Grange's woodland eventually came into the possession of John Richardson, son of John Richardson. The first John and his wife Elizabeth, were Friends. They had settled in New Castle in 1690, and John became a very prominent man in the affairs of State under Penn. The Quakers held their

meetings in his house in New Castle and he was one of the justices of the peace. His son, John, had a share in the old Dutch tide mill on None Such Creek, as well as in the Swedish mill at Little Falls. In addition to the properties already mentioned, he got also 400 acres of the finest white oak woodland in the country.

John Lynam, a Dane, or a son of a Dane, acquired the remaining portion of Walraven's holding at Middle bourg and disposed of it to Richard Richardson, who also secured Walraven's land along the southwest side of Little Falls.

Thus the Richardsons had a flour and saw mill and 800 acres of good timber for house and shipbuilding. They were very well situated, having a tide water on which the produce of the lands and mills were carried to the fast growing city of Philadelphia. Brigs or brigantines owned by the family, sailed from Philadelphia to the West Indies, and two sloops, Sally and Fox, were in the coastwise trade. That family was really the pioneer in extensive grain grinding in Delaware.

Yet the Mill Creek mill could not always hold its own against mills located on streams with a heavier fall. It was found that the growing demand for flour would require the use of heavier powers, and so the millers began paying attention to the Brandywine and its tributaries.

The twenty-seven millions of acres which formed Penn's grant of Pennsylvania was not very well located for all purposes, having no sea front and only a few miles of tide water on the River Delaware. By his getting the three lower counties Penn secured tide water to the ocean and power to grind the grain to supply his big town. It appears therefore that with all Pennsylvania's boasting, her keystone arch had one end on sandy New

-13-

Jersey and the other on rocky Brandywine, while the Brandywine and its tributaries ground grain for Philadelphia for more than 150 years.

Extracted from Every Evening - L. Miller

O.K.

L. M.
10-11-38

G. W. Riley
Sept. 22, 1939

11
CURRENT FILE
Industry and Commerce
Textiles

372

DATA ON THE LOCATION AND DATE OF THE FIRST COTTON MILL
IN THE UNITED STATES

Evidence In Support Of Samuel Slater, Pawtucket, R.I.

"The Beverley factory which remained the largest in the country even after some Arkwright Mills had been established, continued in operation until 1807, when the embargo shut up the shipping upon which Salem and Newburyport depended for prosperity, and a crisis swept over Essex county that closed industrial as well as mercantile establishments (Note I). Samuel Slater, who had spent a short time at the New York manufacturing Company, built at Pawtucket, R.I. the first successful Arkwright mill in the country. His spindles, driven by waterpower, began producing during the winter of 1790-1791 and (Note 2) spun the first cotton warps this side of the Atlantic."

(Victor Clark. History of Manufactures in United States. 1607 - 1860, Vol.I, p.535.

Note I, Bagnall. Textile Industries p.98

Note II, White Slater 85. Staples. Annals of Providence 625; cf, however, Appendix VII.

* * * * *

"In 1789 Massachusetts incorporated The Beverly Cotton Mill and prior to 1800 gave like privileges to three other industrial undertakings".

(Victor Clark. History of Manufactures in United States. Vol. I, p. 266.

* * * * *

"Early in 1793, Almy Brown and Slater built a small factory (The old mill) where the machinery was set in motion and increased as occasion served. Thus, after unexpected difficulties delays and expenses, arising out of want of patterns, suitable materials and workmen, was

"Seventeen years before this date (1807) Samuel Slater, a young Englishman twenty-two years old, who had learned cotton spinning at Belper, England, who had been attracted to America by advertisements offering a reward for improved cotton machinery, and who had spent a short time in the employ of the New York Manufacturing Company, built at Pawtucket the first successful Arkwright mill in this country. His spindles, driven by water, began producing during the winter of 1790-1791, and spun the first cotton warps made this side of the Atlantic. This was followed by mills at Warwick, East Hartford, and Paterson in 1794; at Suffield and Wilmington in 1795; at Philadelphia in 1796, and Rehoboth in 1799."

(History of Manufactures in U.S.)
Victor Clark. Vol. I)

* * * * *

Information In Support Of Jacob Broom

1795 "The first cotton mill in Delaware was about this time put in operation by Jacob Broome at Wilmington, Delaware, in the Old Academy on Market Street. It was afterwards removed to the Brandywine to be driven by water power. It was soon afterwards burned down.

History of American Manufactures from 1608 to 1860. J. Leander Bishop. 3 vols. Published by Ed. Young and Company, Phila.)

* * * * *

"Rattlesnakes and copperheads, it was said, flourished here in countless numbers, when Jacob Broome, Esq, in 1795 selected the one eligible spot for a cotton manufactory--the first in the region.

(Reminiscences of Delaware, Elizabeth Montgomery. Wilmington, Del. 1851.)

* * * * *

"E. I. du Pont and Company started their powder works on the banks of the Brandywine in 1802 on the site of the first cotton mill (Jacob Broome) in the United States, which was destroyed by fire some time

before our people came to Delaware.

From E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., A
History. 1802 -1902, Bessie G. du Pont.

67C

The Delmarva Star, Wilmington, Delaware
October 8, 1933

Naamans

375

Only Copy?

CODE DUELLO

CURRENT FILE

The Banks of Ancient Naamans have Witnessed
Many an Affair of Honor, But Romance is Dead.

Gray lines fretting the clouds, first messengers of day, became apparent over the quiet Delaware. It was still dark, but the dappling of the eastern horizon which bespoke the russet mantle to come was easily visible to the silent, black-caped band, divided into two groups, which stood shivering on the banks of the river. Alongside them flowed a tiny rivulet, cutting its way through rocks and delaying sand to reach its destination. The land where the stream abutted the wide silent river was flat and mossy.

Gradually the morning stole upon the night, melting the darkness. Faint pink strands, like stripes in some giant ethereal flag, broke over the Jersey shore and the first dewy light enshrouded Delaware. Then, after that brief half-moment which is neither night nor day, came that valiant creature of all the world. The sun was up.

As the first gleaming ray struck the river, the little band flew into activity. Two of the men threw aside their capes, placed tall shining hats in the hands of the others. From a long box they took, one each, a dull metal object. There were crisp, half-whispered instructions, nods of understanding, a tension in the air which their gentlemanly bearings did not express. A sharp word, the men stand back to back, the others retire to huddled, silent groups, the men step out, briskly, one, two, three, four paces. They walk with firm step; suddenly they wheel, two sharp reports reverberate harshly upon the quiet morn.

One man has fallen, His friends rush to his side, one bearing

a surgical kit. The other duellist is unhurt. Without a word he dons his cape, hurries to the road. There is a swift clatter of hoofs.

When the day finally breaks there is nothing to mark the affair. In a barouche, winding slowly up toward Philadelphia, a man lies dead.
Code duello

The scene is the intersection of Naaman's Creek with the Delaware River, a few hundred yards from the State line. Today there is little of the romantic about the spot. The river is flecked with unsightly purplish-blue patches of oil, the residue of the chemical plants in the district. Soot and foreign matter from the great chimneys nearby fall on the mossy bank where once hot-blooded young gallants from all over the east came to settle their disputes via the pistol and the rapier. At one time Delaware was possessed of a benevolent law regarding affairs of honor. The State occupied the same niche in this matter as it was later to hold in the business sphere: Delaware was the Gretna Green of those ~~windows~~ who saw only one code with which to settle a dispute. Scores of shots have resounded through the placid air.

Many of these affairs involved persons of great prominence. James Gordon Bennett, publisher of the famous New York Herald, was present at several of them, both as gladiator and mediator, and many times was in the news as a non-participant. One such occasion concerned the doings of Colonel James Watson Webb, editor of the Courier and Enquirer. An amusing incident relating to this occurred in June, 1842. Webb had fought a duel with Senator Thomas Marshall, of Kentucky, in the State of Delaware, and was wounded slightly in the knee. He was promptly imprisoned, and Mr. Bennett was the

first to sign a petition for his pardon, and which the then Governor Seward granted. Someone in Bennett's name had sent a box of cigars to Webb, who wouldn't receive them, threatening to kick them into the street. Bennett's comment when he heard this was: "If he will apologize like a reinstated gentleman for that conduct and smoke one of these cigars, as the Indian does the calumet, as an emblem of peace, I will go to Delaware and settle his business for him quietly and satisfactorily."

But now the romance of the spot is gone. Hold!--not entirely. On its little knoll overlooking the scene of these gory encounters sits the most famous house in Delaware, its beauty unmarred by the passage of the years. The centuries have dealt kindly with old Naaman's, rich with tradition which reaches back to the old days when Wilmington was but an Indian village, and William Penn a lad in school. No edifice in Delaware has seen so much enacted before its very nose; today it looks out over the encroachments of civilization with an eye of haughty disdain. Memories deep are encrusted upon those thick walls.

The only building standing today in this district, dating back to the days of settlement, is the small structure at the east of the manor-house known as the block-house. This is a small two-story building of stone, to which an addition was built at a later date, probably when it was no longer needed as a place of defense and it became an outside kitchen to some later owner. With the exception of this addition and some windows having been cut in the thick stone

walls, the sturdy little building stands unchanged. Blockhouses were built in that rude Colonial period for purposes of defense against Indians, pirates, or any enemy. They were usually of log surrounded by a stockade, but this one at Naaman's is of stone. No mansion house was there at that day, only a rude settlement of huts, not too far away to reach the fort in times of danger. Loop holes or slits in the second story of the blockhouse, close under the roof, were the only means of light and air, and these were built to allow muskets to be thrust out at the foe. Charles W. Robinson, who purchased the property twenty-five years ago, and who has done so much to bring to light, from hidden recesses, the wonderful, forgotten history, asserts that John Risingh, acting governor of the Swedes, built this block-house at Naaman's in 1654. In 1655, Peter Stuyvesant shelled the fort from the river and captured the house. In 1671 it was attacked by Indians, while in 1777, it was captured by the British--in all, a most remarkable record for a building still standing in good condition.

This fine old specimen of Colonial architecture, unique in its sturdy columns of Greek influence, stands practically the same as it has stood since pre-revolution days. The great pillared veranda covers the second story at the front, overlooking the picturesque stream nearby.

The original house has had three additions; one part being of stone, the others of timber. A remarkable fact to notice is that one part has been built not with clapboards, but with heavy, wide planks, probably ship-building timber of which so much of the house is constructed. Skilled architects and antiquarians find

much to gloat over there, and their judgment, which should be conclusive, is that the inside finish of the dwelling proves it to be of very great age, and to have been standing there, with the exception of the parlor wing, since 1723. At an early period, the house had its entrance at what is now the rear, most unusual and imposing, with wide glass doors and windows at each side. The frontage of the house to the north was for a purpose: it is now shown by deed, 1749, by Thomas Moore to Thomas Robinson, conveying one-eighth of an acre, that the King's road then ran by a detour to the west, and north of this house, fording the creek, as there was no bridge. This deed proves two things: it locates the first King's road and establishes the fact that the house was here prior to 1749, by one of the abutments running "six feet from the porch of the house."

When the English took possession of the river, patents were issued by the New York governors, and in 1675, Edmund Andros made a patent to six men, Swedes and Dutch, of one thousand acres, extending one and one-half miles from Naaman's Creek to Marcus Hook. The milling facilities then at Naaman's were far superior to those at Marrities Hook. Before the timber was cut out, this stream was of vast importance because of its water power, three streams uniting to make the main creek that emptied into the river. Mills were located not only at the village of Naaman's but back along its branches, both in Delaware and Pennsylvania. The village, with sixteen log huts, clustered about the lower grain and lumber mills, was mainly on the north side of the stream.

This one-thousand acre tract had to be partitioned among the

owners, and a wide strip between one and two hundred acres bounding on the creek was set off individually to Wolla Rawson, and about 1697, a portion of this passed to Jasper Yeates, a prominent merchant of Chester and New Castle. It is supposed that Yeates established the mill which for more than two centuries was operated southeast of the turnpike road. Thomas Moore, in some way, acquired title to 107 acres of this Rawson property, some of it bordering on the creek. It has not yet been discovered just what belonged to Moore and what to Yeates. The mill was known as the Yeates mill, although some facts point to the theory that Moore may have been a joint owner in the mill, as well as Colonel Robert French, of New Castle, who was supposed to be a brother-in-law and for years was closely connected with Jasper Yeates in business. History says that Yeates and French had one-fourth interest in a mill on this creek. Jasper Yeates seems to have held also the property northwest and a part of the present Vernon farm. On either the Yeates or the Moore property was located the historic Colonial mansion.

Soot from Mills Falls Over Historic Spot Where
Rapiers Flashed; Old House Still a Glory

Sometime after 1738 it appears that Thomas Robinson, Esq., a Philadelphia merchant, acquired in some mode the title to land belonging to Mary Yeates, daughter and devisee of Jasper Yeates. It has been discovered that in 1755, Robinson secured a very large portion of the land owned by Thomas Moore by deed from his heirs.

The Quaker records show that Thomas Robinson, unmarried, came from Dublin, Ireland, February 11, 1738, and settled in Philadelphia. His parents were Abraham and Jane Robinson, the father being a merchant of Dublin. Thomas Robinson married Sarah Mason, a widow, in Philadelphia in 1738. She was a daughter of Isaac Sharp, a person of great

influence in New Jersey. Thomas Robinson's material prosperity began with his marriage. Almost immediately he is found buying property, not only at Naaman's Creek, but in the Delaware hundreds of Mill Creek, St. Georges, and Appoquinimink. And he even owned the toll bridge across Appoquinimink Creek.

Here begins the thrilling social, civil and military history of the old mansion. This history has long since passed from the memory of the oldest inhabitant until the present Robinsons, who, strangely enough, are no connection of the family, became owners of the property and interested in all that pertained to its history which reads like a page of romance and yet is all founded on fact.

Thomas Robinson, the emigrant, was killed in Indian warfare in Pennsylvania in 1766. His property descended without will to his four children; his Delaware holdings being partitioned among the four heirs by a proceeding in the Orphans Court at New Castle. This proceeding shows that he held 220 acres of land north of the creek, which included this mansion house and the mill. On the south side he owned 128 acres, known today as the Clyde farm. His other holdings in Delaware were also divided in this suit. David Finney, John McKinley, Esquires; George Munro, Samuel Patterson, Richard Richardson, Gentlemen, were appointed executors. They took with them an able surveyor who was no less a person than Anthony Wayne, of Revolutionary fame.

The mill and fourteen acres of land were set off to Abraham. The land north of the turnpike running beyond Vernon's and on both sides of the creek, and the land southeast of the mill running to the river were set off to Thomas Robinson. To Margaret Delaney fell the

St. Georges property, and Sarah Robinson was given the very fine farm south of the creek or "128," both at Naaman's and Waynesboro, the home of Anthony.

In a letter from Blue Bell to his wife (addressed as my Dear Girl) Wayne stated that he could not leave the army; that his case was hard, and that he was obliged to do the work of three general officers; as a general officer he could not get a leave of absence. He asked his wife to meet him the next morning at Naaman's Creek and to bring Mr. Robinson and "my little son and daughter;" that he might be in the neighborhood for a day or two.

Another letter written by a member of the Robinson family describes how "Light-Horse" Harry Lee, the dashing young Southern officer, captured at the house three officers of a British frigate. The story runs in this wise: One morning a British war vessel anchored in the Delaware River opposite Naaman's Creek and a boat shortly afterward landed three officers at the flour mill near the Robinson house, the officers going up to the house and demanding breakfast. The Robinson men were absent, but Mrs. Robinson was not wanting in hospitality and ordered breakfast for the enemy, she playing the part of hostess, and being joined by her two daughters who were beautiful girls and popular among the American officers.

V. E. Shaw
Dec. 17, 1940

Wilmington in the 1790's ³⁸³

WM. H. KENNEY

The Delaware Gazette for Dec. 20, 1794, carries a memorial to Wm. H. Kenney, who had died in Philadelphia Dec. 3, 1794, after a brief illness, in his twenty-first year. He had been a medical student in Wilmington for the three years just previous, and had gone to Philadelphia "with his preceptor" to complete the final lectures of his course and had planned to return to the South to practice. He had been the son of a planter in the neighborhood of Charleston.

(Mentioned, with inaccuracies of detail, in Montgomery, Reminiscences of Wilmington)

* * *

(Miss Montgomery's story was to the effect that Kenney spent some time in Wilmington, and was delighted with the scenery along the Brandywine. One fall day he was wandering along the banks of this stream, according to Montgomery, with a companion, E. Thomas. The medical student carved his name on the rock they were sitting on, and placed after it "Departed This Life" and left a blank. His companion filled in "October 1794." Miss Montgomery goes on to say that Kenney went to Philadelphia, and died there in the same month and year carved on the stone. —W.H.C.

V. E. Shaw
December 19, 1940

Wilmington in the 1790's
Election of 1795

NOTES ON THE ELECTION OF 1795

The candidates for representatives from New Castle county in 1795 were:

Democratic-republican (also referred to as "the country" party), James, Tilton, Lewis, Cooch, M'Kennan, Maxwell, Naudain.

Federalist (also referred to as "the court" party), Robinson, Bayard, Adams, Stroud, Frazier, Hollingsworth, Merritt.

Both tickets were announced in the Delaware Gazette for October 2, 1795.

In the Gazette for October 6, 1795 there appears a notice that "Mr. Mendenhall's, Mr. Job. Robinson's, and Messrs. McComb and Tilton's vessels will start this morning at ten o'clock, from their respective wharves, for New Castle, in order to carry the citizens to the place of election."

Wm. H. Conner
Nov. 21, 1938

CURRENT FILE 383-
Population

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday April 2, 1791:

Wilmington

April 2

Census of the inhabitants of the Borough
taken by Mr. David Nicholson

Houses	618	
White males of 16 and upwards	602	
White males, under 16	456	
White Females	1060	
Other free persons	135	
Slaves	<u>82</u>	
Total	2335	

Wm. H. Conner
Dec. 1, 1938

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, May 10, 1797:

Bank of Delaware

At a meeting of the Board of President and Directors, this day a Dividend of Eleven Dollars, was declared on each Share paid agreeably to Instalment, and an additional sum on Stock paid in advance. Dividends will be paid 10th of May.

John Hayes, Cashier

May 6.

Wm. H. Conner
November 21, 1938

Business Insurance CURRENT FILE 387

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, August 15, 1795

Insurance

The subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have established an office for the insurance of vessels, under the name of Samuel Byrnes and Co. Brokers.-- Little need be said in favor of an institution, the utility of which is well known in all commercial countries; the subscribers therefore have only to assure the public that the utmost punctuality and assiduity to the interest of their employer, may be expected from them.

Samuel Byrnes
Isaac Hendrickson

Wilmington, June 17, 1795

Advertisement of Sale of Negro Children

For Sale

A Negro wench and two children, one a girl of 12 years old, the other a boy of 6 years old. They will be sold separate or together as may best suit the purchaser. *(Delaware Gazette, Sept.-Oct. 1795)*

* * * *

Negroes for sale

A woman about 22 or 23 years of age, brought up to house work, principally spinning, &c. with four children, the eldest a boy, 6 years of age, the others, two boys and a girl. The woman is to be free in 4 or 6 years, and the children in 24 or 28 years, as may be agreed upon.

Also, a smart active boy, 10 years of age, brought up to house-work, manumitted to be free at 23 years of age.

All the above negroes are healthy and sound. Cash or good bonds at short credit will be taken in payment. For the price and further particulars, apply to the editor of this paper, or to

Middletown

ROBERT MAXWELL

Dec. 26, 1796

Delaware Gazette, January 1796

Conner, Wm. H.
Nov. 21, 1938

Medicine

CURRENT CASE FILE

389

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

The Medical Society of the State of Delaware met at
Wilmington, Tuesday, 10th inst. There was read:

"History of the phenomena and treatment of a
Malignant Bilious Cholic as it prevailed in Dover,
and its vicinity, in the summer and autumn of 1793, with
some conjectures concerning its causes, and its probable
affinity, in point of origin, to the late epidemic Fever
of Philadelphia", by Edward Miller, Fellow and Secretary of
the Society. Other speakers were James Sykes, of Dover,
Treasurer of the Medical Society.

Henry Coleberry, M. D., University of Pennsylvania,
and David Bush, physician of Wilmington were elected
Fellows. Dr. Bush was appointed to deliver the next
anniversary oration.

Wm. H. Conner
November 21, 1938

CURRENT FILE
Labor 390

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, March 11, 1797

Wanted

At the Brandywine Paper-Mill

A Number of Girls, to whom generous Wages will be given.-Also, two
or three smart Boys, as apprentices.

Apply to James Given.

CURRENT FILE
BUSINESS

W. H. Conner

November 15, 1938

Extracts from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, October 31, 1789.

Vol. V, No. 237.

Just Imported, in the Sloop Hope, Thomas Newbold Master, from Antigua, high proof Antigua Rum, and good sugars--also, in the Sloop Polly, John Congdon Master, from Jamaica, high proof Jamaica Spirits, and for sale by

John Hollingsworth & Co.

Wilmington, September 23, 1789.

* * * *

* * * *

* * * *

* * * *

Sampson Barnet, in Market-Street, Wilmington, was engaged in the "Turning Business," and sold many articles among them "Likewise Spinning-Wheels made by a compleat Artist lately arrived from Europe."

* * * *

* * * *

* * * *

* * * *

Extracts from The Delaware Gazette, Saturday, December 21, 1793.

Thomas Crow was a clock and watch maker

"In the Main-Street, near the Sign of the Ship, Wilmington."

* * * *

* * * *

* * * *

* * * *

John Ferriss kept an Ironmongery Shop at "the sign of the Handsaw, in Market-Street, Wilmington."

W. H. Conner

MUSIC

November 29, 1938

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

Music.--We have received from Mr. Duffie, 716 Market street, two pieces of music, from the pen of our talented townsman, Prof. Grobe,--one entitled "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," the other "Over the Waveless Sea,--brilliant variations on the beautiful Neapolitan Barcarole Santee Lucid." They will doubtless prove immensely popular.

-----* *-----

Conner, Wm. H.
Dec. 1, 1938

Architecture

393

Encyclopaedia BRITANICA

Extract from The Delaware Gazette, Wednesday, July 5, 1797:

In this issue, there was offered for sale a Plantation, Whiteclay Creek Hundred, 140 acres, on Whiteclay Creek, about 2 miles from Christiana Bridge, 8 miles from Wilmington, 7 miles from New Castle, one mile and half from landing at McClenachan's Mills on Whiteclay-Creek, by

Edward Roche, St. Georges,

This had on it "a convenient log house, covered with cedar shingles - good log kitchen."

ADJUTANTS GENERAL, 1807-1922

During the years from 1807 to 1922, twenty-two men are officially listed as having served as Adjutant General of Delaware. One of these men, Garrett J. Hart, held the post at two different times. It is possible, however, that a larger number of men may have held the position, as the official records list the appointment of John McClung in 1833, but do not cite the date of his retirement, and mention no further appointments until that of John Davis in 1862, leaving a gap of twenty-nine years. The longest term listed officially is that of I. Pusey Wickersham, (misspelled in the official report of 1922 as Wichersham) who served from 1901 to 1920, a period of nineteen years. Many served less than a year.

The complete official list of the adjutants general is as follows:

Samuel White . . . . .	.1807-1808
Jesse Green . . . . .	.1808-1814
Robert Dill . . . . .	.1814-1814
Cornelius P. Comegys . . . . .	.1814-1816
William Hill Wells . . . . .	.1816-1820
James Rodgers . . . . .	.1820-1827
William Green . . . . .	.1827-1833
Thomas Stockton . . . . .	.1833-1833
John McClung . . . . .	.1833-
George Davis . . . . .	.1862-1862
Mark G. Lofland . . . . .	.1862-1863
S. M. Harrington, Jr. . . . .	.1863-1863
Edward D. Porter . . . . .	.1863-1875
William Reynolds . . . . .	.1875-1877
William S. McCaulley . . . . .	.1877-1879

James Parke Postles . . . . .	.1879-1887
Richard R. Kenney . . . . .	.1887-1891
Garrett J. Hart . . . . .	.1891-1895
Samuel A. MacAllister . . . . .	.1895-1895
Garrett J. Hart . . . . .	.1895-1901
I. Pusey Wichersham . . . . .	.1901-1920
J. Austin Ellison . . . . .	.1920

Bibliography

Biennial Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Delaware for two years ending December 31, 1922, page 262. Mercantile Printing Company, Wilmington, Del. 1923.

Steven J. Leech
November 29, 1939

CURRENT FILE 396
MILITIA AND NAVY

The Wilmington Armory

The building owned by the State, was erected at a cost of \$400,000, and is the finest armory in Delaware, and is considered by military experts as the best in the country.

The Armory is modern in design, of brick and stone with cast trimmings. The elevation is of the Americanized Grecian type and built of light buff brick. There are stone trimmings and suitable detail. The central entrance is embellished with carvings, indicating war scenes, with the United States Coat of Arms (Seal) on each pylon. The direct center bears the inscription "The Wilmington Armory and Arsenal - Erected 1927 by an Act of Legislature 100th Session."

Facing on Dupont Street, the building measures 189 feet, with projecting angles at each end. The main entrance off Dupont Street enters into a hall extending to the Drill Hall, measuring 110 by 132 feet.

The Drill Hall is accessible through a cloistered formation of arches which enters each officer's room across the front of the building. The Drill Hall has two entrances to Tenth and Eleventh Streets, which facilitate the handling of large audiences at public gatherings.

Set back 70 feet from the building line the edifice affords a large plaza across the Dupont Street face of the building.

The front wing consists of two stories. On the first floor is the Adjutant-General's quarters, officer's class room, regimental headquarters, officer's parlors, United States property dispensing room, and enlisted men's lounge.

The second floor furnishes battery storage for the entire unit of Delaware.

On the ground floor is located storage rooms for United States property, dispensing officer's quarters, combat train, headquarters battery, service battery, medical detention, enlisted men's showers, toilets, lockers, space for sixteen trucks, storage rooms for Batteries A, B, C, and R, anti-aircraft gun and drill room, and a 31 by 80 foot rifle and pistol range, also a double battery boiler plant.

The Drill Hall is of one span, with roof construction and a circular cord truss spanning 110 feet.

The front façade and wing of the building is reinforced concrete construction and the Drill Hall is of semi-fireproof construction, the entire ground floor is of fireproof construction and reinforced concrete.

The interior of the Armory is of classic Egyptian design, denoting simplicity, to correspond with the exterior.

The Every Evening - Wilmington, March 7, 1927, p. 1.

S. J. L.

Ray Wilson
April 1, 1940

Militia and Navy
Militia

DELAWARE COLONIAL MILITIA

UNDER THE SWEDES

1638-1656

Since the entire population of New Sweden never rose above 400 or 500 persons, of which one-third were soldiers of the Swedish army, no Swedish-Delawarean militia was formed.

During the first years of the Dutch rule, when the Swedish population had increased, the Dutch allowed the formation of a small Delaware Colonial militia, composed of Swedes and Finns, for protection.

As to Delaware Colonial Militia under the Dutch, 1656-1664, no account exists of Delaware militia under Dutch administration with the exception of the formation of a small body of militia composed of Swedes and Finns.

References:

Scharf, 1: 61-62, 67.

Ward, 1: 86-250.

Ray Wilson
April 1, 1940

399
Militia and Navy
Militia

Encyclopedia File

ENGLISH COLONIAL MILITIA

DELAWARE 1669-1776

I. Duke of York; 1664-1682.

Nothing is recorded pertaining to the Delaware Colonial Militia under the Duke of York's regime.

II. William Penn; 1682-1704.

There was no Delaware Colonial militia. The Quakers in the Pennsylvania Assembly refused to permit the organization of militia companies by the inhabitants of the Three Lower Counties on the Delaware.

The town citizens of Delaware organized local defense groups but these groups were for community defense only.

III. The Three Lower Counties.

In 1704 the Three Lower Counties on the Delaware seceded from the crown province of Pennsylvania. The authority of the Governor of Pennsylvania was still acknowledged, however.

There were three companies of Delaware Colonial militia in New Castle County in 1704, two companies in Kent, and two in Sussex.

The Delaware militia was reorganized in November 1755. This was in accordance with an act passed by the Delaware Assembly. Approximately 2,000 men were enlisted at this time. Delaware militia numbered nearly 4,000, due to the French and Indian war. At the close of the conflict the men were disbanded and until the start of the Revolutionary war no further attention was paid to the Delaware militia.

References:

Scharf, 1:192

Bevan, 1:346

Wilson, Ray
March 27, 1940

Militia & Navy
Militia

DELAWARE GUARD WINS PRIZE

The 198th Coast Artillery, Delaware National Guard, was designated as the outstanding National Guard Coast Artillery regiment in the United States for 1939. This was the second time the Delaware regiment had won this honor and with it a trophy provided by the Coast Artillery Association of the United States. In 1936, 1937 and 1938, the 198th received second place.

The award is based principally on the firing scores of the regiments; these firing scores are checked by the Coast Artillery Board at Fort Monroe, Va. Upon the basis of a report made by Major-General John F. Williams, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, the 198th Coast Artillery was awarded the highly coveted trophy.

Colonel George J. Schulz, commanding the 198th Coast Artillery, said upon hearing of the news: "For the regiment to win the trophy twice is very unusual, and it speaks highly for the organization. It means everyone in the regiment, officers and men, is pulling together."

F. W. P. Index

v. 27

- Banks. p. 386.
- Camden. p. 4-6
- Carr, Robert. p. 320-2.
- Defective & delinquent classes. Home for the insane p. 276
- Dueling. p. 375-82.
- Education. Extracts from newspapers p. 274.
- Elections. 1795. p. 384.
- Fort Delaware. p. 311.
- Fort Dupont p. 315-18.
- Fort Saulsbury. p. 312-14.
- Government officials. p. 394-5
- Hospitals.
- Act to incorporate Trinity Hospital. p. 298-305.
- Action taken by City Council... 1872-79. p. 9-18.
- Brief items in newspapers... p. 70-71
- City hospital. p. 119-20
- City hospital authorized by legislature. p. 64-8
- City ordinances pertaining to the City Hospital. p. 81-90
- Coroner's case. p. 91-3.
- Early city hospitals in U.S. p. 94-6.
- Extracts from newspapers. p. 97-102, 232-4, 242-65, 277, 282-296.
- History of hospitals. p. 278-90
- Hospital campaigns. p. 291.
- In city council ... p. 72-80
- Invoice books C... p. 41-60
- Lynch scandal p. 122-32.
- Minutes of the city council 1870-9. p. 133-4.

Hospitals (continued)

Mrs. Zeigler up for perjury. p. 249-51.

Municipal hospital a necessity. p. 180-217.

New City hospital. p. 218-231.

Operating expenses of the city hospital. p. 61-63.

Proceedings of council. p. 235-7.

Public opinion on the city hospital. p. 238-41.

Register, Wilmington city hospital. p. 27-40.

Story of an inmate of the city hospital. p. 103-114, 115-118.

Trinity hospital. p. 306-7.

Hotels. Notes about the Randolph which gave name to
the Sign of the ship, Tavern, Wilmington. p. 325-32.

Hygiene. Board of health. p. 69.

Industries. Extracts from newspapers. p. 391.

Insurance. " " " p. 387

James, Reuben. p. 333-6.

Kenney, Wm H. p. 383.

McCoy, J. Cheston. p. 2-3.

Macharet, Jules. p. 121, 258.

Medicine.

Extracts from newspapers. p. 266-70, 273, 277, 297, 308-10, 389.

medical arts at Camden. p. 4-6.

Medical quackery in 1901. p. 1.

Medical society of Delaware. p. 7-8.

Military

Del. colonial militia - Swedish p. 398

" " " - English p. 399

Military

Delaware guard units page. p. 400

Notes on forts & fortifications in Del. p. 337-40

Mills

Early mills in Del. p. 359-71

Extracts from newspapers. p. 346-54

Old Del mills. p. 358

Muse. p. 392.

~~AAA~~

Naamens. p. 375-82.

Negroes. p. 388

Paper industry. p. 355-7.

Physicians. p. 271-2.

Poor. p. 275.

Population p. 385.

Port Penn. p. 323-4.

Ships. - Randolph. p. 325-32.

Social life. p. 393.

Sports. p. 2-3.

Textile industry. p. 372-4.

U.S. Navy. p. 319

Wilmington Description. p. 396-7.