

Delaware Federal Writers Project Papers

Del. F164.F47

Volume 8

Wm. H. Conner
Dec. 1, 1938

Finance

CURRENT FILE

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.

C. G. Thompson
January 16, 1939.

CURRENT FILE 2
Finance

Building and Loan Associations

Alco	Building and Loan Association	Wilmington	\$	167,814.59
Arden	"	Arden	\$	71,760.73
Bellefonte	"	Bellefonte	\$	58,237.14
Bethany Beach	"	Selbyville	\$	49,312.09
Brandywine	"	Wilmington	\$	375,135.70
Bridgeville	"	Bridgeville	\$	103,139.85
Central	"	Wilmington	\$	582,604.75
Citizens	"	New Castle	\$	536,459.18
Clayton Savings	"	Clayton	\$	156,274.55
Community	"	Camden	\$	69,396.26
Delaware	"	Claymont	\$	290,871.67
Delaware City	"	Del. City	\$	136,154.49
Del. Mutual	"	Wilmington	\$	100,702.68
Diamond State	"	Wilmington	\$	29,729.08
Endowment	"	Wilmington	\$	175,614.59
Five Points	"	Rich Park	\$	114,345.30
Georgetown	"	Georgetown	\$	150,781.27
Greenwood	"	Greenwood	\$	61,784.56
Harrington	"	Harrington	\$	99,007.91
Home	"	Wilmington	\$	1,102,019.63
Kent County	"	Dover	\$	133,562.29
Kent and Sussex	"	Milford	\$	466,237.53
Kosciuszko	"	Wilmington	\$	357,886.82
Lewes and Rehoboth	"	Lewes	\$	137,647.07

Building and Loan Association

Name	Location				Assets
Marshallton Building and Loan Association	Marshallton	\$			371,364.30
Mechanics	"	"	"	Wilmington	109,333.09
Milford	"	"	"	Milford	336,255.01
Milton	"	"	"	Milton	23,551.61
Mutual	"	"	"	Newark	323,783.34
Mutual	"	"	"	Middletown	224,130.72
Newark	"	"	"	Newark	665,913.92
Newport	"	"	"	Newport	167,869.68
Ninth Ward	"	"	"	Wilmington	928,051.03
North Side	"	"	"	Wilmington	167,001.68
Odessa	"	"	"	Odessa	171,858.40
Peoples	"	"	"	Dover	312,409.27
Peoples	"	"	"	Wilmington	12,997.27
Perpetual	"	"	"	Wilmington	2,235,042.44
Seaford	"	"	"	Seaford	142,713.39
Townsend	"	"	"	Townsend	56,780.57
Twelfth Ward	"	"	"	Wilmington	186,619.11
Wilmington	"	"	"	Wilmington	558,106.16

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The above was taken from the Nineteenth Annual Report
of the State Bank Commissioner of Delaware for the year
ending June 30, 1938, Pages 84-125.

W. H. Conner

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CURRENT FILE
FINANCE

November 29, 1938

Banks

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

SAVE YOUR MONEY.--Remember the Delaware Saving Bank
is located at the office of William McCaulley, Esq.,
No. 606 Market street, Wilmington, Del, and is opened
every day to receive deposits.--All amounts received
from one dollar upwards, and five per cent interest
paid on the same from the day of deposit.

WM. McCAULLEY, President.

J. P. RUTH Sec'y.

-----* * * -----

C.G. Thompson
January 16, 1939.

Finance

Banks

Registered

Small Loan Companies

Encyclopedia

Name	Location	Assets not disclosed
Bankers Finance Corporation	409 Market St.	Wilmington
Bankers Trust Company	200 West 9th St.	Wilmington
Commercial Loan Association	2 East 3rd St.	Wilmington
Delaware Loan Company	927 Orange St.	Wilmington
Discount and Credit Corp.	duPont Bldg.	Wilmington
East Side Co-Operative Corp.	223 Shipley St.	Wilmington
East Side Mutual Association	223 Shipley St.	Wilmington
Hebrew Independent Corp.	223 Shipley St.	Wilmington
K. and I. Finance Corp.	Dover	Delaware
Liberty Finance Company	407 Del. Ave.	Wilmington
Liberty Loan Company	Seaford	Delaware
Lincoln Loan Association	815 Lincoln St.	Wilmington
Mutual Savings and Loan Assoc.	913 Market St.	Wilmington
Royal Credit and Finance, Inc.	919 Orange St.	Wilmington
Shoppers Finance Co.	Citizens Bk. Bldg	Wilmington
Tenmen Association, Inc.	839 Tatnall St.	Wilmington
Trento Co.	515 West St.	Wilmington
Wil. Gmeloth Chesed Association	2 East 3rd St.	Wilmington
Workingmen's Self Help Association	223 Shipley St.	Wilmington

Individuals

Frank Pulella	1900 W. 8th St.	Wilmington
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The above was taken from the Nineteenth Annual Report of
the State Bank Commissioner of Delaware for the year ending June
30, 1938, Pages 126.

C. G. Thompson
January 11, 1939

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Finance

Encyclopedia File

Banks

Memorandum

(To be attached to List of Banks,
Trust Companies, and Building
Loan Associations).

There were in Delaware on June 30, 1938, forty-one State banks, sixteen National banks, and forty-three Building and Loan Associations, one of which was being liquidated. There were also twenty Small Loan Companies registered with this department.

The total assets in each group at June 30, 1938, were as follows:

Building and Loan Associations,	\$ 12,420,060.73
National Banks	23,455,388.97
Trust Companies	175,559,247.30
Savings Banks	43,562,392.74

The following statements are given by Ernest Muncy, State Bank Commissioner in his Nineteenth Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1938;

"Exhibit A of the report shows a comparative statement of income and disbursements of this department for the past fiscal year. Income from various sources totaled \$88,937.58, whereas disbursements for the same period were \$ 24,323.65, thus reflecting income in excess of disbursements in the amount of \$ 64,613.93 for the period ended June 30, 1938,"

"Exhibit B is a comparative consolidated statement showing a decrease in the total assets of our fifty-seven banks, in comparison with a year ago, of \$10,066.17. Total assets of State banks reflected an increase of \$ 677,163.43, whereas the assets of National banks show a decrease of \$ 677,229.60, resulting in the net decrease for all banks as shown above.

C. G. Thompson
January 11, 1939

Finance

"A comparison of deposits for the same period shows a net increase in these accounts of \$ 1,138,796.91, resulting from an increase in these accounts in our forty-one State banks of \$ 1,847,896.89 and a decrease in the sixteen National banks of \$ 709,099.98."

"Total assets of our forty-three building and loan associations reflect an increase of \$ 254,765.05 in comparison with a year ago".

The total assets of the above banks in Delaware
as above date: \$254,997,089.74

C. G. Thompson
January 16, 1939.

Finance

National Banks

Name	Location	Assets
Central National Bank	Wilmington	\$ 2,731,823.51
Delaware City Nat. Bank	Delaware City	\$ 520 ,480.37
First National Bank	Dagsboro	\$ 732,598.53
First National Bank	Delmar	\$ 452,739.45
First National Bank	Dover	\$ 2,599,986.23
First National Bank	Frankford	\$ 696,895.68
First National Bank	Harrington	\$ 1,035,042.21
First Nat. Bank and Trust Co.	Milford	\$4,498,448.41
First National Bank	Milton	\$ 107,697.09
First National Bank	Seaford	\$ 1,887,948.10
First National Bank	Wyoming	\$ 325,766.82
Fruit Growers National Bank and Trust Co.	Smyrna	\$ 665,029.65
National Bank of Smyrna	Smyrna	\$ 1,130,924.91
New Castle Co. Nat. Bank	Odessa	\$ 684,669.73
People National Bank	Laurel	\$ 838,781.34
Union National Bank	Wilmington	\$ 4,356,556.84

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The above was taken from the Nineteenth Annual Report
of the State Bank Commissioner of Delaware for the year ending
June 30, 1938, Pages 66-91.

C. G. Thompson
January 16, 1939.

Finance

Savings Banks

Name	Location	Assets
Artisans' Saving Bank	Wilmington	\$ 10,013,380.35
Wilmington Saving Society	Wilmington	\$ 33,549,012.39

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The above was taken from the Nineteenth Annual Report
of the State Bank Commissioner of Delaware for the year
ending June 30, 1938, Pages 19-20.

C. G. Thompson
January 16, 1939.

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Finance

Encyclopaedia Fin

Banks

Trust Companies.

Name	Location	Assets
Baltimore Trust Company	Bridgeville	\$ 675,358.72
Baltimore Trust Company	Camden	\$ 256,419.84
Baltimore Trust Company	Selbyville	\$ 2,148,931.12
City Bank and Trust Company	Wilmington	\$ 306,221.81
Claymont Trust Company	Claymont	\$ 918,999.92
Claymont Bank and Trust Co.	Clayton	\$ 328,754.31
Colonial Trust Co.	Wilmington	\$ 259,556.82
Commercial Trust Co.	Wilmington	\$ 523,329.77
Delaware Trust Co.	Wilmington	\$ 11,820,934.06
Delaware Trust Co.	Dover	\$ 1,709,090.66
Delaware Trust Co.	Frederica	\$ 486,090.02
Delaware Trust Co.	Middletown	\$ 999,491.27
Equitable Trust Co.	Wilmington	\$ 19,662,068.39
Farmers Bank	Dover	\$ 11,318,599.67
Farmers Bank	Georgetown	\$ 4,192,858.75
Farmers Bank	Wilmington	\$ 8,557,457.07
Farmers Trust Co.	Newark	\$ 1,808,196.07
Felton Bank	Felton	\$ 220,992.88
Georgetown Trust Co.	Georgetown	\$ 428,874.65
Greenwood Trust Co.	Greenwood	\$ 311,210.73
Industrial Trust Co.	Wilmington	\$ 4,361,071.19
Lewes Trust Co.	Lewes	\$ 664,339.59
Milford Trust Co.	Milford	\$ 2,094,731.15
Millsboro Trust Co.	Millsboro	\$ 844,159.56
Newark Trust Co.	Newark	\$1,657,871.52

C. G. Thompson
January 16, 1939.

Finance

Trust Companies.

Name	Location	Assets
New Castle Trust Co.	New Castle	\$ 985,341.22
Peoples Bank	Harrington	\$ 754,921.05
Provident Trust Co.	Wilmington	\$ 131,946.50
Rehoboth Trust Co.	Rehoboth	\$ 259,607.66
St. Georges Trust Co.	St. Georges	\$ 625,601.04
Seaford Trust Co.	Seaford	\$ 569,734.54
Security Trust Co.	Wilmington	\$ 10,232,509.72
Sussex Trust Co.	Laurel	\$ 1,030,788.18
Sussex Trust Co.	Lewes	\$ 1,459,151.79
Sussex Trust Co.	Milton	\$ 637,644.52
Townsend Trust Co.	Townsend	\$ 142,869.53
West Dover Trust Co.	Hartly	\$ 195,210.13
Wilmington Morris Plan Bank	Wilmington	\$ 578,092.20
Wilmington Trust Co.	Wilmington	\$ 81,400,229.68

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The above was taken from the Nineteenth Annual Report
of the State Bank Commissioner of Delaware for the year
ending June 30, 1938, Pages 21-63.

W. H. Conner

FINANCE

November 9, 1938

Extract from Every Evening, Wilmington, Del., Monday, May 1, 1876.

SPECIE PAYMENT RESUMED

—

	SILVER		SILVER
	SILVER		SILVER
Specie	SILVER	Payment	SILVER

Resumed.

SILVER COINS WILL BE PAID IF DESIRED

FROM 25 CENTS TO \$10.00

TO PERSONS BUYING CLOTHING

OF ANY AMOUNT AT

NATHAN LIEBERMAN,

South-east Corner of Fifth and Market Streets, Wilmington, Del.

OUR BUSINESS RULES:--SIGNED GUARANTEE. MONEY RETURNED.

James B. Cheyney
June 20, 1940

NEWSPAPER HISTORY
(Addition to Early Fire)

First

Fire

FIRST HOUSE FIRE IN 1689

Tradition, partially confirmed by ancient records, locates the first fire of a house in Wilmington to have been along the Christiana, the site now occupied by the Pullman Car Company. The little structure was built on stilts above the surrounding marsh land and from some unknown cause was totally destroyed by fire in 1689. (There probably were unrecorded earlier destructive blazes for the dwellings of the first settlers were largely built of wood.)

The village was then without fireman or apparatus and the only effort to extinguish the flames must have been with water dipped from the Christiana River. Another house was built on the foundation of the first, but before the lapse of two years it too had gone up in smoke.

There was concern and anxiety among the early settlers and their immediate successors lest the entire community would be burned out of "house and home" and to lessen the peril Peter Minuet, head of the colony, prohibited the erection of more chimneys of wood and made other drastic regulations that were supposed to have reduced the fire risks. In winter the homes were heated by roaring fires on the open hearths, the flames often flaring above the chimney tops. This risk was supposed to have been lessened further by the prohibition of chimneys extending more than three feet above the roofs.

Another peril was noted in the soot which collected in the chimneys from blazing wood fires. This was liable to burst forth at any time and to safeguard the homes against such menaces, a fine of five dollars was imposed upon those failing to observe regulations. It was further required that the chimneys of the houses be carefully watched and cleaned when therein appeared any soot. This was done primitively by brushing the interior with the limb from a tree, which eventually gave way as chimneys grew taller to drawing a cedar tree up and down the flue until all the soot had been dislodged and landed in the open fireplace.

The cedar or pine tree cleaning was retained as satisfactory for many years to be eventually superceded by "chimney sweeps," men or well grown lads, dusty and dirty from their work, who climbed up or down the chimneys sweeping them clean with whisps of small hickory twigs. Chimney sweeping became a vocation as much as did blacksmithing or carpentry and the smut covered men walked along the streets or cow paths shouting: "Sweep O! Sweep O! Sweep your chimneys clean!" The sweeps stuck to their tasks until quite recent years after the coal had come into general use as fuel. The latter was without dangerous residue. The sweeps of early days usually were paid ten or twelve cents for the ~~soot~~ soot begrimeing tasks and strutted proudly about the village if they had two or three jobs a day through the Autumn and winter.

In early decades of the last century the fears of fires were somewhat checked by the employment of watchers who kept

eyes wide open for blazes and who on discovering one sounded an alarm on hardwood castenets which could be heard from one end of town to the other. There was no direction indicated by the alarm and the excited people were obliged to find the location on the run. At night the difficulty was increased for the byways were dark unpaved - little more than cow paths - and part of the year knee-deep in mud. In such emergencies the volunteers might be able to salvage some of the furniture of the house but the structure itself was fore doomed.

Fear of fires was further appeased by the appointment of a trio of responsible council men to inspect chimneys and have the owners immediately clean those in which dangerous soot had accumulated. It is recorded that the original trio of inspectors found the job "taxing and exhausting" and was dismissed for sleeping at their post or indulging in more agreeable diversions than looking for blazes.

It was not until the mid-decades of the last century that Wilmington had seemingly adequate protection for fire by the organization of the Friendship Fire Company in 1775 and the Reliance^{Fire Co.} in 1796.

As stated, their original equipment consisted of leather buckets which by the way were artistically tooled and fancifully embellished - two for each member of the company. The primitive fire apparatus was highly prized - each member furnishing his own. The patrician Friendship members threatened to strike and leave the city unprotected against fire unless Council returned the buckets that had gone-out of use when hand engines came to be essential equipment. The prized

buckets were returned, each member taking his own and installing it among the mementoes in his home where many still reflect the public spirit of the forebears of many old Wilmington families. They are a sort of coat-of-arms symbolizing the civic virtues of men who contributed their might to the upbuilding of "Willington" into the Wilmington of today.

Newspaper files.

Personal recollections.

J. F. Pote
January 19, 1939

FLORA AND FAUNA 17

CURRENT FILE

FOSSILS - DELAWARE

"The mammoth. Some of the remains of one of these enormous animals have been found, near the dividing ridge, in digging the Chesapeake and Delaware canal - the first instance, it is said, of the discovery of such bones in the peninsula."

Niles' Weekly Register, V. 29, P. 80 (1825).

"A specimen of amber has been found in the deep cut of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, near where several large fossil bones were found."

Niles' Weekly Register, V. 30, P. 416 (1826).

J.F.P. 1/26/39.

Location - State Wide

Submitted by - Kenneth Horner

Date - January 28, 1936

Forestry

B. K. K.
FLORA

Lying in the Temperate Zone between the great Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, Delaware possesses a rich and varied Flora. The extreme northern portion lies within the Piedmont Plateau, with rocky hills reaching a maximum height of 440 feet; the remainder of the State lies on the Atlantic Coastal Plain and is rolling to flat land, usually not exceeding 60 feet above sea level. With the exception of the tidal marshes bordering the Delaware River and Bay, the estuaries of the larger streams and the sand dune and salt marsh areas adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean, the State originally was heavily forested.

In the southern extremity of the State a large area still indicated on the maps as "Cedar Swamp," once included within its limits a magnificent growth of cypress, although the swamp was predominately white cedar (*chamaecyparis thyoides*). The Bald Cypress (*taxodium distichum*) reaches its most northern limits in the southern part of Delaware.

The original hardwood forest has been largely removed, except on the steeper hills and the narrow stream valleys. Much of the upland swamp area, through clearing and draining had been converted into agricultural land; dyking, ditching, and filling have materially modified or destroyed many of the tidal marsh areas, which however, are still extensive. In the sandier southern portion of the State, stands of pine or of pine and oak have replaced to a great extent, the hardwood

forest, and have also invaded abandoned agricultural lands.

Approximately 30% of the area of the State is forested, the proportion of woodland being greater in the South.

New Castle County

What remains of the once extensive Brandywine Forest today borders the winding course of the Brandywine Creek from within the city limits of Wilmington to the Pennsylvania line, about seven miles distance. The forest strip is of variable width the maximum being about one mile, and occupies the banks of the stream, the steep rocky slopes and the hilltops, and the narrow ravines of small tributary streams. Most of this wooded area has never been completely cleared, little cutting has been done for 50 years or more, and portions have been protected against cutting and burning for a longer period and approximate virgin conditions. The principal trees are oaks, chestnuts (largely destroyed by the blight) tulip poplar, hickory, ash, maple and walnut.

Included areas of special interest or accessibility are:

Alapocus Woods: City Park lands and private owners.

About 250 acres bordering north side of Brandywine Creek between Augustine and Rising Sun Bridges at edge of city; fine protected woodlands, with undisturbed natural harvaceous flora.

Rockland Woods: (private owners) About 150 acres north side of Brandywine Creek above Rockland; Fine unspoiled woodlands with rich flora; steep wooded rocky hills, rising 270 feet in 1,000 feet to a maximum elevation of 408 feet.

Garden of Eden Woods: About 135 acres, four miles north of Wilmington, between the Concord Turnpike and Brandywine Creek one half mile south of Thompson's Bridge. This is a little frequented and unspoiled woodlands with rich flora, fine boulder masses and a magnificent natural growth of mountain laurel.

Tidal Marshes of Kent County

On the shores of Delaware Bay, in Kent County, and extending from the mouth of Smyrna River southward to Little Creek, is an uninterrupted tidal marsh area about fifteen miles in length with a maximum width of four miles. Here fifty square miles of land surface, approximately 30,000 acres, are in more nearly their primitive condition than any other considerable area in the State. The marsh is treeless and is cut into islands by the tortuous courses of many small creeks; its shores are not embanked and are only slightly above the level of the usual tides.

The largest densely-forested areas remaining in Delaware are located in Sussex County. South of Ellendale, and lying on both sides of duPont Boulevard, is the Ellendale Forest, with less than five per cent of its area cleared, most of the cleared portions narrowly following the main roads. The forest varies from pine, or mixed pine and oak, to pure hardwood, its trees in their apparent relative abundance consisting of pine, oak, maple, in the order named; sweet gum, black gum, yellow poplar, and holly being abundant and of lesser growth. Magnolia and Aralia; Clethra and Vaccinium form a large part of the prevailing undergrowth.

Over most of this area, cutting has been intermittent and selective rather than complete, and hardwood trees of 75 to 100 years still remain. The forest is penetrated by natural streams and by some artificial drainage.

In the extreme southern portion of the State lies the great Delaware Sand Bar Land, a narrow strip along the coast, beginning at the mouth of the Broadkill River and extending southeast and south to the Maryland line. This consists of sandy beaches, shifting dunes of pure sand, other partially fixed by beach grass, or clothed with extensive grassy flats. Though many miles of this sand bar strip are treeless, wherever conditions are favorable, pitch and pond pine, willow oak, blackjack oak maintains itself, and beach plum, red cedar and wax myrtle trees are to be seen.

A portion of a four acre State Forest Tree Nursery, located on the duPont Highway about five miles ~~east of Milford~~, south of Milford, has been devoted to the production of forest planting stock.

In 1927, provision was made for a State Forestry Commission to protect the natural flora and increase the number of trees within the state. In 1931, a Forest Protection Organization was authorized, which has taken over the Ellendale Forest, (40 acres) and is owned by the State Highway Department, for maintenance and operation. It also has under its jurisdiction the Appenzeller Tract (45 acres) situated along the duPont Road about midway between the State Forest Tree Nursery and the Ellendale Crossroads. Since its acquisition by the State in 1928, it has been used as an experimental and demon-

Horner
1-28-36

State Drawer: Flora
Page No. 5
~~File No. 180~~

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stration forest.

References: Naturalist's Guide to the Americas.

The Williams and Wilkins Company - 1926-761 pp.

Baker's Animal Husbandry Department - a loose
leaf catalogue of the flora of the State.

James B. Cheyney
June 18, 1940

Flora

NILE LOTUS FLOWERS IN ST. JONES' CREEK

In the month of July for perhaps a century-and-a-quarter, a group of Lotus plants put forth their royal blossoms in the waters of St. Jones' Creek near the State capital. It is claimed that they and their fellows, which are flourishing in a New Jersey stream, are the only flowers of their kind that can be induced to thrive in this country. This belief, however, is contradicted by botanists and floriculturists in general who assert that these latter-day modern methods can and do propagate every flower that will grow - anywhere in the world. The legend, to the contrary, has survived for decades and is fortified by the fact that efforts have been made in countless instances to have the plants from the Delaware and the New Jersey rivers take root in other streams, but all such attempted reproductions failed.

Local legend declares that returning missionaries stopped on their way homeward in Egypt to view the beauties of the Nile and were so charmed by the ~~beautiful~~ flowers that they dug up plants and carefully brought them to this country and planted them in the little creek, which the original Welsh settlers named St. John's, but by some twist in the pronunciation became known as St. Jones' (and as such is charted in all Delaware maps) and in a New Jersey stream.

The group of which Delawareans are proud grow and blossom in a still, lake-like basin of the creek and their bed occupies about ~~two~~ acres of the stream. That the exotics are not of rapid growth is deductible from the fact that in the century

or more they have covered such a small segment of the creek. As if timid and shrinking from public gaze, these hearty plants from the Old World seemingly prefer to confine their flowering to the out-of-the-way stream where they blush almost unseen. A copse of small timber shields them against intruders on the one side, while a rock studded elevation makes access to their retreat difficult for only the sure footed. The semi-land-locked basin may be approached by small row boats but the splendid panoramic effect of the scene is thus lost.

With the approach of spring weather the exotics respond to the sunshine and lazily awaken and renew their lives. Soon afterwards the surface of their bed is carpeted by green elephantine-like fronds, and by June the plants send forth a tall stem which by midsummer blossoms into a great yellow bell-shaped flower. They are worthy of the admiration of all lovers of the beautiful. The blossoms set with stately dignity, almost royalty, on their long stem a foot or more above the water buried under their foliage, ^{and} bow with elegance and dignity to the passing breezes.

When the sun fades away over the Chesapeake Bay they, like their countrymen, fold their tents and slumber until streaks of light are flashed across the Delaware^{River} when they gradually unfold and reveal their beauty to all who may come for a glimpse of those daughters of the Nile.

While the exotics were but newcomers to Delaware there was concern lest they could not withstand the severity of temperate zone winters, but while they have been embedded in ice for weeks at a time they have never failed to respond

to the revivification of Summer warmth. Seemingly the St. Jones' Creek lotus flowers have met every condition of wind and weather that might have ended their banishment from the land of the sphinx and obelisks, but after enduring a century of the perils of transplanting in a New World, they perhaps will live to bloom for generations to come.

It perhaps is almost inexplicable to know that only a small percentage of Delawareans have called to view these exotics from the dreamy Nile, which seeming neglect may be explained by the fact of their having chosen, or been located, ~~in their Delaware home~~ in a retired section of Delaware and off the state's main-travelled roads.

Personal recollections and interviews

Newspaper files.

J.F.Pote
February 14, 1940

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Points of Interest
Crane Hook

Encyclopaedia File

CRANE HOOK CHURCH

"Our memorial stone has been placed at the supposed western wall of the church structure at the edge of the depression marking the filled-up cellar of the sexton's house, or parsonage adjoining on the west, and there still lingers a portion of the stump of the majestic button-wood, whose wide-reaching branches afforded ample shade alike to the church and its caretakers and to the people assembled there for Divine worship."

Extract from the speech delivered, by Pennock Pusey, at the unveiling of the monument marking the location of the Crane Hook Church, Oct. 17, 1896.

From: The Morning News. Oct. 19, 1896.

J. F. Pote
January 24, 1940

Points of Interest

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Crane Hook

"We Sarah Stidham and William Stidham Administrators of the Goods & Chattles, Rights and Credits which were of Lucas Stidham late of New Castle County deceased, in pursuance of the annexed Order of the Chancelor of the State of Delaware Sitting as Judge of the Orphans Court for New Castle County for the Sale of the Tract of Land and Marsh situate in New Castle Hundred in the said County, Containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less. We proceeded by publick Advertisements to sell the said Land & Marsh and did make Sale thereof on the Thirteenth day of August Eighteen hundred and three, to William Tussey of Brandywine hundred in New Castle County he being the highest and best bidder for the Sum of Three thousand two hundred and Twenty dollars to be paid in hand - which Sale being under and Subject nevertheless to certain conditions of Sale now filed of Record in the Orphans Court afsd.

Wm. Stidham Atty. in fact
for Sarah Stidham & Wm. Stidham, Administrators

The above return is Approved and Confirmed by the Court.
March 5th, 1804."

Orphan Court Record I-1-303

J. F. P. 2/8/1940

J. F. Pote
J. Sweeney
January 30, 1940

POINTS OF INTEREST
Crane Hook

28

Letter of Lucas Alrich to Pennock Pusey

"Melitota Oct 2nd 94

Mr. Pusey

Dear Sir

About Sixty 4,5, 6, 7 or 8 years ago there wan an old lady by the name of Mrs. ^{Sarah Steadham} Betson that paid anual visits (in May or June) to my Fathers House: and it generally fell my lot to accompany her in her rambles of the scenes of her girlhood days: she was then over 80 years of age she was of the Steadham family that owned the land where the old church stood: she was fond of visiting the site of the old church she gave the history of all the families that had lived in that neighbourhood from her childhood: information that I treated verry lightly then: But would be glad to remember now in the field you speak of on the River side of the Buttonwood tree there was a sunken place that had the appearace of an old cellar not quite filled up which she said was the cellar of the Sextons House or parsonage I dont remember which, that the church stood near it on the River Side of it: I think that Sunken place was some twenty or thirty yards east of the Buttonwood, it was very distinct then 15 or 18 inches deep and verry esily found. By calling at 1010 Washington St Wil you can get the address of Saml. A. Jackson (my Nephew) who lived on the farm for many years: and will no doubt take pleasure in giving you any information he can, if I shoul visit Wil this winter (which I do not expect to do) I will call to see you: I have felt inclined

for several years to send my old papers to the Del Historical Society But my family have opposed my doing so. if I can gain the consent of my family I will send them to the Society through you or some other of my friends in Del in the near future as I think it is the proper thing to do. Mr. Gilbert Cope of West chester has a copy of a will of Peter Alrick Signed in 1694 that he obtained from me through a Mr. Hanna of New York to whom I loaned my paper in /92 any information I can give you I will do so cheerfully

Yours Truly

Lucas Alrich."

J. F. Pote
February 20, 1940

Points of Interest
Crane Hook

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Encyclopaedia

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-315

"This Indenture made this eighteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three Between Jonas Stidham of the Borough of Wilmington in the county of Newcastle and state of Delaware Yeoman of the one part and Isaac Stidham only Son of the said Jonas Stidham of the other part witnesseth that the said Jonas Stidham as well for and in Consideration of the Natural Love and affection which the said Jonas Stidham hath and beareth unto the said Isaac Stidham as also for the better maintenance Support livelihood and preferment of him the said Isaac Stidham hath Given Granted Aliened Enfeofed and confirmed and by these presents doth Give grant alien enfeof and confirm unto the said Isaac Stidham his heirs and assigns all that Messuage or Mansion house with the Barn Stable Outhouses orchard garden and two hundred acres of Arable and wood land and one half of the marsh belonging and adjoining to the farm commonly called and known by the name of Crane Hook now in the possession of the said Isaac Stidham and situate in the hundred of Newcastle and county aforesaid the Arable and woodland bounded as followeth to wit Beginning at a corner white oak near the Barrs being also a corner of Peter Jaquett Sen^r land thence south seventy nine degrees west eighty six perches to a stake in the Moors thence south seventy four degrees and an half west eighty six perches to a black oak thence north sixty four degrees and an half west such distance that a line drawn from

the end of said distance and intersecting a line from the marsh shall with the said line from the marsh together with the beforementioned boundries and the natural boundary between the fast land and marsh include two hundred acres of Arable and wood land together with the Mansion house Barn Stables outhouses Improvements Orchard and Garden beforementioned the marsh Bounded as followeth to wit Beginning at a stake standing at the mouth of Batstow creek thence up the bank such distance that a line drawn from the end of said distance to the fast land shall with the said Bank the natural boundary of Batstow creek and natural boundary between the fast land and Marsh include one full moiety or half part of all the marsh belonging or appertaining to the said farm Together with all and singular the Buildings" etc.

9

THE LOWER OR SOUTHERN THIRD OF CRANE HOOK.

By the will of Peter Stidham, dated March 3, 1777, his son William ^{Stidham} received the lower or southern third of the Plantation "Crane Hook." There is no mention of further transfer of this property by deed or will until William Stidham's grand-daughter deeded it, in 1842, to Mary Dorsey. But when the adjoining land belonging to the heirs of Lucas Stidham was surveyed, in 1823, the plot of same showed Shields as the owner of this property. From the following records we conclude that the daughter of William Stidham married Robert Shields. What we find is:

Orphans Court Records K-1-319 "CAME into Court Rebecca Shields a minor Orphan child of Robert Shields late of said County deceased and chooses for her Guardian Doct^r Archibald Alexander of whom the Court approve. The Court approve of Isaac Stidham as Surety. Bond taken in 10,000 Dolls." (This was done in the Orphans Court that met at New Castle on August 21, 1817.)

Orphans Court Records K-1-361 "IN OBEDIANCE to the within Order of the Chancellor (for the Annual valuation of the Real Estate of Rebecca Shields a minor &c.) we being first sworn and "-----" we find a farm in New Castle hundred of one hundred and forty acres bounded by lands of Isaac Stidham and Thomas Braden and the public road leading from New Castle to Wilmington lying in five fields one enclosing an apple orchard about thirty acres of which is marsh or meddow ground with one dwelling and kitchen brick, and a large brick barn in good repair, frame grenery and corn cribs with a small brick tenement on the Wilmington road no

timber to be cut except for the use of said farm and we are of opinyen that the devision fence betwixt Braden and said farm aught to be repaired with a new post in rale fence, and new sash and glass to be put in the Kitchen windors, and we are of the opinyen that the Guardian aut to be permitted to sink a well at the tennement house on the Wilmington provided that Isaac Stidham will be at half the expence and we are of the opinyen that the miners part of said farm is worth three hundred and ninety eight dollars annuly. Witness our hands this 15th day of January Eighteen hundred and eighteen.

John Bennett Leonard ^{am}VDegrift P. Jaquett

April 17th 1818 READ and ORDERED to be RECORDED BY THE COURT."

Deed Rebecca Ustick, of Philadelphia, Pa., (Widow), of the
Records first part, John D. Bird, of New Castle, of the second
H-5-450 part, and Mary Dorsey, of Philadelphia, Pa., of the
1/5/1842 third part. "Bounded by the River Delaware, by land of
Thomas Bradun, by the road leading from New Castle to Wilmington,
by lands of Ingebur Bryan and by lands of the heirs of Isaac Sted-
ham the elder containing one hundred and fifty three acres more
or less it being the same tract of Land late of William Stedham
Grandfather of said Rebecca and which descended to her by law.
AND WHEREAS a marriage is intended shortly to be had and solemnized
by the permission of God between the said John D. Bird and the
said Rebecca Ustick and in prospect and in consideration of the
said marriage, the said Rebecca has with the privity and consent
of the said John D. Bird her intended husband, testified by his
being a party to these presents agreed to convey and assure unto
the said Mary Dorsey" etc., for the sum of \$1.

M-5-432 Mary Dorsey of the first part, John D. Bird and Rebecca
2/28/1844

his wife, late Rebecca Ustick, of the second part, and James Le
Fevre, of Philadelphia, Pa., of the third part, for \$7,600.

Partition A.

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2-309
10/1873
James Le Fevre, to Joseph LeFevre, for \$5,907.24, 48.42 Acres.
(Plot #1, on Page 297).

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cord
3-278
/30/1899
Joseph LeFevre, to his children.

23-420
/9/1910
✓
✓
✓
Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, (trustee under the will
of Joseph LeFevre), Nancy M. LeFevre (single Woman), Gustavus H.
Le Fevre (single man), Benjamin S. LeFevre and Sarah E. LeFevre
his wife, Edith B. McKee and Charles L. McKee her Husband, Eliza-
beth S. Megarity and Joseph T. Megarity her husband, to Arthur
Wallace Hukill and Helen L. Hukill his wife, for \$4300., 35 Acres.

24-308
18/1914
Arthur Wallace Hukill and Helen L. Hukill his wife, to Sarah
Simon (widow), for \$4,850., 35 Acres.

Partition B.

phans
urt
ords
2-308
0/1873
James LeFevre, deceased, to John LeFevre, for \$13,050.50, 121.4
Acres. (Plot #2. on Page 298.)

1-253 ✓
12/1878
John Pyle, Sheriff (from estate of John B. LeFevre), to Aid Loan
Association, for \$9,100., 122 Acres plus 6 Acres.

I-11-47
12/30/1878

Aid Loan Association, to Henry F. Dure and Bauduy
Simmons, for \$12,500. Extract from deed is as fol-

lows: "All that certain plantation or tract of land situate in the Hundred and County of New Castle in the State of Delaware bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone corner in a line of land of Cann's heirs thence by lands of said Cann's heirs South eighty three degrees twenty minutes east crossing a public road one hundred and fifty six and six one hundredths perches to a stake in the edge of the Branch or ditch thence by said Branch or ditch south fifty and three quarters degrees west ten and forty two Hundredths perches to another stake in said Branch or ditch thence South twenty two and three quarters degrees West sixteen and four tenths perches to a corner stake in the middle of ditch thence with the middle of said ditch South seventy five degrees forty five minutes East one hundred and one and fifteen one hundredths perches to a stake on the Bank and thence the same course to low water mark on the Delaware River thence with the top of said Bank Northerly sixty two perches more or less to the middle of a ditch dividing this from Benjamin Elliotts land in a line running to low water mark on the Delaware River between this and said Elliotts land thence with said Elliotts land by the middle of a ditch North seventy eight degrees west ninety one and six tenths perches to a corner tree on fast land thence North twenty three degrees and fifteen minutes West twenty and six tenths perches to a stone thence North fifty nine degrees forty minutes west sixty seven and seventy eight one hundredths perches to a stake in the middle of a road between this and Lambsons land thence with the middle of said Road south eighty seven degrees west

one hundred and twenty one and four tenths perches to a stake
thence North two degrees and thirty minutes west with land of
LeFevres heirs forty two and fifty four one hundredths perches to
a stake a corner of Cann's heirs thence with said Cann's heirs
North seventy six degrees thirty minutes east fifty three and one
tenth perches to a stone and place of Beginning Containing one
hundred and twenty two acres more or less Together with the Banks
muds and flats to low water mark Containing six acres be the same
more or less."

M-11-443 Henry F. Dure and Sallie S. Dure his wife, and Bauduy
11/8/1879 Simmons and Ann Simmons his wife, all of Wilmington,
to Henry Dupont, of Christiana Hundred, (#2 Property -
128A.).

Y-11-44 Henry DuPont and Louisa DuPont his wife, to Henry S.
11/22/1880 McComb, one moiety or undivided half part of 128 acres,
(Property #2).

Part One

Will Record Henry DuPont, in his will, appointed his sons, Col. H.A.
M-2-75
5/5/188 DuPont and William DuPont Executors. The will contained
Probated
8/12/1889 the following: "Item Seventeenth. I hereby authorize
& empower my Executors to grant & convey & make Deed for
any real Estate, wherever situated, standing in my name,
which was purchased with the funds of the Company & for
their use."

I find no transfer to the DuPont Company as a
partnership; but the following is a transfer from the
Company as a partnership to the Company as a Corporation.

M-19-399
1/15/1903
Page 405

"Francis G. duPont and Elsie W. duPont his wife,
Henry A. duPont (widower), Alexis I. duPont and
Elizabeth B. duPont, his wife, Alfred I. duPont and
Bessie G. duPont, his wife, and Amelia Elizabeth duPont,
(widow of Eugene duPont, deceased), all of Christiana
Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, (the
said Francis G. duPont, Henry A. duPont, Alexis I.
duPont and Alfred I. duPont, together with the said
Eugene duPont and Charles I. duPont deceased late
trading as partners under the firm of E. I. DuPont
de Nemours and Company), parties of the first part,
and "E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company," a corporation
under the laws of the State of Delaware party of the
second part," an undivided moiety or one half part of
the aforesaid 128 acres.

L-19-498
5/12/1903
493-502

E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, to Brandywine
Realty Company, an undivided moiety or one half part
of the aforesaid 128 acres.

Part Two.

Will Record
F-2-333
8/10/1880
Probated
1/4/1882

Henry S. McComb appoints Edward C. Walthall of Grenada,
Mississippi, and Victor duPont of Wilmington, Delaware,
to divide into four equal parts his estate, other than
the mansion house at Eleventh and Market Sts., Wilmington,
Del. This division was not made until these two men were
dead; so the following papers were taken out at the Regis-
ter of Wills.

Will Record Letters of Administration De bonis now Cum Testimento
T-2-410

3/11/1897 Annexo upon the Estate of Henry S. McComb late of

Wilmington Hundred, granted unto James C. McComb.
By this division of the property of Henry S. McComb,
his daughter, Jane Elizabeth McComb Winchester,
came into possession of the undivided moiety or one
half part of the aforesaid 128 acres.

Will Record
L-6-3
7/9/1936
Probated
4/8/1939

Jane Elizabeth McComb Winchester leaves one third
share of the bulk of her estate to her husband James
Price Winchester, and the remainder to be equally
divided to her children, Elizabeth Winchester Jackson,
Ann Gordon Winchester King, James Price Winchester,
Jr., Henry McComb Winchester, and George Winchester.

The estate has not yet been settled. The un-
divided moiety is now a part of this unsettled
estate.

On this tract there is a small plot of woodland,
a little more than an acre, the trees of which are
about two hundred years old. In this plot are a
number of rough field stones that might have served
as grave-stones. This is the approximate location
of the Crane Hook Church according to the plot of
the Home Lots on Crane Hook, made in 1680.

J. F. Pote.
February 5, 1940

Points of Interest
Crane Hook

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Encyclopaedia Fil.

THE MIDDLE THIRD OF CRANE HOOK PLANTATION
ON WHICH IS LOCATED A GRAVE YARD.

In the division of Crane Hook Plantation, according to the will of Peter Stidham, dated March 3, 1777, and probated April 25, 1777, that portion in which was located a Grave Yard was given to his youngest son, Peter Stidham. This property came into the possession of the Stidham family in 1725, when Lucas Stidham purchased 784 acres from Timothy Collins and his wife Elizabeth, and remained in the family until Peter Stidham the younger sold it in 1813, to William Walker and Thomas Bradun. In the deed of 1725 is the following clause: "Memorandum that Crane Hook Church Yard is to be Excepted out of this release and reserved for a Burying Ground for the use of that Congregation for ever as it was first Intended." When Peter Stidham the younger transferred this property in 1813 no such clause was inserted in the deed, nor has it since been inserted.

Though the Committee, in 1896, in erecting a monument to mark the site of the old Crane Hook Church, separated the site of the Church and the Grave Yard, it is proven by the deed of 1725 that the dead were buried in the Church Yard.

Comparatively few people know, today, that there ever was such a Burying Ground, and still fewer know its exact location. As late as 1830 Mrs. ^{Sarah Stidham} Betson, (nee Sarah Stidham, daughter of Peter Stidham), though well over 80 years of age, made annual visits to the Alrichs family in this neighbourhood, and always on these visits made sure to go to what she said was the site of the old Crane Hook Church and view the last resting place of many of those whom she knew and loved in her

childhood days.

Was this Church Yard inclosed by a fence? Were there any gravestones to mark the spot sacred in the memory of those who laid their loved ones on the bank of the Delaware? At present these questions tantalize us with their persistent acclaim to be worthy an answer of no uncertain assurance. But are we certain that Mrs. Betson was right in locating the Grave Yard so near the Delaware River. For sure there was a Grave Yard there; but was it the Crane Hook Church Yard, or merely a private burying ground? This is the now generally accepted Crane Hook Grave Yard, for which the chain of title is as follows:

Having received the 153 acre plantation, by will, from his father, Peter Stidham sold the same to William Walker and Thomas Bradun both of Wilmington (Merchants), for \$9,500. Part of the bounds given in this deed are: "Beginning at a stone standing on the East side of the State road leading from Wilmington to Newcastle a corner for that part of the Lands, late of Peter Stidham the elder deceased which he devised to his son Lucas Stidham now belonging to Adam Turnbull and running by the lines of the said Turnbull South forty four degrees twenty minutes East forty one perches and six tenths to a stone thence North fifty degrees and a quarter East one hundred and ninety five perches and four tenths to another stone then by the center of the lane between the said Adam Turnbull and Peter Stidham South Eighty four degrees, and a half East One hundred and eighty nine perches and three tenths to a stone at the edge of the Marsh at the Northeast corner of the grave yard then by the edge of the fast land and Marsh South twenty degrees and three quarters West fifteen perches to another stone then leaving the fast land and running through the Marsh South Seventy nine degrees and one quarter East to low Water mark at

the River Delaware then returning to the Beginning aforesaid and running by the East side of the Road aforesaid"---Etc.

3-143
2/7/1813
mortgage.
William Walker and Thomas Bradun both of Wilmington (Merchants), to the Vestrymen and Church Wardens of Trinity Church, to better secure the payment of \$1000. (This mortgage was satisfied January 6, 1826.)

3-171
2/28/1815
William Walker of Wilmington (Merchant) and Jane his wife, to Thomas Bradun of Wilmington (Merchant), for \$5,000., one moiety or half part of the foregoing plantation.

3-174
1/12/1821
Thomas Bradun of Wilmington (Merchant), to Abiah Sharp of Philadelphia, Pa. (Mariner) and Ann ^{Sharp} his wife, for \$9,000, subject to the mortgage of \$1,000, to the Vestrymen and Church Wardens of Trinity Church.

4-347
2/20/1822
Abiah Sharp of Philadelphia, Pa. (Mariner) and Ann his wife, to Thomas Bradun of New Castle County (Farmer), for \$8,500., subject to the aforesaid mortgage of \$1,000. I do not know if this was the Thomas Bradun (Merchant) former owner. Letters of Administration were issued upon the "Estate of Thomas Bradun late of Wilmington (Merchant) deceased," January 11, 1838.

4-381
2/-/1828
"To all People whom these presents shall come I William Herdman Esquire Sheriff of the County of New Castle in the State of Delaware send greeting Whereas Washington Rice assignee of Sarah Stockton who was assignee of Susan Hyatt who was assignee of James Couper Administrator &c of John Wattson deceased lately in the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware for the County of New Castle aforesaid, to wit, on the twenty ninth day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, by the writ and by the Judgment of the said Court recovered against Thomas Bradun late of the said County as well a certain

debt of Fifteen hundred dollars" and \$4.36 interest. The Sheriff, on October 11, 1828, sold the aforesaid plantation of 153 acres to Washington Rice of Wilmington, for \$3,550.

Washington Rice of Wilmington and Rebecca his wife, to Alexander Moore of Christiana Hundred, for \$11,000.

A. Alexander Moore of Christiana Hundred (Farmer) and Ann his wife, to William Wetherald of Wilmington (Butcher), for \$10,500.

William Wetherald of New Castle Hundred (Farmer, late Butcher) and Emily D. ^{Wetherald} his wife, to Alexander Moore of Christiana Hundred (Farmer), for \$10,500.

Alexander Moore of Brandywine Hundred and Ann ^{Moore} his wife, to Francis Cann of New Castle Hundred and Louisa ^{Cann} his wife, for \$13,500. (In this transaction the plantation is reduced from 153 acres to 128 3/4 acres, and remains that size until the present time, though now it is bordered by several tracts of land belonging to the same parties.)

^{Cann Alrich}
"Lucas Alrich and Matilda his wife formerly Matilda Cann, of New Castle Hundred, New Castle County in the State of Delaware, Lewis Morrison and Mary P. ^{Cann Alrich} his wife formerly Mary P. Cann of the City of Baltimore, Maryland, Emma K. Cann, George M. D. Cann, and Fannie L. Cann, all of the City of Wilmington, New Castle County Delaware (Children and heirs at law of Francis Cann formerly of New Castle hundred aforesaid deceased," to Patrick H. Flynn (Butcher), Joseph H. Gould (Butcher), William C. Martin, and William K. Stockley (Merchant) all of Wilmington, for \$20,627.

-10-480
9/1874 William K. Stockley of Wilmington and Lizzie W. his wife, to James Grubb of Wilmington (shoe dealer), for \$5,875, an undivided fourth part of the aforesaid plantation.

-10-329
13/1875 James Grubb of Wilmington (shoe dealer) and Ellen his wife, to Joseph H. Gould of Wilmington (Butcher), for \$5,873, an undivided one fourth part of the aforesaid plantation.

-11-20
24/1878 Joseph H. Gould and Charlotte A. his wife, William C. Martin and Margaretta his wife, and Patrick H. Flynn and Cecelia his wife all of Wilmington, to Bauduy Simmons and Henry F. Dure both of Wilmington, for \$21,000.

-11-443
1/8/1879 Henry F. Dure and Sally I. his wife, and Bauduy Simmons and Ann his wife all of Wilmington, to Henry Dupont of Christiana Hundred, the aforesaid plantation of 128 3/4 acres and another plantation of 122 acres, for \$32,500.

-11-44
1/22/1880 Henry DuPont of Christiana Hundred and Louisa his wife, to Henry S. McComb of Wilmington, an undivided moiety or one half part of the aforesaid plantation of 128 3/4 acres and two other tracts of land, for \$20,250.

111 Record
-2-75
5/1888
robated
12/1889 Part One.
Henry DuPont, in his will, appointed his sons, Col. H. A. DuPont and William DuPont Executors. The will contained the following: "Item Seventeenth. I hereby authorize & empower my Executors to grant & convey & make Deed for any real Estate, wherever situated, standing in my name, which was purchased with the funds of the Company & for their use."

I find no transfer to the DuPont Company; but the following is a transfer from the Company as a partnership to the Company as a Corporation.

9-399
5/1903
e 405

"Francis G. duPont and Elsie W. duPont his wife, Henry A. duPont (widower), Alexis I. duPont and Elizabeth B. duPont, his wife, Alfred I. duPont and Bessie G. duPont, his wife, and Amelia Elizabeth duPont, (widow of Eugene duPont, deceased), all of Christiana Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, (the said Francis G. duPont, Henry A. duPont, Alexis I. duPont and Alfred I. duPont, together with the said Eugene duPont and Charles I. duPont deceased late trading as partners under the firm name of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company), parties of the first part, and "E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company," a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware party of the second part," an undivided moiety or one half part of the aforesaid 128 3/4 acres and several other tracts of land, for \$200,000.

9-498
2/1903
-502

E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, to Brandywine Realty Company, an undivided moiety or one half part of the aforesaid plantation of 128 3/4 acres and several other tracts of land, for \$200,000.

1 Record
-333
0/1880
bated
/1882

Part Two
Henry S. McComb appoints Edward C. Walthall of Grenada, Mississippi, and Victor duPont of Wilmington, Delaware, to divide into four equal parts his estate, other than the mansion house at Eleventh and Market Sts. Wilmington, Del. This division was not made until these two men were dead, so the following papers were taken out at the Register of Wills.

1 Record
-410
/1897

Letters of Administration De bonis now Cum Testimento Annexo upon the Estate of Henry S. McComb late of Wilmington Hundred, granted unto James C. McComb.

Jane Elizabeth McComb Winchester, by this division of the property of Henry S. McComb, came into possession of the

undivided moiety or one half part of the aforesaid plantation of 128 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

Record 3
1936
dated
1939
Jane Elizabeth McComb Winchester leaves one third share of the bulk of her estate to her husband James Price Winchester, and the remainder to be equally divided to her children, Elizabeth Winchester Jackson, Ann Gordon Winchester King, James Price Winchester, Jr., Henry McComb Winchester, and George Winchester.

The estate has not yet been settled. The undivided moiety or one half part of the aforesaid plantation is now a part of this unsettled estate.

5-87
5/1842
B.
Alexander Moore and Ann his wife, to Thomas B. Rice, for \$1231, twenty four and one half Acres twenty perches.

6-449
25/1846
Thomas B. Rice (Merchant) and Martha E. his wife, to Hiram Klair, for \$2500., $24\frac{1}{2}$ Acres, 20 perches.

6-451
26/1848
Hiram Klair and Ann his wife, to James LeFevre, for \$2120., $24\frac{1}{2}$ Acres, 20 perches.

From here on this is treated as a part of the southern or lower third of Crane Hook.

The North Third of Crane Hook Plantation

Peter Stidham, in his will dated March 3, 1777, directed that that part of his plantation lying between the great road leading from New Castle to the Old Ferry be equally divided between his three sons, William, Peter and Lucas. No bounds given.

R-2-220 Lucas Stidham, of New Castle Hundred (Farmer), for the better securing the payment of a debt of 350 Pounds, though he actually owed 700 pounds, assigned his portion, about 150 acres, to William Tussey, a farmer of Brandywine Hundred:
"situate in Newcastle hundred and County aforesaid bounded to the eastward by Delaware River to the southward by land of Peter Stidham to the westward by land of Gunning Bedford Esquire and the public road and to the northward by lands of lucas and David Alrichs and supposed to contain by computation about one hundred and fifty acres of land and marsh be the same more or less- It being the division of Peter Stidhams Estate allotted to the said Lucas Stidham." (Deed cites that Tussey bought this plot from the heirs of Lucas Stidham, but such purchase not recorded.)

T-3-315
3/25/1806

William Tussey, of Brandywine Hundred (Farmer) and Hannah his wife, to John Bird of New Castle (Merchant), 130 acres for \$4,266.66. (Same bounds as the foregoing estimated at 150.)

E-3-244
6/3/1806

John Bird, of New Castle (Merchant), to John Lynam, Joseph Springer, Jacob Derrickson, Benjamin Elliott, Isaac Stidham, John Brynberg, David Stidham, Aaron Paulson and Hohn Hendrickson Vestrymen and Hance Naff and Isaac Hendrickson Church Wardens of Trinity Church. To better secure the payment of \$1,000. Inserted in a note, dated December 7, 1811, stating (same bonds) that at a quarterly meeting of the board of Vestrymen and Church Wardens of Trinity Church Isaac Hendrickson was appointed to enter satisfaction on the Records for the money to be received of the Marshall on the Mortgage to John Bird deceased as soon as received. (i.e. probably expectation of balance from money due the U.S.)

T-3-317
1/30/1811

James Brobson Esquire Marshall of the Delaware district (for a debt due the United States by John Bird deceased), to James Brian of Wilmington (Merchant, 145 acres for \$6,000.

T-3-319
4/29/1811

James Brian of Wilmington (Merchant) and Mary his wife to John Wardle of Wilmington (Gentleman), a one half interest or an undivided moiety, for \$3,000.

T-3-313
3/24/1812

James Brian of Wilmington (Merchant) and Mary his wife, and John Wardle to Adam Turnbull of Wilmington (Gentlemen), for better securing the payment of \$6,300. and the further sum of Fifty cents. "And upon the decease of the said Lucas Stidham the same Premises were by virtue of an Order from the Orphans Court sold for the payment of his Debts

Security for debt.
rd borrowed
tually \$2,000 and
t up this land
ainst half the
an.

cerpt from
deed

and were by Deed Poll under the hands and seals of Sarah Stidham and William Stidham his Administrators for the consideration in same deed mentioned granted and released unto William Tussey on Fee and which last mentioned Deed bears date the fourteenth day of November Anno Domini 1803 And which premises were by virtue of and for the consideration mentioned in a certain Indenture of Bargain and Sale dated the 25th of March 1806 under the hands and Seals of said William Tussey and Hannah his wife granted and conveyed unto John Bird in fee And were by virtue of Sundry Writs executed and sold by the aforesaid Marshall for the satisfaction of a certain Debt and Damages due the United States and were by him granted and conveyed unto the said James Brian as by the said several and respective Deeds or Instruments of Writing now more fully appears And whereas the said John Wardle by virtue of a certain Indenture of Bargain and Sale under the hands and Seals of the said James Brian and Mary his wife for the consideration therein mentioned became lawfully seized in fee of and in one full undivided moiety or equal half part of the aforesaid Plantation and premises as in and by the last mentioned Indenture bearing date the twenty ninth day of the fourth month Anno Domini 1811 and Recorded in the sd. Rolls Office in Book vol. folio &c reference being thereto had will more fully appear."

L-3-40
3/25/1812

Adam Turnbull of Wilmington (Gentleman) to James Brian and John Wardell of Wilmington (Merchants), for better securing the payment of \$6,000 and the further sum of Fifty Cents. (Whole plot same bounds)

Security for
Debt

T-3-322
7/4/1817

Adam Turnbull of New Castle Hundred (Farmer) and Mary his wife to James Shelley of Upper Chichester Township, Delaware County, Pa. and William Peters of Ashton Township, Delaware County, Pa. for \$8,500. (Satisfaction of foregoing mortgage not recorded)

Y-3-395
4/2/1822

James Shelley of Upper Chichester Township, Delaware County, Pa. and Isabella his wife, and James S. Peters who bought the moiety from Wm. Peters of the same township and Mary D. his wife, to Thomas Clark late of Philadelphia and now of New Castle Hundred, for \$9,000. (see below that Thomas Clark gave Thomas Massey title to the land)

Z-3-301
4/1/1823

Thomas Massey of Wilmington and Elizabeth his wife to Thomas Clark of New Castle Hundred (Farmer), to better secure the payment of \$6,300. "It being the same that the said Thomas Clark and his wife by Indenture bearing even date herewith for the consideration therein mentioned did grant and confirm to the said Thomas Massey his heirs and assigns for ever as in and by the said Indenture being now present fully appears."

Massey puts up this
as security for
Debt to Clark.

- P-4-307
12/23/1829 Estate of Thomas Clark sold by Marcus E. Capelle Esq. Sheriff, to Bryan Jackson and Henry I. Pepper, for \$5,500.
- A-5-119
3/19/1838 Bryan Jackson and Henry I. Pepper, to Clayton Platt of New Castle Hundred (Farmer), for \$7,000.
- C-5-255
3/21/1839 Clayton Platt of New Castle Hundred (Farmer) and Catharine his wife, to John Platt (his brother) of New Castle Hundred, for \$7,500.
Sale
- H-5-359
10/14/1841 John Platt of New Castle Hundred and Mary his wife, to Franklin Platt of Philadelphia, Pa., for \$8,000.
- R-6-127
7/31/1854 Franklin Platt of Philadelphia, Pa. (Merchant) and Clara A. his wife, to Charles Camblos of Philadelphia, Pa. (Banker), for \$8,000 and an additional sum of \$1. (Same bounds, and see below - looks as if improvements had been made by Platt which he owned.)
- I-7-158
3/10/1860 Franklin Platt and Clara A. his wife of the first part; and Charles Cambols Trustee of the second part; to Zadock Townsend of New Castle Hundred (Farmer) of the third part, for \$15,500. (Same bounds)
- Y-7-496
1/5/1865 Zadock Townsend of New Castle Hundred and Rebecca his wife to Benjamin Franklin Townsend of New Castle Hundred for the sum of \$18,000.
- D-8-184
10/18/1865 Benjamin Franklin Townsend of New Castle Hundred and Elizabeth C. his wife, to Zadock Postles of Dover Hundred, Kent County, Delaware, for \$21,000.

K-8-115
3/20/1867

Zadock Postles of New Castle Hundred, to Richard Jackson of New Castle Hundred, for \$20,000.

V-22-40
12-24-1905

Harry I. Gillis Sheriff to Jacob Atwood Weldin of Brandywine Hundred,--the estate of Richard Jackson who died about December 15, 1890. Included in this deed are several properties. (~~For what sum?~~)

K-23-286
5/13/1911

Jacob Atwood Weldin and Ida J. his wife, to Alfred S. Elliott and George A. Elliott both of Wilmington, Del., for \$1,838.62 (same bounds) "Containing within said bounds ninety eight and seven hundred and fifty five one thousandth parts of an acre excepting therefrom 12 520/1000 acres conveyed to the Delaware and Western Railroad Company by the said Richard Jackson and the right of way of the New Castle Cut off of the Pennsylvania Railroad containing 1 942/1000 and leaving within said bounds 84 293/1000 Acres." (A part of the foregoing plot which is now divided.)

P-34-63
9/20/1926

George A. Elliott and Anne G. his wife, and Annie B. Elliott widow of Alfred Elliott, all of Wilmington, Del., to Henry M. Stauffer, single man of Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa., for \$1.00. "Excepting and Reserving out of and from the land hereinabove described All that certain lot piece or parcel of land twenty four feet square located immediately North of and adjoining said land dividing this property from the duPont farm and South of and opposite a monument bearing the inscription 'This stone marks the site of Crane Hook Church.

Built 1667. Erected by the Historical Society of Delaware 1896.' --- the Parties of the first part hereby further reserve the right to remove said monument ----- from its present location to the tract of ground twenty four feet square herein above described and reserved at any time within six months from the date hereof."

L-35-307
12/16/1927

George A. Elliott and Anne G. his wife, and Annie B. Elliott widow of Alfred Elliott, all of Wilmington, Del., to Crane Hook Oil Storage Company, for the sum of \$1.00 "Being a part of the land intended to be conveyed by the said George A. Elliott and Anne G. Elliott, his wife, and Annie B. Elliott, widow of Alfred S. Elliott, to Clarence Schock or his nominee under agreement between said parties dated May 1, 1926."

J. F. Pote
January 18, 1940

Points of Interest
Crane Hook.

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Action taken by the Orphans Court on property of Lucas Stidham.

"Upon the Petition of Sarah Stidham and William Stidham Esquire, Administrators of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights, and Credits which were of Lucas Stidham late of the Hundred and County aforesaid deceased, Setting forth that there is no personal Estate whatever of the said Lucas Stidham deceased the same having been seized and taken in Execution and sold by the Sheriff of said County previous to Letters issued upon said Estate: That there are divers Debts due from the said deceased as ascertained in the Annexed List thereof so far as the same has come to the Petitioners knowledge amounting to upwards of Eight hundred Pounds as also Subject to arrears of Legacies due from the said deceased to his Sisters also Subject to an annuity of Twelve pounds P Annum due his Mother as Dower during her natural life, which said Dower is unsettled since April 1777. That the said Intestate died seized in fee of and in a certain Plantation or Tract of Land situate in the Hundred and County of New Castle aforesaid, bounded by Lands of Lucas Alrichs the Great Road leading from the Town of New Castle to Wilmington, Lands of Peter Stidham, and the River Delaware, Containing by Computation about One hundred and thirty Acres of Land and Marsh (no buildings or improvements whatsoever) be the same more or less. And praying the Court for an order for Sale of the said Plantation or Tract of Land, or such part thereof as may be

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sufficient to enable the Petitioners to satisfy and discharge the Just Debts of the said Intestate due as aforesaid. It is Ordered by the Court that the Administrators aforesaid make Sale of the whole of the within Premises in order to satisfy the Just Debts due as aforesaid and, that they make return thereof to the next Orphans Court.

From: Records in the Orphans Court of New Castle, County, Del.
1-1-214

J.F.P. 1/23/40

J. F. Pote
January 8, 1940

Points of Interest
Cranehook

Ency. File
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IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Peter Stidham of the Hundred and County of Newcastle being weak in body but of sound memory Blessed be God knowing therefore that I must shortly be called hence and leave this my present Habitation And as it hath pleased the Almighty God to give me a body and breathe into it a living Soul and hath also given unto me temporal blessings therefore in the name and for the meritorious suffering, Death and Resurrection of his Blessed Son Jeshu Christ I do recommend my never Dying Soul unto God of sure and certain hope of the Resurrection unto life Eternal and as for my Worldly Goods I shall order in manner following, Item it is my Will that after my Decease and Burial there shall be an Appraisement of all my moveable Estate for which purpose I appoint Jacob Colesberry and Lucas Alricks for appraisers of my said moveable Estate, then after the Appraisement a Publick Venude to be made of all such Moveables first allowing my Heirs a priviledge of taking such things at the appraisement as may Suit with the full consent of each other of my Heirs to go towards their portion of the Moveables as I shall hereafter Divide severally to each of my Heirs. Item I allow that out of my Moveables my just Debts shall be paid the residue thereof, in manner following to wit, I Give and bequeath to my Loving Wife Sarah one third of all the above residue. Item I Give and bequeath to my Son Lucas, one Negro boy named Jim with two Horses one named old Dick and the other Young Dick, also the Young Sorrel Mare and two Cows. Item I give and bequeath unto

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the Reverend Joseph Smith the over-plus moneys I paid more than my Subscriptions to the Meeting House in Willmington for his Sole use while he remains a Minister in said place, Item I give and bequeath for the Incouragement of the Gospel Fifteen Pounds Into the hands of Robert Furniss to be applyed in such manner as the Methodist Preachers Stewarts &c shall see convenient at their Quarterly meetings, it is allso my Will that out of the above residue of the Moveables their shall be one Good Bed and Bed Clothing with a Bedstead together with a Table and Chairs put into the Northeast Room on the first floor of my present Dwelling House for the use of the Traviling Preachers of the Gospel and they whomsoever they be having the Goverance of the House shall keep the Bed in said Room in Good repair at their Costs, they having the priviledge of the Room and Furniture at all other times, Item I give and bequeath unto my Son William all that he hath Received from me from time to time, Item I Give and bequeath the residue of my Moveable Estate in manner and form following allowing to each of my Sons three Shares and to each of my Daughters one Share until the whole residue of the above Moveables is in such proportion divided amongst them, I give and bequeath to my two Daughters Mary and Sara severally to be divided between them [and also to be deducted out of the Legacy I shall hereafter give them] all that piece of Ground lying on the Northeast of the Road leading from Newcastle to

J. F. Pote
January 8, 1940

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Wilmington which is the North West end of my Plantation or Tract of land called Cranehook with all the appurtenances thereto belonging to be accounted to them at eight pounds per Acre the said piece of Land I give unto them their Heirs and Assigns forever, Item it is my Will that the remainder of my Plantation shall be Divided in manner and form following to wit, the Woods, Land and clear Land to be Divided in three Equal parts from the Great Road before mentioned down to the Marsh in like manner the Marsh and Swamp to be Divided in three Equal parts from the fast Land to the River Delaware with an Equal proportion of the front Bank to be kept up to each Division, Item I Give and bequeath unto my Eldest Son William the Southern of Woodland clear Land Marsh and Swamp with the appurtenances thereto belonging with this reserve if he should incline to sell it that he shall offer it to his Brothers or either of them said Divisions one hundred Pounds cheeper than a stranger will give for it and so in proportion if he inclines to sell any it I say that the above said Southern Divisions I Give unto him his Heirs and Assigns for Ever he having respect to the said reserve, Item I Give and bequeath unto my youngest son Peter after he comes to the age of Twenty one Years the middle Divisions of Woodland clear Land Marshes and Swamp with all the appurtenances thereto belonging with this reserve if he should incline to sell that he shall offer it to his Brothers or either of them one hundred pounds cheeper than a Stranger will Give for it and so in proportion for any of it I say the above said Divisions I Give unto him his Heirs and Assigns forever he having respect to the said reserve, Item I give and bequeath unto my Son Lucas the Northermost Divisions of Wood Land clear Land Marshes or Swamp with the Appur-

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tenances thereto belonging with this reserve if he should incline to sell it that he shall offer it to his Brothers or either of them 100 pounds cheeper than a Stranger will Give for it and so in proportion for any of it I say the above said Divisions I Give unto him his Heirs and Assigns forever he having respect to the said Reserve. Item I Give and bequeath unto my loving Wife Sarah Yearly and every Year during her Widowhood the Sum of forty-two pounds in manner following, each of my two Sons William and Lucas shall pay my Wife during her Widowhood the Sum of Twelve pounds Yearly and every Year them their Heirs Exers Admors allso my two Daughters Mary and Sarah shall pay their Mother during her Widowhood the Sum of Four pounds each Yearly and Every Year them their Heirs Exers Admors &c Item in proportion to what my Sons William and Lucas shall pay my Wife I allow her to take^{to}/her proper use one half of Peters Portion of Land and Marsh with the Appurtenances thereto belonging She having the sole Governace in this my present Mansion House untill Peter comes to the age of Twenty one Years in which time she having and receiving the Rents issues and Profits of the said one half of said place or portion of Peters Division. During her Widowhood reserving Still for her after Peter does come to age two Rooms at her own ~~choice~~in my present Mansion House as allso a Priviledge in the Kitchen and Cellar the whole time during her Widowhood Item I Give and unto my two Daughters six Hundred Pounds out of my Real Estate in manner and form Following, to Witt, the Land I gave them to be deducted out of the Six Hundred Pounds to be paid in manner following, to Witt, My Son William

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shall pay one half of his part two Years after my decease and the Interest Yearly and every Year to my said Daughters and two Years after he shall pay the other half him his Heirs Excers Admors unto them their Heirs or Assigns allso Lucas shall pay unto my two Daughters one half of his part of said Residue four Years after my Decease and two Years after he shall pay the other half together with the Interest Yearly and every Year him His Heirs Exers Admors unto them their Heirs or Assigns allso my Son Peter shall pay unto my said Daughters four Years after he comes to the age of Twenty-one Years half of his part of the residue of the Six Hundred Pounds with the Interest Yearly and every Year and two Years after he shall pay the remaining half him his Heirs Exers Admors unto them their Heirs or Assigns &x Item, therefore my three Sons William, Lucas and Peter complying in all of this my Will, by paying unto my Widow and Daughters the Different Sums and Payments that my Widow and Daughters nor either of them shall claim any other part of the above mentioned Estate, either Real or Personal notwithstanding the Sums of Money I have allowed my three Sons to pay unto my Widow and Daughters I here make a reserve in favor of my Sons being Sensible of the present War with Great Britain and know not the event thereof that if they or either of them should be Disinherited by any person or Persons by any Law or Laws the above sums should not be paid by the Person or Persons so Disinherited until they shall be repossed, Item I nominate and appoint my Trusty friends Robert Robertson of the Hundred of Christiana and Robert Furniss of Newcastle and both of the county of Newcastle to be Guardians and

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have the oversight of my son Peter untill he comes to Age allso taking into their Hands the Monies arising of his part of the Moveables and also renting out the other half of his Portion of Land which I have not allowed to the Widow putting the said Money out on Interest until he comes to Age except so much as may be necessary in finishing the Barn or the Like, Item, it is my Will that if either of my Sons or Daughters shall Die without Issue or Assignment the Said Division or Portion I left them shall be divided amongst the Surviving Brothers and Sisters or their Heirs in the same Proportion as I have in the forementioned Will Alloted unto Each.---Item, I hereby nominate and appoint my Loving Wife Executrix and my Son William and my Son Lucas Executors of this my Last Will Testament Revoking and Disallowing or Disannulling any other before this made, it is my Will allso that if either of my three Sons should offer their land or any of it unto either of their Brothers and they refusing to receive it on the aforementioned conditions then my Sons or either of them that inclines to sell shall offer the said Land or tract of Lands to my Nephews the Alricks unto them or either of them Fifty Pounds cheaper on each Division than a stranger will Give for it and so in proportion have any part of it.

Signed and Sealed this third day of March in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven.

Witnesses present) ROBERT FURNISS
) LUCAS ALRICKS
) HENRY HAINS

Personally appeared before me Robert Furniss who being duly Affirmed and Lucas Alricks who being duly Sworn they being two of the subscribing Evidences to the within Will do say that they did

J. F. Pote
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see and hear Peter Stidham sign seal, publish, pronounce and declare the within Instrument of writing as his Last Will and Testament that at the time of so doing and saying he was (to the best of their Belief) of sound and disposing mind and memory that they did sign their names as Evidences thereunto at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other and that they did see Henry Hains sign another evidence at the same time In Testamony whereof I have hereunto Set my Hand this 25th day of April, 1777.

R. W. William Jr.
D. Reg.

Be it Remembered that on the 25th day of April Anno Domini 1777 the Last Will and Testament of Peter Stidham dec'ed in due Form of Law and Probate and Letters Testamentary thereof were granted to Sarah Stidham, Widow, William and Lucas Stidham, Sons and Executors in the same will being Sworn well and truly to administer the Estate of the said Deceased and to exhibit an Inventory thereof into the Registers Office at Newcastle on or before the 25th day of October next and render a true and just Account of their Administration when thereunto legally required Given under the Seal of said office.

R. W. William Jr.
D. Reg.

J.F.P. 1/18/40

Will Record K-1-385
In Register of Wills Office
New Castle County

Valuation of Property belonging to Rebecca Shields

"In obedience to the within Order of the Chancellor (for the Annual valuation of the Real Estate of Rebecca Shields a minor &c.) we being first sworn and going on a farm in St. George's hundred of about two hundred acres lying in three fields bounded by lands of Samuel Thomas the eirs of Hennery Hooch and others about twenty acres of which is wood, with an old frame house and kitchen not tennantable and a frame barn with stone stabling underneath some repairs wantending to it orchard with about one hundred yong apple trees fence in tollerable repair. No road to said farm only on sufferance thorew two farmes, we are of opinyen that the Guardian aught to repair the house kitchen and barn and potition for a privet road to said farm and we are of opinian no wood to be cut only for the use of said farm and we are further of opinyen that the minors part of the said farm is worth one hundred and fifty dollars annuly and we find a farm in New Castle hundred of one hundred and forty acres bounded by lands of Isaac Stidham and Thomas Braden and the public road leading from New Castle to Wilmington lying in five fields one encluding an apple orchard about thirty acres of which is marsh or meddow ground with one dwelling and kitchen brick, and a large brick barn in good repair frame grenery and corn cribs with a small brick tennement on the Wilmington road no timber to be cut except for the use of said farm and we are of opinyen that the devision fence betwixt Braden and said farm aught to be repaired with a new post in rale fence, and new sash and glass to be put in the Kitchen windors. and we are of the opinyen that the Guardian aut to be permitted to sink a well at

the tennement house on the Wilmington provided that Isaac Stidham will be at half the expence and we are of the opinyen that the miners part of said farm is worth three hundred and ninety eight dollars annuly. Witness our hands this 15th day of January Eighteen hundred and eighteen.

John Bennett Leonard V Degrift P. Jaquett
April 17th 1818 Read and Ordered to be Recorded

By the Court."

Orphan Court Records - New Castle County, Del.

K - 1 - 361.

Jan
J. Barton Cheyney,

December 15, 1936.

State Drawer 64
Folklore; Custom

"Wheelwright."

riage industry.

Modern manufacture of carriages and vehicles of all kinds closed the shops of country cross-roads wheel wright, even before the coming of the automobiles and motor trucks throughout Delaware. There were perhaps half a score of busy wheel wrights in the First City of the State, half a century ago but none are to be found in the list of one man industries of ¹⁹³⁵~~1935~~-36. The village "wright" was a resourceful mechanic a variable jack of all trade, that had to do with wood. He was called on for in every emergency-and never found wanting. He was the most useful man of the community.

The wheel-wright shop was usually a two-story building on the ground floor (ground floor is a technically correct descriptive) was the work shop of the man with the great vises, planes, drawing, knives, hatchets, plumbing lines, and spirit levels. All about him were also chisels of different sized mallets, squares, measuring rules, and an endless number of the smaller tools of trade. On the floor above was usually the painting shop where carriages received their finishing processes like painting; when they were rolled carefully down a long flight of steps on their own wheels and delivered to their own owners.

About the shop and perhaps in adjacent buildings woods of varied kinds were stored, undergoing a seasoning process- drying for stability and long service.

The wheelwright half a century ago was a middle-aged or older for the business and its gradual absorption by big industry, did not encourage apprenticeship in the trade and had not for two decades previous, as the gradual decline of the ^{industry} business clearly foretold its eventual eclipse.

The wheelwright was a goodly man and neighbor, was as a rule round shouldered and stooped from leaning over his vises and from many bending attitudes. As he pushed his plate ⁷⁰ across a long dry slab of wood or board the shaving curled geyser-like piled up on the floor. He occasionally laid aside his jack-plane to apply the spirit level or the square to find if he was directly reaching the point desired. He could construct anything from a three-legged stool to a Conestoga-like covered wagon and make an excellent job of each. Every section of timber employed was seasoned against warping or shrinkage and the heavy wagons or the carriages from the village shop were models of good construction and long time endurance. He made or repaired almost all kinds of farm or household utensils of wood. Instantly anything went wrong with farm or household wares he was called in to restore them to their original usefulness.

The wheelwright lived in a small house usually on the same lot as his shop and rightfully regarded himself as one of the industrial pillars of the village-or at least he divided the prominence with the blacksmith who was his neighbor and whose shop was probably on another corner of the cross-roads. He was usually an ardent church goer, perhaps a deacon or on the Board of one or the other of the nearby church organizations. He was always counted on to participate in any such functions of husking bees, harvesting, cutting and storing ice, or aiding in hog killing, when his trade afforded him the time for such gratuitous ^{service} deeds. Socially he ranked in the same class as his farmer patrons. He liked the quiet and healthfulness of country life and enjoyed the contacts with those about him. ~~He was a good neighbor.~~ The village wheelwright stuck to his shop until his shop was buried under the mass production of all those things he ^{had} made so well, or until the farmer finally awakened to the

fact that he could do most of the repair work for which he had formerly depended upon the village wright.

Source:- Person^{al} reminscences.

J. Barton Cheyney.
October 28. 1936.

Folklore
Economic and Social
Development

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eat industry.

State *Drawer*
Folder: *History*
General

Old-Time Hog Butcherings.

A roaring wood fire, flashing high into the air signified - if in November or December, and far enough away to not endanger house or barn - that ^{the} day is set apart for the slaughter of the farmer's hogs. Within the fire were granite rocks and large pieces of iron discarded by railroads, while a little distance away was a yawning hogshead set on its chine at about 40 degrees and filled with water heated to a high temperature. Neighboring farmers had been invited the night before to come and lend a hand.

The fattened hogs in the nearby pen grunted as if hungrily begging for breakfast, but happily unconscious that the time for their transition into sausage, scrapple, hams, shoulders, lard and bacon was at hand. The most expert man with the long keen knife, was selected to administer the death stab which he did without getting blood on the blade. When the hapless porker had ceased to breathe he was lifted onto a large platform in front of the hogshead and with a big hook in his nose to facilitate handling, was souced back and forth in the hot water. The carcass was lifted and turned and the bristles tested to find if they were loose. An over-scalding would have set the hairs and made their extraction almost impossible. The hog, when the proper moment had arrived, was dragged to a platform from the scalding bath - by rope and fall if it were very weighty - where all hands quickly jumped to the task of pulling out, or scarping off the bristles. In ten minutes the porker was ready for the shambles where it was hung up for the opener to proceed at once, while the body was warm to disembowl it, and segregate the

edible from the waste organs, and fat which in all well-fed pigs filled almost the entire inner ^{cavity} ~~room~~ for their storage. There was usually some one of the neighborhood who was expert in this part of the ritual, a man who knew the anatomy of "pigdom" in detail. The disemboweling process completed, the pig was washed and left to cool off before being shifted to the cellar or meat house for final dissection or cutting up.

The women of the household were unusually busy at butchering time, and for many days after the killing. Almost nothing of fat porkers was lost. All of this entrails were cleaned and preserved in which to stuff sausage or combination of pork and meal and herbs - which made a pudding. The ^{fat} ~~lard~~ was stripped from the entrails and, with the leaf fat, rendered into lard while the great kettle built in the kitchens of most farm houses, boiled the odds and ends of the pork into scrapple. The hams and shoulders were immediately salted and set aside on shelves where they reposed until in condition for the smoke house.

The purpose of the blazing fire and its heated stones and iron was made apparent when the first of the herd had been disposed of. The rocks and iron heated almost white were hurriedly dumped into the great hogshead and soon had the water to the near boiling point again and the second porker met the fate of his comrade. The same routine marked the transition of the entire or part of the herd into pork.

Hog butchering was a red letter day in Delaware in the last century. Neighboring housewives came to help with the undertaking. In addition to the butchering part of the work, they must have a bountiful dinner ready at noon for the hungry pig stickers. The meal was supposed to be abundant in quantity and to comprise almost

everything that grew out of the soil and most of the meats or fowl raised on the farm. It was the custom of the housewives to send some of the choice by products of the butchering to neighbors and friends by which process of reciprocal distribution, practically every table of farmers was supplied all winter with sausage and scrapple, blood puddings, pigs feet and sundry other choice cuts of the porkers.

Hog killing in earlier times brought the neighborhoods together in helpful cooperation - especially to the wives and farmers who found pleasant diversion during the long winter evenings, while the men discussed who had the heaviest hog of the season. The pigs not infrequently were fattened until their eyes were closed until they marked up on the scales five or six hundred weight.

J. Barton Cheyney.
October 28, 1936.

Economic & Social
Development.

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Folklore.

*State Museum
Folder: History -
general*

Rag Carpet Making.

Old fashioned rag carpets have almost disappeared from Delaware homes where once they graced dining rooms, parlors and the stairways. They came into being early in the history of Delaware possibly through the Swedes or the more thrifty Dutch. They solved the problem of what to do with old clothing and every kind of fabric from silk to shoddy.

The making of rag carpets was an early forerunner of neighborly cooperation in rural Delaware for many generations. After sufficient material had been saved from worn out garments it was cut into strips three quarters of an inch wide which were sewn together end on end usually by "grandmother" or maiden "aunt", until the time came for entertaining the neighboring matrons. Then they were asked to a rag sewing and to bring their needles and thimble. Such invitations were usually accepted with relish for ^{quests} ~~the parties~~ brought all the neighborhood gossip and small talk to a direct focus - and it could be retailed while the ^{women} ~~matrons~~ sewed the ragged strips together without losing a stitch. There were refreshments, possibly home baked cake or cookies, lemonade, raspberry vinegar or cider.

The sewing would be continued until enough material for a carpet was finished. Then to the weavers it would be taken, the pattern of the chain decided on, and day by day they would work with hand loom and dancing shuttle until the rags had been used. The looms of early times did not accommodate a carpet of more than a yard wide, for which the weaver was paid from 25 cents to fifty a yard - the latter if he bought the chain.

Folklore.

In earlier times carpet weavers in most Delaware towns were kept busy, Gradually, however, the jail keepers bought looms and set their prisoners to work - to thus contribute towards the support of their families at home. Eventually prison competing work was banned but by that time the yen and economy of rag carpets had almost entirely faded out. Perhaps here and there in smaller communities carpet weaving furnishes maintainance for blind men, who become experts at the work.

The large carpet factories, or some of them, still manufacture rags - new rags - into carpets or mats and impart an artistic harmony to the once humble floor covering. It, however, has lost the virtue of low price when manufactured as a ~~side~~^{major} product by large mills - and possibly such are merely a fad or passing fancy of home makers who do not count the cost.

The original home made rag carpet was usually not a thing of beauty. ^{A preferred} ~~The~~ pattern gave it deep stripes running the length - two of them - of the section, rarely exceeding 12 or 15 feet long, by a yard wide. They did not take tacks or other fasteners readily and were a constant menace to those of unsure feet. They served their purpose splendidly in the early days. Because of their endurance one finds carpets woven of rags still in service in Delaware.

References: Personal Recollections.

Copy
J. Barton Cheyney.
October 28, 1936.

Economic & Social Development
Folklore

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State Drawer
Folklore: History
General

Soap making at Home.

Almost all families in rural Delaware, and the rest of the country, made their own soap until within the last fifty years. There was precious little of the cleanser on the market and the cash and quality of what was offered made an investment therein rather open to economic questioning. The better soaps were imported and costly, so country folks made their own. The burning of wood in fireplaces or stoves furnished ashes that constituted the basis of the home made cleansers. The process was primitive. An "ash gum" of stout planks, cornicopia shaped, with the small end swung just above the ground, was what was known as "set" after a bunch of straw had been inserted in the end and filled with wood ashes. Then day after day water was poured on it and eventually it began to filter out through the straw, and caught in pots or kettles. The liquid thus extracted was strong enough to bear an egg. That is an egg would remain at the top of a jar of the lye.

All the fats from the table were preserved for the quarterly soap making. They importantly entered into the process of manufacture. The compound was boiled and boiled until it was "okeyed" by the housewife when it would be dumped into a barrel and used therefrom as needed for arduous scrubbing.

Except for the substitution of the home-made ashes a form of concentrated lye for the output of the ash gum the process of making hard soap was almost like that employed for the "soft" making. And again the composition as cooked or boiled with more fats than in the previous formula was poured into tubs to cool off and harden

Economic & Social
Development
Folklore.

later to be cut up into convenient shapes and sizes and lifted from the vessel leaving behind all the unwanted elements in the tub.

Perhaps there are a few families in Delaware who persist in making their own but this can be successfully done in comparatively few instances. The merchantable soap and cleaners are so greatly superior to these made at home that the thrifty housewife has been convinced that the old method is deserving of the oblivion that is overtaking it.

Personal Recollections.

LOCATION - State Wide.

Submitted by - Gordon Butler

Date - March 10, 1936.

*State Project**cooking.*

Delaware Cuisine

Delaware Cuisine is peculiar to that of the so-called Eastern Shore, consisting of the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia and the whole of Delaware which constitute the Delmarvia Peninsula.

In comparing Delaware Cuisine to other sections, we find that it has a marked distinction which is practiced in no other section. Being a coastal state the natural consequence which would be that much seafood would be eaten and that special dishes would be created peculiar to Delaware. In the south (except Louisiana) in comparing ~~the~~ ^{the} cuisine to that of Delaware, we find that much more frying is done and not quite as much spice is used in that section, while in the New England state we find the variety of types of cuisine that which is peculiar to the various nationalities are practically absent and only that which has been taken from the different races and in time blended into a purely American cuisine. In the comparison of the eastern section to that of Delaware, it is to be noted that Delaware cuisine is more of a unified type rather than a conglomeration of types.

And the mid-west much the same types of cuisine is found in that section as in the east with a touch of Western influence which is influenced slightly by Oriental cuisine.

In the older days Wilmington was inter-nationally famous for its cuisine; many Europeans visiting New York and Washington would visit Wilmington especially to indulge in its savory cuisine which was tempting to the severest Epicurean critic. Among those of prominence who appreciated Wilmington cooking was:

Abraham Lincoln, Seward, Horace Greely, the imperious Conklin, Charles Summers and Daniel Webster.

A few of the prominent dishes of that day was as follows:

Reed Birds or Rice Birds, Wild Ducks (Canvasback) roasted in champagne, oyster croquettes, soft shell Crabs, Pigs in blankets, Terrapin, Roast Beef and delicious steaks.

Spices in the early days were more in vogue than today. A restaurant in that day was a palace of culinary art instead of today's restaurant with food concocted in the style of mass production instead of quality style and flavor.

The food of the Colonists of Delaware consisted of deer meat and other game, sea-food, pork-salt or smoked-dried meat, beef fresh or salted, cheese, butter, English bread and bread made of wheat, rye, Indian corn, or at times a mixture of the corn and wheat.

Of vegetables, there were peas, beans, turnips and watermelons.

Beer was a standard beverage, common among the Swedes and Finns from the earliest time. It was made largely of wild persimmons. Wild grapes were numerous in certain parts near the rivers. These grapes were gathered in large quantities and made into wine. Brandy was also a common drink which was used quite early in the history of the State. Apple wine or cider, hot wine with cinnamon, eggnog, Cherry bounce, the latter made of Cherry juice and rum. Mint water, distilled from mint and mixed in rum, was said to strengthen the stomach.

"Sillibub" was a curious drink made of lukewarm milk, wine and sugar, drunk in the summer time as a cooling beverage.

Spruce beer was well known, made by boiling the twigs of a spruce-pine in the malt so as to give it a pleasant taste and molasses was added and concoction well shaken.

Apple pie is not entirely a new England dish, as some claim. The early Swedes, Dutch and English knew the apple pie and made this delicious tart from fresh apples in the summer and dried apples in the winter.

DELAWARE RECIPES

Apple Jack or Apple Brandy

Apple Jack is made by distilling hard cider that has just begun to ferment. It is cooked in a large receptacle and run thru a coil several times, condensing the steam and carrying off the hard alcohol. Several distillations are necessary for it to reach its best state.

Peach Brandy

Peach Brandy is made by the same process used to make "Apple Jack."

Delaware Punch

Mix one quart of Loganberry juice with 1/2 pint of simple syrup. Add 1/2 pint of California brandy, 1 quart of sparkling water (any charged water) and 1 pint of lemon juice. Dress with fruit and serve ice cold. Add more simple syrup for a sweeter punch.

Brandywine Punch

Sauterne 3 parts, Brandy 1 part, mix well with sparkling water to suit taste.

Fried Chicken and Waffles.

Clean and joint chicken. Dip pieces in milk and flour and fry in saute pan with sufficient butter or olive oil to nearly cover. Salt and pepper and cook until a golden brown.

Waffles

One cup flour, pinch of salt, half teaspoon of sugar, 3/4 tablespoon of olive oil or shortening, one egg, and sufficient butter milk to make batter; add pinch of soda and a little hot water. Beat well and cook a golden brown.

Place chicken on waffles and pour over a rich cream gravy. Garnish with chopped parsley and paprika.

Delaware Stewed Chicken and Macaroni.

Joint the chicken and put in on to boil with water sufficient to cover it. When tender season with salt and pepper to taste and add macaroni and cook until macaroni is done. Garnish with parsley.

"Chicken suh, am de usefules' animal dey is yo' can et dem befo' dey's born and after dey's daid."

Delaware Succotash

This is made of fresh corn and lima beans. Succotash may also be made of dry corn and beans, but they must be soaked over night before cooking. Have a third more corn than beans when the former has been cut from the cob,

Delaware Succotash (continued)

and the beans shelled. Put it on to boil with sufficient water to cover. Stew gently until tender. Pour off nearly all the water and add a large cupful of milk and stir in a large piece of butter and a teaspoonful of flour wet with cold milk to thicken. Salt and pepper to taste and cook until thoroughly tender. Garnish with a dash of paprika for color.

Preserves

"Men make wealth and women preserve it."

Brandied Peaches

Select firm peaches, peel, cook whole. To 4 pounds of fruit allow 3 pounds of sugar, 1 pint of brandy and 1/2 pint of water. Make a light syrup of the water and sugar. Add the peaches and cook until done, remove the peaches and add the brandy and boil for a few minutes. Pack peaches in jars and cover with the syrup.

Spiced Peaches

Six pounds of fruit, three pounds of sugar, one and one-half pints of vinegar (add more vinegar if more syrup is desired). An even tablespoonful of cloves and several sticks of cinnamon tied in bags and cooked in syrup. When syrup comes to a boil, add peaches, but only enough to be covered by syrup. Cook until done.

Spiced Peaches (Continued)

Remove peaches and place in jars and cook the syrup fifteen minutes longer; pour over peaches and seal.

Broiled Delaware Salmon.

Clean, wash and dry a grey trout (Salmon) remove the head and split the fish in two. Remove all bone, season with salt and pepper, and brush over with butter. Place the fish on the broiler close to the fire at first to sear its surface, then remove to a lower position and let brown before turning as only one turning should be made to retain its full flavor. When done, dress on a hot platter and garnish with parsley and pieces of lemon. Serve with drawn butter.

Delaware Sturgeon Steaks.

Clean the sturgeon and cut crosswise into steaks about one and one-half inches thick. Place in bake pan and brush with butter, salt and pepper and cook in medium hot oven until brown. Sturgeon steaks may also be broiled or breaded and fried. Garnish with parsley and sliced lemon.

Eastern Shore Salad.

Ingredients: Celery, Shrimp, Crab meat, olives, capers, watercress, hard-boiled eggs, ripe olives on leaves of lettuce. Place equal quantities of small shrimp (cleaned) and large crab flakes, mix crab meat with mayonnaise in a small mound and circle shrimp around it,

Eastern Shore Saled. (Continued)

place a few chopped capers and ripe olives mixed together in mayonnaise in center of each shrimp; garnish with quartered hard-boiled eggs, on which a little paprika is placed and sliced lemon.

Oyster Croquettes

One pint of oysters, 3 medium sized potatoes mashed, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon of butter, 1/2 teaspoonful of mustard, 1 tablespoonful of sherry wine, salt and cayenne pepper to taste.

Mix thoroughly, mold dip in egg and roll in cracker crumbs, and fry in butter or olive oil, sufficient to cover. Cook until quite brown. Garnish with parsley and sliced lemon. A rich cream sauce may also be used.

Delaware Planked Shad.

Planks for this purpose should be of oak about two inches thick, with a groove cut around it, about one inch from the edge; this catches the juice and prevents an overflow. Split shad open and lay skin side on hot plank which has been well buttered. Season with salt, pepper and butter, and baste frequently. Bake in Dutch oven slanting the plank towards the fire or bake in regular oven until brown. Then add mashed potatoes around the fish and brown, garnish with parsley, paprika and sliced lemon.

Delaware Baked Shad.

Split a shad and remove back bone; butter a dripping pan, place the half shad skin down. Brush well with butter, salt and pepper and bread crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven until brown. Garnish with parsley, paprika and sliced lemon.

Delaware Whole Baked Shad.

Clean and remove the eyes of a large shad. Make a filling of bread crumbs, sweet herbs, minced onions and season with salt and pepper. Stuff the fish, brush with butter and place in a dripping pan and sprinkle with salt and pepper, and cook until well brown basting frequently. Garnish with parsley, paprika and sliced lemon.

Dredge sufficient flour in dripping pan to thicken one and a half cups of water, thoroughly blend in dripping pan and serve in sauce boat with fish.

Author - Mrs. Bush

What To Have and How to Cook it.

Pub. - Miss Edna Taylor.

Wilmington, Del. - 1910. p.p. 336

Author - Mrs. Haskell

A Modern Recipe Book

Printer - Chas. H. Gray - pp 80.

Wilmington, Del. - 1926.

Author - Cook Book Committee of the Milford
New Century Club.

The Blue Hen's Chickens' Cook Book.

Printer - Caulk Press - pp 134

Milford, Delaware. 1904.

Author and Publisher - The Philanthropic Committee
of the Hicksite Friends of Wilmington, Del.
Wilmington, Delaware , 1911- pp 100.

Author - Stieff

Eat and Drink and be Merry in Maryland.

Pub. G. P. Putnam's Sons

New York, N. Y. 1932. - pp 326.

EE -1-11-36

Liquor Store, DuPont Building.

Page No.11

File S-677

LOCATION - - State Wide,

Delaware Cuisine

Submitted by Gordon Butler,

Date March 16, 1936.

CRAB MEAT CAKES

Mix one pint of Crab Meat with two slightly beaten eggs and season with salt, cayenne pepper, celery seed, one fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) (medium sized) clove of garlic minced. Make into patties about the size of an egg and flatten. Dip into bread crumbs, then into beaten egg and again into bread crumbs. Fry in pan with butter or olive oil sufficient to cover and cook quickly a golden brown garnish with parsley and sliced lemon.

J. Barton Cheyney,
January 15, 1937.

Folklore -

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State Journal
Folder: Cuisine

"Ripening" Wild Game

There was an old custom of hanging wild game to condition it, for the table among epicures of Delaware in connection with those of the rest of the country. Venison for example was supposed to have been richly flavored by the process of hanging in the open air until it "^{stunk}stunk", ducks, geese, rabbits, turkeys and chickens were subjected to the same ripening methods all on the ground that the hanging ^{ripening} of game, and many meats gained 30 per cent in value to the epicure of refined tastes.

A standard book on the art of cooking published in 1814 extols this ripening custom and tells how to thus treat venison:

"If your venison is sweet, only dry it with a ^{wet} cloth, and hang it where the air comes. If you would keep it for any time dry it well with clean cloths, rub it all over with ground pepper and hang it in an airy place and it will keep a great while. If it stinks, or is musty take some lukewarm water and wash it clean; then take fresh milk and lukewarm water and wash it again; then dry it with clean cloths very thoroughly and rub it all over with ground pepper and hang it again in an airy place. When you roast it you will need to use clean cloths and paper as before mentioned. Never do a thing else to your venison for all other things spoil the venison and take away the fine flavor, and this preserves it better than anything you can do. Rabbits and other game and domestic fowls and meats may be treated the same way with the same excellent results."

It formerly was regarded as a token that the family living in the house from the second story window of which were hung wild game and domestic fowls, were high livers and knew the real, "what's what" in gastronomies. This processing was confined to the cold or cool seasons, and in mid-winter, there was little comment aroused by the sight of wild ducks, turkeys, rabbits, quail, woodcock, or pheasants, and venison strung along the wooden sills of bathroom windows.

- Interviews.

Folklore -
 "Ripening" Wild Game
 Cheyney, Page 2

The super epicure however not infrequently heightened the flavor of his game and meats so long that neighbors lodged formal complaints with Board of Health demanding the cause of the foul stench be removed.

It was the custom says a venerable Wilmington sportsman to hang up ducks by the neck and leave them until they dropped to the ground two or three weeks later, according to weather conditions. Then it was triply prized as a delicacy fit for a King's table. Another hunter declares the wild ducks were hung up by their tail feathers and when these rotted and gave way the fowl was ready for the roasting pan. Those who believed in the old custom were convinced in those days that the ripening of meats and fowl greatly improved their flavor.

The sportsmen referred to above- each one nearing his ninetieth year laugh with kindly derision over the hanging of wild game and today look back on the custom as a fad or affectation which was supposed to stamp its patrician adherents as a high liver- discriminating gourmet.

The custom of ripening meats and fowl came to this country with the earliest English settlers who transplanted the process into this country where it survived more than a century and a half. Perhaps the hanging of wild game for ripening in the air long ago became obsolete. It was dead or dying custom before the coming of the refrigerator to preserve meats sans-the decay and stench. The practice of seasoning meats and even wild game has not been entirely abandoned but the ripening is properly attained by the use of ice in a cold storage house-where the flesh neither decays nor stinks,-but is improved for table uses.

Reference;-General J.Earnest Smith, Hon.John R.Nicholson;
 Mrs.Glass' Art of Cookery, 2nd and revised edition,

J. Barton Cheyney,

Cuisine

State
Cuisine
87

February 2, 1937.

[When Wilmingtonians First Ate Frogs.

[The French refugees from Santa Domingo who fled to Wilmington to escape the wrath of an "offended" Government were delighted to find that bull frogs abounded here in such numbers, that they were regarded as a nuisance by Delawareans. The loud, raucous bellowing kept the people awake of nights and the big green headed batrachians were considered to be entirely useless except as targets for school boys who delighted in stone throwing.

[Billie McDougall's tavern at Delaware Avenue and Tatnall Street in the centre of the frog district, and was dubbed "Bullfrog Inn," but nothing could be done to end the nightly Summer "Concerts," and the citizens were in despair admitting themselves liked by the "Croakers."

[However, as soon as the first of the French refugees reached Wilmington they commented on the abundance of bullfrogs almost at their very doors and set about immediately to avail themselves of this economic gift. It seemed almost manna from above. Within a few days the story was circulated among the citizens that the foreigners were catching, killing and eating the bull frogs of the marshes, but the report could scarcely be accepted. Eventually, however, as the French people became acquainted with their fellow citizens they invited ^{them} ~~people~~ to their humble homes to share with them the ^{fresh} ~~the~~ legs of frogs, served ~~fresh~~ on their tables. It was not an easy task to induce Wilmingtonians to eat and like them, but eventually, after many months, they united with the foreigners in praise of bull frogs as a super excellent article of good- a delicacy for discriminating epicures. Since the batrachians have become recognized as fine fit good, their crooked legs have become the most costly meat in the market.

Reference:- History of Delaware, J. Thomas Scharf, A.M., LL.D. (2 Vols.)
Vol. 2, PP 625;- L.J. Richards & Co. Philadelphia 1888.

J. Barton Cheyney
January 18, 1937.

State 7-11-88
Feder: Cusine

Hog's Jowl and Turnip Greens

The favorite dish of the farmer folks of Lower Delaware and the Delmarva Peninsula - Hog's Jowl and turnip greens - probably is an elaboration of the Hog and Hominy which attained great popularity in the slavery days of the entire South. No Sussex countain would be so disloyal to his neighbors as to express a greater preference for other viands. Hog's Jowl with the sprouts of turnips which are obtainable in the early Spring is preeminently the dish of the masses in Lower Delaware and the ~~Eastern Shore~~ ^{Peninsula}. Just how the combination was reached legends are silent and the reason why this toothsome dish failed to establish its self north of the Mason and Dixon line is no where recorded.

Its great popularity goes back to the earliest periods of Delaware's history. It became the favorite "combination" of hungry slave folks, as well as their masters. It is asserted that a Sussex countain or an Eastern Shore resident would betray his home locale at a restaurant serving jowl and turnip greens by ordering it in preference to any other foods on the menu.

The intriguing combination is comprised of the lower jaw of a fattened proker, after being cured and smoked. The greens are taken from the tops of turnips left in the garden over winter to put forth tender shoots in the early days of Spring. The two are boiled in the same pot and served hot off the stove and all Delawareans addicted to the dish will aver most earnestly that hog's jowl and turnip greens is a dish fit to fill the head place of any Delaware table.

The turnip tops have not been supplanted by the seemingly more refined asparagus or spinach for nothing excels the combination in the appreciation of addicts. Hog's jowl - pronounced j-o-l-l in its native habitat - and the greens from the humble turnip form the central piece of Delaware feasts for men of sturdy appetites. They not infrequently grace the wedding board or the Easter Sunday dinner and the dish doubtless would claim all seasons as its own could the turnips be forced to yield their tender shoots at other times as well as in the early Spring.

The combination has the double virtue of being preferable an inexpensive food, furnishing as it does provision for half dozen persons for a few pennies.

Another preferred cut from the ^{Delaware} ~~Delaware~~ hog is the butt which taken from the top of the neck directly back of the head is likewise the choice of many persons who might claim the appellation of discriminating judges of good foods. As the baked beans are almost synonymous with Boston - the codfish and Duxbury clams, with the coastal sections of New England, hog's jowl and turnip greens signifies (geographically) Lower Delaware and the Eastern Shore -- the states separated from their hinterlands by the waters of the Chesapeake Bay.

Personal Recollections + interviews

FOLKLORE

F. C. Bishop

August 11, 1936

CUISINE

*Kenapin
road book - peach can't
Kent co.
peaches - custom of
living on them during
season etc. - from
Miss Z.'s blue books of 1900*

Although Delaware has its share of dishes indigenous to the State, probably the most well known and sought after is the "Planked Shad" with "Cucumber Sauce".

The planked shad (other fish such as sturgeon or gray trout may be substituted) should be cooked on an oak plank with a groove bevelled around its outer edge about one inch from the border to catch the juices. The fish should be split open after proper cleaning, placing it skin-side down on the hot, well buttered plank. Season with salt, pepper and butter. Baste frequently. Bake in Dutch oven slanting plank toward fire or in regular oven as broiling, until brown. (Should be hot fire with plank not too close.)

Cucumber sauce is prepared by grating four large cucumbers on a sieve. Drain and place in a bowl, adding teaspoon of pepper; some grated onion to taste and level teaspoon of salt. Add tablespoon of vinegar. Stir in six tablespoons of whipped cream at time of serving over fish.

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*(hog's yams and turnip greens.)
also Va. and some Md.*

(Mainly peaches.)

Sanitation.

LOCALITY - Wilmington

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay

Date - December 10, 1935.

Bath Houses

Social Life - The Swedes and Finns understood the value of bathing and the steam bath, which was very popular.

Bath Houses - Built near or inside the forts - about twelve to fourteen feet square - had a platform about two feet wide and three feet from the ground running around the walls - A second platform nearer the floor was also placed - Before the bather entered the bath, it was heated to capacity - The bathers crawled upon the second balcony to perspire - In order to increase the heat water was poured on red hot stones - After which the bather would plunge into the river after beating themselves with bundles of birch bark branches, or in winter the bather would roll himself in the snow.

Store houses - Built of one or two stories. In these were kept the grain, the beaver skins, the salted pork for winter use, the game and the like.

Architecture

Buildings - The store houses in the forts, were also built out of logs but larger than the private buildings - At Christina the store house was three stories high when Governor Printz arrived - The commissioner slept there in a little room, it seems, and also used it as his office. - The account books were kept there and commercial transactions were conducted with the savages and merchants of neighboring colonies - A store house was also erected at Fort New Gothenburg (rebuilt after the fire in 1646)

Muriel B. Hull,

Oct. 15, 1937.

Source: Ashmead, Henry Graham. History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, L. H. Evarts & Co., 1884. 767 p. pl., ports., map. P. 186.

Food and Dress.

"The Swedes on the Delaware River, we are told, in a letter addressed by one of them in the year 1693, to John Thelin, of Gottenberg, "were almost all husbandmen, and our meat and drink is after the old Swedish custom. The country is very rich and fruitful and we send out yearly to our neighbors on this continent and the neighboring islands bread, grain, flour and oil. We have here, thank God, all kinds of venison, birds, and fishes. Our wives and daughters spin wool and flax, and many of them weave. The Swedish clergyman, Rev. Eric Biorek, a few years afterwards states that there were "no poor in the country, but all provide for themselves, without any cases of want."

The first English settlers give an interesting account of the sturdy race of the North which had preceded them in subduing the wilderness of the Western World. Thomas Parker, under date of Feb. 10, 1683, writes:

There are Swedes and Finns who have lived an easy life through the abundance of commodities, but their clothes were very mean before the coming of the English, from whom they bought good ones, and they begin to show themselves a little proud. They are an industrious people. They employ in their buildings little or no iron. They will building for you a house without any other implement than an axe. With the same implement they will cut down a Tree and have it in pieces in less time than two other men would spend in sawing it, and with this implement and some wooden wedges they split it and make boards of it or anything else they

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Hist.
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please with much skill. The most of them speak English, Swedish, Finnish, or Dutch. They plant a little tobacco and a little Indian corn. The women are good housekeepers. The most of the linen they wear they spin the flax and make themselves."

olkery
"In the early part of the 16th century, among the English Settlers, under ordinary circumstances, bread and milk and pie formed the breakfast meal, or often only pop-robbin, a combination of eggs and flour made to a batter and boiled in milk, appeased their wants. For dinner a bountiful dish of pork or bacon with a wheat-flour pudding or dumplings, with butter or molasses, was the bill of fare, while mush of hominy, with milk or butter and honey, sufficed for the evening repart. On important occasions, when venison and other wild game was in season, chocolate, which was sweetened with maple sugar formed the basis of the entertainment. William Worrall, of Ridley, stated that he never saw tea or coffee until about 1750 when his father brought some tea from Philadelphia, and his Aunt, who then lived with them, and had charge of the house, did not know how to use it until she had received the proper information from one of her neighbors. One of the women residing in the vicinity, however, when she first had tea introduced into her house, boiled the leaves and served them with butter.

Later on, in the rural districts, both before and after the Revolution, tea was such a luxury, that the housewife used to measure on scales the amount needed to make a drawing for the company, even in the homes of the wealthy. The daily fare consisted of salt pork, or beef, - fresh meat was served occasionally, - rye bread, potatoes, cabbage, hominy and turnips while in summer beans

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and peas made their appearance on the table. The latter were eaten with the knife, since no one had the patience to chase peas over a dinner plate with the wide-spreading two-tined forks with massive buck handles which were then in general use."

J. Barton Cheyney,
November 12, 1936.

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State Printer
Folder: Folly Corn

Husking Bees.

The festivities, and contests to prove who is the fastest shucker of corn in a neighborhood, are among the earliest customs of our ancestors, that persist today though in a somewhat modified status. The husking bees had their inception in garnering the crop of a neighboring farmer who because of illness or other misfortunes was unable to get his corn in the crib as Winter approached. The farmers of the vicinity would meet at the farm of their belated neighbor and husk his corn. Their wives and daughters prepared the supper and waited on the table. They regarded the bees as feastal occasions and enjoyed them to the full. Huskings were held on nights when the moon was at its height of illumination and the shuckers seemingly made a broad husking sweep across the field leaving only the fodder and pyramids of the yellow grain in their wake. If in the removing the ears from the husk red ones were found they were treasured by the youths of the party and when they were called to supper they took with them the precious trophies-red ears of corn - which entitled the finders to kiss the girls of their choice at the table. (Kissing among the youths was less frequent in those pre-Hollywood days). The choice of the corn husking knight awakened much interest and was the theme of small talk the rest of the Winter. Not infrequently the red ear brought the kisser and the kissee to the altar. Since those days a new variety of dark red corn has been evolved from the other kinds, which may or may not have tempered

the fervor of country youths for a husking bee where red corn was grown would be transformed into a kissing bee if the old regulations and rules applied. These Autumn fetes also served to practically demonstrate the kinder side of humanity as well as bring the young men and women into closer social contact than otherwise might have been probable. The husking bees were indeed an important link in the social life of farmers in the early days.

Husking matches without the incentive of red ears of the kisses of maidens are still conducted in many states. They are being revived as a feature of the back, or stick, to the farm movement in this country. Prizes are offered for rapid husking as well as for the quality and quantity of the grain. The annual yield of corn in the United States exceeds 4,500,000,000 and the grain enters into the development ~~and~~ of practically all the live stock of the American farmers. Planting working cutting and husking corn provides more employment for farmers than any other of the major crops. One man can husk scarcely more than 50 bushels a day consequently that feature of the requires about 100,000,000 days of labor. The professional corn husker leads the average by almost two to one, and such contestants maintain an almost unbroken line of golden ears between the prostrate corn shock upon which the shucker sits almost astride, as the stream of ears pile up on the ground about him.

Personal Recollections.

J. Barton Cheyney,

November 27, 1936.

Folk Customs *State Drawings* 97
Folklore and Legends.

QUILTING PARTIES.

One of the social fixtures of the autumn and winter in Delaware was the quilting bees by which newly wed bride^s were provided with "artistic" bed covering, or matrons who had worn out one set of quilts renewed theirs. When ready for the company the house wife invited a few friends or members of her church to come for an afternoon and bring their thimbles. In the front parlor were stretched the "makins" of a quilt. The bottom was of durable material, on which was spread a heavy layer of cotton batting especially prepared for such service. Atop of this was spread, the upper side of the quilt which perhaps had been made by piecing together odds and ends of materials, the remnants of dress and similar goods. Or the quilt might be made of silk carefully hoarded, left-over parts of finery of the family. These were outlined in some "alleged" attractive design or pattern which represented the art craft achievement of heads of households of those days. The whole thing was stretched tight on long frames and after the design of the quilt had been designated the sewing bee got under way. There were so many patterns available that no city or town house needed to have replicas of their neighbors' bed clothing. Six or ten of the sewers made quick and pleasant work of quilting a bed spread. They were scattered along the bars of the stretcher each following the design which was marked lightly with chalk. A popular pattern was rendered by

using a saucer or large plate with which to mark semi-circular figures. The number of current patters were legion each being designated by a familiar name known to the neighborly sewers. Starting their tasks early in the afternoon they would finish the quilt before five when there was a luncheon, a high tea or a home supper. Meantime all the news of the neighborhood had been discussed in friendly chats, if the conversation drifted into gossip; neither hostess nor guests would stress their remarks into scandal.

The quilts were usually bound around the edges next day by the hostess of yesterday's party and thus was started and finished with the few hours, a most serviceable bed quilt that would have taken the idle moments of the good housewife the entire winter to make.

Machinery now supplies this household need and the family bed spread. Linen closets are kept filled and fresh without calling on helpers. Sewing has ceased to be an obsession and quilting bees are almost as near a total eclipse as are old fashioned home made tallow candles.

Reference:- Personal Reminiscence and Interviews.

27
Submitted by M. Margaret Moor

Date -- March 23, 1937

From the Mirror of the Times, & General Advertiser --Wed. 14th of
January 1801.

"To Robert Wilcox"

Dumny
History
on summer & custom
99

"On the 26th of December, I received a notice from you, informing me that you intended to apply to the Assembly of the State of Delaware, to make a law rendering null and void the marriage contract between you and me, and to grant you a Bill of Divorce. Knowing as I do the innate and deplorable wickedness of your conduct, I cannot be surprised at any step you may take, though you well know it cannot affect me, or any claim I have to your property here; which, thank God, and the justice of the county court where we have both lived, is already secured to me. -- You know, Robert Wilcox, that where you are known you are despised; and to despise you, it is only to know you. For the information of the honorable body to whom you apply, I now advertise you, and inform them, that you married me in the year 1789, and with me inherited one thousand five hundred pounds, in lands and negroes, which you sold and made away with. You then wanted to get rid of me, and for that purpose accused me falsely with crimes you could not prove, and I obtained judgement in the Court of Berkely against you for maintainance. For this maintainance, I have issued a writ against you for, you want to impose yourself on some other woman, by the pretence of being divorced from me. --You are mistaken, the Assembly to whom you apply will not be imposed on by you. They know if you had any real cause to sue out a divorce, the Virginia Assembly, now in session, is only competent to decide between their own citizens. I suppose you have commenced Methodist teacher,

-2-

to cloak your knavery with shen of Sanctity. At this time I take my leave of you. If you deny anything I have stated, it shall be proved upon you, as well as many more of your evil actions now on the records of this county.

Sarah Wilcox

Martinsburg, Vir. Jan. 4, 1801."

LOCATION - Wilmington.

Submitted by - Kenneth A. Horner.

Date - April 21, 1936.

Revised 21

Oct. 8.

Local Customs

The people of Wilmington live very much like those of other communities of a semi-industrial nature. It has been remarked that they appear to be more provincial than people of other communities, lack initiative, prefer employment at low wages rather than tempt fate by engaging in business for themselves.

They are credulous, believing everything that they read or hear, very argumentative, and will lay aside their duties, no matter how important, to listen to an industrial leader propound his often inaccurate economic theories. They worship at the shrine of money and power, believe that God gave the rich special privileges to rule over them and regularly vote either the Republican or Democratic tickets.

The business men with few exceptions are individuals who have migrated from other cities. Unless they happen to be descendants of the first families, they are "outsiders", as the belief is general that Wilmingtonians are unable to conduct business, manufacture commodities or sell merchandise like those of other cities.

Thrift and frugality have long been considered cardinal virtues. Savings banks and building and loan associations flourish. Religion retains a strong hold upon them, the community containing an extraordinary large number of churches.

The churches provide diversion and recreation for many, with suppers, sociables and other meetings that are held throughout the year. Excursions and picnics are held in the early summer, almost every congregation having a day's outing to nearby beaches or picnic grounds. Moving pictures have an appeal but have found it difficult to meet expenses in later years as a large part of the populace frown upon them. The one legitimate theatre has been unable to present the spoken drama due more to lack of appreciation than to absence of money.

The business men with few exceptions are members of Kiwanis, Rotary or some similar luncheon club and once each week attend the club meetings in the Hotel duPont, the community social center, and having lunched, listen with rapt attention to speakers address them for half an hour or more upon subjects of interest.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays the housewives attend the farmers' market on King, Madison or Lincoln Streets, gossiping with friends, carrying their baskets and purchasing eggs, fresh vegetables and other commodities for their household needs. This has been a custom since the earliest days of the community.

Crowds of men and boys with a few women scattered among them watch baseball games played by the amateurs and semi-professional teams in the public parks on a summer's evening. These games provide a subject of conversation for days as rivalry between the teams is keen. Bowling is one of the principal sports of the winter months, although pool and billiards entertain many.

The nearby rivers, bay and ocean, cause a general exodus in the warm summer months. It is a custom even among those of limited means, to own or rent cottages at the nearby resorts, and spend weeks and months "at the shore." Whole families thus obtain recreation; husband and bread-winners being able to attend to their business or occupation in the city during the day while enjoying the refreshing breezes of the waters during the evening.

Firemen's, church and organization carnivals also provide amusement and thrills during the summer. These are given annually by the organizations and a number can be attended every evening in different parts of the city or suburbs. Wheels of chance and other gambling events, music and free attractions have a fascination for the crowds that gather nightly.

The last Sunday in August is "Big Quarterly", a religious event of great significance to the Negro. From surrounding communities they gather by the thousands and spend the day renewing friendships, making new acquaintances, and attending the religious meetings that are held in the various churches.

The Christmas holidays is a period when the whole city joins in celebration. The main business thoroughfares are brilliantly lighted during the entire month of December. Decorated Christmas trees, in-and out-door are to be seen in almost every home, many residences are especially lighted.

Page 4.

It is unlawful to sell a loaf of bread in Wilmington that weighs less than one full pound, no matter what the price. Outside the chain stores, fruit and vegetables are sold by the quart, quarter and half peck or five-eighths size basket. The half-bushel basket does not appeal to the Wilmington housewife. She buys her bananas by the dozen.

A state law provides that a ton of coal shall weigh 2,240 pounds but retailers invariably sell it at a certain price per 2,000 pounds.

The custom of purchasing furniture and household articles "on credit" is a strong one with most of the people, and only a few stores attempt to sell for cash,

From the Dover, Kent County, Office.

10 p. total

P 105

File no.

Source: Told by Mrs. Ethel Millington Hammond,
one of the witnesses in the case.

THE POISON CANDY CASE

Mrs. John P. Dunning and her daughter, Mary Elizabeth ^{Dunning}, were on a visit to Mrs. Dunning's parents, ex-Congressman and Mrs. Pennington, who lived on the Green, in Dover, Delaware. John P. Dunning, the husband was a newspaper correspondent in the service of the Associated Press. For a number of years he had been stationed in San Francisco. On the outbreak of the Spanish American War he was assigned to Cuba. Not knowing how long he would be absent his family had come east to await his settlement. The coming of the Dunning's brought three families under one roof, for Mrs. Deane, the daughter of ex-Congressman Pennington, with her husband and daughter Leila were living there.

While in California Mr. Dunning had made the acquaintance of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, "a fascinating English Widow," she called herself. This acquaintance had developed into a serious affair and had become common talk among those who knew him, though it is not certain that Mrs. Dunning was cognizant of it. Besides this indiscretion, Dunning, it was rumored, was threatened with the loss of his position.

Page 2.

Dunning and Mrs. Botkin had met in the Park. He was fond of bicycling and frequently took morning rides through Golden Gate Park. On one of these trips the chain on the bicycle broke, and Dunning had no tools with him. Mrs. Botkin also was fond of the bicycle. With a companion she had ridden in the park and was seated on a bench near by. Seeing Dunning's predicament she offered the use of her tool kit. That, so the story runs, was the beginning of the affair between the two.

The Spanish American War needing a special correspondent the Associated Press sent Dunning to cover it. This separated Dunning and Mrs. Botkin. It was thought that Dunning, realizing his wrong, or becoming tired of the woman, wished to end the affair. But this was not Mrs. Botkin's way of thinking. Evidently she wanted to be near him. To accomplish this she besought the Governor of California to appoint her a war nurse. Though she had no professional training for the position she received the appointment.

On a hot summer day, Tuesday, August 8, 1899, Mrs. Dunning received a box of choice candy from San Francisco. Harry C. Pennington a nephew, whose home was in Wilmington, and who was spending the summer in Dover went for the mail late in the afternoon. This box of candy had arrived in the afternoon mail. It was a box of chocolates from

Page 3.

the George Haas Store, one of the finest candy stores in San Francisco. Enclosed in the box of candy was a handkerchief and a note, "With love for yourself and baby," Mrs. C.

The Dunning's knew a Mrs. Corbally in San Francisco. They had been close and intimate friends. Mrs. Corbally was a woman of wealth and refinement. So close was the friendship that she had volunteered to loan the money to bring Mrs. Dunning and her daughter east when Mr. Dunning was transferred to Cuba. Seeing the initials on the note, Mrs. Dunning very naturally concluded that the box of candy came from their good friend in San Francisco.

Just after the box of candy arrived from the Post-Office three young women, Eleanor Morris, Ethel Clark and Ethel Millington, three bosom companions, passing the house and heard Mrs. Dunning call to them to come and have a piece of California Candy. Two of them accepted the invitation. They sat talking for a while, when a sudden heavy thunder storm sent Mrs. Dunning to close windows and the girls to their homes.

Making an afternoon call was Miss Josephine Bateman, a teacher in the Dover Schools and a close friend of the Dunning's. She too was invited to share the sweetmeats from California. Mrs. Pennington had also eaten of the candy, but not liking the taste she had thrown it away.

Page 4.

Sometime during the night Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane were taken violently ill. Dr. L. A. H. Bishop, the family physician was called and came immediately. Needing help he called a colleague, Dr. P. S. Downes. The condition of the women was so serious that the two doctors were in constant attendance.

During the night Ethel Millington was taken ill with severe pains in the stomach. The family thinking it might have been something she had eaten, administered home remedies, and not until near noon did they call a doctor. Dr. L. A. H. Bishop was the family doctor. They were informed that he could not come having been up all night with Mrs. Deane and Mrs. Dunning. The home remedies seemed to have been effective for Ethel's pains lessened and except for extreme weariness she appeared to be well the next day.

Miss Bateman who had been an afternoon visitor at the Dunning's was also sick. She noticed an extreme redness of the gums and proposed a visit to the dentist as soon as she felt equal to the ordeal. She too recovered and in a day or two was about.

But all was not well on the Green. Both Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane failed to respond to treatment and rapidly grew worse. Mrs. Deane died on Thursday afternoon and Mrs. Dunning on Friday evening.

Page 5.

The doctors were puzzled. They inquired what had been eaten. For supper trout and corn fritters had been served. The whole family had partaken of the meal, but only two were ill. Then the box of candy was thought of. It seemed a wild guess, but the cause of the illness must be found. No one had yet seen any link or connection with the illness of these various people.

The doctors suspected poisoning and called in the State Chemist, Dr. Theodore R. Wolfe, also a professor at Delaware College, whose office was at Newark, Delaware. An autopsy was performed and arsenic found in the stomachs of the two women. The candy was then examined and the soft pieces, chocolate creams, were found to contain enough poison to kill ten people.

When this discovery was made Captain Pennington, the father of the dead woman, remembered some anonymous letters his daughter, Mrs. Dunning, had received. The character of the letters worried her. Showing them to her father to keep any others that might come from her. Opening her desk he found a number of letters, some of which had never been opened. The unopened letters were the ones the father had received and kept from his daughter. In one of the notes was a sentence "You will never see California again." Another sentence read, "Your husband is in love with a fascinating English Widow."

It being certain that the cause of the death

Page 6.

of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane was due to poison, apparently administered through the candy, the State's Attorney, Robert G. White and the State Detective Bernard McVey began an investigation. The note enclosed in the box of candy was a clue. It was signed Mrs. C., but who was Mrs. C? The anonymous notes suggested a motive.

The California police authorities were informed of the situation and immediately set to work to discover who had sent the candy. They found Mrs. C., who was Mrs. Corbally, but she denied having sent any candy or anything else to Dover, but told of her knowledge of the Dunning's while in California. The police then began visiting Drug Stores inquiring when and to whom arsenic had been sold recently.

The law required all druggists to keep a record, name and address, of poisons sold. They came upon a sale of arsenic in the Owl Drug Store which looked promising. The clerk who sold it remembered the sale. The purchaser had said she wanted the arsenic to clean a hat. He had tried to sell her a specially prepared hat cleaner; the customer would have nothing but arsenic.

The address given by the purchaser was visited, but no such person of the name on the register lived there, or was known. In the questioning the clerk had been able to give a fair description of the woman who bought the arsenic. The newspapers

became interested and published accounts of the two women poisoned. The fact that the candy came from San Francisco, California, aroused the interest and curiosity of the people of the city. Rumors began to seep in of the intimacy of Dunning with a woman named Botkin. They had been seen together at the races. The Candy store from which the candy was purchased was visited and the clerk who sold the candy questioned. The handkerchief enclosed in the box of candy had on the store tag. The store was called, "The City of Paris."

The handwriting of the note in the box of candy was compared and found to correspond with the writing of the anonymous letters. The investigation thus far brought the woman with whom it was rumored that Dunning was very intimate. Under suspicion Mrs. Botkin was questioned, but no results.

The clerk from the Drug Store identified her as the woman to whom he had sold the arsenic. The girl from the Candy store recognized her. The evidence seemed strong enough to charge her with murder.

The Delaware authorities asked for her extradition that she might be brought to trial in the State where the two women had died. California claimed jurisdiction. After weeks of correspondence and telegrams the State of California brought Cordelia Botkin, the self-styled "fascinating English Widow," to trial.

Page 8.

The trial began in November. The State brought the two doctors who had attended the poisoned women to testify, the State Chemist, and other witnesses from Delaware, the salesman from the Drug Store, the candy salesgirl. Theodore Kytka a handwriting expert was placed on the stand. He had charts showing the writing on the note enclosed in the box of candy and the writing of the anonymous notes and pronounced them written by the same hand. Samples of Mrs. Botkin's writing were shown and the similarity with the writing of the note in the box of candy and the anonymous letters. Other witnesses testified that Dunning and Mrs. Botkin had been seen at the races together, that he had visited her in her apartment, that she was madly infatuated with him. Dunning gave damaging testimony against her.

Mrs. Botkin had as defense attorneys some of the most distinguished men of the San Francisco Bar. Placed on the stand she was cool and calm, never once losing her poise though the Prosecution subjected her to a grueling examination. She denied buying the poison, said the clerk must be mistaken. She denied buying the candy or sending it to Delaware. To questions that would not permit a denial she invariably replied, "I don't remember."

There was a mystery about the woman. She was not known to be wealthy but she had some of the finest legal talent of San Francisco defending her.

Marriage

Traded Wives in Delaware.

A Mr. Fox moved to Delaware from Salem, N. J. and settled in Dover, Delaware. He had been given a grant of land in Ohio, and was leaving Dover to take up this grant, and make his home in Ohio.

Mr. Fox wanted to trade his wife for the wife of a friend living in Dover. The friend agreed, but said he must have just more than Mrs. Fox in exchange for his wife (name cannot be remembered, no year). Mr. Fox then gave this other gentleman his wife, one horse-cart and a bushel of potatoes in exchange.

Information given by a Mr. Fox, a grand-nephew of the above Mr. Fox. This Grand-Nephew lives at present on King Street, Dover, Delaware.

J. F. Pote
June 24, 1936

1 c. Helin 114
File S-240

Location - Wilmington

Ground Hog Day

In the days of the Volunteer Fire Department in Wilmington, some of the fire houses had a custom of electing a member to ^{the} take/part of a ground hog on the second of February. The man, to whom the lot was cast, was fastened in the cellar of the fire house, from which he endeavored to gain his freedom. If he made good his exit to the light of day, then expect six more weeks of winter. The gaining of his freedom was considered quite a feat, and usually he would immediately disappear, leaving the members unaware of his success.

Of course he would stop at a nearby cigar store or saloon to record the time of his liberation, enjoining the secrecy until near evening, when he would return to the fire house to surprise the members who were awaiting the time to release him from his prison.

Now, with a paid fire department, rules are such that the imprisonment of a member is forbidden. Yet, it is surprising how it so happens that in several of the fire-houses, on Ground Hog Day somebody is accidentally locked in the cellar, or in the even darker oil house.

Reference: Personal recollections.

LOCATION - STATEWIDE

Submitted by - Robert Campbell,

Date :- January 2, 1936.

Reference

WATER RESOURCES.

Water power
Water supply

The only water power available in the State is in the Northern part of New Castle County since this is the only hilly section. There are numerous sites on practically all streams in this section suitable for development of water power on a small scale. Mills were built in this section by the early Swedish and Dutch settlers and in Colonial times waterdriven mills were scattered thickly throughout the hills. Some are still in operation but with the coming of steam and the use of large power units these small water powers were largely abandoned.

Water for domestic use is obtained largely from wells which suffice since there are no large cities aside from Wilmington, which obtains its supply from the Brandywine River:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:-

Personal observation.

From the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser-----

Thursday, June 6, 1799

"P R O P O S A L S"

"For Publishing By Subscription,

A M A P
of the
STATE OF DELAWARE.

and part of the State of Pennsylvania, together with the foundings of the river Delaware and its bay.

As the shoals and baulks in the river and bay have undergone considerable changes, the ancient charts are inaccurate, and consequently useless -- It is of great importance to the merchants of Philadelphia and other places, who navigate the Delaware, that those shoals and baulks should be perfectly known; on the map therefore they shall be marked with the utmost accuracy and the foundings noted in fathoms -- the foundings will be verified by the chief pilots of the Delaware and their signatures affixed.

This map shall also contain the towns, villages, and the principal places of worship, the most considerable mills and manufactories, the rivers and creeks with their best anchorages and the places where canals have been proposed to be made, the hills and plains shall be distinguished, the chief roads, with the distances from town to town, noted.

As the State of Pennsylvania has some prospects of opening a canal from the Chesapeake to the Delaware, it is of great importance to know the best place for that purpose--the places where such a canal could be cut shall be traced, and an estimate of the cost of each subjoined. A part of the Susquehanna canal in Maryland and of the Chesapeake bay, with its foundings, will be shown."

Maps.
A. D.

p. 3 missing
3/3/1946.

"This map shall be printed on the finest and strongest paper, and rival in elegance of engraving to any map which has hitherto been published in the United States--the price will be Three dollars to each subscriber, paid one third to be at the time of subscribing and the two thirds remaining on the delivery of the map--those who subscribe for two copies shall have their plantations or mills marked on the map if desired, with their names--the size two by four feet--this map will be completed one year from this date.

May 1, 1799

VARLE"

RECOMMENDATIONS

"Having been acquainted for several years with Peter Charles Varle, I am fully persuaded that he is a man of integrity; and by several considerations I am induced to believe, that he is well qualified for making a valuable map of this state.

JOHN DICKERSON."

Wilmington, 5 mo. 18, 1799

"The subscribers hereby inform the public, by request of Mr. Varle, that they believe him to have been regularly bred to the profession of engineer, and well qualified to execute his proposals for a map of this state, &c. He has been employed as engineer of two canals in this country; of which he has two certificates, signed by the Hon. H. Knox, late secretary of war, and Samuel Heughs, governor of the Susquehanna canal.

He has also, taken drafts of most of our principal towns. These testimonials, we presume, are sufficient to assure the public, that he will perform engagements to their satisfaction.

signed -

CUNNING BEDFORD,

JAMES TILTON,

CAESAR A. RODNEY,

JOHN VAUGHAN,

WILMINGTON, May 31, 1799.

Maps of the island of Hispaniola on St. Domingo, plans
of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington, may be had of Mr.
James Wilson, Wilmington, or of Mr. Darragh, Newcastle."

Markets.

The problem of a preferred market, said State Director Derrickson, is vital not only for the farmers of Delaware but for the farmers throughout the N.E. part of the U.S.

Quick transportation & improved refrigeration enable the farm products of more distant places to be placed at our doors in excellent condition.

Delaware products are distributed in $\frac{1}{2}$ of the states in the country and in foreign countries.

The products of the "Diamond State" are sold in competition with products produced in all parts of the world.

In order to meet this competition it is necessary that our products be packed in the best possible manner in attractive and economical containers and be delivered in the quickest possible time.

There is a state law that requires all closed packages of apples be marked with the owner's name and address, variety, size or range of size and grade. All export shipments of apples must be inspected and certified by the Bureau of Market and the office is sometimes open as early as four o'clock in the morning.

Another law deals with cantaloupes. This law prevents the shipment from Delaware of cantaloupes which are immature and unfit for use.

There is a trend to increase production of vegetables in southern states but this means that the canner in the Delaware section will not only lose the market he has in the southern sections but the southern sections will produce a surplus of canned goods to compete.

The quick freezing method of preserving vegetables is increasing. Only the highest quality products are used and the Delaware farmers have an excellent opportunity to produce vegetables for handling this

way.

The Delaware farmers finds himself not only for quantity but for quality.

Mr. Derrickson says, "We must take every effort to assist the Delaware farmers & shippers in standarizing their products, so as to place them on the market in such condition as will create demand and wide distribution.

The Bureau in Dover also maintains a market news service to acquaint farmers & shippers of the State with conditions in the terminal markets so they may be guided in their daily sales.

The terminal markets from which the Bureau obtains this information vary according to different commodities but generally cover New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, & Detroit.

Through a special arrangement with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture the Bureau secures the market information which covers the cars on the track, the prevailing price, whether the market is strong or weak and whether the supplies are light or heavy each morning.

Growers & shippers throughout the State therefore may use this information service the first thing in the morning for as soon as the Bureau receives this news, it broadcasts it by telegraph or telephone.

Ref.--Clippings

Barbara Tracey 7-14-'39

File no.

*State (Zawer)
Markets*

MARKETS

AMISH MARKET

Every Saturday morning the Amish Market is open in the Massey Building just north of Lockerman Street on Governors Avenue. Dressed chickens, garden produce in season, cakes and pies and other home cooking are on sale.

J. F. Pote

March 17, 1938.

Federal Money

D 511 - J 49

Compiled by

Zachariah Jess,

Schoolmaster in Wilmington.

Second Edition, Corrected and Revised by the Compiler.

Wilmington

Printed and Sold by Bonsal and Niles,

Also sold at their Book-Store, No. 173, Market Street,

Baltimore, 1800

Page 57 Cents, by deducting one tenth of their number, are reduced
to Pence

Pence, by adding one ninth thereof, make Cents:

Reduce 50 cents, or hundredths of a dollar, to pence, or
ninetieths, and these pence back again to cents.

10) 50 Cents
5 Subt.
Facit 9) 45 Pence
5 Add.
Proof 50 Cents.

LIBRARY OF THE DELAWARE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

libraries
The local need for a medical library has long been felt, both in Wilmington and its vicinity, and it was with this in mind that a group of physicians organized the Delaware Academy of Medicine in February, 1930, for the purpose of establishing a library and for providing a place in which meetings for physicians and dentists could be held.

When the old National Bank of Delaware building and site at Sixth and Market Streets were purchased by the Delaware Power and Light Company there was great interest shown in trying to preserve the building as an old landmark, and it was proposed to remove the building and use it for the purposes of the Academy. Led by Mrs. Henry B. Thompson and Mrs. Ernest du Pont public-spirited citizens raised funds to remove the building in 1931-1932 to its present location at the corner of Lovering Avenue and Union Street, facing the Park Drive. Thus the Academy was presented with a fine old structure through kind and interested laymen; and to them are due its preservation, removal and refurnishing.

The Bank of Delaware as the building was originally known, obtained its charter as a state bank by the Act of General Assembly, February 9, 1795, and opened for business at Fourth and Market Streets August 17, 1795. In 1815 the plans were prepared for the present building, conforming to the post-Colonial period of architecture, and it was completed and

occupied in 1816. On July 16, 1865 it became the National Bank of Delaware, and the charter was extended in 1885. This bank was the oldest bank in Delaware and either the fourth or fifth oldest National Bank in the Country. In 1929 the Bank merged with the Security Trust Company at Sixth and Market Streets.

Visitors today will find the building exactly as it stood in 1816, with the exception of certain alterations for modern use. The original hand-hewn rafters, joined with wooden pegs, the staircase, floors and trim, so much admired by present day architects, have been preserved, as well as the original iron railing surrounding the building; the grass covered lawn and shrubbery are all as they appeared years ago. Its new location seems appropriate in its restful environment on the Park Drive.

As the home of the Delaware Academy of Medicine the usefulness of this building continues in a new direction and it is fitting that among the meetings held in this historic building are those of the Medical Society of Delaware, considered as the third oldest state medical society of the United States, having been organized in 1789. On the first floor is an auditorium used by the various medical and dental societies and similar bodies; - the New Castle County Medical Society, the Delaware State Dental Society, and when its sessions are held in Wilmington, by the Medical Society of Delaware. The Academy sponsors scientific meetings which are held regularly in the auditorium.

Another room contains a plaque with tablets in memory of physicians now deceased, these memorials having been made possible by donations from individuals. On the second floor is the library for physicians and dentists, and two smaller rooms, one used for a conference room and another for private study.

The library was organized in 1933 with a nucleus of approximately 2,000 volumes on medicine, surgery, dentistry and allied subjects, some having been acquired through purchase and some through private gifts. They are classified according to the Boston Medical classification, which has been approved by the Medical Library Association, and printed Library of Congress cards are used for the card catalogue.

The library received regularly 115 American and foreign periodicals also covering the same subjects; medicine, surgery, dentistry and allied subjects and includes some of the specialties. Besides those to which the library subscribes, several members contribute regularly other important journals including those of the various state medical societies. Gifts of books and journals from time to time help to fill the gaps in the files. Some duplicates are kept for circulation and others are offered through the Medical Library Association Exchange, from which the library has benefited greatly.

The most important feature of the service rendered to the medical and dental professions by the library is its reference service, and besides dictionaries and encyclopedias, the library is also equipped with some of the most useful tools for reference work;

The Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus, the Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, and the Index of Periodical Dental Literature. When references which are not in the library are needed they may be borrowed, within a few days, from local libraries or from medical and dental libraries in other cities through the inter-library loan plan.

Present officers of the Delaware Academy of Medicine are: Dr. L. B. Flinn, president, Dr. C. E. Wagner, first vice-president, Dr. E. Harvey Lenderman, second vice-president, Dr. W. H. Kraemer, treasurer, and Dr. John H. Mullin, secretary.

The library is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P. M. daily, from 10 A. M. to 12 Noon Saturdays, and on the evenings of meetings, Mrs. Ava Taylor Watson is librarian.

State of ¹²⁷ ~~Delaware~~
Folder: Medicine

James R. Allen,

April 23, 1937

Biography.

JAMES TILTON

Dr. James Tilton was born in Kent County, June 1, 1745. All that is known of his parentage is that he was the son of Thomas Tilton; his mother's name not being handed down.

After securing the best education afforded in his community, he entered upon the study of medicine and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania - M. B. in 1768, and M. D. in 1771. He took sides with the Colonists in the Revolutionary War, and was made surgeon in Colonel Haslet's regiment of Delaware troops, and served with the regiment from January 16, 1776, until December of the same year. He was appointed hospital surgeon and physician at Princeton on October 6, 1776, and served with the army until the close of the war. On June 11, 1813, Dr. Tilton was appointed Surgeon-General, United States Army, and honorably discharged June 15, 1815, after the termination of the second war with Great Britain.

Dr. Tilton was skilled and honored as a surgeon and possessed a high order of ability, and was the author of several treatises on medical, sanitary, and other subjects. He was one of the incorporators and the first president of the Medical Society of Delaware. He was also president of the Society of the Cincinnati from its organization until 1795, and a delegate to the general meetings of the organization from 1784 to 1793,

when the local society ceased to be represented. He resided on his estate near Wilmington, called Federal Hill, and died there May 14, 1822, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

State Printer
Folder: Medicine 129

Reese Hammond,

April 28, 1937

Biography

JOHN JANVIER BLACK, M. D.

John Janvier Black, United States surgeon and resident physician to Blockley Hospital, was born at Delaware City, Delaware, November 6, 1837, the son of Charles H. ^{Black} and Anne Janvier Black. His early education was received in the local schools after which he studied at Princeton University and the University of Pennsylvania from which school he was graduated in 1862 with the degree Doctor of Medicine.

He began practice at New Castle, Delaware, and early manifested special interest in anti-tuberculosis crusades and care of the insane. He was president of the Delaware Insane Asylum and helped greatly in the formation of the Delaware State Hospital. In 1872 he married Jeanie Groome. ^{Black}

Dr. Black eagerly studied all the new methods and earned a fine reputation as an obstetrician in the country around New Castle. He performed many successful operations and once in a case of extreme urgency, diagnosis having revealed the need for Caesarian section upon a rachitic dwarf, improvised an operating table from chairs and boards and used a piece of sterilized fishing line as ligatures. The patient died several weeks later but the child lived.

Important writings by Dr. Black include: "Forty Years in the Medical Profession" also "Consumption in Delaware" and "Snakes in Delaware."

-2-

Biography, John Janvier Black
(Hammond)

Because of his outstanding success in the duties of a country physician, Dr. Black was elected to membership in the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and the State Medical Society. He died at New Castle, September 27, 1909, leaving two children, Elizabeth Groome and Armytage Middleton.

Reference: American Medical Biographies-Howard Kelley, M.D. and Walter L. Burrage, M.D. Baltimore, The Norman, Remington Co., 1920.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

(Franklin Pote)

Page No.1.

L 383,709
L 269,667

^{Tymon} ^{han} Timon Stidden (Mr. Zin) was barber-surgeon in New Sweden June 26, 1643. He returned to Sweden in 1644; but came back to New Sweden August 21, 1649 where he remained and took the oath of allegiance when the Dutch took the country.

L 243,245

Hans Janeke, (barber-surgeon) came to New Sweden on the "Fama" landing at Christina March 11, 1644.

L 260

Friedrick Hans Kock, (barber-surgeon) came on the "Swan" arriving at Christina about the first of January 1648.

Q 471

John Rhoades was made a magistrate at Hoornkill, Nov. 28, 1673; but was, the following year, murdered by the Indians.

Q 471

Thomas Spry was a physician and attorney in the lower part of New Castle Co. He died in 1685.

Q 471

John Des Jardins on May 15, 1675 received a patent for a tract of land on St. Jones Creek, previously belonging to Dr. Whole-bat. He died in November 1678, James Crawford, who, on the early assessment rolls, is called a doctor, succeeded him.

Q 471

Dr. Smith resided on a tract of land which he bought near Hoornkill in 1676.

Q 471

Daniel Wills came to New Castle, Oct. 5, 1677, in the ship "Marther" from Hull, England.

Q 471

Thomas Wynne was a member of the first General Assembly of Pennsylvania of 1683, from Philadelphia, and became its first Speaker. He became a resident of Lewes in 1685.

- Q 471 Charles Haynes, of Lewes, in 1695, was "bound over to keep the peace for using his lance to cut an arm without cause". He died in 1708.
- Q 472 Henry Fisher was probably the first physician of eminence in what is now Delaware. He came to this country from Waterford Ireland, in 1725. He settled at Lewes and died in 1748.
- Q 239 Major Thomas McDonough, father of Commodore Thomas McDonough was a physician at Trappe, now McDonough, Del.
- AP 1243 Hugh Williamson (1735-1819) of Newark was born at West Nottingham, Chester Co., Pa. He wrote a pamphlet on the "Variation of Climate in North America" which brought him honorary degrees from Europe. He moved to North Carolina where he wrote extensively.
- CC1-266 John Haslet was born in the north of Ireland. He was educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian church; after his settlement in Mispillion Hundred, Kent Co., Del., he took up the practice of medicine. Jan. 19, 1776 he was commissioned Colonel of the Delaware Regiment. He was killed in the Battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777.
- AP 747 John McKinly (1721-1796) of Wilmington was born in the north of Ireland. He was the first President of Delaware.
- AP 226 Joshua Clayton (1744-1798) of Dover, was the last President and first Governor of Delaware, and in 1796 was elected United States Senator. While with the Army at Valley Forge, they fell short of quinine. Dr. Clayton devised a substitute from a mixture of oak and poplar bark which was used with good effect throughout the war.

- AP 196 Joseph Philippe Eugene Capelle (1757-1796) of Wilmington, was born at Laurie in Flanders(an old province of France) He served with Counts de Rochambeau and de Grasse, and was later transferred to the staff of Lafayette at the generals' request. He had a high reputation for professional skill.
- AP 682 Henry Latimer (1752-1819) of Wilmington, was a physician and surgeon who showed ability in his profession. He was United States Senator(1795-1801)
- AP 1180 John Vaughn (1775-1807) of Wilmington, was born at Upland, Chester Co., Pa. He wrote "Observations on Animal Electricity, in Explanation of the Metallic Operation of Dr. Perkins." also a Concise History of the Yellow Fever Which Prevailed in the Borough of Wilmington in the year 1802." He edited Hugh Smith's Letters to Married Women" under the title of "The Female Monitor."
- AP 55 William Baldwin (1779-1819), of Wilmington was born in Newlin, Chester Co., Pa. He was an accomplished botantist.
- EE 18-550 James Tilton (1745-1822) of Wilmington, was born on a farm in Kent Co., Delaware. He wrote a treatise entitled "Economical Observations on Military Hospitals; and the Prevention and Cure of Diseases Incident to an Army." He was appointed physician and surgeon-general of the army, an office created by an Act of March 13,1813. Another act of June 1815 terminated his office.
- AP 43 Henry Ford Askew (1805-1876) of Wilmington, had a very large practice and was held in high esteem by the general populace.

- AP 925 Robert Robinson Porter (1811-1876) of Wilmington was a physician of ability and high professional honor. He published in the American Medical Journal his "Observations on the Condition and Treatment of the Insane"
- AP 435 Henry Gibbons (1808-1884), of Wilmington, graduated in 1829 with a thesis on "Varicloid" He moved to California in 1850. He was interested in botany and in meteorology, and was a good lecturer on scientific moral subjects. He won a prize in 1868, with a 48 page essay "Tobacco and Its Effects."
- AP 179 Lewis Potter Bush (1812-1892) of Wilmington, belonged to several historical societies. He wrote on the "Typhoid Epidemic in Wilmington in 1847-48-49." Report on Climatology and Epidemics of Delaware during Twenty-Five years," and History of Medicine and Physicians in Delaware", on which subject he wrote the chapter in Scharf's "History of Delaware."
- AP 358 Robert Griffith Ellegood (1829-1902) of Concord, Sussex County, Delaware, was a frequent contributor to medical literature.
- AP 104 John Janvier Black (1837-1909) of New Castle, was specially interested in the anti-tuberculosis crusade, and the cure of the insane. Among his writings were "Forty Years in the Medical Profession," Consumption in Delaware" and "Snakes in Delaware."
- Sun.Star
Mag.Sec.
11/5/1933 John H. Summs (1829-1910), of Wilmington, was born in Alsace Lorraine. His "botanic and eclectic medicines were considered indispensable by many people.

Watson F. Quinby (1826-1918), of Wilmington designed an aeroplane half a century before they were successfully operated. His theory and the construction of the plane were undoubtedly correct. The thing he lacked was propelling power to attain a quick get-off.

Sun.Star
12/25/1927

Albert Robin (1874-1927) of Wilmington, was born in Oumen Russia/ He held a prominent place in the medical profession of Delaware being particularly interested in the Physicians and Surgeons Hospital(later the Wilmington General Hospital.)

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LOCATION - State wide.

Submitted by - James R. Allen.

Date May 12, 1936.

Medicine.

Medical men and Medical Societies.

History of
Del. Past
& Present
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The first medical aid to the white settlers in the regions now comprising the State of Delaware is thought to have been furnished by the ship surgeons of the Dutch and Swedish periods, and by missionaries who had come with the groups of settlers. Treatment was necessarily crude and confined to home-derived remedies, such as horehound, boneset, pennyroyal, sassafras and other native herbs. Medical science did not begin to improve rapidly until after the first half of the nineteenth century, when medical colleges became more general. Surgical art was still in the "dark age", broken bones and wounds were left to the care of native bonesetters and such simple remedies as the household afforded.

The first physician of whom there is record in Delaware history was Dr. Tyman Stidham, a Swede, who came over with Governor Rising in 1654, and settled at Fort Christina, now known as the rocks, within the present city of Wilmington. Dr. Stidham was city surgeon of Christina in 1662. He died in 1686.

Bevan's
History
page 721.

Dr. John desJardins was in practice in Kent county as early as 1675. Dr. John Rhodes was an early settler at Horekill in Sussex county; he was also a magistrate, and was murdered by the Indians in 1673. Dr. Thomas Spry, in New Castle county, during the same period, practiced law as well as medicine. Dr. Thomas Wynne, first Speaker of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, came to Lewis in 1685.

Dr. John Stewart was sheriff of New Castle county in 1702; and Dr. Peter Clower was sheriff of Sussex county in 1743.

During the early period there were very few physicians who were regularly educated in their profession. There were no laws that regulated the qualifications to practice medicine or the degree of knowledge that the practitioners should possess. The young physicians usually studied under an older physician and after having obtained a general knowledge of medicine and diseases began practicing for himself. Of the late provincial period, Dr. Henry Fisher comes into prominent record. He was the only regularly educated doctor in Sussex county during his life, which spanned fifty years of the provincial period. During the Revolution he gave valuable service to the continental forces.

Dr. James Tilton, who was born in Kent county in 1745, and in 1789 became the first president of the Medical Society of Delaware, was a surgeon to the first Delaware regiment at Long Island and White Plains in 1776, and in 1777 was in charge of the General Hospital at Princeton, taking the control at a time when, to quote his own words, the hospital was so mismanaged, "that disease swallowed up at least one-half of the army." He contracted typhus fever, and almost succumbed. General Washington in 1780 commended Dr. Tilton for his "meritorious labors."

Another physician of prominent record was Dr. John McKinley, who was born in Ireland 1721, and was in medical practice in Wilmington during the provincial period, was elected the first President of the Delaware State in 1777, and in the same year was captured by the British and held until the summer of 1778.

Dr. Joshua Clayton, who was born in Maryland in 1744 of a distinguished Delaware family was another physician who served the State in other capacities. He was an army surgeon at the battle of the Brandywine; the last President of the Delaware State and the first Governor of the State of Delaware under the Constitution of 1792. He was United States Senator from Delaware in 1798, and an incorporator of the first medical society of the State.

First Medical Society - Delaware was one of the first states to have a medical society. The Legislature on Feb. 3, 1789, conferred upon Drs. John McKinley, James Tilton, Edward Miller and twenty-four other Delaware physicians, the corporate name of "The President and Fellows of the Medical Society of Delaware." The society held its first meeting on May 12, 1789, and elected the following officers: James Tilton, President; James Preston, Vice President; Edward Miller, Secretary; and James Sykes, Treasurer. Drs. Nicholas Way, Mathew Wilson, Joshua Clayton and Nathaniel Luff were appointed censors.

The Society was chartered for the promotion of the unanimity, scientific and practical advancement of the profession of medicine in the State. But, the Legislature in the years 1819, '20, '21, '22 and '35 conferred upon the society the authority to appoint annually a body from their own number to be called the "Board of Medical Examiners" with power to permit any applicant to practice medicine and surgery within the State upon presentation of a diploma conferred by a reputable college of medicine or who otherwise submitted to a full, strict and impartial examination by the board, and read a satisfactory thesis upon some medical subject.

The Legislature has restricted this power since 1835. The society has continued in active operation to the present time, exercising a beneficent social as well as professional influence by striving to maintain the standard of medical requirement.

Other men prominent in the State in those early days include: Dr. Nathaniel Luff, of St. Jones' Neck, Kent County. He was educated in Philadelphia, and studied medicine under Dr. Glentworth of that city. He was an army surgeon during the Revolutionary War, and after his discharge moved to some point [?] Lewis and Dover, and engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Mathew Wilson was a clergyman as well as a physician. He helped prepare the "New Constitution of the Presbyterian Church of the United States." He practiced medicine for nearly twenty-five years, and during this time wrote the following theses on medicine: A "Therapeutic Alphabet", History of Malignant Fever", Observations on the Severity of Colds," and "Diseases Arising from the Air." Dr. Charles Ridgely practiced medicine in Dover for more than a quarter of a century. Dr. Joseph Hall, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, began the practice of medicine in Lewes. He had an extensive practice down the peninsula, and was called on by Maryland physicians for aid in peculiar cases. Dr. Henry Latimer of Newport studied medicine in Philadelphia and later at a medical college in Edinburgh. He began practice in Wilmington in 1776 and appointed army surgeon in 1777. He was a member of the State Legislature, Representative to Congress and twice elected United States Senator.

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480.

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History
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Pg. 484

He resigned in 1801; and died in 1819. Dr. Thomas Macdonough, father of Commodore Macdonough, here in the War of 1812, practiced medicine in St. Georges' Hundred, New Castle County, up to the Revolutionary War and entered the army as major of Col. Haslet's regiment. Dr. Martin Barr began practice of medicine in Middletown in 1813. Dr. Daniel G. Fisher, after his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania began the practice of medicine in Seaford, and in 1863 was made enrolling surgeon of Delaware. After the Civil War he resumed his practice in Milford. Dr. William H. White began practice in Laurel in 1851 and two years later opened an office at Sixth and King Streets, in Wilmington and practiced there until his death in 1867. Dr. William Gibbons, born in Philadelphia, but studied medicine under Dr. John Vaughan of Wilmington, began practice in Wilmington in 1807, soon rising to the front rank of the local practitioners. He was the founder of the Delaware Academy of Natural Sciences.

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History
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74.

The first physician of prominence in the early nineteenth century is Dr. Henry F. Ashew, a descendant of one of the oldest families of our State, born in Wilmington in 1805. He was an acknowledged leader of his profession in Delaware for many years, and the only Delaware physician to become president of the American Medical Society. He died March 6, 1876.

Dr. Lewis P. Bush, born in Wilmington in 1812, was known to several of our living physicians. He was graduated in medicine in his native city in 1837, and continued in practice until his death in 1892. "He was more universally mourned" says Dr. Tomlinson, "than has been the demise of any other physician."

Other distinguished medical men of the latter Nineteenth Century, some of which reached fame in wider fields, include: Dr. Irving S. Vallandigham, "a gentleman of the old school" who practiced in Delaware for forty-one years, ending in 1903. Dr. Robert M. Bird, a dramatist of national renown. In medical honors, Dr. Bird reached the presidency of the American Academy of Medicine in 1886. Dr. Theophilus Parvin reached world wide fame as a Professor of Obstetrics.

Dr. Edward O. Shakespear, the histologist and bacteriologist, was America's representative to Europe to study Asiatic cholera and to his findings the Nation owes much. Dr. Louis Starr was a leading American authority on the diseases of children.

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dentist

To Dr. W. G. A. Bonwell has been credited, "the practical application of electric force automatic mallets. Dr. Bonwell was it is claimed, "the progenitor of many modern inventions."

dentist

dentist

Another Delaware physician of inventive mind was Dr. Henry C. Register, whose delicate devices for dental and surgical machines have served the profession notably. Dr. James E. Garrettson became the authority on "anatomy" throughout the English-speaking world. Dr. John J. Black in 1900 published his "Forty Years in the Medical Profession," which work, "is a valuable contribution to medical literature. Dr. J. C. Gosewich is called "the father of Homeopathy in Delaware." Drs. Maria, Negandank, Thomas, Tantum and others followed him, meeting vigorously the opposition of the regular, or allopathic, physicians to homeopathy.

Homeopathy, a medical practice ^{as} opposed in practice to "allopathy", did not become well recognized throughout America until after the Civil War, the work of the homeopathic physicians during the war lessened the prejudice that the "allopathy school of medicine" had labored under in earlier years. By 1876 there were twenty homeopathic physicians in the State. A quarter of a century later there were thirty-five homeopathic physicians in the State, of which twenty-five were in Wilmington.

Homeopathic Society - The first attempt to organize a homeopathic medical medical society was in 1868, but it failed. A few years later the Delaware State Society was organized, and resulted in a failure. The third attempt was made in 1883, when the "Homeopathic Medical Society of Delaware and the Peninsula" was organized. The officers elected were: Dr. L. Kittinger, president; Dr. T. H. Cooper, vice president; Dr. J. Harmer Rile, recording secretary; Dr. J. Paul Lukens, corresponding secretary; Dr. W. F. Kennedy, treasurer.

The society was organized to promote the scientific and practical advancement of the homeopathic profession in Delaware and the peninsula. It would receive candidates, whose educational fitness to study medicine was satisfactory, and refer them to members of the society with whom they could read medicine. The society has continued active through the years rendering valuable service to the advancement of the profession. There are, at the present time (1936) forty-five homeopathic physicians in Delaware.

Dr. Clara M. Ferguson, who became secretary of the State Homeopathic Society was the first woman to practice homeopathy in Delaware.

From
Medical
Directory
1934-35.

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History
Pg 726.

Other women physicians who have practiced or are
✓ practicing medicine in Delaware are: Hanna M. Thompson,
✓ ✓ Josephine M. R. White de la cour, Mildred B. Forman,
✓ ✓ ✓ Margaret I. Handy, Verna Stevens and Grace Swineburn.

Of the colored physicians who have reached professional
distinction in Delaware are: Drs. Samuel G. Elbert, Henry G.
✓ ✓ Stevens and J. Bacon Stubbs, all of Wilmington.

Osteopathy, a recent contribution to the medical pro-
fession in Delaware, first came into public recognition in
the later part of the Nineteenth Century. The profession
was opposed by the old school of medicine, but like other
recent contributions to the medical profession, it became
recognized and was soon given legal status in all of the
States. It was legalized by an act of the General Assembly
of Delaware in 1927, although the ⁸act had been practiced in
Delaware for several years without State recognizance and
regulation. Dr. Arthur Patterson is called the father of
Osteopathy in Delaware. Drs. George F. Nason, Roger Gregory
and others followed him.

The Osthopathic practitioners in Delaware founded the
Delaware Osteopathic Society in 1915, to further the pro-
fession in the State. The first officers of the Society
were: Drs. Arthur Patterson, President; George F. Nason,
Vice President; and Roger Gregory, Secretary and Treasurer.
The Society at the present time has eleven members of which
nine are in Wilmington. The officers of the Society at the
present time (1936) are: Drs. Arthur Patterson, President;
Joseph L. Sekorski, Vice President; Henry George III, Secretary
and Treasurer.

Chiropody, a scientific treatment of the feet, came into general practice in Delaware in the early part of the Twentieth Century. In 1922, the Delaware Chiropodist Society was organized with five members. Dr. L. A. Walsh was among the first to practice chiropody in Delaware. The Society at the present time has nine members, all of which are in Wilmington. The present officers of the Society are: Drs. L. A. Walsh, President; A. M. Layton, Vice President; Ida R. Baker, Secretary and Treasurer.

The physicians of the present time whose careers and practice are widely known are: Drs. G. W. K. Forrest and William H. Speer, former Mayors of Wilmington; Dr. Julian Adair; Fred F. Armstrong, former Secretary of the Board of Health of Wilmington; Dr. H. L. Springer, President of the Medical Council of Delaware; Dr. Meridith I. Samuel, Dr. J. G. Spackman, Dr. Victor D. Washburn, President of the Board of Education in Wilmington; Dr. E. G. Bullock, Dr. J. W. Butler, C. E. Muroney, President of the Homeopathic Society; Dr. Chas. A. Ritchie, Dr. B. B. Peters, Christiana; Dr. Lowe C. Milton, Elmhurst; Dr. Claude H. Keith, Middletown; Dr. Richard H. Price, Hillcrest; Dr. J. D. Niles, Townsend; Dr. Merritt Buke, Newport; and Dr. Arthur A. Mencher of Newark.

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5. Dr. H. Howard Layton. Chiropractic information.
6. Drs. Arthur Patterson and George F. Nason, Osteopathic information.
7. Letter from Mr. P. S. DuPont, State Tax Commissioner.

LOCATION - - Wilmington

State Medical
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R
File No. 254

Submitted by James R. Allen,

Date July 23, 1936.

Meredith Ivor Samuel, M.D.

Meredith Ivor Samuel, M. D. - - A native of Pennsylvania, was born in Providence on August 29, 1875, a son of Thomas and Mary (Meredith) Samuel. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and his professional training at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Maryland, from which latter institution he received his degree in medicine in 1900.

He located in Wilmington soon after graduation, and has even since followed the practice of his profession in this city. He early became identified with the Delaware Hospital, as chief of medical service, also chief of medical service of St. Francis Hospital, and medical director of Ferris Industrial School. On June 27, 1910, he was commissioned by the Governor as major of the First Delaware National Guard, serving with the regiment until 1916, when he resigned and became first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve in the United States Army.

Dr. Samuel was the first physician called from Delaware to the World War. He was called into service on May 22, 1917, and was ordered to active duty with the Engineers' Corps and stationed at Wilmington, and later ordered to Washington, District of Columbia, where, on June 23, 1917, he sailed overseas for service with the Royal Army Medical Corps of the British Expeditionary Forces. He was promoted on October 1, 1918, to the rank of major,

and returned from overseas in February, 1919. On his arrival in American he was ordered to Fort Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming, as chief of the Medical Service from where he received his discharge from service on April 10, 1919. Immediately thereafter was promoted to lieutenant colonel, United States Army Reserve, and in 1925 was given the rank of colonel. He returned to Wilmington, where he again resumed his practice, specializing in Tuberculosis work, but continuing general practice among old patients.

Aside from his medical practice, Dr. Samuel has taken an active part in welfare work. He became medical director of the tuberculosis sanatorium owned by the Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Society. He changed the name from "Hope Farm," to "Brandywine Sanatorium," and began improving the sanitary conditions and the medical and nursing care of the institution. A contract was secured from the United States Veterans' Bureau for care of patients and the institution became self-supporting. He was manager of the United States Veteran's Bureau, sub-district office in Wilmington until it was closed. He was active in organizing the American Legion in Delaware, and served as its first Department Commander. At the present time, Dr. Samuel is the Chief of Staff of the Wilmington General Hospital, Staff member, Delaware Hospital and Delaware State Hospital at Farnhurst; commanding officer, No. 161 General Hospital, United States Army Reserve; and, Veterans of Foreign Wars - State Surgeon. Among his contribution to medical literature is the original thesis of "Trench Fever."

His professional affiliations are as a member of New Castle County Medical Society, Delaware State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and Association of Military Surgeons; also a member of the American Legion, Masonic Lodge, Washington No.1 - Member LuLu Temple and Theta Kappa Psi - Delta Chapter.

Dr. Meredith Ivor Samuel married, in 1903, Elizabeth H. Clark, daughter of James Clark, of Marshallton, Delaware. Dr. and Mrs. Samuel are the parents of two children, J. Clark and Frances.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: - - History of Delaware - Past and Present, Vol.3 PP.97-98, By Wilson Lloyd Bevan, Ph.D. 1929.

Letter from Dr. Meredith I. Samuel, July 6, 1936.

El-Thompson Walls.
1-17-'38.

State Drawer:
Museums.

153

Ridgly House Museum

China Set Given to Mary Vining by Anthony Wayne.

This set of china which was presented to Mary Vining, at Dover, by Anthony Wayne .. is at present in the Ridgley House, on the Green, in Dover, Delaware.

It can be seen on display in the living room in the Ridgley House. It is kept in a glass enclosed closet, in the above room.

Portrait of Mary Vining.

This portrait , painted by the Unfortunate Major Andre, has been stolen, but before that copies of it had been made. Mrs. Ridgley has a copy, but it is not on display.

(MUSEUMS) IN THE STATE.

WILMINGTON:

TOWN HALL - HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM -DELAWARE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

NEW CASTLE:

NEW AMSTEL HOUSE

ODESSA:

WILSON HOUSE

DOVER:

Ridgely House

STATE ARCHIVES COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL MATERIAL.

LEWES:

ZWANDAEL HOUSE - MUSEUM SECTION.

LOCATION - Wilmington

Reference file
2-19-36

Submitted by - Kenneth A. Horner

Date - December 11, 1935.

Museums

The museum of the ~~Delaware~~ ^{Historical Society} of Delaware is located on the east side of Market Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. Housed in the "Old Town Hall" a building which is an excellent type of early American architecture, erected in 1798 from plans drawn by Peter Bauduy, architect, the collection of documents, relics, flags and other things of historic significance, is of decided interest.

Wilmington - Old Town hall.
The building, is almost exactly the same as it was when first erected in 1798. Used as a community center, in which public meetings were held, the burgomaster and his council met; in which The Wilmington Institute Library had its quarters, the building gradually became the City Hall, and was enlarged to provide room for the police department, which grew as the city expanded, municipal court cases were heard in it, and here it was that city council held its meetings and passed the ordinances necessary to the proper governing of the community.

The increasing growth of the city made it necessary to secure larger quarters and in 1914 the erection of the City and County Building, now on King Street between Tenth and Eleventh, was begun, and in 1916, the old town hall was abandoned.

A campaign to raise funds with which to restore the building and to use it as the headquarters of the Delaware Historical Society, was successful, and it was reconstructed in 1927. The original architecture was retained as nearly as possible. One of the staircases leading to the second floor contains the original steps, and even the old wide floor boards, used when the building was first constructed, may be seen.

The building now contains most of the records of the Delaware Historical Society, its library of approximate books and documents, besides swords and firearms used by Delawareans in the several American wars. Space does not permit a detailed account of all that may be seen, but following are a few items which will give an idea of what the collection contains:

Many portraits of persons who played an important part in the history of the State.

Valuable jewelry, gowns, laces, bonnets worn by the ladies of colonial times.

Cannon balls that were dug up from the battlefields in and near Delaware.

Indian arrow heads, stone hammers, etc. found in various parts of the State.

Flags used in the various wars in which citizens of Delaware took part.

Historic documents of great value: the original manuscript of the address of William Penn to the Justices of Peace of the Three Lower Counties on the Delaware, on the occasion of his landing at New Castle to receive possession of the town on October 21, 1682; a grant by Ephraim Herman to Hans Hanson, dated 1682, transferring some land in the county of New Castle; an indenture granting some land by the wardens of Old Swedes Church, March 25, 1737; a rough draft of the act of Union of New Castle, Jones and Whorekill, alias Deal, to William Penn, in the handwriting of William Penn, done at his residence at Upland, December 4, 1682.

Machine gun captured at Chateau Thierry.

Numerous tickets of railroad and steamship lines, lotteries, and cards of admission to various social events that occupied the time of our forefathers and mothers.

Early clocks made by Wilmington clockmakers of the late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth centuries, furniture used by Wilmington's colonial citizens.

A lantern used by Delaware's first president, John McKinly, a fork made of whale bone, used on a whaler sailing out of Wilmington in Colonial times; a piece of the wooden pipe used by the city when the water system was first installed. The original bell presented by Joseph Tatnall to the city in 1798, when the building was erected.

In the basement is an original whipping post used in the early days of the colony and an old iron cell used in Delaware many years ago.

p. 158 - 159 omitted in numbering.

The Hall was purchased by the Society at a price of \$92,000. The building was used during the ^{1st} World War by the Red Cross, Community Service and other organizations covering wartime activities. Restorations to the building cost approximately \$55,000, and the estimated value of the building, the ground and the collection, is about \$200,000.

See Delaware Historical Society.

M.L. LaMont
4-21-1936.

Points of Interest.
X Art.

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Art Museums, Galleries, Etc.

- Art Museums - Proposed new art center - See article.
- Art Gallery - Wilmington Public Library, 10th & Market Sts.
Second Floor, open from 1 to 5 daily.
- Art Gallery - Danby Private Galleries, 808 West Street,
Open from 9 to 5 daily.
- Art Gallery - Carpenter Private Galleries, Delaware Trust Building,
9th & Market Sts., 1st floor. Open from 9 to 5 daily.
- Public Mural - Wilmington Savings Fund Society, 9th & Market Streets.
"The Apotheosis of the Family," by N.C. Wyeth.
- Private Collection - Bancroft Collection, Rockford Road and Park Drive.
By appointment, only phone Mis Rockwell, 5734.
- Art Organizations - Wilmington Society of the Fine Arts, Wilmington Public
Library, 10th & Market Streets, second floor.
- Art Organizations - Wilmington Art Club, 1110 Gilpin Avenue.
- Antique Dealer - Notable - L. Harris, 818 West Street. Open daily from
9 to 5.
- Antique Dealers - Mrs. Ethel Ball Stanier, 1019 Park Place.
Open daily from 11 to 5.

Source:

Memorial Address on the life and Character of Willard Hall,
by the Hon. Daniel M. Bates. Paper 1, Historical Society of
Delaware. 1879. 60 p.

Willard Hall.

"Organizer of the present public school system".

P. 37: Act of 1833: nine school districts in Wilmington consolidated into one; combined school dividends built one large school house at the corner of French and Sixth Streets, with two rooms, one for the boys, one for the girls, each having 125 seats.

P. 38: Policy of the Board.

P. 39: Night School.

P. 39: Hall's retirement from the Board of Education, over which he had presided since its organization in 1852.

The eminent usefulness of Judge Hall's Life.

For full contents of the Address see Folder : "H" in Biography section.

Museums

Delaware has few museums, and none of large size except in Wilmington. In that city, the Wilmington Society of Fine arts maintains a public art museum in the Wilming Institute Free Library Building, S.e. Corner of Tenth and Market Streets, second floor, where, among other works of art, a unique display of Howard Pyle's paintings and illustrations may be viewed. The Society recently acquired by gift the Sameul P. Bancroft collection of Pre-Raphaelite paintings, reckoned the finest in the world. Adequate funds have been raised and shortly the organization will erect an imposing art museum at the Bancroft site on the Parkway.

In Wilmington, too, the Historical Society of Delaware throws open to the public an extensive display of historical relics in the Old Town Hall, Market below Sixth Street. A curator is in charge. The Society of Natural History of Delaware likewise maintains a public museum at the N.W. corner of Tenth and Van Buren Streets. Here may be viewed large collections of plants, birds, insects, and minerals.

In New Castle, the New Amstel House, the oldest dwelling in the venerable town, located at the north corner of Fourth and Delaware Streets, houses antiques, paintings, and old documents. It is open to the public.

The Wilson House, in Odessa, built 1769, contains the Corbit Library and Museum, open to the public. The items in the museums are chiefly antiques and curios.

Dover's State House is the depository of a host of ancient documents and records, which are placed in the State Archives.

The Zwaanendael House, in Lewes, is the State's memorial to the first Dutch settlers and was dedicated at the Tercentenary celebration in 1932. In this replica of the Town Hall of Hoorn, Holland, home of de Vries, leader of the expedition, is a museum of relics identified with the town, county, and State. It is located on the first floor and is open to the public. A curator is in charge.

These museums will be described in more detail under Wilmington and in the Tour Section -- New Castle, Odessa, Dover and Lewes.

O'Keefe
March 25, 1937

State

Music

Although Delaware's contribution to music is not an unusual one, the State has given one resident, Kathryne A. Ross, of Wilmington, to grand opera, and has attained international recognition because one of its musical organizations, the Student Orchestra of Wilmington, was invited to present a series of concerts in England in 1937.

There were a few pianos in Wilmington about 1800 but it was not until 1814 that the first musical group in Delaware was formed. It was the Harmonic Society, organized in Wilmington for the purpose of studying sacred music. Several teachers were employed and large audiences attended the society's monthly concerts. Through the influence of this society, instrumental music was introduced in Wilmington.

There is a record of the presentation of a musical program in Wilmington in 1817 and of the organization, in 1834, of the Washington Band, probably the first in Delaware. The band, named for the Washington Hotel, where it was organized, joined Artillery Co. A in 1846.

A year later, the Independent, ^{band} another band, had been formed and in 1849 the Wilmington Sacred Music Society, composed of members of several church choirs, gave its first concert. The Delaware Saengerbund, organized for the purpose of studying the musical productions of the best German composers, dates to 1853. In 1872 the City Cornet Band of Wilmington played at Richmond, Va., and was said to have been the first Northern organization of its kind to visit Virginia after the Civil War.

A real impetus to better music in Delaware dates to 1875 and was apparently stimulated by the organization of the Millard Club, a singing society, which gave a concert that year on Delaware Day at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia. The club, a mens' organization, flourished and presented several other concerts, among them one in 1878 in aid of yellow fever sufferers of Louisiana. Later, women were admitted to membership and the organization, under the name of the Philharmonic Society, presented Trial by Jury and Pinafore in 1879. A repeat performance of Trial by Jury was attended by an audience of 1500, the largest crowd ever present at a musical performance in Delaware up to that time. By 1883, when the First Regiment Band was organized, nearly every Delaware town of any consequence had its own band.

The Tuesday Club, another well known musical organization of the period, was composed of a group of trained musicians who rehearsed on Tuesday evenings. It became a permanent organization in 1886 and a year later presented The Creation in Wilmington's Opera House, the first complete rendition of an oratorio ever to be given in Delaware. Other outstanding musical events that year were the cantata Joseph's Bondage and the operetta Chimes of Normandy, both presented by the Choral Club, another Wilmington amateur musical group.

Prior to 1900 when serious thought was given to fostering and developing music in the public school system of Wilmington, every teacher taught her own music period for 15 minutes a day. This system, while not ideal, was some improvement over the singing school of an earlier era. The voice culture classes of that period usually lasted two or three months in winter and though they served a distinct social need in rural communities, their cultural value is doubtful. The singing schools did, however, stimulate a taste for music in the home

and soon organs appeared in every well furnished parlor. In the evening, the family and their friends gathered about the organ to sing the songs they had learned to love.

In 1906 a serious effort was made to organize a symphony orchestra in Wilmington. It succeeded and in 1907 the first concert was given by this orchestra. By 1909 there were 80 musicians in the organization but due to the difficulty in arranging rehearsal periods suitable to everyone, the orchestra disbanded that year. It was reassembled for one concert in 1910, a benefit performance to raise funds for a silver service for the battleship Delaware. This service, incidentally, is on exhibition at the State House, Dover, (see p. ____). A symphony club, started in 1914, and two other groups, since merged, comprise the present Wilmington Symphony Orchestra.

The popularity of music during the World War period led to the organization, in 1917, of the Orpheus Club of Wilmington. At that time, so-called "community sings" were popular in Wilmington. These gatherings, held outdoors, when weather permitted, on Saturday night, made it possible for Wilmington folk to forget, momentarily, that war was raging in Europe. Due to their popularity, "community sings" were held generally in the State. Wilmington now has an official song, Hail Wilmington, words by Mrs. Christine Haddock, music by T. Leslie Carpenter, and there is also a State song, Our Delaware, approved by the Legislature in 1925. The verses were by George M. Hynson, the music by Will M. S. Brown.

Kathryne A. Ross, of Wilmington, the State's only opera singer, made her debut as Santuzza in Cavalleria Rusticana in Naples on October 3, 1926. Miss Ross, a dramatic soprano, attended Blackstone College in Virginia and is a graduate of Combs Conservatory, Philadelphia. She was head of the vocal department of Coker College

and the Women's College, University of Alabama. Her first American appearance was in 1927 as Aida with the Philadelphia Opera Co. She sang later that year in Wilmington with the same company in Cavalleria Rusticana.

The establishment, beginning in 1926, of adult education centers throughout Delaware in which emphasis is placed on choral music, is regarded as a real contribution to the development of better music in Delaware. As a result of this stimulus, there has been added to the State Department of Public Instruction a music division, under the direction of which are music courses in the public schools and an annual County Music Festival. There are also music departments at the University of Delaware, Newark, and the State College for Colored Students, near Dover, where music teachers are trained.

The Student Orchestra of Wilmington, with headquarters at Orchestra House, 1311 Market St., has played at the White House and has appeared before Leopold Stokowski, with the National Symphony Orchestra at Washington and at the youth concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra in New York and elsewhere. In 1937 there was a student enrollment of 180 boys and girls and an orchestra of 45 pieces. The National Association of Boys' Clubs of Great Britain, with the Duke of Gloucester as president, invited this orchestra to play a series of concerts in England during the summer of 1937 and also to play for the British Broadcasting Corporation. Orchestra House students are taught by musicians of the Philadelphia and Washington symphony orchestras. Private instruction is given each pupil and if he cannot pay, it is furnished free or by scholarships.

The WPA Orchestra was organized in 1936 as a means of providing work for unemployed musicians. It gives concerts throughout the State and frequently broadcasts radio programs.

Other organizations active in music are the Delaware Federation of Music Clubs, State-wide in scope; various choruses about the State; the Capella Club, and the Brandywiners, both of Wilmington. The Brandywiners have presented several Gilbert and Sullivan productions. There are three schools in Wilmington that foster and develop the technical training of Delaware music students.

E. Thompson-Walls
January 4, 1938.

EARLY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
IN DELAWARE

George Carson Boyd, of Wilmington, Delaware, is the owner of a very old piano (Astor). The present condition of this instrument is very good.

This instrument is one of the first to have the two sets of keys (black and white). Mr. Boyd purchased the piano from an itinerant dealer about thirty years ago. The dealer told Mr. Boyd that the instrument came from Newark, Delaware. Mr. Boyd believes that the original owner lived over in Maryland on the Eastern Shore.

This instrument was made in Philadelphia, Pa., in the year 1790, by Charles Albrecht. The period is Hepplewhite. The woods are satin holly and rosewood. The piano proper is entirely separate from the legs on the table.

MusicAmerican Guild of Organists (Delaware Chapter) News 5-22-39

Dean: Mrs. Sarah Hudson White

Sub Dean: Mr. Finnin Swinnen

Secretary: Mr. Wilmer G. Highfield

Treasurer: Mr. R. Barrett Johnson

Chaplain: Very Rev. Hiram R. Bennett

Exec. Com.: Mr. F. Leslie Carpenter
Mr. Herbert S. DrewFederation of Music Clubs

Star 1-6-39

President: Mrs. Florence Hastings

Del. Lodge I. O. O. F.

J. A. Mearns, Conductor

Del. Saegerbund & Library Assoc.

205 E. 6th St., Wilmington

Del. School of Music

George Lott, member of Faculty.

E. E. 10-24-40

Del. State Music Teachers Association

Journal 10-21-39

President: Wilmer C. Highfield

1st V. Pres. Miss Elizabeth Lloyd

2d V. Pres. Mrs. Mabel Haley

Secretary: Miss Gertrude Messick

Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth D. Connell

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In and about Philadelphia Music Educators Club

Teachers of Music in schools in Philadelphia and its suburbs, and in nearby communities in Delaware and New Jersey.

President: Mrs. Helen H. Gibbs (Music teacher at Emalea P. Warner Junior High School, Wilmington, Del.)

Newark Music Society

(E.E. 10-25-40)

President: Mr. Anthony J. Loudis

Exec. Committee: Mr. Robert J. Boyd Dr. G. Culbert Webber
Miss Freda Ritz Mr. Leon D. Beuhler
Dr. George H. Ryden Mr. Frederick B. Kutz
Dr. W. Owen Syherd Mrs. H. W. Davis
Prof. H.K. Preston Mrs. J. Pearce Cann
Miss Nellie Wilson

Secretary: Miss Freda Ritz:

Treasurer: Mrs. Henry Davis

Newark Community Concert Assoc.

(E.E. 10-24-40)

President: Mr. Milton L. Draper

V. Presidents:

Dr. Walter Hullihan
Mr. George M. Haney
Miss M. Elsie Wright
Mr. T. Douglas Mylrea
Dr. George H. Ryden

Secretary: Mrs. Richard S. Snyder

Asst. Sec: Mrs. Joseph S. Gould

Treasurer: Mr. Robert J. Boyd

Publicity: Miss Margaret Dennis

WILMINGTON MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Oct 28, 1944

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All Wilmington Orchestra

W. C. Wheeler, Conductor
W. P. A. Orchestra; Carl Elmer, Conductor
Wilmington Symphony Orchestra; Harry E. Stansbach, Leader
Students Orchestra; Edna Turner Bradford, Conductor

Alt Wien Ensemble

William B. Vanneman
Frederick Gollub, Concertmeister
E. Burton Wilson, Jr.
Doris Young
Dana Pyle
Ralph Trader
Norman K. Doelze
Stewart C. Hussry
Vincent Della Fera
Betty Tatman
Walter C. Wheeler
Barbara H. Finck
Albert V. Gemmill
A. V. Willitt
Carl W. Maynard
Charles Eckman, Jr.
Joseph Gordon
Wilbert B. Hitchner
Sara Revelle
Helen H. Vanneman

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Brandywiners

All members of Executive Committee	(President	✓ W. W. Laird, Jr.
	((1st V. President	✓ Gerald Berchet
	(	2nd V. President	✓ Hood Worthington
	(	Director-at-large	✓ Harcourt Vernon
	(	Director-at-large	Frederick W. Wyatt
	(	Secretary	✓ Mrs. A. O. Bradley
	(	Librarian	✓ Mrs. S. James Thomison
	(	Chairman Opera Selection Committee	✓ Mrs. Francis Swift Tatnall

Director - Gordon M. Curtis
M. News 1-1-38 & 5-8-39)

Capella Club. Every Evening - 6/22/40

October 1940

Director	✓ Frederick W. Wyatt
Accompanist	Margaret Hamilton Fish
Asst. "	Vivian Ely Hill
Bus. Manager	J. Francis Blaine
Treasurer	Clarence B. Thomas
Secretary	Mrs. Miles Jurisch
Librarian	Hood Worthington

(And choral group
of 90 members;
in existence 12
years)

Catholic Choristers - News: 11-29-39

President	George S. Finnan
1st V. Pres.	Dr. Edward M. Bohan
2nd V. Pres.	Gertrude DeS Hannigan
Secretary	Alice Dugan Donohue
Treasurer	Mrs. Grace B. Baker

MacDowell Society of Wilmington

Mrs. W. Edwin Bird	Mrs. Leonard Reed
Mrs. William N. Cann	Mrs. Grace Sanderson
Mrs. Clarence Hope	Mrs. John Swenehart
Mrs. Franklin Haley	Mrs. Harlan Waller
Mrs. Charles Reed	Mrs. Edith Woodmansey
Mrs. R. Blair Myers	Mrs. H. B. Wendling

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High School Bands & Glee Clubs

Bayard High School -

Warner Jr. High School - G. Leonardo Quinto, Director

Du Pont High School -

Wilmington High - Walter Mitchell, Director

Mrs. Josiah Bacon, Director of Music.

Du Pont High Glee Club

Wilmington High Glee Club - Mr. Francis X. Gallagher ?

Howard High (Colored) Glee Club - Mrs. Etts Woodlen, Director &
Teacher

Industrial School for Girls (Colored) Glee Club

Miscellaneous Bands

National Guard Band: Henry Draine, Leader

Men's Chorus of Y. M. C. A.

President: Mr. Reese Hitchens

Conductor: Mr. Carl F. Friday

Orpheus ClubBoard of Governors:

E. E. 1-5-40

President: William H. Cantwell

V.P. at Large Bayard Sharp

V. Pres. John Linster

Director: Wilbert B. Hitchner
(of music)J. Harvey Taylor
Dr. Philip Trayner
Charles L. Evans
Russell Birkhead
Alfred Dahling
Dr. Charles F. Pierce
Dr. C. W. Johnson

Poetry and Music Circle

E. E. 6-5-40

President Irvin C. Kreemer
V. Pres. Mrs. Edwards
Treasurer Miss Florence M. Mount
Cor. Sec. Mrs. Bessie F. Collins
Rec. Sec. Miss Bramble

Pulaski Legion

98 Linden St. at Jackson, Wilmington

Conductor Adam Ptak

New Century Club ChorusChairman of Music Committee:

Mrs. H. R. Bartenslager

Garden Century Club Chorus

News 5/18/39

Mrs. Clinton Brown
Mrs. Charles M. Weatherby
Mrs. William Smythe
Mrs. Charles Hollingsworth
Mrs. William C. Oesterle
Mrs. Arthur H. Wilkins
Mrs. George Ball
Mrs. William Moore
Miss Grace Riggin

Wilmington Music Commission

7/6/1939

President	Charles L. Evans
Hon. Pres.	Mayor Walter A. Bacon
1st. V. Pres.	Mrs. Charles E. Griffith
2nd. V. Pres.	Miss Helen Kurtz
3rd V. Pres.	T. Leslie Carpenter
Secretary	Mrs. Josiah Bacon
Treasurer	Elwood W. Bartram

Wilmington Community Chorus

5/8/39

Committee sponsoring the Community Chorus

General Chairman	Mrs. Josiah Bacon
	Mrs. Charles E. Griffith
	Miss Marguerite H. Burnett
	Mrs. Anabel G. Howell
	Robert J. Forman
	Mr. W. B. Hitchner
	Mr. Charles L. Evans, ex officio
	Dr. C. F. Pierce

Wilmington Community Concert Assoc. 4/12/39

Artist Committee of the Association

Mrs. R. A. Jacobson
A. W. James
Mrs. W. C. Pryer
Mrs. C. Underwood
Mrs. W. S. Bergland
W. B. Hitchner
Edward Taylor
Miss Marjorie H. Hill
Miss Alyce Nichols
Mrs. Julian Adair

Wilmington Chapter of National Guild of Piano Teachers

Mrs. Florence Hastings, General Chairman

5/9/39

Public School Music Teachers Club

J.-E.E. 6-13-1937;13

President: Mrs. Mary Scott Gallery
Vice Pres: Mrs. Kathleen Flaherty
Secretary: Miss Adalyn Edwards
Treasurer: Miss Elsie Richards

Y. M. & Y. W. R. A. CHORAL SOCIETYLOCAL No. 311 MUSICIANS UNION OF WILMINGTON

Journal 6-15-39

President: J. A. LeFevre
Secretary Henry G. Draine

JUNIOR PROGRAM, INC.

The services of this group have been engaged for the children of Wilmington through the efforts of a committee composed of representatives of the Junior League, New Century Club, American Association of University Women, and the Wilmington Public Schools.
News 11-15-39

179
J. B. Cheyney
August 18, 1936

LOCATION - STATEWIDE

Music
Old Country Singin' Schools

The "do re mi sol do" pitched to the tuning fork of singing teachers brought happy social entertainment and voice training to country neighborhoods for many generations until latter days of the last century. Then came more exciting diversions and the tuning fork was laid aside or discarded and the school houses and assembly halls were not again lighted on the basses and contraltos, tenors, and sopranos. The singing schools set a distinctive social need in country communities, they brought the youths together. They were incubators for Cupid, for in early days many were the marriages of lads and lassies who had met at singing lessons. These sessions for voice culture usually lasted two or three months of winter and relieved the tedium and the long evenings beside the family fire. Otherwise the season would have been dull and possibly uninteresting, and the neighbor youth miss their main opportunity for social contact.

In the ten weeks schooling the teacher, who usually came from a neighboring town, expected the students to read music and to keep time - a hope, however, that was seldom realized. The classes, numbering ten to forty, stood up for their lessons and waited until the teacher took his tuning fork from his pocket and struck the steel contrivance against a table, held it to his ear and when the musical vibrations gave him the pitch he warbled the notes, "do re mi, etc." The teacher himself (they were almost always men) lead the singing with the soprano and beat time. The class followed the lead with vigor even though

J. B. Cheyney
August 18, 1936

failing to impart expression to their efforts; each one tried, though more frequently than otherwise, in vain, to keep time and sing their respective parts. If the renditions lacked the artistic qualities that might have been developed by trained singers they lacked nothing in the way of enjoyment for the students in primary music. Aside from the singing and teaching the schools developed a more cordial and intimate understanding among the people of the neighborhoods and backward, bashful lads who at first drove demurely and alone to those evening schools, soon developed sufficient courage to invite a neighboring farmer's or townsman's daughter to come with him in his carriage or buggy. From this point the path to the altar was brief. While one of these days we might be tempted to smile over the unsophistication of the young men and women of that period, one may believe that the horse and buggy, the singin' schools and camp meetings promoted more marriages than can be ascribed to any other three influences.

The "singin' schools" surely begot a taste for music in the home, and soon the organ appeared in every well furnished parlor of town and country. About it, of evenings, gathered the families, the group often increased by neighbors dropping in and joining in the songs all had learned to love and know so well. Reminiscent love songs were usually given first place especially while the company singers were still in their teens. Later came the Moody-Sankey "Gospel Hymns" and their appeal was so overwhelming that the Methodist hymns, long the favored standby, went into partial eclipse. Soon after the coming of Gospel Hymns, "Ninety and Nine" featured almost every gathering of amateur vocalists, while "Rock of Ages," concluded the song program in families who followed in

J. B. Cheyney
August 18, 1936

his steps.

A contemporaneous writer further stresses the fact of the home-going which developed into matrimony. He declared that an admiring and perhaps bashful lad would whisper to some lassie, "may I see you home?" to which query she would reply, "yes" with smiling eyes. Some time before reaching his companion's domicile he would take the hand, perhaps resting on his, and "pop" the question that was to unite them for the rest of their days.

References:

Annals of a Village in Kent County, Delaware. Walter
A. Powell, 1934. (Pamphlet).

Location: Delaware

Submitted by: J. SWEENEY

November 13, 1937.

Subject : NAMES of places; Drawyers Creek

Besides being a contribution towards a solution of the origin and meaning of the name "Drawyers," the material hereinafter set forth tends to give either origin or confirmation to a conclusion that the President of the Historical Society of Cecil County, Maryland, should become familiar with the history of Cecil County, Maryland, before he tries to make another "valuable contribution to the history of the State of Delaware."

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF ^{OLD} DRAWYER'S

As adopted as names for Old Drawyer's Church and Drawyer's Creek, in St. George's Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware

A D D R E S S

BY

J O S H U A C L A Y T O N

President of The Historical Society of Cecil County,
Maryland.

-:- on -:-

JUNE 3, 1934

UPON INVITATION OF

THE FRIENDS OF OLD DRAWYER'S

John Price Hyatt, President

ADDRESS

of

JOSHUA CLAYTON

President of The Historical Society of Cecil County
In Old Drawyers Church, near Odessa, Delaware

June 3, 1934.

When I was asked at your annual meeting here last year if I could find the origin of the name of Drawyer's Creek, I thought it might not be a difficult undertaking, as a general proposition, because names of places arise either from important events happening at such places, or from some notable personages from whom the names arise. I was warned, however, by your President and Treasurer that others had made the effort to obtain the origin of the name of Drawyer's Creek, but were unsuccessful or that they did not press the matter to the point of solution.

In attempting to handle any matter of an abstruse character, it is often quite difficult to find a starting point. I realized that I must deal with the Swedish or Dutch language, or both, of the year 1650, or earlier, and that presented, in itself, a serious problem for one wholly unacquainted with either of these languages, even of this day and generation. I trust that you will all understand that the English language of 1650 is not just quite like that which we use today.

After some careful consideration of the subject, I became convinced that the names used then in lower New Castle County probably were more of the Swedish than of the Dutch, hence I made my way in the direction of what Swedish names may have been used in this immediate vicinity, although I did go further and make a comparative examination of all the names of rivers and creeks in the State of Delaware from the time that Hudson sailed into the Delaware Bay up until such time as the English were in control in New Castle County.

I thought it might be well if I would contact with the Swedish Minister at Washington and ask if he could be helpful to me in the way of finding a Swedish word in his language of 1650,

or earlier, which could have in some way lapsed into Drawyer's. He could not give me any light on the subject and I do not know now whether it was due to the fact that he was unacquainted with the language of his country then, or that he thought it was my problem alone. He did, however, refer me to a distinguished Swedish scholar in Philadelphia, but from that gentleman I was left without help.

I received a very distinct set back, in the early part of my effort, when I ran across the poem written by Mr. George Alfred Townsend, and I believe read by him before this Society in June, 1902. This poem was published in the Every Evening shortly after the meeting of your Society in that year, and one of its verses reads:

"...And Drawyer's Creek took name, as I opine,
From one whose tavern drew ale and wine,
Which might account for many a mishap
Which gave MacDonough's Inn the name of Trap.
Whisper it soft! our sailor Dutch were fond
Of liquor, as a bull-frog of his pond;
They brewed Newcastle sleepy as a dunce
And e'en Port Penn five taverns had at once..."¹

You can well imagine that I then felt disaster confronting me when such a distinguished localist as Mr. Townsend would give way either to license or that the origin of the name of Drawyer's Creek could not be determined by him beyond speculation. I knew Mr. Townsend quite well and he had a propensity for finding out for himself the why and wherefore of men, things and places in the State of Delaware and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and this distressed me the more.

The question of reaching the origin of the name of Drawyer's Creek with reasonable accuracy can be better made if I should proceed through the medium of the life of Augustine Herman, who was the founder and seater of Bohemia Manor, in Cecil County, through a grant of 5,000 acres, in two patents, from Lord Baltimore.

Augustine Herman was a Bohemian and it is said that he was born in the City of Prague, but that is debatable.² He came to the City of New Amsterdam when the Dutch were in control there and at once arose to prominence. He must have been a many sided person or, at least, he was equal or superior in ability to those high in Council of Dutch authority. He apparently was a man of strong will and positive in his makeup, although with an abundance of diplomacy, when that artifice was needed.

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² Augustine Herman, who founded Ceciltown and Cecil County for Cecilus Calvert, was born in Prague, Bohemia. See Dictionary of American Biography (New York, 1932), VIII, 592; nearly all references (and several not included) give this item of information and were published early enough for Joshua Clayton to use.

Augustine's surname appears both as "Herman" and "Herrman" on a facsimile of his map of "Virginia and Maryland," &c., and he signed his name as Augustine Herman, in the only instance that this worker has seen. See P. L. Phillips, The Rare Map of Virginia and Maryland by Augustine Herrman, &c. (Washington, 1911), in pocket; see also footnote 3.

After the Dutch dispossessed the Swedes in Delaware, the contention of Lord Baltimore that the grant from Charles I, of England, to the Calverts extended to the Delaware Bay broke out afresh, and Hermen was sent by the Dutch Governor to Maryland, clothed with ambassadorial powers, to negotiate with the Calverts. They met at St. Maries, which is in the lower part of Southern Maryland, on the Western Shore. From the events which followed in course of time, the Calvert Governor of Maryland must have been pleased with the personality of Hermen, and with his ability. From that time on Hermen and the Dutch authorities of New Amsterdam were at odds over every important question. Finally, Hermen was invited to visit Maryland as the guest of the Calverts, and it was not long thereafter when he received the grant of Bohemia Manor, moved to Maryland, took up his residence and the possession. This was either in the latter part of 1662 or in 1663.³ Hermen had been for some years, at the suggestion of the Calverts, making a map of Maryland, and he included therein a map of New Castle County.

When Hermen made this map of Maryland for the Calverts, as well as for himself, the Sassafras River, in Cecil County, was

³ Augustine Herman "Seated an^d (16)61 on Chesapeak Side Soley alone" and he received patents for Bohemia Manor, and Little Bohemia, in June 1662. See Augustine Herman, "Right & Title to St^t Augustines Mannor upon Delaware ** Subscribed by myself, Augustine Herman, Bohemia (Seal), July 30th an^d 1684." in "Penn Manuscripts, Papers relating to the Three Lower Counties, 1639-1774," XV, between pp. 61 and 62, Division of Manuscripts, Historical Society of Pa. Gregory B. Keen, The Descendants of Jöran Kyn of New Sweden (Philadelphia, 1913), p. 82n ff. George Johnston, History of Cecil County, Maryland (Elkton, Md., 1881), p. 38./

known as the Tockwogh, and Bohemia River, along where Hermen's Manor lay, was known as the Oppoquermine. Shortly after the time that Hermen came into possession of Bohemia Manor, the names of these rivers, Indian names that they were, gave way to the Bohemia and the Sassafra. On the map, which Augustine Hermen made for the Calverts, Appoquinimink Creek is shown, but there are no other names given for streams of water lying North except the Christina and Naamans.⁴ Hermen subsequently made another map which embraced that part of Cecil County, from a short distance below Elkton to the Sassafra River and to a considerable distance in Kent County, Maryland, which map also took in the major portion of New Castle County. Theretofore Drawyer's and St. George's Creeks were outlined on the maps but unnamed.⁵ This is shown by a map which is entitled "A Map of the Original Settlements on the Delaware by the Dutch and Swedes,"⁶ and which is to be found in the history of "ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS ON THE DELAWARE," by Benjamin Ferris.

Augustine Hermen was more than a surveyor, map maker and master diplomat. In his early life he was a merchant in New

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⁴ Naaman's Creek is not, but "Halfe way Cr" (St. George's Creek) on the map by Augustine Herman of "Virginia and Maryland As it is Planted and Inhabited this present Year 1670." See P. L. Phillips, The Rare Map of Virginia and Maryland by Augustine Herrman, &c. (Washington, 1911), pocket.

⁵ Drawyers Creek is not outlined but St. George's Creek is given as "Halfe way Cr" on one of the maps by Herman. See P. L. Phillips, op. cit., footnote 4. For "ye halfe Bridge of St. Georges" and "ye halfe of St. Georges Run" see Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware 1676-1681 (Lancaster, Pa., 1904), p. 365.

⁶ For what this map by Benjamin Ferris, A History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware, &c. (Wilmington, 1846), facing p. 310, does not show cf. "Map of New Sweden, 1638-1655" by Gregory B. Keen, The Descendants of Jöran Kyn, &c. (Philadelphia, 1913), frontspiece or another copy in Winsor, Narrative and Critical History of America (Boston, 1848), IV, 501.

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Amsterdam, but failed miserably in business and became a "fugitive" from his creditors. However, the trading instinct was still in him when he came to Maryland and with the consent of Governor Calvert he established a trading post on the Bohemia River which [later] took the name of John Cannan's Wharf. Hermen was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, but he maintained friendly relations with the Calverts of Maryland, who were Catholics. It was at Cannan's Wharf, where the Calverts permitted Hermen to establish a near Port of Entry for his trading purposes. In exchange for this privilege, Hermen taxed all wines and spirits imported but the proceeds went to the Catholic Mission, when it was founded on the Little Bohemia by the Jesuit Fathers and which is now known as St. Francis Xavier Church. Hermen, however, did not live to see this Mission established.

Notwithstanding the many quarrels that Hermen had with the Dutch at New Amsterdam, one of which placed him in prison, he still kept up with them friendly relations, with the result that they bore half of the expense of a road twenty feet wide leading from Cannan's Wharf to New Amstel, now New Castle.⁷ This was known as a three notch road. He also built another road of the same width which inter-

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⁷ In 1671 the English authorities at New York gave liberty to those at New Castle to "enjoyne y^e Inhabitants at Delaware" to clear one-half of "y^e (path)way between New Castle & M^r Augustine Hermans Plantacon"; but -- due perhaps to the reluctance of the inhabitants to undertake public work -- it does not appear that even a fallen tree was removed from the pathway for many years afterwards. See B. Fernow, Documents relative to the Colonial History of New York (cont. Doc. re. Dutch and Swedish Settlements on Delaware River), XII, 480-83; George Johnston, History of Cecil County, Md., p. 187; Bulletin of The Archaeological Society of Delaware, March 1936 (mimeographed), pp. 6-20, quoting Chancery Proceedings, Liber P.L. No.3, Folio 678 ff., Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.

For apathy of early Colonial inhabitants towards road work, see Records of the Court of New Castle, 1676-81 (Lancaster, Pa., 1904), p. 197 ff.

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sected the road to New Amstel and ran past the Head of Bohemia to the present site of Odessa.

This road was given the name of "OLD MAN'S PATH,"⁸ and its intersection with the New Amstel Road was at the "GREAT HOUSE FARM" entrance. A part of the old stone causeway, along the Bohemia River, to the said intersection, still remains.

Hermen was a real diplomat when dealing with the Dutch [and English]. He became unusually friendly with a certain Alexander D'Hinoyossa, then Governor of New Amstel. D'Hinoyossa, through the intrigues of Hermen, sold to him many of the stores of the Dutch at New Amstel, including arms and ammunition, and Hermen secretly moved the same to Bohemia Manor. He also entered into an agreement with D'Hinoyossa to establish a trading post on the Appoquinimink at the terminus of the road from the Bohemia,⁹ the purpose of which, in the back of Hermen's mind, was to his sole advantage as it afterwards developed. This trading post brought its pelts and other articles of export to Cannan's Wharf and took back in exchange wines, liquors, cloth and other articles of luxury and necessity.¹⁰ Ultimately, the intimacy between Hermen and D'Hinoyossa resulted in the downfall of the latter.¹¹

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⁸ The old man's path according to George Johnston, History of Cecil Co., Md., pp. 78-9 (erroneously quoted by J. T. Scharf, History of Delaware, I, 413n), was the cartroad from Bohemia Manor to the Herman plantation on Reedy Island Neck; for route of this cartroad (from St. Augustine Farm "almost due west" via Strawberry Hill, at present Boyd's Corner, and onward between sources of Scot's Run of St. George's Creek and "second Drawers Creek") see Memoirs of Long Island Historical Society (Brooklyn, 1867), I, 193; Surveys, "Book of Surveys, New Castle County" (Ms., 594 p., in Recorder's Office, County Building, Wilmington), pp. 135, 210, 306, 502-3; J. T. Scharf, History of Delaware, II, 987; D. G. Beers, Atlas of Delaware (Philadelphia, 1868), p. 31; source bulletin in footnote 7.

⁹ Agreement was not kept. See B. Fernow, Doc. re. Col. Hist. of New York, XII, 450 ff.; also footnote 11.

¹⁰ "Tobacco, Furs, and Flesh" were then chief exports of Maryland. See Clayton C. Hall, Narratives of Early Maryland (New York, 1910), p. 363 ff.

¹¹ British invasion caused "downfall" of D'Hinoyossa. See Federal Writers, New Castle, &c. (Wilmington, 1937), p. 31/

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and his flight from Delaware to Maryland and obscurity. Finally, through the intrigues initiated by Herman the English wrested Delaware from Dutch authority.¹²

Just prior to the time when Herman built the road from the Bohemia to the Appoquinimink, he made a map of what he called St. Augustine Manor, which included all of the land lying between the Appoquinimink and St. George's Creek, the Delaware River and the Easterly side of Bohemia Manor, or the road which runs through St. George's Hundred about two miles West of Mt. Pleasant and what has been known for years as the Choptank Road. This was about the year 1670 and it was on this map that the name of Drawyer's Creek appeared for the first time in any paper writing or history.¹³ A certain Andrew Skinner made a map, bearing date of 1780, which he styled, "A Map of the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. with the Peninsula between them," and on this map Drawyer's Creek appears.¹⁴ Skinner, however, claimed that it was only a copy of a map and it is fair to presume that his copy was made from the map of the master map maker, Augustine Herman, on which Herman laid down St. Augustine Manor.¹⁵

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¹² Clayton C. Hall, Nar. of Early Maryland, p. 313, gives the base of the "intrigues."

¹³ This worker has not seen the map of "St. Augustine Manor" by Augustine Herman; and, therefore, does not know whether the creek was shown thereon as Drawyers, Drawers, or Drayers. See NOTES on Page 18 ff.

¹⁴ The stream had been called "Drawyers Cr" on A Map of parts of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland with the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware ** drawn in the Year 1740 (Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Maps, Of 76), and "Drawer(s) Creek" on A General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America ** Corrected from Governor Pownall's Late Map 1776 (British Museum, Maps 30. b. 1.)

¹⁵ This map by Andrew Skinner has roads and several other features which did not exist in the lifetime of Augustine Herman and dozens of earlier maps showed Delaware.³²

Johnston's History of Cecil County says that in 1682 Casparus Hermen,
a son of Augustine Hermen, in connection with Edmund Cantwell,
obtained a grant of 200 acres of land lying on each side of Drawyer's
Creek for the use of a water mill. This would indicate that Augustine
Hermen was compelling the acceptance of the name of Drawyer's Creek.¹⁶

So far as it is historically obtainable, it appears that the
name for Drawyer's Creek was a creation of Augustine Hermen. There
is nothing to be found in any of the Hermen papers which gives a
reason for Hermen to call this melancholy stream passing here today
Drawyer's Creek. He must have known at the time that either the
Swedish or the Dutch had given it a name and that in order to obliterate
any trace of Swedish or Dutch authority in this section, he either
vulgarized the original name, or, to be more charitable, he created a
name which appeared to him to be more attractive or more easily
pronounceable by his English associates.

I have gone into this lengthy discussion of Hermen, and his
activities in Cecil County, and in this section of Delaware, to
establish for you when first this creek was given the name of Drawyer's
[or Drawers, or Drayers]. Now I shall undertake to prove to you, and

¹⁶ The "Drawers Creek" or "y^e Drayers creeke" or "the drayers
Creeke" had become well established as a geographical name prior to
1680, and it seems that the form "Drawyers" was not recorded until
1686, when "second Drawyers Creek" was mentioned in connection with a
land survey. See Original Land Titles in Delaware (Wilmington, 1903),
pp. 147, 88, 99; Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, XVI, 271;
Records of the Court of New Castle, 1676-81, pp. 165, 298, 364 ff.;
Surveys, Book of Surveys, New Castle County (Ms., 594 p., in Recorder's
Office, County Building, Wilmington), p. 135.

I hope with some reasonable assurance of authority, the origin of the name. When I found myself very much perplexed as to how I should get back of Hermen and his naming of Drawyer's Creek, I thought of the Library of Congress and there I turned to the Bibliographer and the Chief of the Division of Maps. I learned there that a map of New Sweden (I will not attempt to pronounce its name in Swedish) was made in 1656 by a certain Peter Lindestrom,¹⁷ who was sent over by his Sovereign from Sweden for the purpose of making a map of all the Swedish possessions on the Delaware.¹⁸ This map outlines Drawyer's Creek and gives its locality the name of Drufwer Udden.¹⁹ The map appears in Thomas Campanius Holm's History of the Province of New Sweden, published in Stockholm in 1702. The next dated map is the copy by Skinner which I have mentioned and which bears the date of 1730.²⁰

Drawyer's Creek, as you all know, has its source in two branches, some distance above here, and it flows into the Appoquinimink, some distance below Odessa, thus forming what the Colonial English would call a "neck." We have in Cecil County many naturally formed sections of land which bear the name of "necks." In this neighborhood you have Trap Neck and Vance's Neck, which names are un-

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¹⁷ The original maps of New Sweden by Peter Lindeström were made 1654-1655. See Amandus Johnson, Swedish Settlements on the Delaware (New York, 1911), II, 555; Amandus Johnson, Geographia Americae ** By Peter Lindeström (Philadelphia, 1925), p. xxii ff.

¹⁸ Cf. latter reference, p. xix ff.

¹⁹ Maps by Lindeström neither outline Drawyers Creek nor give to its locality "the name of Drufwer Udden." See reproductions in sources of footnote 17, especially the fine copy facing page 156 of the Geographia, &c.

²⁰ See footnote 14; otherwise there are dozens of extant maps embracing that part of the Chesapeake and Delaware Peninsula with which we are concerned and bearing dates from 1739 to 1777, inclusive.

doubtedly English. The Swedish did not have a name which would be synonymous with "neck," unless in the Swedish language of 1656 it was the word "udden," as the word "udden" was [and still is] the Swedish name for a body of land which the English would call cape, or possibly, "neck."

On September 1, 1725, a certain Rev. Peter Tranberg set sail from Sweden to America. He was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Andrew Windrufva as Adjunct Pastor, called, by Bishop Svedberg, in his Ministerial Commission and passport, Drufva. My authority for this statement is taken from Acrelius' "History of New Sweden," translated by William N. Reynolds and now in the papers of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In the same history the name of "Windruffwe Udden" appears.²¹

In Vincent's History of the State of Delaware it appears:

"Windrufwe Udden"; and "Udden" is given as the Swedish name for cape. The Bibliographer of the Library of Congress says that it is highly possible that grapes, at the time of the early settlement of this section, grew between Drawyer's Creek and the Appoquinimink in great plenty and that the word "Windrufwe" is probably Swedish for grape. It is, also, highly probable that the Rev. Andrew Windrufva,

/21 This paragraph is irrelevant. See footnote 22/

the Adjunct Pastor, found a location in the land lying between the confluence of Drawyer's Creek and Appoquinimink Creek. There does not seem to be much doubt but ^{that} ~~what~~ this land, formed by this junction, was given its name by this Swedish Pastor,²² but this does not yet give us a name from out of which Hermen could coin the word Drawyer's.

In my search in the Library of Congress, with the assistance of the expert Bibliographer, and the Chief of the Division of Maps, I found the Swedish name "Drafeir" (if that is the correct pronunciation), but we were unable to identify it with Drawyer's Creek. However, we found that on Drawyer's Creek there was a mill established by a certain Anders Kristiansson Dreijer, and Dr. Johnson, in his work entitled "The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware," speaks of the diligence of this miller.²³ Of course, we were not able to locate the exact place on Drawyer's Creek where this mill was established. It may have been on the site ^{which} ~~where~~ (once) I knew as Smith's Mill or Deakne's Mill, but it is [not] a fact that Dreijer did operate a mill on Drawyer's Creek and during the time when the Swedish were in the occupancy of New Castle County.²⁴ The period of the establishment of this mill by Dreijer was as early as 1656²⁵ and ante-dated the time

²² Wijndruffweudden ('The grape point') was near Naamans Creek, not Appoquinimink Creek. See Amandus Johnson, Geographia Americae **
** By Peter Lindestrom, map facing page 156.

²³ Cf. Amandus Johnson, Swedish Settlements, I, 321; II, 702, 712. Doctor Johnson — through roll lists of the inhabitants of New Sweden, originally written in 1644 and 1648 — informs us not of the miller's "diligence" but of his whereabouts; to wit, at Fort Christina, on site of present Wilmington, in and about which the second colony north of Drawyers Creek was located.

²⁴ Swedish settlements on the Delaware River were conquered by the Dutch in 1655, and the few Swedes who then continued to remain in the area now embraced by the State of Delaware were under Dutch government until the British conquest in 1664. For prima-facie evidence that the miller in question did not have a mill on Drawyers Creek, see footnote 23 and NOTES on Page 18 ff.

when Hermen made the map of St. Augustine Manor and gave to the Creek here the name of Drawyer's. Mr. Ferris, in his work of "Original Settlements on the Delaware," says that the Swedish language was to the most of the settlers unintelligible.

The expert in the Library of Congress was not able to give me the pronunciation with absolute accuracy of the name of Derijer, the miller, but he was quite satisfied:

(1) That its pronunciation would phonetically be Drawyer's.

(2) That Hermen found this to be true and recognizing that the Creek should be named for the old miller [see page 12], he simplified the spelling in order to apply the doctrine of sound.

I believe it was common for the Swedish to pronounce the letter "J" as if it were "Y." Spelling out D-r-e-i-j-e-r, if "J" has the sound of "Y," then it is not altogether difficult in reasonable pronunciation to understand why Hermen [who was a Bohemian by birth] brought English into play. Certainly, Hermen did not lay violent hands on the word "Dreijer" as has been done by many map makers or historians in respect to the names of other rivers and places in the lower part of Delaware. For instance, Murderkill was Mother Creek, earlier Mordare Creek,²⁶ and it seems to me a far cry from mother to

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²⁶ Mordare Kijhlen ('Murder Creek') is shown on the maps of New Sweden made by Peter Lindestrom 1654-1655 — see footnotes 17 and 19 — and "Murther Cr" is the form used on English maps made in and before 1740, because murther was then and continued to be for a long time afterwards the conservative variant of murder — see documents and letters of the period, or The New Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia (New York, 1911), XI, 3900.

Motherkill or Mother Creek was the almost uniform designation of the stream on maps made from 1749 up until 1850, and it has been said that the so-far unsuccessful attempt to permanently supplant murther or murder with mother in this case was first made by some Friends who had their "Meetings" near the stream. At any rate, except for the addition of the superfluous "River," the Murderkill has today the same name it had in the seventeenth century./

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murder, unless we go deep in Delaware History for the change.

My friends, I have brought to you today the result of an extensive search for the origin of the name of Drawyer's Creek. I have reached a definite conclusion, which is concurred in by the expert Bibliographer of the Library of Congress, that the word "Drawyer's" is coined in English from the Swedish name of the miller, Dreijer, and it is further my definite conclusion that such coinage was aptly done and in accordance with a fair application of the doctrine of sound and that the work was of the master mind of his time in this section of the country, Augustine Hermen.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The Daily Press of Wilmington, Delaware, in commenting on the above address by Mr. Clayton, said that in it was presented the real origin of the name of Drawyer's and that Mr. Clayton has made a valuable contribution to the history of the State of Delaware.

/The material on the preceding pages has been collated with its sources—JS/

Drawyers Creek

NOTES on "Drawyers" by JS

While "separate living inhabitants and some Fins" emigrated from the Dutch colonies on South (Delaware) River and settled on SassafRAS River in Maryland during the summer of 1660 or soon afterwards,¹ it seems that the Appoquinimink and Drawyers Creeks' region remained uninhabited by white men and that uncertainty prevailed as to whether it was under Dutch or English jurisdiction until after 1660.

In the "Right & Title to St^t Augustines Mannor upon Delaware, Appoquinimi & Blackbird Creeks; Antiently all taken for, or called by the Indian name appoquinimin ** Subscribed by myself, Augustine Herman, Bohemia (Seal) July 30th an^o 1684,"² the founder of Ceciltown and Cecil County, Maryland,³ asserted that he "Seated an^o 61 on Chesapeak Side Soley alone," and after "Searching out & Causing Convenent wayes & House for Shelter & Traffick from one Bay to the other to be erected upon appoquinimy in token of first possession," he was bothered by "intruders" on that district, "Whereof Warning was given to the then next beginning Seaters: viz Garret Otto, John ks & others at their home."

1 B. Fernow, Documents relative to the Colonial History of New York (cont. Documents relating to the History of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements on the Delaware River), XII, 308, 336, 345.

2 "Penn Manuscripts, Papers relating to the Three Lower Counties 1639-1774," XV, between pp. 61 and 62. Div of ms. Hist. Soc. of Pa.

3 On Jan. 24, 1661, Augustine Herman obtained a charter from Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, for the Founding of Ceciltown and Cecil County. See George Johnston, History of Cecil County, Maryland (Elkton, Md., 1881), p. 40; Gregory B. Keen, Descendants of Joran Kyn of New Sweden (Philadelphia, 1913), p. 83.

Roads
✓

Garet Otto's son, Otto, ^{off} deposed through a deposition taken in 1723 "that his mother died fifty and one years ago or thereabouts at Appoquiminy as he hath heard his father say. To whose burying came his uncle named Harman Othoson from Christeen⁴ near the place now called New Castle and he travelled along a Path from Newcastle ** to the Cart Road which leads from Bohemia Landing to Appoqueminie and along the said cart road to his father's house at Appoqueminie there being no other Path or way at that time from the place called Newcastle to Appoqueminie as he has heard his father, his uncle and several others say. And further this Dep. declareth and saith that his father told him that he was the first settler at Appoqueminie and that at his first coming from Christeen to Appoqueminie to settle he brought his stock of cattle etc along the af^{sd} Path and Road to his plantation at Appoqueminie and further this Dep. declareth that when he was a Boy he did carry victuals from his father's house to y^e People which were then making a Bridge over Drawyers Creek and clearing a Road to Newcastle which was the first Road made by the Christians that he ever knew or heard of then cleared or made in those parts**"5

This deposition of Otto Otto's was taken on behalf of some persons who claimed ownership of a section of Bohemia Manor, the largest estate of the Herman family; therefore, insofar as it agrees with the assertion of Augustine Herman's that he erected a trading

4 "Christeen" was a general name applied to the region along Christina Creek, especially in and near the site of Wilmington.

5 Bulletin of The Archaeological Society of Delaware, March 1936 (mimeographed), p. 12, quoting Chancery Proceedings, Liber P.L. No.3, Folio 954, Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.

house "upon appoquinimy in token of first possession" and gave warning to "the then next beginning Seaters: viz Garet Otto, John ks & others," it may be assumed that Garet Otto was the first permanent settler at "appoquinimy" which included the watershed of Drawyers Creek.

J. T. Scharf, in his *History of Delaware*, II, 287, stated that on April 17, 1667, there was patented to Garet Otto 272 acres of land lying between two of the branches of Drawyers Creek, but the absence of a copy of this patent from available lists of these grants and patents from the English authorities at New Castle and New York prior to 1680 makes it appear that Scharf got his information from a grant or patent recited in a patent of a later date than April 17, 1667.⁶

In Otto Otto's deposition, Garet Otto is reputed to have said that he removed from Christeen to begin his residence at Appoquinimink before a direct path or cartroad had been cleared between these two places (via St. George's); therefore, as an "island scituate lying and being in Christeen kill or Creeke" was in the "tenure or occupation" of Garet Otto and others in the beginning of 1667,⁷ and as a cartroad from Christeen via St. George's Bridge to Appoquinimink had been blazed by the end of that year,⁸ the conclusion suggests itself that Garet Otto established himself at Appoquinimink during the year 1667.

Augustine Herman denoted plantations on the map of "Virginia and Maryland As it is Planted and Inhabited this present Year 1670";

⁶ Cf., for example, *Original Land Titles in Delaware, 1656-1679* (Wilmington, 1903), p. 123: J. T. Scharf, *History of Delaware* (Philadelphia, 1888), II, 898-899.

⁷ *Original Land Titles in Delaware*, p. 129 ff.

⁸ *Records of the Court of New Castle, 1676-1681* (Lancaster, Pa. 1904), pp. 145-165.

but this map shows no plantation at Appoquinimink,⁹ because perhaps Augustine Herman thought that Garet Otto, John Sherricks (?), and others were merely squatters in the district where he had built a trading house as a symbol of first possession and for which he was probably expecting the title from the second Lord Baltimore that he obtained in the following year.¹⁰

The Breviate in the Boundary Dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland,¹¹ page 271, gives a breviate of a confirmatory patent issued at New York on February 26th 1670/1 for a tract of 130 acres near "Drawers Creek" which before that date had been granted to Garet Otto by "the Officers at Delaware." This patent was framed on a recitation of the earlier grant, therefore it shows that the name of the creek had its origin in or before 1670,¹² and a complete copy thereof¹³ might also show the following thereon: "the Drawers Creeke."¹⁴

On confirmatory patents dated August 4th and 14th 1671 the stream was called "ye Drayers creeke"¹⁵ and in subsequent records of

9 See P. L. Phillips, The Rare Map of Virginia and Maryland by Augustine Herman, &c. (Washington, 1911), facsimile in pocket.

10 Cecilius Calvert, in 1671, granted to Augustine Herman the whole territory between St. George's and Appoquinimink Creeks from Delaware River westward to Bohemia Manor, but Francis Lovelace, governor of Delaware and New York, disregarded this grant and "St. Augustine Manor," as the tract was called, became all but just another name. See George Johnston, History of Cecil County, Md., p. 76 ff.; J. T. Scharf, History of Delaware, II, 985 ff.; Gregory B. Keen, Descendants of Jöran Kyn, &c., p. 83.

11 Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. XVI.

12 Confirmatory patents were usually issued months or even years after the primary grants had been made. See Original Land Titles in Delaware; The Breviate, &c.; J. T. Scharf, History of Delaware; B. Fernow, Doc. re. Col. Hist. of New York, XII.

13 The Breviate, &c., gives Newcastle Records, No. 11. Folios 6-10 as reference to a complete copy of this patent.

14 See the following paragraph.

15 Original Land Titles in Delaware, p. 147.

the seventeenth century it was listed as follows: "the drayers Creeke" in 1677,¹⁶ "ye drayers Creeke (and) the Drawers creeke" in 1679,¹⁷ and "ye drawjers Creeke" in 1682.¹⁸ During the same period the present Mill Branch of Drawyers Creek was recorded thus: "second Drawers Creeke" in 1681,¹⁹ "secund drawjers Creeke" in 1682,²⁰ and "second Drawers Creek (and) second Drawyers Creek" in 1686.²¹

Whether or not the form "Drawyers" was first used in 1686, it is obviously derived from the form "drawjers" which was used by Ephraim Herman, court clerk and surveyor at New Castle, in 1682;²² because Ephraim Herman, a son of Augustine Herman's, was born and educated in Dutch New Netherland²³ and the letter "j" was used in the Dutch language where either "y" or no letter at all would be used in the English.²⁴ Hence it appears that Drawyers evolved from drayers through the Dutch-English combination drawjers, or that the officers of the Colony of Delaware — whose spelling would now be called terrible²⁵ — used Drawyers as a variant of Drawers, just as we use sawyers as a variant of sawers.

¹⁶ Records of the Court of New Castle, 1676-81, p. 165.

¹⁷ Ibid., pp. 298, 364 ff.; Original Land Titles in Del., p. 185.

¹⁸ Records of the Court of New Castle, 1681-99 (Meadville, Pa., 1935), p. 20.

¹⁹ Surveys, "Book of Surveys, New Castle County" (Ms., 594 p., in Recorder's Office, County Building, Wilmington), p. 487.

²⁰ Same source as that given in footnote 18

²¹ Surveys, "Book of Surveys," op. cit., pp. 135, 210.

²² Gregory B. Keen, Descendants of Jöran Kyn, &c., p. 73; Records of the Court of New Castle, 1681-99, pp. 111, 3, 20 ff.

²³ Gregory B. Keen, Descendants of Jöran Kyn, &c., p. 73.

²⁴ Compare any history of New Netherland with its sources for numerous instances of English writers using "y" where Dutch writers used "j." An outstanding instance is the surname of Director Alexander D'Hinoyossa by English writers; being spelt d'Hinojossa and d'Inojossa by Dutch writers — jeare for year was also common.

²⁵ Cf. Original Land Titles; Records of the Court of New Castle, 1676-81, 1681-99; etc.

It has already been shown that for many years after the creek got its name our definite article the was always used in references to it; this is a fact of remarkable importance since a careful study of documents pertaining to seventeenth-century Delaware suggests the conclusion that other streams in the Colony which were named for persons were never recorded as the Brandywine Creek, the Christina Creek, the Scot's Run, and so forth. Obviously then the stream did not acquire the ancestral or baptismal name of a person, but possibly one of the vocational names which were much used about that time; for examples "y^e Baker" had some land on the north side of Appoquinimink Creek in 1671²⁶ and "y^e brewers Street, y^e Carpendr, y^e Smith," and such appeared on the records of the court of New Castle during the ensuing decade.

Barent Hendrickson got a confirmatory patent in 1671 for a tract of land situated on the southeast side of "y^e Drayers creeke,"²⁷ and "John Hendrixon y^e Torner" owned a house at New Castle in 1682.²⁸ Hence it could be that y^e Drayers creeke was Barent or John Hendrickson y^e Draaier's Creek, because draaier is the Dutch word for turner²⁹ and the seventeenth-century English officials of Delaware were fond of phonetic spelling, especially when they were recording Dutch and Scandinavian names. By this theory, Drawyers Creek evolved through the drawjers Creeke from the Drawers Creeke and the Drayers Creeke and the spoken Draaier's Creek — see again Page 21 and after.

26 Original Land Titles in Delaware, p. 149.

27 Ibid., pp. 146-147.

28 Records of the Court of New Castle, 1681-1699, p. 7.

29 N. S. Calisch (Edit.) New Complete Dictionary of the English and Dutch Languages, Dutch-English Part (Tiel, Neth., 1892), p. 186. See also J. Brynildsen, Norse-English Dictionary (Oslo, 1927), p. 159.

For several years before 1667 (about which year the creek got the first form of its present name) and for several decades afterwards there was extensive inter-provincial and inter-colonial transportation of goods across the portage between Appoquinimink Creek in Delaware and Bohemia River in Maryland. Therefore, could it be that the creek got its name from a drawer³⁰ of drafts et cetera at Augustine Herman's nearby "House for Shelter & Traffick"³¹ or from a drawer³⁰ of a tavern in the vicinity as George Alfred Townsend opined?³² Through a deposition taken in 1723 it may be learned that in the early Colonial period a person used "to Draw his affairs out of the Province of Maryland by the way of Bohemia Landing to Delaware Bay"³³ and vice-versally, so after adding this item to knowledge of the general Colonial usage of the words draw, dray, drawers, and drayers (both as verbs and nouns), this worker is inclined to think that the stream got its name from someone who lived nearby and was distinguished inasmuch as he was the Drawer and the Drayer of merchandise and boats over the portage between Appoquinimink Creek and Bohemia River.

(Continued on following page)

30 "Drawer ..

2 spec. One who draws liquor; a tapster at a tavern 1567.

3 One who draws a draft, bill of exchange, or legal

document 1682." See The Shorter Oxford Dictionary on

Historical Principles (Oxford, 1934), I, 561 ff.; See also the New

31 See Page 18

32 Wilmington Institute Free Library: D311, T66.12, Poem by George Alfred Townsend, &c.

33 Bulletin of The Archaeological Society of Delaware, March 1936 (mimeographed), p. 14 ff., quoting Chancery Proceedings, Liber P.L. No.3, Folio 962 ff., Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.

Century Dictionary and Encycl. (New York, 1911), 4 ff., draw - dray ff.

When Joshua Clayton was requested in 1937 to give authority for his assertion that "on Drawyer's Creek there was a mill established by a certain Anders Kristiansson Dreijer,"³⁴ he replied in October of that year:

"You may find in "The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware", by Dr. Amandus Johnson, that Anders Kristiansson Drei~~er~~jer had a mill on Drawyer's Creek, which he established in 1656, but Dr. Johnson, although credited to be the first of the Swedish scholars in the United States, omitted to say that at the time that Drei~~er~~jer set up the mill, the creek had any name."³⁵

Regardless of this statement by Joshua Clayton, his spelling of the miller's name alone indicates the he got his idea from Amandus Johnson's work; which, however, only cites and adapts contemporary records to show "'Anders Drei~~er~~jer'" or "Anders Kristiansson Drei~~er~~jer" or "Anders Christiaensson (Kristiansson, the miller," at Fort Christina (on site of Wilmington) in and before 1648.³⁶

Prior to the Dutch capture of Fort Trinity (on site of New Castle) in the fall of 1655, a Swedish engineer had traveled extensively in New Sweden collecting material for maps and a geography,³⁷ and in the latter, which "is now (in 1925) translated and published complete for the first time,"³⁸ the geographer wrote:

"From the Sandhock³⁹ downwards to Cape Henlopen, on the west bank, the soil is very good and fertile, but unoccupied and uncultivated by either the Swedes or the savage nations."⁴⁰

34 See Page 15

35 Letter from Joshua Clayton, Counsellor at Law, Clayton Building, Elkton, Maryland, October 6, 1937, to Federal Writers' Project, Wilmington, Delaware.

36 Amandus Johnson, Swedish Settlements, &c. (New York, 1911), I, 321; II, 702, 712.

37 Amandus Johnson, Geographia Americae ** By Peter Lindestrom (Philadelphia, 1925), p. xxii ff.

38 Ibid., p. xlii.

39 Sandcape, site of New Castle

40 Amandus Johnson, Geographia, &c., p. 173.

✓ Throughout 1656 and 1657 the Dutch colony at Sandhook was concentrated in and conveniently near the fort and town on this site of New Castle and such continued to be the case for some time afterwards, therefore why should anyone establish a mill on a stream in the wilderness more than twelve miles south of New Castle when Mill Creek flowed then as it still flows within two miles of Sandhook and when there was an abundance of water power available in the other Dutch colony about six miles to the north. True, William Beekman, vice-director of the latter colony (on site of Wilmington), wrote to Stuyvesant in the summer of 1662: "We are very much bothered with the grist, very often we have to turn back disappointed from the old Swedish mill (which lies about 6 leagues from here) and must take the grain, at great expense for the Hon^{ble} Company, to the horse-mill at New-Amstel."⁴¹ (New Amstel was name of Dutch colony on Sandhook) But who will say that this old Swedish mill was not up at Tinicum (Essington, Pennsylvania)?

Anders Christiansson, the miller, was undoubtedly the Anders Christenssen of Flekkerö, and island off the south coast of Norway not far from Gothenburg in Sweden, who with Laurens Laurensen and Barent Thonissen, both Scandinavians, contracted in 1631 with Kiliaen van Rensselaer, patroon of Rensselaerwyck on the Hudson River, to come to that colony for the purpose of erecting and operating a sawmill and a gristmill;⁴² because Anders Christenssen of Flekkerö broke his

⁴¹ B. Fernow, Doc. re. Col. Hist. of New York, XII, 368 ff.

⁴² Van Rensselaer Bowler Manuscripts; being the Letters of Kiliaen van Rensselaer, 1630-1643, &c. Translated and edited by A. J. F. van Laer. (Albany, 1908), pp. 186-89, 806.

contract,⁴³ this miller at Fort Christina came to New Sweden from Gothenburg,⁴⁴ and a Laurens Laurensen from Flekkerö was in New Sweden and New Netherland in 1646.⁴⁵

What became of Anders Christianssen Dreyer⁴⁶ after 1648, when he was a miller in New Sweden and probably fifty-seven years of age,⁴⁷ may most easily be ascertained through records in Maryland or New York. Perhaps he removed to Sassafraz River with the Finns about 1660⁴⁸ and had something to do with the mill on a branch of that stream which was owned by Lawrence Christians in and about 1682,⁴⁹ when Anders would probably be ninety-one years of age.⁵⁰ Otherwise, perhaps he was one of those who were obliged to go to New Amsterdam or elsewhere when the Dutch conquered New Sweden, in 1655.⁵¹ In support of the latter theory it can be said that when the Dutch repossessed New Netherland, 1673-74, their commander at Fort Nassau and schout of Rensselaerwyck on the Hudson was Andries Draeyer (also written Andrew Drayer and Draeyer),⁵² who would then be 82 years of age if his alias was Anders Christenssen from Flekkerö.⁵³

43 Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, p. 285, 306.

44 Amandus Johnson, Swedish Settlements, II, 712.

45 B. Fernow, Doc. re. Col. Hist. of New York, XII, 27.

46 Albert Cook Myers, Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey and Delaware (New York, 1912), p. 110 ff.; Amandus Johnson, Swedish Settlements, II, 712.

47 Anders Christenssen from Flekkerö was born in 1591. See Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, p. 186.

48 See Page 18

49 Bulletin of The Archaeological Society of Delaware, March 1936 (mimeographed), pp. 21-22, quoting Patents, Liber B. No. 23, Folio 358; Liber XXI, Folio 450 ff.; Liber XXII, Folio 46 ff., Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland. 229

50 See footnote 47

51 Cf. B. Fernow, Doc. re. Col. Hist. of New York, XII, 100, 165 105n, 121 ff.

52 E. B. O'Callaghan, Doc. re. Col. Hist. of New York, II, 618, 627, 628, 659, 711.

53 See footnote 47

In conclusion, evidence that there was a mill on Drawyers Creek in and about 1684⁵⁴ does not prove that such mill was established before 1681, when Captain Edmund Cantwell and Casparus Herman got a joint grant for two hundred acres on both sides of Drawyers Creek for the purpose of establishing a water mill thereon.⁵⁵ Finally it is a wonder that Joshua Clayton did not try to associate a "certain family of Drawyers"⁵⁶ (namely that of Charlotte Amelia Drawyer, daughter-in-law of Barent Petersen, who obtained a patent in 1673 from Governor Francis Levelace for a vast tract of land on the Hudson River and who was probably a relative of Adam ^{Peterson} and John Petersons, early settlers in the Appoquinimink region) with Drawyers Creek.

54 J. T. Scharf, History of Delaware, II, 989; Surveys: Book of Surveys, New Castle County (Ms., 594 p., Recorder's Office, County Building, Wilmington, Del.), p. 68.

55 J. T. Scharf, History of Delaware, II, 986.

56 E. B. O'Callaghan, History of New Netherland; or New York under the Dutch (New York, 1848), I, 436.

X
X

J. SWEENEY.

/Letterhead: JOSHUA CLAYTON
Counsellor at Law
Clayton Building
Elkton, Maryland

October 6, 1937.

Mr. Anthony Higgins,
Managing Editor,
Writers' Project for Delaware,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Dear Mr. Higgins:

I have your letter of the 5th instant, relative to the name of Drawyer's Creek and Drawyer's Church, situate in St. George's Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. I will answer your questions as made to me:

1. It was Augustine Hermen who made the map of 1670 and on this map the creek was given the name of DRAWYER'S. The military map made by Peter Lindstrom in 1656 did not give a name to either Appoquinimink Creek or Drawyer's Creek.

2. The map mentioned is dated 1670 and it appears among the papers of Augustine Hermen.

3. I am not quite able to tell you where the original map, made by Augustine Hermen, dated 1670, is to be found because the papers are not all in one place. However, the record of the map is in the Library of Congress.

4. You may find in "The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware", by Dr. Amandus Johnson, that Anders Kristiansson Dreijer had a mill on Drawyer's Creek, which he established in 1656, but Dr. Johnson, although credited to be the first of the Swedish scholars in the United States, omitted to say that at the time that Dreijer set up the mill, the creek had any name.

You probably know that I was born on St. Augustine Manor, although it is generally stated of me that I was born on Bohemia Manor. I was born on the Choptank Road, about four and a half miles north of Middletown, Delaware. It was around there that my grandfather owned about 2400 acres **

Mr. Anthony Higgins

I spent some considerable time in the preparation of my address at Old Drawyer's and what the daily papers in Wilmington published was a rough draft of the same. Since delivering the address I have made some corrections, not important ones, and if it is necessary for you to have the same, I will send it on to you. The contents of my address was thoroughly in accord with the judgment of the Bibliographer and the Director of the Division of Maps of the Library of Congress and they will state to anyone that my findings as to the origin of the name of Drawyer's, for Drawyer's Creek, is indisputable. The daily papers of Wilmington, after thoroughly dissecting my address, stated that it presented the real origin of the name of Drawyer's and that I had made a valuable contribution to the history of the State of Delaware.

ending this letter, I have concluded to send you corrected copy of my address delivered on June 3, 1934, in the Old Drawyer's Church for the reason that in the corrected copy I have set forth where the Old Man's Path was laid down. This was a three notch road extending from the Manor House of Augustine Hermen to the present site of Odessa, Delaware, and it was built by Hermen as a commercial highway for his own use. Hermen had set up at Odessa a certain Alexander D'Hinoyossa, then or former Governor of New Amstel (New Castle, Delaware). D'Hinoyossa was known to be crooked by Hermen because Hermen had previously been buying arms and ammunition from him for use by the Calverts in Maryland and when they quarrelled Hermen drove D'Hinoyossa to live in Talbot County, Maryland, where he died in obscurity.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Joshua Clayton

JG:BS:/

A true copy, except for denoted omission and red type-JS.

HOMES OF DATA FOR THE HISTORY OF DELAWARE -- JS

American Swedish Historical Museum
19th and Rattison Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Archives Hall of Records
Old State House
Dover, Delaware

Historical Society of Delaware
Sixth and Market Streets
Wilmington, Delaware

Historical Society of Pennsylvania
13th and Locust Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Library of Congress,
Capitol Hill
Washington
District of Columbia

Maryland Historical Society
201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland

New York Historical Society
170 Central Park West
New York City

New York Public Library
Fifth Avenue & 42nd Street
New York City

Philadelphia Free Library
19th and Vine Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Wilmington Institute Free Library
Rodney Square
Wilmington
Delaware

W. H. Blake
March 16, 1937

THORON

Pts. of Bookend

126 S 212
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126 T

Architecture

Architectural Description of Wilmington Houses

Historic houses

(Jacob Starr) House, 1310 King Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Owner Lewis Schurk. Date of Erection: About 1804. This semi-detached city house has interesting refinement in the use of the marble belt course on the street front, marble steps and the flat ground brick arches with marble key and end blocks. The builder of the house was a stone cutter and the marks of his trade are evident in the design. In the interior, the mantels are marble, there being two alike, one of which is photographed, and one in the living room which is much more ornate.

(Samuel Canby) House, 1401 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Owners: Dr. Samuel C. Rumford, 1103 Franklin Street, Wilmington, and Lewis Rumford, 901 Nottingham Road, Wilmington. Date of erection 1791. With the death of Mrs. Charles G. Rumford in 1934, the house came into possession of the present owners, her sons and heirs, and by them will be disposed of to settle her estate. Her death marked the end of the continuous occupation of the house by descendants of the original builder and owner for more than a century and a half and covering seven generations of the same family.

Mrs. Rumford was, before her marriage, a Canby, and the last of the family to occupy the house. In the latter years of her life, she became interested in painting as a pastime and the scene on the tile outer hearth in Bed Room C was painted by her before the tiles were glazed. It is very effectively done in a monochrome of terra cotta red on a light cream background.

The house is situated on a plot of ground of about two acres, which also contains the stable building in which is located Mrs. Rumford's studio, and an early twentieth century house which was built and occupied until about three years ago by Dr. Samuel C. Rumford, one of the present owners of the property. The gardens have been well kept and the property has been a spot of beauty very near to the business center of the city.

(Edward Tatnall) House, 1807 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. Erected about 1790. This may be considered a typical example of buildings in the older residential sections of Wilmington, very plain and substantial, reflecting the severe Quaker taste of the times. The chimneys have not the usual generous breadth and flue size of the early chimneys. Note the front entrance blinds carried up only to the transom-bar, so as to light the hall.

✓ (William Welde) Property, 102 Walnut Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Delaware Chemical Company, A, (Francis duPont Corporation). Erected about 1840. This was originally a twin house and typical of the era. Original sash, mantels and paneling. Interesting dormer.

✓ (Thomas Mendenhall) House, 225 East Front Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected beginning 19th Century. This is one of the better class and larger city residences of the period. Of especial interest is the chimney in the center of the ridge instead of on the usual gable wall.

✓ (Robert Pierce) House, Northwest Corner Second and Walnut Streets, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1755. There is little information regarding this building, but it is a good example of one of the very earliest of the frame city houses in Wilmington.

Lloyd House, 107 East Seventh Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Revolutionary Period. This house and the one adjoining at 105 East Seventh Street, (HABS. No. Del-24) were erected by the same builder, and so far as can be ascertained at approximately the same time. It is interesting to note, however, the difference in the character of the brickwork; both Flemish Bond, but one with black glazed headers and the other with headers and stretcher of the same color and texture. ✓

✓ (Joseph Gray) House, 105 East Seventh Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Revolutionary Period. This house and the one adjoining at 107 East Seventh Street, (HABS. No. Del-23) were erected by the same builder, and so far as can be ascertained at approximately the same time. It is interesting to note, however, the difference in the character of the brickwork; both Flemish Bond, but one with black glazed headers and the other with headers and stretcher of the same color and texture.

Palmer House, 1322 King Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1830. Originally one of three attached row houses. Sash not original.

Gibbons House, 1311 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1830. This is one of four houses, built by James Price for his three sons and a daughter, this one for the daughter, Mary, who married Edmund Canby. All four are located in the same block and on the same side of Market Street, or as it was known at the time of their erection, Brandywine Walk. This house shows, as does the one at 1301 Market Street, (Del-28) an interesting use of Greek motifs applied to a Colonial design, not an unusual practice during the Greek revival era in Delaware. Note the broad chimneys with connecting wall masking the gable end, and the long service ell to the rear of the main house.

(Joseph Price) House, 1301 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1826. A good example of the city home of the wealthy class. Note the Greek Revival characteristics in the entrance porch and doorway and the flat lintels, and in the corner blocks which replace the usual mitred interior trim.

(John Marot) Houses, 1203 and 1205 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1845. Good example of small twin city house of the period. Entrance door at 1203 not original. Original sash with 6 over 9 lights on first floor and 6 over 6 on second and in dormers. Window frames with 2" outside casing typical of many Wilmington houses built from 1830 to 1850, as is also the corbeled brick cornice. Note unusual location of chimney in center of ridge.

(William Smith) House, 1905 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. Erected about 1800. One of the good examples of rubble stone construction of New Castle County, in this case a town house. The pedimented entrance doorway with a dog-ear architrave, transom and six panel door is extremely simple, and although stilted with appearance, carries out the same characteristics in the proportion of the window frames.

(William Lea) House, 1901 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. Erected early 19th Century. Typical example of New Castle County local stone construction. Note the unbalanced treatment of the main facade, with the entrance to one side of the center axis of the building.

(Joseph Tatnall) House, 1803 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. Erected in 1760. This fine old house, one of the historically important ones in Wilmington, has been so altered as to practically hide all vestiges of its antiquity. Anthony Wayne's Headquarters prior to the Battle of the Brandywine, and meeting place of General Washington, LaFayette and Wayne.

Derrickson House, 1801 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1771. One of the earlier and better stone houses of the Brandywine Village Section of Wilmington, which still retains much of its original character. Note the bold proportions of the entrance doorway, very suggestive of the Greek Influence, and the 9 over 9 light division of the window sash.

(Emma Strauss) Property, Wilmington, Del. Erected about 1842. City house of the Greek Revival Era. Store later addition. Note moulded brick and dentiled cornice capped with wood fascia and crown mould. Located 625 French Street.

(Ann Newlin Houses, 108 East Fifth Street and 110 East Fifth Street, Wilmington, Del. Erected before 1824. Typical frame city houses of early 19th Century. No unusual or outstanding architectural features. Now occupied by colored families and in dilapidated condition.

(Samuel Newlin Houses, 423 and 425 French Street, Wilmington, Del. Erected about 1838. These houses were built at about the same time, although there is a decided difference in their character. The lower one (to the left in the photograph) extends only the depth of half of the one on the corner, and the rear wall rises to the height of the ridge. This is typical of many Wilmington houses of this period.

(Samuel Bush) House, 211 Walnut Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1820. Typical city frame house. Brick building at rear later addition. Original lower sash on first floor were apparently 9 lights instead of the 6 lights now existing. Second floor sash original. Note method of stopping gable end at ridge. This is typical of many of the small houses of this date.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Third and Walnut Streets, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected in 1789. Building greatly enlarged and renovated. Ground floor contains Sunday School and various church activity rooms. Church auditorium with balcony on second floor.

Jacob Sharp House, 213 Lombard Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1850. Typical example of city frame house of middle 19th Century. Sash not original. Excellent circle head dormer, original cornice. Special attention is called to hood over entrance door with sawed valance and cast iron brackets, likewise paneling of entrance door.

German Hall, (Delaware Saengerbund and Library Association), 205 East Sixth Street, Wilmington, Del. Erected between 1840 and 1850. A comparatively large fraternal and physical culture building of the Greek Revival Era. Note the high second floor windows with three sliding sash instead of the usual two.

Thomas A. Coxe Houses, 107 and 109 Sixth Street, Wilmington, Del. Rear portion of 107 erected before 1774, 109 and front of 107 in 1801. These houses are quite shallow in depth, not more than 18 feet on the outside. The interiors are probably worthwhile, but unfortunately, the occupants refused permission to inspect them. Note the characteristic brick belt courses at second and third floor lines; also the decidedly Greek Revival entrance on the upper one and the simple dog-ear architrave in the lower.

Architecture

p1-3 looking
when entered, 8/7/46.

Page No. 4

File No. 611

Wilmington in 1736 contained thirty three houses -- William Shipley built at the corner of Shipley and Fourth streets a house -- The year after his arrival in 1736 he built a market house on High or Fourth street, just west of Market street.

In 1739 the village became a borough -- After the incorporation as a borough, Wilmington grew rapidly -- An election held in 1740 indicated a population of six hundred persons -- One of the notable residences was one built by Thomas West, at the corner of Fifth and West streets but was removed in 1883 having stood since 1738 -- A marked feature of the majority of the houses built at this period was that they had double pitch or hip roofs, copied after the style used in Northern Europe, notably by the Swedes who were the first settlers here -- There were brick houses and frame houses, most of them one story high with the steep roofs which made a second floor possible -- There were exceptions in the case of the wealthier element who had more pretentious houses -- The first mill which was built within the city, was near the Old Ford road now Adam street, and was erected by Timothy Stidham -- Kentmere near Riddle's mills, further up the Brandywine was the site of some

ms + Taverns.

of the first factories and flour mills in the State -- The inns and hotels of Wilmington -- The Foul Anchorⁱⁿⁿ built in 1740, on Water Street, along the creek front was a favorite resort for sailors -- The Sign of the Ship, located at Third and Market streets, afterwards became the Happy Retreatⁱⁿⁿ and then the Lafayetteⁱⁿⁿ. The first three brown stone front houses were erected in Wilmington and were built on West Street between Second and Third. The only Swedish houses of consequence remaining are several high stooped brick edifices on the west side of Walnut street near Second. This colony of houses extends from Branch street east to Pine, and between Front and Fifth streets. These were the homes of the ship-builders, carpenters, and iron-workers. The Quaker settlement of which William Shipley was the founder, began on Shipley street, moved west and north and gave to that portion of the town in proximity to the Friends meeting house, the title of "Quaker Hill". The movement north and west came with the erection of Grace Church and the construction of the street car line on Market street and Delaware Avenue in 1865.

The brief occupation of Delaware by the Dutch 1655 - 1664 left very little impress on the architecture of New Castle County. After the

English occupation 1664 - 1776, considerable influences exerted themselves in introducing the well known classic Georgian style. A typical example of this influence is to be noticed in the design of the Courthouse, New Castle. With the coming of the English, Scotch Irish, and Germans, substantial houses of more than one story became common in both city and country. The poorer settlers dwelling distant from the city, lived under conditions similar to those of the early Swedes.

Oldmixon, says their houses had dirt floors, with a clapboard floor laid for the garret, and that the chimney was of wood with a clay lining. The doors were of split wood, and had deerskin hinges and a wooden latch and bar. The windows had clapboard shutters.

Reference - The Valley of the Delaware by

John Palmer Garber. Publishers,
John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
1934.

During the pre Revolutionary period 1664 - 1776 a very large amount of building activity coupled with a greater elegance of design was manifested. Owing however to the development of colonial designers, the imported styles underwent certain modifications which resulted in the Pre-Colonial style. After the Revolution as the population increased, the cities became larger, thus necessitating more building activity with a corresponding degree of elegance and comfort in style.

The town of New Castle not having developed industrially to the extent that Wilmington has contains many more examples of early architecture. Among them is the Court House erected in 1675. The centre building was erected in 1701. And the west wing was enlarged and made fire proof in 1840.

The, Old Presbyterian Church in New Castle is a fine example of the early Dutch type of architecture. Immanuel Church begun in 1703 type of architecture is of the Queen Anne period. The Boulden House situated on the southwest corner of 3rd and Delaware streets New Castle is a fine example of the stately old Georgian type. The (Kensey Johns) House was built in 1785, it is located on the N.W. corner of Delaware Street, by Chancellor Kensey Johns. The Tile House on the Strand built of the

pure Dutch type, all that remains is the iron figures giving the date of erection 1687. In all that made for comfort, the colonies were affluent, and part of that affluence showed itself about 1725 in the building of fine houses. And among the first fruits of that period was the (Amstel House.) The plans were English, but the oak was Delawarian, and the tricks were made in the southern part of New Castle.

Reference - Stories of Old New Castle compiled
by Anne Janvier.

Domestic architecture on the Peninsula has gone through almost three centuries of changing needs influenced by changing conditions.

Few great houses, indeed few considerable houses were built in Delaware, until the second quarter of the eighteenth century. (Naaman's) on Delaware, perhaps the oldest house in the State, is partly a defensive block house dating from 1654, partly a dwelling of simple but pleasing type built in 1720. According to the records of the present occupants, who maintain a popular house of entertainment, Stuyvesant's ships shelled the block house in 1655, when the Dutch "conquered" New Sweden. The place was taken by the Indians in 1671, and by the British in 1776. The Robinson

family patriots of the American Revolution occupied the house from 1738 till the middle of the 19th century. Light Horse (Harry Lee) captured here the officers of a British squadron. Washington, LaFayette, Mad/Anthony Wayne and others of the patriot army frequented Naaman's.

The Georgian type was reproduced all over the Peninsula up to the middle of the last century, often on a small scale, and sometimes without regards to proportions. Another 18th century house, that of Daniel W. Corbit at Odessa. This house contains several rooms decorated with handsomely carved woodwork. Also Mr. Corbit has the original building specifications, with the cost of materials and workmanship in minute detail. The house was built after the building of Drawyer's Presbyterian Church 1773.

Northern Delaware has many old stone houses showing evidences of a high degree of artistic skill in masonry. ^{Charles} The Blandy house at Newark, now owned and occupied by Eben Frazer, President of the Town Council, though not of colonial date, is a modified Georgian brick structure. During the long and vicious "American architectural reign of terror" from the opening of the 19th century till about 1876, too many builders scorned the sound old tradition before their eyes. Eastlake porches glared with gaunt elbows

at like neighbors across the way. Graceful old Georgian dwellings or newer Italian villas were capped with slated incongruous mansards. Bay windows suddenly bulged where before a flat wall had given serenity to a house front. Foolish conical towers and minarets made plain dwellings ridiculous and the insect-leg type of shingled porch pillar was popular. Pressed brick gave to many a house the final touch of forbidding primness. Sanity and taste reasserted themselves, at first feebly, between the Centennial Exposition of 1876 and the last decade of the 19th century. Many new houses of sound architecture were built, and some old ones were intelligently restored.

With the World War and the economic depression that ensued, old houses fell into decay. Already the bungalow had become quite common, and now in some communities little else was built.

Such one story Oriental cottages often of incongruous materials; giving what was intended for a home the casual air of a week-end picnic hovel, others with heavy stone foundations and walls, above which appeared the triviality of embroidered shingles. The period of the Civil War found and left Wilmington a small city of rough cobbled streets, and some thousands of little red houses, with a few of greater size,

very few of greater grace, no public building of real beauty, no passably good hotel.

Wilmington gained at New Castle's expense, when the larger city took the courts, and left its smaller neighbor only the prison, the whipping post and the pillory. A commonplace new Court House was built at Wilmington of green stone in 1881. Newark has few survivals of its earlier self, and little distinction in domestic architecture, but the (Watson Evans) house, now Purnell Hall, a fine example of the smaller Georgian dwellings, semi-lunated gable for the domestic buildings of the University.

Reference - Delaware and the Eastern Shore by
Edward Noble Vallandigham. Pub-
lishers J. B. Lippincott Co.,
Philadelphia and London. 1922.

During 1927 Wilmington experienced its greatest construction year which was almost equaled in 1928. Steady growth of the city is reflected in a comparison of the building permits granted during the past ten years.

Year	Number	Value
1919	1330	\$5,911,859.00
1920	1139	3,840,531.00
1921	931	2,236,710.00
1922	1048	2,827,044.00
1923	1166	3,776,942.00
1924	1174	3,868,934.00
1925	1015	4,040,746.00
1926	1124	4,967,770.00
1927	1281	6,927,279.00
1928	1363	5,676,274.00

The future development of the city along regular lines is assured through the enactment of a zoning ordinance which provides districts for residences, office buildings, factories and apartments and defines the type of construction in each zone.

Reference - The City and Port of Wilmington by
The Chamber of Commerce 13,000 duPont
Bldg. Wilmington, Delaware.

Since the World War Wilmington has progressed considerably in the erection of dwelling houses and public buildings not only as regards number but also of improved modern design. A typical example is that of the Wilmington Trade School, located on Seville Avenue at Villa Monterey, and faces the Philadelphia Pike, a short distance from Penny Hill. The building is a six room structure of New-England Colonial design, with a beautiful setting of large trees in the background and the colonial design fits well into the environment. At Thirty Seventh and Tatnall streets a group of New English type dwelling houses with Elizabethian effects have recently been constructed. The Delaware Trust Building located on Ninth and Market Streets is a magnificent example of modern office building construction.

Reference - Wilmington, Official Publication of
the Chamber of Commerce, Wilmington
May 1931 - 1932.

From the year 1800 to about 1825 domestic architecture in Northern Delaware and particularly, was affected by the introduction of the classic Greek style known generally as the Greek revival.

From 1825 on to about 1895 a modification of the Victorian style was generally in vogue. The general tendency today is that of the Pennsylvania farm house type generally known as the Early American.

Reference - Massena and duPont, architects.

921 Market St., Wilmington, 2nd floor

Robinson, Stanhope. Architects.

Room 503 Equitable Bldg., Market St.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Among the many prominent building structures in Wilmington is the Wilmington Medical Arts Building - Erected by the firm of Lee Paschal of Richmond Va. and completed on June 20th, 1928. The building is located at the northwest corner of Delaware Avenue and Jefferson street. It is of fireproof construction, six stories in height, on a concrete frame, the exterior walls being composed of rough textured brick, with a stone base and ornamental terra cotta trimming. The Medical Arts Building typifies the consolidation of two professions under one roof where all needs of a client can be served. The Wilmington Institute Free Library is a commodious structure of Greek classic design, located on the northeast corner of Market and Tenth streets facing Rodney Square in close proximity to the DuPont Hotel and the City Hall - all of which also face Rodney Square.

The duPont Hotel, an imposing structure of the modern office type is absolutely fireproof, it being a steel frame enclosed in concrete. It has concrete floors, brick walls, fireproof partitions and metal cornered doors and windows. The building is bounded by Market and Orange streets also by Tenth and Eleventh streets. The building was built as six separate sections beginning in 1907. The entire structure was finished by 1930 when the sixth and last section was built along Orange street.

Reference - Wilmington Morning News, May 8, 1930.

The City Hall and County Building is another outstanding feature, indicating beauty of design coupled with utility. This building facing Rodney Square is located between King and French Streets, also between Tenth and Eleventh streets was begun in February 1915, and was completed in June 1916. It is of classic design being a combination of both Roman and Grecian styles of architecture.

Reference: ²McForman, Supt. of Buildings, Public Building Commission, City Hall Room 131.

The new Wilmington Y. M. C. A. building fronts equally on Eleventh Street and Washington Street. The style of architecture is Northern Italian completed in 1930. The Old Town Hall located on the east side of Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets built in 1798, and now the headquarters of the Delaware Historical Society is a fine example of the Early Georgian style of architecture. The Farmers Bank located at Ninth and Shipley streets is a structure of the Romanesque style of architecture - Completed in December 1929. It is a striking example of the adoption of the classical style to modern business needs. Architecturally, one of the most interesting structures in Wilmington is the First and Central Presbyterian Church, standing on the corner of Eleventh and Market Streets.

Reference - Wilmington Official Publication ^{Chamber} of Commerce, May 1930.

Between the thorough Colonial treatment of its lines - but in this building the old and new are fused into a beautiful and harmonious whole, admirably adapted to the religious character of the edifice. The St. Andrews School for Boys located between Hoxontown Pond and Silver Lake, two miles out of Middletown, New Castle County is a very fine example of the old English Tudor style.

Reference -Wilmington official publication of the Chamber of Commerce, July 1930.

Mitchell Hall one of several new University of Delaware buildings erected at Newark, New Castle County is a well designed building of stately appearance of the early Colonial period. The building was completed May 15th 1930 - Dedicated May 24th 1930.

using
A large number of modern apartment house mainly of Romanesque design have recently been built in Wilmington. Among these a group located on Delaware Avenue between Broome and Rodney streets are conspicuous examples - Also a group located at Delaware Avenue and Franklin Street constitutes an elegance of symmetry in workmanship and design. The residence of Mr. R. C. Hull located in the western suburban district of Wilmington is a very fine example of the French chateau type of architecture.

A five story apartment structure located on Pennsylvania Avenue and Clayton Street embodies an excellent reproduction of the Romanesque design of modern dwellings.

With the disappearance of the "Hagley House" one of the best types of Early American Colonial style of architecture vanished. "Hagley House" was built by Benjamin Broome on a local estate of 23 acres on the Brandywine owned by Samuel Gregg in Revolutionary days. It was sold in 1783 to Rumford Dawes who operated a forge and slitting mill. Benjamin Broome in 1795 bought the properties. These later were acquired by the DuPont interest and used for a century as the center of their powder industry.

The house was removed in 1899.

The residence of James T. Chandler Sr., located on Eighteenth Street West of the Boulevard completed in the early part of December 1930 is of Georgian Colonial design. The house set back among natural locust and osage orange trees, facing the Brandywine Park, west of Baynard Boulevard.

The low rambling effect and the unobstructive vistas give to this house a charm found only in a rolling valley or thickly wooded district. The entrance hall contains a beautiful Georgian stairway with carved and panelled ceiling. The living room and dining room are treated in English Georgian and are identical in their detail and interior decorative treatment.

"Hilton" located at Ninth and Broome Streets is one of the land marks of Wilmington. The site on which this house stands was owned by Bancroft Woodcock, a silversmith as early as 1765, and known as Bancroft's Hill.

In 1789, it was a possibility for selection as the site for the nation's capital, and was known as "Federal Hill" or "Capital Hill" and sometimes as "Bellvue". In 1792 it was acquired by Dr. James Tilton (1745 - 1822) who built the original house in 1802. In 1852 Charles W. Howland became the owner and four years later made extensive alterations, adding the tower porches and port-cochere. He named it Hilton. The structure is largely of 15th Century French chateau design.

Another historical landmark of early Wilmington is located on Fourth and West Streets. This characteristic structure of early Colonial design, with its adjacent graveyard, occupies the entire city block bounded by West, Washington, Fourth and Fifth Streets.

The present structure built in 1817 replaced another on the same site which dated from 1748 and an earlier one, on the east side of West Streets completed in 1738. The earliest building was afterward used for a period of sixty years as a school house and was the nucleus of the present (Friend's School) - Regular House. The style of architecture is of the Early American Colonial period bearing the impress of the later period of the Georgian style.

Reference - Wilmington Official Publication of the Chamber of Commerce, Issue of April 1931.

The William Penn School located at New Castle is an excellent example of the early American style of Colonial architecture. The Newark Public School located in Newark New Castle County is designed along the lines of the Greek Revival current in the period about 1800-1840.

Referende: Issue of November, 1932.

Archmere Academy is located on the main highway between Philadelphia and Wilmington seven miles from the latter city. Originally built as a home for the Raskob family it was easily converted to the needs of a modern academy. The chief architectural beauty attained by its designers is its classic simplicity.

Institute Hall 1859 - 1922 . The cornerstone of this building was laid on Tuesday, July 24th 1860, on the site at the northwest corner of Market and Eighth Streets. The building was dedicated January 31, 1861.- Built to house the Wilmington Institute, formed on 1857 by the union of two organizations (whose history went back to the "Library Company" chartered in 1788) space was provided for offices, lecture rooms and an audience room 73 by 78 feet and 31 feet high.

The cost of the building and site was fifty thousand dollars. In 1922 the Institute Free Library moved to its present building on Tenth Street opposite Rodney Square.

Reference: Wilmington, Official Publication of the Chamber of Commerce, Issue of January 1933.

Central Presbyterian Church 1856-1923, at 715 King Streets was one of the several offshoots from the First Presbyterian Church established 1745 and recently (about 1922) reunited with the parent body and now in occupancy of a new building at Eleventh and Market Streets. At the epoch of formation, shortly before the Civil War, the affairs of the parent organization were at a low ebb, owing to the shifting of the population - but this (before the addition of towers to the facade) was severely plain, even barn-like. Hence the leaning to a more monumental design, in one of the Anglo-Gothic variants.

References: Wilmington, Official Publication of the Chamber of Commerce, Issue of May 1933.

The successive styles of architecture that prevailed in the State of Delaware, particularly in New Castle County, have been largely the result of outside influences. With the early settlement of Delaware by colonists of Swedish birth from 1638 to 1655, it naturally followed that the mode of architecture should be of Swedish origin, modified however by the new environment. Entering into this were the factors of available supply of materials character of labor possible and also of geographic and climatic conditions. Owing to lack of saw mills, log houses, were the prevailing style. Till the Dutch took possession of what is now the State of Delaware very little improvement in the design of buildings took place.

With the exception of two churches, one at Weccacoe and the other, the Swedes Church erected 1698 in Wilmington, together with a defensive block house located at Naaman's creek, there is nothing left of actual Swedish construction .

However for even after the Dutch occupation the design of dwelling house, having what is known as the hip roof, peculiar to general design in Sweden persisted. With the Dutch occupation 1655-1665 quite a number of buildings were erected of Dutch design, which still remain in various parts of the State of Delaware.

However, the tenure of the Dutch occupation being of comparatively brief duration, the Dutch style of architecture did not impress itself to any marked degree.

With the English occupation 1664 - 1776 a deeper impress was made on the architectural situation. Then too in addition to the improved style of architecture, other sources of building materials were made possible, coupled with the improved skill of the artizans made it possible for elegance of design, superior craftsmanship, and durability of structure - Several buildings still remain to this day as lasting testimonials to the improvement of design, materials, and workmanship of that period - During this period 1664-1714, two distinct styles of architecture were widely used both erroneously styled "Colonial Architecture" - The Colonial architecture evolved its distinctive forms in American subject to the dictates of local necessity, while the Georgian style was directly transplanted from England and, although it showed marked tendencies to differentiation in the several parts of the Colonies, preserved its unmistakable likeness in every instance to the parent stock from which it sprang - The Colonial architecture which is really Colonial presents several distinctly different forms of local manifestation, each of them pronouncedly characteristic -

One form is to be found in New England, and not to be found outside of that region - Another type of wholly diverse aspect is peculiar to the parts of New York State settled at an early period by the Dutch colonists, and to the parts of Long Island and northern New Jersey where Dutch influence was paramount - Still another and altogether distinct Colonial type of architecture is to be seen in numerous examples in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware - A fourth type, with yet ~~with~~ other clearly defined peculiarities, may occasionally be discovered in Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas - This tone of staunch, native originality was due to the local forms, evolved in response to local exigencies, dictated by resourceful mother wit and engrafted upon an inherited stock of architectural traditions which the first settlers, hailing from this or that part of the old world, had brought hither with them - In other words it was the logical and necessary outcome of architectural precedent, modified by contact with a new environment, and all its forms are clearly traceable to typical antecedents on the other side of the Atlantic - Owing to its essentially utilitarian characteristics, Colonial architecture in all its forms is wholly unpretentious, informal, but it suited the manners and estate of the majority of the people - Economic and social conditions made possible the introduction of the Georgian style in America - When in its latest phase passed over into the forms of the classic Revival, a new order of society, actuated by different ideals had arisen -

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commercial growth and development offer an unsurpassed field for examination and comparison, and a study of their peculiarities shows an interesting evolution through three distinct forms, all of which, nevertheless belong to the same generic classification "Georgian", of course in the narrowest sense of the word ^{it} would indicate the mode in vogue only during the reign of the Georges, but Georgian architecture is not to be limited by any such cramped and arbitrary bounds. It was the style evolved by logical steps from the prevailing type of preceding reign and was, in short an expression of Renaissance Classicism, filtered through a medium of English interpretation and adapted to local needs, on lines first marked out by the seventeenth century architects headed by Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren - The stateliness and formality of Georgian design satisfied the cravings of prosperous Colonial gentry for the affluent pomp and circumstance with which they chose to surround themselves - The chief characteristics of the three distinct types of Georgian architecture are as follows The first has Queen Anne affinities but is Georgian in time and much of its feeling - Ornamental detail is simple and bold and at times a trifle heavy - The profiles of mouldings are strong and in high relief - Simplicity and strength, combined with grace, give the prevailing note in every instance - The second type is lighter and more ornate - By the time the third Georgian type appears, we find no heaviness

of line, and the character of ornamentation employed is distinctly a copy of Adam motifs and, in not a few cases, has caught much of their spirit - In all its phases, however, Philadelphia Georgian, whatever minor differences there might have been, was true to the traditions of the great English architects, and because of the purity of its style is worthy of close study to day for the vital inspiration it can supply - From the middle of the eighteenth century Philadelphia was the largest and most important city in the American Colonies - For that reason the Georgian houses in the vicinity of Philadelphia furnish the examples to illustrate the variations of type characteristic of Pennsylvania, Delaware and the Jerseys, those sections of territory subject to the influence of Philadelphia - After the close of the Revolutionary War came a period of comparatively rapid evolution in architecture - Historically this process of swift evolution was due to several causes, chiefly the general approval with which French influences and fashions were regarded - Architecturally considered this evolution that culminated in the full fruition of the Classic Revival shows three influences that are to be reckoned in any attempt at its analysis - In the first place, there was the Adam phase of the Georgian mode which had begun to find pronounced expression in the American Colonies from about 1770 onward - The greater refinements of this type were strongly in evidence up to 1800 or shortly afterwards -

In the second place, there were the carpenter - designed and built houses of plainly defined Georgian ancestry - During the eighteenth century, the public ^{mind} men had become so thoroughly ⁱⁿ imbued with the Georgian spirit of architectural classicism, tempered and modified, to be sure, by conveyance through a British medium, but classicism all the same, that even the most inpretentious little houses gave evidence of the prevailing influence in one form or another - These carpenter - designed - and - built houses of the end of the eighteenth century may be regarded as a residuum of the architectural spirit of the epoch - Last of all there was the pure classic influence - This style was also predominated in New Castle County at this period Both the architecture of the Georgian period and the architecture of the Classic Revival were essentially classic in spirit but there was a vast difference between their several manifestations of classicality - The classicism of the Georgian architecture was free in its spirit and interpretation and was elastic in its adaptability to the requirements of domestic or public edifices - The classicism of the Classic Revival, on the other hand, was essentially and unalterably rigid in its adherence to the forms of antiquity and the archaeological manner of applying those forms - It was not an adaption, it was, in very truth a revival of the modes of two thousand years ago - The strength of Georgian architecture lay in the freedom and elasticity of its classicism and its ready flexibility to adap.tion

The weakness of the architecture of the Classic Revival was in its rigidity and inflexible resistance to efforts to adapt it to modern requirements - Despite a degree of stiffness and pedantry, in its more felicitous manifestations, displayed not a little real excellence, stateliness and grace - In its less regulated forms on the contrary, probably due to the ambitious contractor rather than to an inferior architect. the architecture of the Classical Revival was often unsuitable in its application, uncomfortable and sometimes ridiculous - In the fore part of the nineteenth century, classicism became an obsession among builders whose sole aim seems to have been to transform each city in the land into a second Athens or Rome - The mutation of architectural style from the Georgian mode to that of the Classic Revival was virtually synchronous and correspondent with the sway of the Empire styles in furniture, the decorative arts and personal attire - The Classic Revival style is altogether Post-Colonial date and its exotic impetus and inspiration, derived from the France of the First Napoleon and grafted upon a Georgian stock, cannot be regarded as essentially a part of the logical process of architectural evolution which had hitherto progressed by gradual and, for the most part, well nigh imperceptible steps from one traditional form to another - The materials of which any structure is built and the way in which those materials are manipulated have quite as much to do with the general aspect as mass or contour,-

Furthermore it must be borne in mind that materials to some extent influenced architectural forms while on the other hand, tradition and hereditary preferences, exerted a powerful influence upon the choice of materials and affected the way in which they are employed - The buildings erected by the early Swedish settlers in what is now New Castle is an excellent case of the operation of these tendencies - After the Dutch occupation of the Swedish settlements in 1655 newer and more improved methods of construction and materials resulted - Buildings of brick and stone construction coupled also with improved forms of design became popular - Again too when the English occupation 1664-1776 began still further improvements were manifested in materials, design and workmanship - It is to be noted that the lack of requisite material - marble or suitable stone, had not a little to do with the common use of white painted wood for trims and external ornamental features in Georgian buildings whose English prototypes, in many cases, were embellished with pillars, pediments and cornices of the more durable substance - Owing to the comparatively briefer period of Swedish and Dutch influence compared to the English, both Swedish and Dutch styles, though persisting were gradually superseded by their English rival - It must also be noted that owing to a large influx of Welsh and Irish - Scotch settlers in New Castle County in the wake of Penns settlement in 1682, a larger impetus was given to the introduction of newer styles of architecture -

The masonry of the Pennsylvania Colonial type peculiar to these settlers has been admired time and time again by architects in all sections of the country - It is interesting to note that the long narrow transom²⁰ of small lights which are so often found over house doors in the Colonial period and the first phase of the Georgian, seems to be a remnant of Queen Anne tradition that got into English architecture from Dutch sources, probably in the reign of William and Mary when such a large importation of Dutch ideas and Dutch practices came into England - While noting foreign influences in Colonial architecture it must not be forgotten to include the tendency to steep pitch and also gambrel forms in roofs shown by the Swedish colonists - Glass for windows in the beginning of the Colonial period was a luxury enjoyed by only a few of the more well to do settlers and even oiled paper was not always easy to come by so that oftentimes the humbler houses had only shutters to close window apertures and afford protection from the weather - Window glass, however, was imported at an early date, also, glass in small panes was manufactured in the Colonies - The earliest windows were filled with small diamond shaped panes loaded into the casements and the casement window was iniversally used - In the fore part of the eighteenth century, double or single hung sash windows became the fashion and were very generally substituted for the older casements by alterations -

The lights for the sashes were universally small and it was not until the end of the eighteenth century that they increased appreciably in size - Paint, though not unknown in the first years of the seventeenth century was not in common use - However in Pennsylvania and the surrounding territory, paint both inside and out seems to have been used from the first - Colors were frequently used principally for pannelling and other interior woodwork - The pannelling in many of the old Colonial houses and also of many of the Georgian type exhibits marked irregularities - The early craftsmen had no compunction in making one panel deeper than another, being governed there in by expediency, the width of the piece they were using, or the distance to be covered - It was not that they did not do their work well and in a work manlike manner, but they saw no reason why they should be tied down by a slavish exactitude in the exercise of their craft.

Reference - The Architecture of Colonial America
by
Harold Donaldson Eberlein
Publishers, Little, Brown and Company
Boston, 1924.

Architecture- - From the earliest settlement by the Swedish settlers in 1638, to the year 1800 may be considered as the Colonial period - This can be divided into, first, the early American from 1638 to 1700 - second the Georgian with its three phases, Early Georgian showing the robust influence of Queen Anne and Sir Christopher Wren.

Its middle phase down to the Revolutionary War, is developed Georgian, vigorous, consistent and complete - Its last phase, from the beginning of the Revolution and extending clear through it into the first decade of the nineteenth century shows the Adam influence, whose chief characteristics were slender columns and delicate ornamentation - Then came the period of the Greek Revival due largely to French influences 1820 - 1860 - Following this period came the Victorian Gothic Style 1860 - 1876, a typical example being of what was generally known as the Brown Stone Front - Then came the Romanesque Revival - 1876- 1893, of using the details of French Romanesque of Southern France with modifications American original design - "Following the Romanesque Revival came the period of Eclecticism 1893 -1897, or a combination of diverse styles, largely influenced by the style adopted at the Columbian World Fair held in Chicago 1893 - After the World War, the General style in vogue is the Classic.-

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The early Swedish settlers of the period of Swedish colonization 1638 - 1655 most generally built log houses and stockaded blockhouses, also of logs - As increasing emigrants swelled the colony so too did the improved skill of the new arrivals assert itself- But it was not until the Dutch power became supreme that any very marked degree of improvement both as to materials and design became possible - The Dutch mainly constructed their dwellings of either brick or stone and adopted what is now styled the Dutch Colonial Style. - The Dutch being mostly traders instead of tillers of the soil as were the great majority of the Swedish colonists desired a more elegant style of building.

However, the very brief occupation by the Dutch 1655-1664 did not allow such a lasting impression on the architectural history of the Colonial period as that of the English who displaced the Dutch 1664-1776 - On the occupation of what is now known as the State of Delaware by the English a newer more ornate style of architecture was introduced generally known as the Georgian, which style was imported from England, being the creation of Sir Christopher Wren who at that time together with Inigo Jones were the leading architects in England. - In New Castle County owing to its close proximity to Philadelphia the newer Georgian style of the first phase became more general than the rest of the State which at that time was generally referred to, as the "three lower counties,"

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from the time of William Penn grant in 1682 till the Revolutionary period - As time went on, a middle phase of the Georgian style manifested itself about 1740 to 1776 - At the same time both Swedish and Dutch designs were still used, but the Georgian style maintained its supremacy

Wilmington which had recently been chartered as a borough in 1739, began to build with activity the general design being that of the Georgian of the first phase- In addition quite a few houses of the Swedish style or style having what is peculiar to Swedish design, the hip roof, which style persisted for quite a length of time - Then too quite a number of houses of the Dutch Colonial Type were also erected.-

Predominantly the style however was Georgian of either the three phases of that style, which was the vogue up till the period of the Revolution, and in fact down to the first decade of the nineteenth century - Under Quaker influence Wilmington was growing into a sort of tiny red brick Philadelphia during the eighteenth century, with neat little houses principally of the Georgian style - - Outside of Wilmington in the rest of New Castle County progress in the adoption of the newer mode of architecture lagged owing to a greater amount of provincialism manifesting itself -

With the advent of the Revolutionary War and during its continuance, building operations were almost completely suspended, and it was not until the close of hostilities, that building operations improved - - With the rise to affluence of a large number of Wilmington citizens, came the desire for more elegant and ornate dwellings and public buildings which resulted in the adoption of what is known as the third and last phase of the Georgian style - This type of architecture from the close of the Revolution to the beginning of the nineteenth century and in many cases a decade or two beyond is dominated by the design of the brot^{er} ers Adam in England - their style of design consisted of the introduction of slender columns, fan lights, charming festoons, and other classical ornamental exterior work, which rounded out the whole gamut of Colonial architecture-- this design for instance marks the dividing line between the mode of the architectural craftsmen and the first of the professional architects - With the closing of the Post Colonial style 1790- 1820, came the Greek Revival period 1820 - 1860,--The Greek Revival style a copy of ancient Grecian architecture owing largely to French influences became very popular which affected as it did other parts of the nation, New Castle County- Its influence however in New Castle County was mostly confined to public buildings, while the most of the residences still kept to the Post-Colonial period.

The period of the Civil War found and left Wilmington a small city of rough cobbled streets and some thousands of little red houses with a few of greater size, very few of greater grace, no public building of real beauty, no passably good hotel. The city grew slowly in population, but gradually extended its boundaries to the Delaware - The next current style of architecture the Victorian Gothic affected New Castle County to very little extent - A very few buildings of this type were erected between 1860 and 1880 - New Castle County was very little affected by the next period of architecture the Romanesque Revival 1876 - 1893 This style is copied from that of the French Romanesque mostly being used in the south of France - The next period of architectural design Eclecticism 1893 - 1917 largely is the result of the design of buildings at the Chicago World's ^a _v Fair 1893 - This style generally known as Eclecticism 1893 - 1917 is an attempt to combine various features of diverse styles of architecture, failed to make any serious impression in New Castle County - -

During the period of the World War and for some time after quite a large amount of building activities were displayed with a noteworthy advance in design - The prevailing style however is that of the classic quite a few of the principal public and private buildings being of that design.-

Page No.39

File No.611

The new ^Wilmington of the new Century's newest decade has its business centre at the Dupont Building, where is the first modern business office structure, hotel and theatre in one that the city has known, such a structure as would grace the greatest urban community - Within a stone's throw is the other most striking monument of the new Wilmington, the State, County and Municipal Building, as seen from Market Street across the handsome Rodney Square, a thing of rare beauty - the domestic and social side of the new city is expressed in suburban and semi-suburban homes some modest enough, others semi-palatial - behind these evidences of the new Wilmington lives the little red Wilmington of fifty years ago - In New Castle are some of the largest and handsomest colonial survivals in the United States, and a few quaint styles and relics of the city's earliest past - Its Public Square said to have been laid out by Peter Stuyvesant, with its rich adornment of great American elms, is like a charming bit out of some Old World capital - The Court House is a genuinely distinguished pile and the spire of Immanuel Episcopal Church is a perfect thing - The tomb of a mid-century Holcomb in the church yard has a bit of carving such as our native "mortuary sculptors," seldom produce - The Rodney house, still occupied by those of the

name, is an admirable bit of Georgian architecture though it dated from the year after George the Fourth vacated the British throne 1830 - -On its walls hang two original portraits of men who signed the Declaration of Independence, and here, too, are many mementoes of Caesar Rodney.

References:-

1. Story of Architecture in America -Thos E.Tallmadge,
Publishers W.W.Norton, New York City.
2. Story of Architecture in America - Thos. E.Tallmadge.
Publishers, W.W.Norton, New York City.
3. Delaware and the Eastern Shore by Edward Noble
Vallandigham, Publishers -Lippincott & Co. Philadelphia
1922

Lacks p. 1-3. 3/7/46 W.Dh.

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Chemistry

Other Chemical Laboratories are:

Bio-Chemical & Clinical Lab.,
591 West 10th Street.

Darco Experimental Lab.
32 & Miller Road.

Del. Chemical Engineering Co.
32nd & Miller Road.

Picot Laboratories,
Maryland Ave. & East Liberty.
Highway Testing Laboratory
Wilmington Testing & Research Lab. *at Dover*
321 Delaware Avenue.

Also some experimental work of minor importance carried on at the several hospitals here.

The Delaware Chapter of the American Chemical Society holds monthly meetings at the Y. M. C. A. in Wilmington.

Bibliography:

Wilmington Mag.

Author - Thomas D. Darlington.

10-29 pp. 15 & 22 - Vol. 4

7-31 " 31 & 47 - Vol. 6

7-32 " 19

Author unknown - Wil. Mag. 1-30-pp 5-36-37 Vol. 4

7-30- pp 28. -- -- 7-33 - p. 48 & 9.

LOCATION - - Wilmington

253
File No. W-611

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay,

Date April 6, 1936.

ARCHITECTURE

When Wilmington was a "red brick town," when all bricks were hand made, little if any steel was used in building operations, cement sidewalks were unknown, lighting of homes was by oil and of public buildings and schools by gas, are some of the interesting facts recalled by Captain E.L. Rice, Jr., supervising architect for the Board of Education who fifty years ago and for many years thereafter was one of the city's foremost architects and who has to his credit the designing and supervision-- of the building of business houses in nearly every block on Market Street as well as hundreds of homes in all parts of the city and numerous schools.

Captain Rice started as an architect on March 25, 1870. When he started everything was masonry and timber construction. Very little steel was used. Plumbing of buildings was cheap and unsatisfactory compared to the present. Very little tile work was used. Practically all buildings of red brick and to such an extent that in many quarters Wilmington became known as a "red brick town," Stone, mostly marble, brought from Vermont and shale rock was used occasionally for window sills and doorsteps.

At that time most of the cut-stone work was done by Davidson Brothers, corner of Fifth and King Streets. Most of the granite work was furnished by Peter P. Tyre.

LOCATION - -Wilmington

File W-612

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay,

Date - April 27, 1936.

HISTORIC HOUSES

Among the comparatively few remaining structures both public and private with their distinctive historic and architectural characteristics may be noted the following outstanding examples:-

OLD CITY HALL

Located near the south-east corner of Sixth and Market Sts. date of erection 1798, and restored in 1927, two stories in height. With its cupola and weather vane, it represents a perfect example of the post colonial style common to public buildings of that period. The main entrance is crowned with a Palladium arched doorway. Now used as a museum by The Historical Society of Delaware.

1203-1205 MARKET STREET.

Two dwelling houses located at 1203-1205 on the west side of Market Street. 1203, erected probably about 1810 is a two story brick structure with two corner windows. The window sashes and lights are typical of the architectural details of that period. The chimney is another example of that period.

1205 erected probably at the same time, is a three story brick structure with a modernized front exterior otherwise the main body of the house still shows the post colonial style especially the chimney design.

Both houses are in a state of good preservation, and are still occupied.

Four houses, differing in general design, located at 1301, 1303, 1313 and 1317, were erected in 1826.

Ref.

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1c in Wilmington Branch
Folder: Architecture

No. 1301 is a brick structure of three stories and is of post colonial style, and has a front porch showing the influence of the brother Adams design current at that period.

No.1303, while in general adhering to the post colonial style, differs in size and has more Adamic details embodied in its construction, it is three stories in height, and is still well preserved. Date of erection - 1826.

No.1313 is a fine typical example of the post colonial style. This house built of red brick is two stories in height with dormer windows. Very little if any of the Adamic style is displayed, and though smaller than the other three is a more consistent post colonial type. Date of erection - 1826.

No.1317, a more imposing structure in general typifies the post colonial style with the addition of a Swedish "hip roof" on the front portion. The brick addition in the rear, however, is of the fully developed post colonial style. The front portion is four stories in height, while the rear addition is of three stories. The house is in excellent condition. Date of erection - 1826.

No.1401, on the west side of Market Street erected in 1791, is a three story brick house of pleasing post colonial design with three dormer windows with a porch of Adamic design. It is still used as a residence and is in a good state of preservation.

No. 1403, on the west side of Market Street is a two story brick house, erected - - - - North porch and doorway show the influence of Adamic design, while the main building is of the post colonial style. Erected - - - -

Page No. 5
File W-612

No. 1408, on the west side of Market Street is a three story brick house of post colonial design and is still occupied and in good condition, erected about 1800.

No. 3 and No. 5 East 15th St., are both of post colonial design, and both are two story brick structures with dormer windows probably erected about 1800.

No. 1801 and 1803 Market St., on the west side of the street, are both built entirely of stone with stone basements and both are fine examples of the post colonial style. No. 1801, is two stories in height with two dormer windows - No. 1803 is three stories in height with a modern porch. Date of erection -----.

No. 1805, on the west side of Market Street known generally as the "Tatnall House" has quite a historic record as indicated by the tablet on the front porch. It was erected in 1760, and while still in its original form, is still in good condition and is used as a place of residence. The architecture is that of the middle Georgian period.

No. 1807, on the west side of Market Street is a two story stone house, built of the middle Georgian style with two dormer windows, with a brick addition in rear. Built - - - - about 1825

No. 1801, west side of Market Street is a three story structure with a brick addition in rear and is of the middle Georgian period erected - - - - The doorway is a perfect example of that period.

No. 1805, on the west side of Market Street, is a two story stone house with two dormer windows, also a stone arched entrance on the north side of the house. It is in an excellent condition and is now used as a residence. Date of erection - - - -

It is a perfect example of the Middle Georgian style.

No. 1916, on the east side of Market Street, is a hardware store, on the south end of the store is a glass case containing an inscription:-

"Logs of the original building, one of the oldest buildings in this section erected about 200 years ago.

June 1921."

No. 2013, on the west side of Market Street. This house built of stone with a later brick addition is three stories in height erected 1790 It is in a good state of preservation and now used as a tourist hotel. Type of architecture is that of the post colonial style.

No. 2014, on the east side of Market Street is a stone house of two stories with a brick addition, built in 1811 which is marked under the upper window on the north end of the building. Now used as a shoe repair shop.

Stone house located on north bank of Brandywine Creek at the foot of Buena Vista and Race Sts. Two stories in height upper story of brick owing to fire. Probable date of erection 1760-1770, in good state of preservation; now used as a store room.

No. 5 Vandever Avenue is a two story stone building. Date of erection 1798 marked over entrance door, cupola on roof. Perfect example of the post colonial style of public building common at that period.

Is in excellent condition and is now used as a branch library.

No.6 and 8 West Twentieth Street is a two story stone building built about 1771. The house which is in good condition and is now a dwelling house is a good example of the Middle Georgian style common to the poorer people of that period.

LOCATION - Wilmington.

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay.

Date - May 6, 1936.

Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church.
Wilmington, Delaware.

- 1698 - May 28th Laying of the cornerstone of the present church building.
- 1699 - June 4. Trinity Sunday. Consecration of the church. The Church when completed, consisted of the four walls and roof, without porches, gallery or tower.
- 1750 - (about) Erection of the south porch and the two additions on the north to prevent further spreading of the side walls.
- 1774 - Erection of the gallery with outside stairs thereto.
- 1777 - Two companies of British soldiers quartered in church.
- 1802 - Erection of the tower and belfry.
- 1842 - Church repaired and reopened for worship, pews removed, except in the gallery, wooden floor laid.
- 1899 - Renovation, Restoration and Bi-Centennial celebration. Belfry rebuilt, and new roof put on. Staircase to gallery, pews in accord with original design and arrangement and brick aisles restored. Pulpit replaced to its first position, and new marble altar erected enclosing the original one.

*1c in folder from
Golden Old Swedes*

- 1916 - Presentation of \$50,000 as an addition to the Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church Permanent Fund.
- 1924 - June 15, Trinity Sunday 225th Anniversary.
- 1927 - Gift of a vicarage by the late William duPont.
- 1930 - New lights, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Thompson.

- Reference - (1) Author. Davis, Arman L.
- (2) Booklet issued by authority of the church committee, page 37.
- (3) 151, Hansberry St., Germantown, Phila. Pa. Publisher, Arman L. Davis, copyright 1935.
- (4) One complete booklet of 40 pages.

Interior of Church in 1698.

The size of the church, inside the walls is sixty feet in length, thirty feet in breadth, and twenty feet in height. The walls are of hard gray stone, up to the windows three and a half feet thick, but above that only two feet.

There are four doors, a large one at the west end, and a smaller one at the south end. There are two smaller ones on the north side one of which leads into the vestry room. There are two windows on the north, and on the south, all of the same size; but there is a larger one at the east end. The roof is arched with logs and plastered. It is covered with cedar shingles.

The pews in the church are made of fir; the chancel is circular, and the inner banisters as well as the pulpit are of walnut wood well turned. There is a single aisle, eight feet in breadth, from the chancel to the large door and (one) across the (said) aisle from the north door to that on the south. Between the chancel and the first row of pews there is also a little way, with six pews on each side, to the cross aisle.

There also are long pews along the wall for the men, from the south door to the east end; and there are seats in the chancel for the ministers. In the lower part of the church, from the south doors to that on the west, there is a large aisle with eight pews on each side."

Note: Ferris, Benjamin, History of the Original settlements on the Delaware pp 160-161. Publishers Wilson and Heald, 107 Market Street, Wil. 1846.

Reference: Author, Waterston, Elizabeth.

Title: Churches in Delaware during the
Revolution pp 13-14.

Location: Wilmington, Delaware.

Publishers: Historical Society of Del. 1925.

Reference Room Public Library No. of Vol. D. 277-51

Book W 54.

Holy Trinity (Old Swedes)Church.

Located at the foot of East Seventh Street in the City of Wilmington, Delaware, this venerable structure built of massive gray stone, with heavy timbers supporting a shingled roof enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest, if not the oldest of its kind still remaining in an excellent state of preservation in the United States.

The interior as well as the exterior practically remains today as it was originally designed. The interior especially owing to the action of the public spirited portion of the community is a faithful restoration of its original state.

Entering the church through the door on the north side, on the ground floor one treads on the original brick floor filled in here and there with cement to offset the destructive effect of termites.

The dimensions of the church is identically the same as described by its first pastor the Rev. Eric Bjork, a missionary sent over by the King of Sweden about 1697. In a letter by Bjork, November 19, 1700 to a clergyman in Sweden, he says:

"The size of the church, inside the walls, is sixty feet in length, thirty feet in breadth, and twenty feet in height. The walls are of hard gray stone, up to the windows three and a half feet thick but above that only two feet."

The main floor is divided by two aisles one running north and south while the other runs east and west. These aisles separate the several sections of wooden pews. The main aisle running from west to east is eight feet in breadth and leads from the large door at the west end to the marble altar.

From the altar is a small aisle leading to the vestry which contains quite a few portraits of bye gone pastors including an oil painting of the first pastor, the Rev. Eric Bjork who displayed great zeal in forwarding the erection of the church.

At the entrance of the aisle leading to the south door on the east side of the aisle is the original oaken chest which served as a depository of the church funds. The chest bears the following inscription:

"From the Church Records June 7, 1701.

"Talked of a church chest in which the income of the church should be put. June 4, 1713. "Resolved that the church money shall be deposited in the chest given by Christian Johansson for that purpose which should always stand in the church."

Opposite to the chest is a small brass tablet with this inscription.

"Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Consecrated Trinity Sunday 1899, the old pews were restored. The Colonial Dames of America, May 28, 1899.

Close to the door on the south side in the same aisle as the oaken chest is the christening font, while on the north side of the same aisle is a bas relief on the wall as a memorial with the following inscription to the memory of

"Capt. Richard Brindley, 2nd Regt.

U.S. Infantry. Born October 12, 1831,

Killed at the Battle of Gaines Mills, Va..

June 27, 1862.

"An example of the believers in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in truth, in purity."

1 Tim. IV. 12.

The memorial plate is in the form of a white shield on a black background. A little further to the east is the original black walnut pulpit with a circular sounding board overhead.

Covering almost half the length of the building is a sloping gallery divided into rows of pews, supported by six pillars and entered by means of a broad staircase from the west door.

The building is lighted by day with six large handsome stained glass windows which give a subdued light adding to the quiet dignity of this venerable edifice. For artificial illumination electricity is used other than for sacred ceremonies.

A large pipe organ is installed in the south east corner of the building, for the musical portions of the services.

Reference - Results of a personal investigation by Alex Ramsay
May 6, 1936.

Submitted by Gordon Butler,

Date:- April 20, 1936.

Reference

PUBLIC BUILDING

The City and County Building located on King Street between 10th and 11th Streets facing Rodney Square was erected in 1914.

The outstanding features of the building indicating beauty of its classic design of both Roman and Grecian styles of architecture. The exterior of the building is of light colored smooth granite with a rough granite base. The several steps which run the full length of the building together with the massive columns adds charm to one of Wilmington's most graceful structures. The interior of the building is of Indiana limestone and pink marble.

This building is of three story construction with basement. Entrances are located on either end of the building as well as elevators and spacious stairways. The building is systematically planned with a wide corridor connecting the two entrances on the ground floor.

In the Public Building the City Government occupies the south half of the building and the County Government occupies the north half. All the various branches of both governments are located in this building including the Courts. The Police Station has a private entrance on the Tenth Street side.

After one hundred years of continuous political fighting Wilmington was made the seat of Government of New Castle County and the City Council deeded to the County what was known as "The Market Basin Lot," now "Rodney Square," as the site for

the Court House which was built in 1880 and continued as seat of County Government until 1916 when the present public building was completed.

The Old Town Hall now, the Museum of the Delaware Historical Society located on the east side of Market Street between 5th and 6th Streets erected in 1798 and used as a City Hall until the present public building was completed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Mr. Foxman, Superintendent of Public Building,
J.E.E. 7-2-35 P.8
Personal investigation.

LO Cation - Wilmington

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay

Date - March 9, 1936

Topic: ARCHITECTURE

In the early eighties, Wilmington was still a red-brick town, with streets of cobble through which horse cars bumped and rattled. Along one creek shore, railroads and factories of various industries, covered the old marshes and meadows, with here and there a fine gable of a settler's house unnoticed in the dirt and smoke. As the town grew it climbed. Walking uphill on Market Street was a progress through the history of American architecture, past dilapidated. Colonial houses and really lovely banks and markets of the beginning of the century, to the Second Empire of the Grand Opera house, and the shapeless severity of the library and the one big hotel. From the ballroom at the top of the Opera House there was a view of the whole town at once, its criss-cross streets buried in foliage. The factory districts below were grimy and bare, but to the north and west the roofs were hid in a forest with only a "mansion" here and there or a church steeple projecting. Beyond the business and shopping section, and towards the hill tops, were little streets, heavily shaded and walled with red brick houses built cheek to cheek with decent white marble steps and alley archways. Here the well-to-do had lived when the city was still a little town, and had been content to hide their arbores side porches and deep if narrow gardens from the street.

The industrial prosperity of the eighties had ended this Quaker restraint. Those who could afford it lived further westward in houses that sprawled in ample yards, thickset with trees and shrubbery behind iron or wooden fences. Here was a plenty of architecture. Brick houses of the seventies with cupolas or mansard roofs, and porches screened with graceful scrolls of iron work were set in old fashioned contrast besides new edifices, some of green serpentine, but the latest of brick pseudo. Gothic, with turrets, pointed towers, and Egyptian ornaments of wood, and a little off line with the right angled streets were still to be seen a few old farm houses of weathered Brandywine granite as colorful as a slice of plum cake, so severe and pure in line that they made the neighboring mansions seem opulent and vulgar, as indeed many of them were. The main streets were cobble, causing bicyclists to keep to the brick sidewalks, rutty with the roots of many trees. Side streets were bedded with yellow clay, morasses in the spring and most of the winter and impassable then except on stepping stones. Two-wheeled carts dragged through them and sometimes stuck fast. Every house of any pretensions had its iron hitching post and marble landing block. There were iron stags on the lawn, some iron dogs which crouched on either side of the steps. It was a comfortable region of homes, never quite beautiful, nor ugly, certainly not monotonous. To the southward of the hilltops lived the "plain people" by thousands in rows of brick houses with identical windows, and doors, no more differentiation in homes than in their lives, and below them again, reaching down into the factories were the slums, where congestion was painful,

dirty water ran over broken pavements and the yards behind were reduced to a dump heap. Here the decent order of the town broke down into shrill voices, fighting, smells and drunkenness. The town indeed was divided into neighborhoods. There was only a progression from older to newer as the prosperous American felt for elbow room. Zoning, of course, was rudimentary. Each neighborhood, outside the slums, was a little town in itself, with a store or two, a livery stable, wooden houses tucked in behind for the darkies, vacant lots held for speculation, solid dwellings of the quality, raw built mansions of the new rich, and rows of little red brick houses for the "plain people". It all began to seem very ugly when the change of taste came in the early Nineteen hundreds, yet looking back, it had a quiet beauty of its own. There were so many trees, so much variety, such ^{an} individualism manifest. Homes then did represent some quality of the owner, for the architects having no style of their own, gave the buyer what he wanted, the noveant riches got exactly the parapets and ornamental porches, and zig-zag sky line they longed for, simple people had simple houses, solid folk solid brick with plate glass windows and heavy metal roofs, and transients who stayed a year or so, and then moved on precisely the thrown together houses, and in every neighborhood were houses of mystery withdrawn in dense trees or shrubbery, little lighted, always shuttered, where misers, old maids, or eccentrics that did not like their fellow humans, found homes that exactly suited them. All through the eighties and the early nineties Gothic adornments clustered thicker on the red brick houses, and every established family began then, and long before

"Colonial " furniture came down from the attics, its long and often very expensive search for a genealogy. With the expansion of industrialism in the early years of the twentieth century a great ~~em~~petus was given to the style of architecture. Besides too the extension of the city took place simultaneously. The limits of the city were being extended into the former rural districts. Roads of concrete began to be built to permit the introduction of the automobile as a more expeditious mode of communication between the city and the adjacent rural communities. The majority of the building extension tended mostly to the north and west, many of the new structures being of more improved design of architecture being adopted; the most of which was eclectic in its character, consisting as it does of divergent styles embodies^d in the one general design. By the time of the World War which greatly accelerated this extension many of the previously agricultural and wooded districts had been built up peopled by a large part of the exodus from the center of the city proper. Then too, quite a large number of the older types of buildings in Wilmington were razed giving place to structures of more ornate and larger dimensions, chief among which are the duPont Hotel, the Public Library, Delaware Trust Building, the Municipal Building, and many others all of imposing magnitude and design. In addition to the extensive program of both public and private structures there also has been a large extension of industrial plants of various industries of up-to-date design, both within the city limits and adjacent territory. For example during the period of 1929-1930, millions of dollars were spent on construction work, new buildings were erected in every locality, industrial

establishments located new plants, and existing companies erected extensive additions. Outstanding in the list of new edifices completed during this period was the Delaware Trust Building, the Y. M. C. A., First and Central Presbyterian Church, the Keel Building, the Wilmington General Hospital, additions to the Homeopathic Hospital, the Emalea Pusey Warner Junior High School, the Deep water Power Plant and other construction work done by the Delaware Power and Light Company, the new buildings and installation of the Deal System by the Diamond State Telephone Company, the new building and additions to manufacturing facilities of the Wilmington Gas Company and many others. Wilmington has been fortunate in securing its share of new industrial establishments and a number of those already in operation which have found it necessary to enlarge their present plants. Wilmington's educational facilities continue to show extraordinary improvement and the city, as well as the State, is reaching the point where it will be known as a community offering its people the most modern educational advantages. In September 1929, the Emalea Pusey Warner Junior High School at Eighteenth and Van Buren and the John Palmer School at Claymont and Lobdell Streets were formally opened. Within a radius of a few miles of Wilmington, taking care of rural students are the Alfred I. duPont School, at Minquadales, the Krebs school at Newport, and new schools at Rose Hill, near New Castle, Delaware City and Stanton, also at Middletown. Additions have been made to the rural schools located at Newark, Oak Grove, Richardson Park, and Newport colored school during the same period. Wilmington pleasantly

located within hills, has gradually developed into a city of modern conveniences, buildings, streets and homes. Surrounded by this growth of modernism are found here and there the old buildings that contrast sharply with the methods of primitive living and environment of the early founders of the community. There also stands the house where Washington met Lafayette located on Sixteenth Street, east of Market Street, facing the lower Brandywine. Across the Brandywine from this house is the site of the old original Joseph Tatnall grinding mills and also the house of Thomas Lea the son-in-law of Joseph Tatnall. North on Market Street, across the creek can be seen traces of the early homes built in this era with their beautiful cornices, doorways, and dormer windows, but they are fast disappearing. Farther north the building housing the branch library of the Wilmington Institute on Vandever Avenue remains with its delicate lines and ^{The} detail in its windows and towers. Throughout the Brandywine Valley are still standing the quaint old stone powder mills, gateways and old houses used by the duPonts and others, some recently restored to their original beauty by the architects of reputation in restoration work. Along the Brandywine, at the foot of West Street, on the park lands, may be seen a mansard roofed building with certain definite early Colonial details indicating the effort and work of early craftsmen. This building originally stood in a cemetery on the southeast corner of Tenth and Market Streets, where the Public Library Building now stands. Through the generosity of the members of the Society of Colonial Dames,

Presbyterian Church.

and the Society of Colonial Wars in Delaware, funds were provided whereby this land mark could be preserved and used to house certain articles of furniture, art, etc., in possession of its members. This old building was built in 1740 of brick and used as a church. Its origin is claimed by the Presbyterian ^{and is recorded as the first} church in Delaware. It was my pleasure, as the architect on this restoration work, to be able to secure details from the descendants and friends of the members ~~in~~ this church and also the Society of Colonial Dames, and the Society of Colonial Wars that enabled me to rebuild the work in its new location, together with the information available by the details of the existing building. The bricks used in the building were of larger size also of finer quality than the present standard size brick. They represented a hand-made model. It was found that the date 1740 was formed by black header brick and laid on the north side of the building between the windows. This date was restored as originally located in the old building at Tenth and Market Street. The floors and roof rafters were of hewn timber white oak, and were spliced together and held in position with heavy wood pegs driven through the timbers. Where nailing was necessary a long wrought iron spike was used of no even dimension and every nail seemed to be of a different size. The floor nails were of smaller dimensions and resembled pieces of iron wire. The windows were of unusual interest, as there were several different styles in the building, but from the interior they all resembled one another. Four contained a gothic head window with leaded glass panels. These were not discovered until the demolition as they were entirely covered on the interior with a wood frame which must have been installed after the

building was constructed and finished. The leaded glass was of a good design, and from an authority on glass apparently was made at the time the building was constructed. It was of a very thin make and set in heavy lead. These have been replaced in the building as restored, and two new ones were furnished to match the four original ones. The roof on the old building was apparently of wood, probably cedar, but continued patching destroyed the originality of this feature. There was some trace of the straight split shingle of thick dimension, but they occurred in several places. The laths on the building were of heavy dimension, irregular size and hewn out of oak. They were nailed with an unusual wire nail and some places seemed to be dovetailed together rather than nailed. The general construction of the building resembled other buildings built about the same period, or a little later and represents the endeavor of the early craftsmen. There are many other buildings within a radius of ten or fifteen miles of Wilmington which represent beautiful details in the old line. The town of New Castle has a wealth of such examples, as well as small towns in the Delmarva Peninsula. The Brandywine Valley contains numerous excellent examples of early work. At Chadd's Ford on the Brandywine are found several examples of the primitive early architecture with its plain moulding and detail where necessary. Washington's house and Lafayette's house along the Baltimore pike near Chadd's Ford afford a bit of interesting details of the Early American Colonial style of architecture. Undisturbed for many years the attic of an old Colonial house at 107 East Seventh Street has yielded to the purchaser a wealth of antique articles closely interwoven

with the early history of Wilmington. The house formerly the home of Harry Lloyd, a leading grocer of this city, has been closed for some time, and has been bought by John Byron, of 105 East Seventh Street, an old friend of the Lloyd family. Two rare violins dating from 1706 and 1724---it is not known whether they were of English or Italian manufacture, however, both are in excellent condition. A double barreled shotgun revolver dating from the early 18th century is another interesting item. Old furniture, books, household articles and similar pieces were unearthed. A cradle, found buried in a dust filled corner, is estimated at being more than two centuries old. The house itself which ^{Mr.}~~Mr.~~ Byron is completely restoring to its 18th century state is a fine example of Wilmington architecture of that period. All the woodwork is original, as are the door hinges, mantels and hardware accessories. The floors are of random width pine boards, pegged down, while all the doors are of battened dowel joints. The exterior is of salt glazed brick, finely proportioned and interesting in detail.

References:

Newspaper Article dated March 26, 1933, appearing in the Delmarva Star(now renamed the Star).., publishers, The Star Company, 399 Shipley Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

The Age of Confidence, by Henry Seidel Canby, published by Farrar and Rhinehart, New York, 1934.

Journal-Every Evening, issue of November 27, 1928, by Edward Canby May, source---Reference Room, Public Library.

ARCHITECTURE

The building activity now in evidence about Eleventh and Twelfth and Market Streets, is a reminder to older residents of Wilmington of the radical transformation that has taken place in that part of town in the last few decades;- The current activities - - comprise the building of the new post office, the building of a new seven story hotel on the opposite side of Market Street, and the conversion of two three-story buildings on Twelfth Street into one building - Where the new postoffice will stand was for many years one of the residential show places of Wilmington - It is the site of what in recent years was the Winchester *House* home, which was the last of the old structures to give way to the new ones around Rodney Square - Fifty years ago it was the home of Mrs. Elizabeth B. McComb, widow of Henry S. McComb, a prominent leather manufacturer of Wilmington of his time - Later it became the home of Mr. and Mrs. (James P. Winchester).

One fine old building remains on the opposite side of Market Street in that block, Eleventh to, Twelfth Street - was occupied by substantial homes prior to its conversion to other uses.

The only structure there now that retains its original appearance is the home of the Wilmington Club, known as 1103 Market Street - That building was erected by John Merrick, one of Wilmington's early bankers and pioneer carriage builders.- It was his home. It was one of the finest buildings in the city at the time it was erected, and was one in which the community took civic pride.

At the corner of Eleventh Street, now the site of the First-Central Presbyterian Church was the fine old colonial home of the Late Dr. James A. Draper, one of the outstanding physicians of his time. The doctor's family lived there many years after his death.

Next to the Merrick residence, at 1105 Market Street was the home of Caleb P. Johnson. This, with a side yard occupied the site of the Elks Building which is being converted into a hotel.

The other occupants of the square half a century ago were Andrew G. Wilson, who lived at 1119, John S. McDaniel 1121, and John W. McCall, 1123;-. All were fine homes and graced the neighborhood where they stood. At that time Market Street was a preferential residential district.

DOMICILES OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

It is interesting to know that the owners and occupants of all of these houses, like Dr. Draper and John Merrick were men of prominence in the community. Mr. Johnson was editor of the Wilmington Daily Gazette, and its weekly issue, the Delaware Gazette and the State Journal, which eventually were acquired by Every Evening. Mr. Wilson was superintendent of the shipbuilding plant of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company. Mr. McDaniel was in the plumbing business. McCall was engaged in building construction.

John W. Hawkins, one of the earliest coopers of Wilmington, lived at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Market Streets.

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There were no houses in the two blocks bounded by Twelfth and Fourteenth and Market and King Streets. Most of the block from Twelfth to Thirteenth was occupied by a lumber yard. John Wise was the owner. His home was at Third and Poplar Streets. The Thirteenth street end of the Twelfth to Thirteenth street block was used for different purposes at different times. It was a favorite setting for tent meetings under religious auspices.

The opposite side of King Street from the new post office was a residential section. There was a vacant lot at the north east corner of Eleventh and King Streets. The first building north of the lot was occupied by General William F. Smith, United States Engineer for Delaware, as his office and that of his staff. His home was on Market Street just below Ninth. General Smith later moved his office to the east side of Adams Street between Eighth and Ninth. It remained there until it was provided with quarters in what was then the postoffice building at Sixth and King Streets.

In the 80's there were six dwellings on the east side of King Street between General Smith's office and the Twelfth Street corner.

Fire Firehouse;- A surviving landmark then, as now, No. 4 Firehouse was at the northeast corner of Twelfth and King Streets. At that time the occupant was the Phoenix Fire Company No.4 in the volunteer department) Now it is Engine Co.No.4 (and a truck company as well) of the city's paid fire department.

The King Street block between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, where the Public Building stands now, although a residence district during the period under consideration, also was the site of the plant of the Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Company, then an important industry in Wilmington, the Wilmington Club Building, and also the Old School (First) Baptist Church.

The palatial residence of Mrs. George Read Riddle stood at the south east corner of Eleventh and King Streets. It had been built by Mrs. Riddle's husband, a former United States Senator from Delaware.

Phoenix Park once the site of a public market, occupied most of the bed of Twelfth Street between Market and King Streets. It was given the name because of its proximity to the Phoenix fire house. It had a park appearance until a few years ago, when the trees were felled and the plot added to the bed of the street.

REFERENCE:- Newspaper Article by A. O. H. C. contained in Journal Every Evening, Wilmington.

Date of Issue	September 19, 1935, Page No.8
Source	Reference Room - Public Library
Title	Historic Houses on File.

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NEWTON L. GRUBB HOME

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Newton L. Grubb, near Grubb's Corner, in Brandywine Hundred, is of great interest to the historian and the contents of the home are of unusual interest to those who like to study early American homes and methods of living. The residence of Mr. Grubb, State Highway Commissioner from New Castle County, part of which is over 200 years old, is surrounded with great out-spreading locust trees, some of them well over a hundred years old.

Until recently there stood near the house a catalpa tree, which was more than six feet in diameter near the ground. This great tree was planted the day after the Battle of the Brandywine, when Washington's troops were defeated by the British at Chadds Ford. It was planted by Isaac Grubb, great grandfather of Newton L. Grubb, and it stood until 1929 when it was blown down by a heavy wind storm.

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People used to come from all over the country to see the catalpa tree in bloom in May. The old part of the Grubb home is built of logs, and was constructed over 200 years ago. The logs have long since been covered over with weather boards, but the old part of the house, with its great fire place, and low ceiling, still has the atmosphere of a pioneer dwelling. The "new" part of the home, built of stone, is over 150 years old, and was attached directly to the older portion.

It is interesting to know that all the bricks in the chimneys of the old residence were brought from New England as ballast. Near the residence which contains 16 rooms, is a small stone house, now used for the storage of farm equipment, and this was constructed, and for many years used as a slave house.

John Grubb came to this country in 1677 and landed at what is now known as Grubb's landing, and which was once a thriving shipping point. Many years ago this landing was used by the sailing vessels that did a coastwise trade and occasionally transatlantic sailing vessels are said to have stopped here. During the Revolutionary War it was fired upon by a British frigate. John Grubb is a direct ancestor of Newton L. Grubb.

At the present the Grubb farm consists of 108 acres of land with two streams running through it, Naaman's Creek and Longkum Creek, or run. There is a beautiful little island in Naaman's Creek and there is a great pond at one spot where there are pond lilies.

The old portion of the house, which was built over two hundred years ago now is electrically lighted and has a radio installed, in contrast to the old residence with low ceiling, thick walls and huge fireplace. The old fireplace at the end of this part of the house, constructed of stone, is ten feet in width, over five feet high, and is easy to walk into it, stand up straight and look out at the sky through the chimney. It is over three feet deep. At one side is a candle sconce, built in the wall, where, if desirable, things could also be placed to keep warm. At each side are seats, built into the wall of the

fireplace,where,when the fire was burning low,persons could sit and keep warm and gaze at the smoldering embers. In the fire high articles could be kept warm.

Throughout the house are splendid pieces of colonial furniture. Some of this furniture was constructed in England and imported to this country. There are splendid ribbon Chippendale chairs,brought from England. The woodwork on the walls of the living room of the newer part of the house is of hand-worked wood with burlled walnut panels. A handsome chest of drawers has been built into the passageway,leading from the front room to the one in the rear. There are old wrought iron locks and hinges on the doors and brass door knobs are used.

There is a beautiful old grandfather's clock made by Joan Wells,and splendid dropleaf tables. In addition Mr. and Mrs.Grubb have in their possession spinning wheels,chest of drawers,and many other articles of interest to the antiquarian, all of them handed down from the Colonial days by one Grubb to another.

There is a splendid Winthrop desk,and in the comfortable breakfast room there are old chairs the wood smoothed by much use and the colored paintings of flowers on the back cross pieces dimmed with age.

Mr. Grubb gives an interesting account handed down by the various Grubbs of the planting of the great catalpa tree that formerly stood in the front of the house. His great-grandfather was riding along - it was the day after the Battle of the Brandywine - and his horses were acting badly, and he

pulled a "switch" from the side of the road, and the roots came up. He used it until he reached home, and then thrust it in the ground, and it grew from that time, until the year 1929 when a violent wind storm blew it down.

There have been many distinguished persons in the Grubb family. Ignatius Grubb was an Associate Judge of the State Court. Isaac H. Grubb New Castle County Levy Court and served over eight years in the New Chairman of that body for six years.

He was instrumental in the construction of the Washington Street Bridge over the Brandywine River in Wilmington. Up until the time that the bridge was removed there was the name of a Grubb on the bridge.

At one time the Grubb holdings in Brandywine Hundred were over 1,000 acres, and extended from Perry's Tavern on the Concord Pike to Neaman's Road, and from near Grubb's Landing to the present residence.

An Indian trail, said to have led from Chadds Ford, on the Brandywine River to the Delaware and to have been used each year by the Indians when they went to fish in the Delaware passed near the house, and even now many arrow heads are found there and Mr. Grubb has secured several valuable specimens of Indian stone instruments many of which he has given away. From the various kinds of arrows found at one spot and the number, historians and Indian authorities have concluded that there was an Indian battle near where the house now stands many years ago.

John Grubb, the first Grubb to come to this country arrived at Grubb's landing in about 1677, when the counties of Delaware were still considered part of Pennsylvania and Penn's Grant. ^{Penn's grant was not made until 1682} John Grubb and his wife had seven children, and Emanuel Grubb, one of their children is said to have been the first American child born of English parents in Delaware.

There is in possession of Mr. and Mrs Grubb now a huge Bible which contains the record of all the Grubbs seven generations in America, from John Grubb to Newton Grubb. In the front, pasted in, to preserve the inside cover is a copy of Franklin's Gazette dated 1764. At the bottom it states it was printed by "Benjamin Franklin, post master, and D. Hall". There is an old store book and entered in many of the charge reports are notations that the purchaser secured a "half gallon of rum at six cents a quart."

Reference:- Newspaper Article, in the Journal-Every Evening, Wilmington, Delaware, dated June 23, 1930.

Source:- Reference Room, Public Library,
File Delaware, Historic Buildings.

ARCHITECTURE(Continued)
The Holland House.

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S
World Hall

Its origin dates back to 1763, when it was built by Levin Cropper, one of the wealthiest citizens and largest landowners of Delaware, and became the home of two Governors of the State. Daniel Rogers and Peter F. Causey, and subsequently was the property and residence of the late Joseph E. Holland, hence its modern name of "Holland House."

It has a proud and distinguished ancestry and stands today as one of the finest examples of Colonial architecture of the upper tier of Southern States.

The mansion has all the charm and romance attaching to old time Southern homes of people of "quality" and is one of the few remaining houses of the "master and missus" that remain intact, the quarters wherein Negro bondsmen and bondswomen lived and reared their families. Those would not recall the seamy side of slavery days for those bred and reared on the estate were accorded the best of treatment.

Other buildings in good state of preservation include those utilized in connection with the culinary department of country families of those bygone days, such as smoke house, ice house and every similar building regarded as requisite for the comfort and welfare of old families of position and means. Great spreading trees shade a wide expanse of lawn in summer and wide winding paths invite strollers and sightseers. There too is an old fashioned garden at the rear of the mansion and in fact the estate retains the historic interest and fascination of an earlier century that make it one of the most attractive mansions in lower Delaware.

Reference:- Newspaper Article by a Staff Writer on Journal Every Evening, issue of May 4th 1931 Page No.8 Wilmington, Delaware.

Source:- Reference Room Public Library, file Delaware, Historic Buildings.

LOCALITY - - Milford, Delaware.

THE HOLLAND HOUSE.

The property was built in 1763 by Levin Cropper and designed by an English architect. Cropper was one of the early settlers of this section and received a grant of 1,570 acres of land including this tract. After his death, it was willed to his son, Milton Cropper and then sold to Louder Layton. It was purchased from Layton by Peter F. Causey, who was elected Governor of Delaware in 1854, by the "American Party," Mr. Holland purchased this property from the Causey estate.

Due to the death of Joseph E. Holland, who died shortly after his wife, his estate was placed with the First National Bank and Trust Company of Milford for settlement. Before it was settled the only child, John Holland, also died which necessitated the sale.

Joseph E. Holland was a member of the State Highway Commission. The Holland antiques and property were sold last summer.

The property is one of the show places of lower Delaware and has one of the finest residential grounds in the State. It is situated in the center of Milford and commands a view of the business section. The approach is

marked by a large lawn which is shaded by large trees and shrubbery. These trees were planted by Governor Peter F. Cusey about 1850 at the time he purchased the property.

Reference:- Newspaper article by a correspondent contained in Journal-Every Evening Wilmington, Delaware, date of issue, July 21, 1930. Pages 1-29

Source: Reference Room Public Library file Delaware, Historic Buildings.

OLD SHELLPOT SCHOOL.

Jacob
A. Weldin of the populous Weldin family of Brandywine Hundred built a little one room stone structure located at the intersection of Shipley and Talley Roads, inscribing his name on the datestone in 1795.

Long in disuse plans were laid for its demolition. However Charles P. Weldin, 60 of Weldin Road was able to announce that it would be spared. Part of the building, an addition to the original structure built about 50 years ago had already been torn down. This addition will not be repaired, but the original stone structure will be placed in repair at once and used as a family meeting place.

Mr. Weldin determined to save it because of its interest with the family. It was in this school that all of the Weldins, and many generations of the Talleys, Grubbs, and other well-known Brandywine Hundred families first learned their "3 R's".

The school was originally constructed by Jacob Weldin.

He, with Joseph Weldin, the great grandfather of Charles Weldin, and one William Duffy, comprised the first board of Trustees.

On a stone on the school are the date of construction and Jacob's Weldin's name.

Reference:- Newspaper Article contained in the Sunday Star, of Wilmington, Delaware. Issue of June 9th 1935. Page No.1.

Source: Reference Room, Public Library, File Delaware, Historic Buildings.

LOCALITY - - - Rehoboth, Sussex County.

Rehoboth, a name of biblical origin, has the meaning of "a resting place," "a place of sweet water. The town of Rehoboth was formed by a Methodist Camp Meeting Association about the year 1869, although the name of "Rehoboth Hundred," has been used for this section since the 17th Century. Lewes a settlement by the Dutch in 1631 on the Hoornkill, later became an English possession, and took its present name from the town of Lewes, Sussex County, England.

REHOBOTH
The Homestead.

Located at Dodd's Lane, and Rolling Road, Henlopen, Acres. The year round home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Corkran. House built about 1743 by Peter Marsh. Hand split cypress shingles, brick filled walls, walnut sills, and timbers, four chimney btreasts of hand made panelling, wishing well, where swains of long ago besought fulfillment of their hopes. Garden of vegetables, herbs and flowers in rear.

Exhibits of pewter, stone jugs, farming implements, Indian relics, fire arms. The gun of Jerome Bonaparte. Coach horn used by Caesar Rodney at his home "Eyfields," Powder horn of Peter Marsh. Medicine mortar used by Dr. Peter F. Jackson 1815-1863 Duelling set given by John M. Clayton to his brother "James" when he was expecting to be challenged.

LOCALITY - - Lewes, Sussex County,

De Vries Monument,

Erected by the State of Delaware to commemorate the settlement on the spot of the first Dutch colony under De Vries in 1631. It is located at the extreme end of Pilot Town Road.

OLD HOUSES ALONG PILOTOWN ROAD,

Lewes, Sussex County.

Many of these have been standing since the latter part of the seventeenth century. Almost all have been greatly changed, but if one will go down to the Thomas Maull House, a very good idea of the homes of colonial days may be had, as this house is still in its original shape and a very good example of the homes of the period.

D.C.JONES HOUSE.

Located at corner of Second and Park Avenue. Site of the old arsenal. While nothing remains of the original building, the walls on the bank behind it are said to be a part of the ancient bombproof artillery store houses.

The James Thompson House.

Located on Second Street. Once the home of Sarah Rowland, sweetheart of Caesar Rodney. Her loyalty to the King came near losing a Nation.

C. C. Marshall Home

Located at Second and Mulberry Streets. A fine example of Colonial Inn. Very little change has been made in the exterior and but little inside.

ST. PETERS CHURCH, Lewes.

While the exterior has been completely remodeled, a visit to its ever open door will disclose one of the most beautiful small churches to be found in any part of the country. St. Peters Church located on Second and Market Streets was founded in 1681 and built in 1722. It was rebuilt 1808-1857, Tablet on Church yard wall marks the Old Court House site. Church silver was given by John Penn in 1773. Contains old records. Heppelwhite chairs. Door from Rodney place broken by shot in bombardment of Lewes by the British in 1813.

MEMORIAL PARK

Located on Front Street opposite post office. Site of battery emplacements during the war of 1812. A monument marking the bombardment of Lewes by the British on April 7th and 8th 1813 and some of the guns used during the bombardment stand here.

ZWAANENDAEL MUSEUM, Lewes.

Located on State Street and Kings Highway site of female seminary prior to the Revolution. It is a copy of the Town Hall of Hoorn, Holland, from where the de Vries expedition of 1631 sailed. A Dutch coat-of-arms sent to Lewes by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has been placed over the door leading to the museum. Permanent exhibits. A large collection of old jewelry and silver from Sussex families. A six piece Colonial coffee and tea service made by Harvey Lewis, Philadelphia about 1811. "Old Snuff Box," Makers mark, "W.M." Punch ladle made by Richards and Williamson, Philadelphia 1798, Teaspoons and tablespoons by John David, Philadelphia 1785, S.D. Rockwell, New York 1807 and C. Bard and Son, Philadelphia, 1825. Silver bowl made from silver tankard brought by Helmanus Willebank to Lewes in 1660.

Zwaanendael House named after the original settlement in Delaware, was erected by the State of Delaware, to commemorate the landing of the Dutch settlers at Lewes in 1631. It is an adaption of the Town Hall in Hoorn, Holland, home of de Vries, the leader of the expedition.

In the fall of 1930, after it had been decided by the State Commission that a building in the Dutch style would be the most appropriate and enduring type of monument to commemorate such an important event, Mr. W.Wm. Martin, Wilmington architect, made a trip to Holland for the purpose of obtaining detailed information and exact measurements from the Town Hall of Hoorn.

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Owing to the size of the original building which is three and a half stories high with two tall stepped up gables on the main front, it was decided that Zwaanendael House should be a small adaption of the Hoorn Town Hall embodying actual replicas of the most characteristic and important details of the old structure. The new building has, therefore, only one gable instead of two, and a whole story has been omitted. However the richly ornamented gable of the main facade with its surmounting statue, the carved entrance doorway and many other features are exact replicas of the old work.

During the course of his investigations, Mr. Martin found that the present windows in the Town Hall had been incorrectly restored, but with the help of an old drawing kept in the Museum of Hoorn he was enabled to reproduce the windows and shutters exactly as they were when De Vries left his native place. The colors of the shutters are the town colors of Hoorn and the design painted on them was taken from the old drawing previously referred to. The bricks of which Zwaanendael House has been constructed were especially manufactured to match the bricks in the Town Hall, and the exact coursing and jointing of the brickwork in the original building has been faithfully followed.

Unfortunately the interior of the Town Hall has been entirely changed from its original condition, so that the interior of Zwaanendael House is like the interior of the old building only in the matter of details. The first

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floor of the new building will be used as a museum and
the second floor as a library. Libraries

Reference :- Lewes Tercentenary Commission.

Source :- Reference Room, Public Library on file.

ARCHITECTURE
(Zwaanendael Club House)

Located on State and Third Streets. Loan collection of glass, samplers, lamps and furniture.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Lewes.

Located on Kings' Highway. Original Church built in 1707. Present building is well worth a visit and reminds one of the old churches in New England. Church silver and records.

OTT'S STORE, Lewes.

Located at Second and South Streets. In this house was opened one of the first free schools in America.

REGISTER HOUSE, Lewes.

Located at the intersection of South and King Streets. One of the few female seminaries in the colonies prior to the Revolution.

REFERENCE:- Picturesque and Historic Lewes Delaware pp 6-7

SOURCE :- Reference room, Public Library on file.

LOCALITY- Newark, Delaware .

The University of Delaware.

Delaware University.

Ninety two years ago, on May 8, 1834. Professor John Holmes Agnew delivered the inaugural address at the opening of Newark College. Its history since its opening in 1834 with two professors and sixty-four students has been a varied, and in many ways, a romantic one, with at no time a lessening of the original impetus toward services both to learning and the State.

The present organization of the institution dating from 1921, when the name, "University of Delaware," was adopted, is a complicated one centering about two administrative divisions- Delaware College for men and Women's college of Delaware. The latter was established in 1913. Delaware College dates from the original charter in 1833.

However, it is in reality an outgrowth of a much earlier foundation, Newark Academy, established at Newark, Delaware, in 1767, which in turn arose from a Presbyterian synod school located at New London, Pennsylvania in 1743. In 1818, an Act was passed by the Delaware General Assembly enabling the Trustees to raise \$50,000. by a lottery, "for the purpose of erecting and establishing a college in Newark," In 1821 the yet unorganized college was granted the proceeds of certain taxes on stage lines and on Steamboats plying between Philadelphia and points on the Delaware, and in 1835 the sum to be raised by lottery was increased to \$100,000. The college had at this time been in operation for more than a year, its charter as Newark College having passed, the General Assembly, February 5, 1833, and its doors opened May 8, 1834. With this new foundation Newark Academy was merged, and in 1847 the trustees of the academy by a deed conveyed its buildings and grounds to the Trustees of the college. In 1869 the college turned this property back to the academy.

The early history of Newark College is marked by three incidents of importance- the changing of the name to Delaware College in 1843, the controversy over the lottery scheme, and the failure of the faculty scholarship plan.

The financial situation grew more and more precarious each year and on ^{March 30} January 18, 1859, the college closed.

The building lay idle for the ensuing ten years, and opened again for students in ¹⁸⁷⁰ 1869. Its resuscitation was made possible by the Act of Congress of 1862, which provided for land grants to State Colleges, giving agricultural and engineering instruction, together with military training.

March 14, 1867, Delaware College became a State College and beneficiary of the Morrill Act, with a grant of 90,000 acres of public lands. It resumed instruction with an engineering course of three years, an agricultural course of four years and a classical course of four years. The first class under this new organization was graduated in 1873, and since that time Delaware College has had an uninterrupted history of dignified accomplishment capped in the last decade by a sudden and remarkable growth.

Most noticeable in the growth has been the development of an adequate physical plant, which is now being carried forward according to a comprehensive plan designed to provide grounds and buildings for many years to come. The original building of the University Old College Hall, as it is reverently known to many generations of students was at the opening of the college in 1834, a large rambling structure composed of two wings extending from a central portion known as the Oratory.

The whole building was called "The oratory"

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More than twenty five years¹⁹⁰¹ ago two wings were added, and in 1917, the entire building was remodeled, a new roof was put on, the Oratory was turned into a common hall, and offices and lounges were provided for student organizations. Today Old College stands in classic dignity at the head of an avenue of European lindens, the center of student life and a distinguished example of Delaware colonial architecture, which has been adopted as the prevailing style for all buildings in the future. Other buildings on the campus are Recitation Hall, the Gymnasium, shops for the engineering department, Furnell Hall, and the chapter house of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity.

Across the main street of Newark from the campus is The Green, which is to be the center of the "new Delaware. In 1915 Mr. Pierre S. du Pont of Wilmington supplied the funds for the purchase of land lying between Delaware College and the campus of Women's College, a half mile south from the Old College. At present this tract is beautifully landscaped and is the site of Harter Hall, a dormitory for men, and Wolf Hall, containing laboratories for the agricultural and pure sciences, both buildings the result of the generosity of Mr. duPont.

Dominating the Green on the south stands the Memorial Library, erected in 1924 by popular subscription among the citizens of the State of Delaware, and dedicated May 23, 1925 to the memory of the man and women of Delaware who died in the World War.

Education
man - Education
Co-education existed at Delaware College for a short while after the school re-opened in 1870, women being admitted for the first time in 1872. During this period 81 young ladies were enrolled 37 of whom were graduated. They seem to have been successful students, and apparently there was no reason why co-education should not have continued as a permanent policy of the college, but in June 1885, the Trustees summarily abolished it, much to the chagrin of many Delaware citizens. After considerable effort on the part of the various clubs, organizations, and industries, the Women's College was opened in September 1914, to nearly 200 young women who had made application for admission.

From the beginning the Women's College was closely affiliated with Delaware College; it had the same Board of Trustees, the same President, and in large part, the same faculty. But it was not until 1921 that the two institutions were completely united by legislative enactment as the University of Delaware.

Women's College is governed by an Academic Council composed of the University faculty offering courses on its campus. Instruction is divided into three schools, the School of Arts and Science, offering the usual cultural curriculum leading to the Bachelor of Arts; The School of Education with a four-year course in Elementary Education for the completion of which a diploma is given; and the School of Home Economics, with a four year course leading to the Bachelor of Science in Home Economics. Another important division is the annual Summer School, instituted in 1915, and designed for teachers.

Changed
July 1943

Agricultural

The Experiment Station was established in 1888 by a Federal Grant known as the Hatch Act, under the directorship of Dr. Arthur T. Neale. Additional funds were made available by the Adams Act in 1909, and in 1925 the Purnell Act made possible the addition of research in rural economics. A division of Agricultural Extension was established by the Smith-Lever Act in 1914. Since 1914 when the first county agricultural agent was appointed, the extension work has grown until at present there is a county agent in every county; a worker for state wide service among rural women; two part-time specialists in Plant Disease work and one full time specialist in animal husbandry; and a well-organized staff for the Boys' and Girls' Clubs which have grown from a mere handful in 1917 to an enrollment of about 1,000 in 1925.

Today the University of Delaware is growing rapidly under able administration and leadership, and is taking its place as a center of learning and culture and a technical school of notable achievement.

Women's College a three story building of ample proportion is an excellent reproduction of the later Georgian style of architecture.

Wolf Hall symmetrically proportioned is an embodiment of the middle period of Georgian Colonial Design.

Library?
Memorial Hall typifies the post-Revolutionary period combining as it does the Greek classic and the later period of Georgian Colonial styles.

Page No.34

(Alex Ramsey)

File No.611

Reference:- - Delaware

Published by - The Bureau of Markets of the State Board of
Agriculture, State of Delaware 1926.

Source:- Reference Room, Public Library.

Page No.35

(Alex Ramsey)

File No.611

ARCHITECTURE
(The Swan Inn)

Stripped of its colonial finery, a Philadelphia Pike landmark, the old Swan Inn, also known as Summit House, is on the way to the rock pile and salvaging yard.

The old building whose history is dimmed, stands on the west side of the pike, just south of Harvey Road, and within a stone's throw of the more well known hostelry, The Practical Farmer Inn.

The year in which the old Swan Inn was built is not known, but is sure "one fine building in its day," the old residents say.

And the interior of the building, before the wreckers came was mute testimony to such praise. The woodwork, the panelling along the fire places, the handworked decorations along the ceilings and the old corner cupboards and the H. and L. Hines were things always admired.

Unlike other old houses and taverns in this district, Swan Inn escaped the rude and crude hand of so-called improvements. The native Brandywine Granite was left untouched and not covered with pebble dash. The steep slate roof had been left alone in all its charm and not converted to mansard style. A large part of the building's charm was in the steep roof that rose majestically to attractive chimney pots.

The building was probably erected in the late part of the eighteenth century or early in 1800. The earliest records show it was a well known inn, patronized as well as the old Practical Farmer Inn to the north.

The earliest record of a "mine host," is that one of Charles Truitt, a piano maker by trade. The place was later taken over by his daughter Ann, whose excellent cooking spread the fame of the inn up and down the route of travel in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Another landlord was Henry Williamson.

When the era of innship ended the building became a private residence. In the past ten years it was used spasmodically as a roadhouse and a highway cafe.

The only thing left of the tavern days is a nearby stone highway marker which once told travellers that from that point it was 22 miles to Philadelphia and five miles to Wilmington.

Reference:- Newspaper Article, Journal Every Evening,
Wilmington, Delaware, March 12, 1936, Page No.7.

OLD SWEDES CHURCH.

The Swedes who came to Delaware in 1638, were the representatives of a religious people. The thought of a place of religious worship early claimed their attention. A rude church was built and called Crane Hook, on the south side of the Christiana Creek, but it was succeeded by the erection of Holy Trinity Church in 1698, now known as Old Swedes, near Fort Christina, in the city of Wilmington. This church slightly antedating Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church in Philadelphia, and is probably the oldest but one in the United States now standing and used for divine worship. The first stone for the foundation of this church was laid May 28, 1698, and the edifice was completed, and consecrated on Trinity Sunday of 1699 which

occurred that year on June 4th. The Swedish settlers in 1667 built a church of logs, at a place on the southerly shore near the mouth of the Christiana River, to which the services were transferred, and continued to be held there until 1697, at which time the Rev. Eric Blork was sent from Sweden as a missionary to the Swedish colonies in America, and settled at Christina. It was through his incentive, energy, and zeal that the present church was built. It was first decided that the church should be thirty feet long and twelve feet in height and the walls of stone three feet thick, but when they came to the final consideration of the matter, Mr. Blork in his diary, says:

"Seeing the possible necessity of further enlargement, I urged, that our contract should be for a building sixty feet long and thirty feet broad within the walls, and that the walls should be twenty feet high and three feet thick up to the lower end of the windows, and then two feet upwards, and the contract was so made.

The site chosen was back of the fort, which for sixty years had been used as a burial place. As originally built, it was sixty six feet long, thirty six feet wide with hooded gable ends, but without tower, gallery or porches.

The building materials were procured in the immediate neighborhood. With their own hands the members of the congregation quarried the stones and hauled them on sleds. They sawed all the boards and timbers in the saw pit, and the nails used were forged by the local blacksmith. They worked steadily through a vigorous winter, and the church was ready for

consecration in the following June.

Reckoning all gifts and labor at the then current prices, the cost of the church was estimated to be £ 800 Pennsylvania currency. The money necessary to pay masons, carpenters, etc., who were obtained from Philadelphia, was donated by members of the congregation. The balance needed was loaned by John Hansen Stelman, a wealthy Swede residing at Elk River, Maryland, on the pastor's personal security. Mr. Blork subsequently paid 130 pounds of this, and when he returned to Sweden donated it to the church.

Soon after the completion of the building, the side ^{walls} walks began to spread and the large portico on the south and the two smaller ones on the north were built to support them as buttresses.

In 1774 the gallery was built, with a stairway to it from the outside in the south portico. The pews now in the gallery are the ones placed there when it was erected. The tower and belfry were added in 1802, but it is not known, when the bell was placed therein.

Today the interior of the church presents much the same appearance as it did when it was built, except for the gallery, organ, stained glass windows, chancel furniture, and mural tablets, which are modern. As one enters the main doors through the towers, he treads the very brick which were laid by the sturdy pioneers. At the left, against the north wall, stands the original pulpit, with its canopy, and the walls and arched plaster ceiling are the same as when built, more than two centuries ago.

The pews are arranged as originally except the three cross pews for the choir. They are not, however, the original ones. The records show that there were three long pews along the south wall for the men, and it is supposed that men and women sat on opposite sides of the church.

For many years the pulpit stood on top of the altar, and was then moved to a position at the left of it, and finally to its present location. The original altar is enclosed in the present one of white marble, which was erected in 1899, in memory of the twelve Swedish pastors who ministered in the church. An interesting part of the building is the massive, axe-hewn timbers of the roof.

In the early days of the church burial within its walls was considered the highest possible tribute of respect. There are two tablets in the floor, one over the grave of one of the earlier pastors. Only seven such burials are a matter of record, however.

This church has its share of Revolutionary history. In August 1777 two companies of British soldiers were quartered in the church, and the minister was commanded to hold service for them.

In 1830, the town of Wilmington having grown away from the church, the congregation moved "up town," and built a new church, and from that time until 1842, services were not held in the old church, which fell into decay.

In 1842, some faithful women aided by a bequest of \$700.00 from Henrietta M. Almond, a descendant of the Swedish settlers raised money for its repair.

At this time the original pews were removed, and a wooden floor laid above the old one of brick. The outside stairway to the gallery was removed and placed inside, and new shingles placed on the roof. On August 21, of that year the church was re-opened both that and the new church belonging to Trinity parish.

As the bi-centennial of the consecration of the church approached, which was celebrated with appropriate services in 1899, the necessity of renovation and restoration became apparent. A new cypress shingle roof was laid, the belfry reconstructed, the woodwork repaired, the outside stair floor removed, revealing the old one of brick and stone, the old style pews restored, and the pulpit placed in its original position. The new altar was erected at this time. The Society of Colonial Dames of America assisted in the restoration of the pews, and the Society of Colonial Wars contributed the money for the stairway. Suitable tablets commemorate both of these gifts.

The early records of the congregation, from the coming of the Rev. Eric Blork, written in the Swedish language are still in existence and are said to be well preserved.

A translation of them, made by Horace Burr, M.D. for many years a warden of this parish, has been published by the Historical Society of Delaware.

REFERENCE: Historic American Churches by Elizabeth Heald,
in Republic Magazine, May 1908,

SOURCE:- - Reference Room Public Library, Wilmington Churches on file.

ARCHITECTURE
St. Annes Church, Middletown.
New Castle County.

Founded by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," of London, England, in 1705, the old church stands at the head of Appoquinimink creek one mile south of Middletown. In the grounds is "Old St Anne's Oak," estimated by tree experts to be more than 300 years old, and surrounding it are gravestones of colonial and revolutionary days.

The original building was of frame and logs, serving for 60 years until the present brick church was built, using part of the original foundation for the vestibule foundation. Thomas Jenkins was sent from England in 1708 as the first rector of the church.

Bricks from England were brought up the Appoquinimink for the building in which are preserved many of the original possessions. The box pews with the gates are still used. Many of the steps leading to the servants' loft are of the original wood, while the benches are still of the rough hewn unpainted lumber. A portion of the first altar cloth, presented to the Church by Queen Anne who worked the cloth which bears her initials is preserved in the parish, and the old communion silver presented in 1759, is still in use.

The old altar is one of the two in America of real colonial build, the other being the "Seabury Altar," at Berkely Divinity School, but built after the American Revolution. The original grant of land given September 1, 1704, is still preserved.

Letters and records indicate that the growing importance of Middletown began to be felt, and in 1872, the stone church in the town was built and consecrated April 4th of that year by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee D.D. Bishop of Delaware.

Reference:- Journal Every Evening, Wilmington, Delaware.
June 15, 1935. Page No.2

Source :- Reference Room Public Library, Wilmington Churches,
on file.

OLD DRAWYERS' CHURCH

Of all the old country churches south of Wilmington, Delaware Drawyers is perhaps the best known. It stands on a hill along the main highway, just north of Odessa, where its commanding position makes it a landmark for the thousands of travellers who go up and down the State.

Old Drawyers is chiefly interesting for its age and the uniqueness of its architecture. Its wide, white doorway is one of the finest examples of Colonial architecture in America.

There was a considerable Presbyterian congregation around Drawyers Creek and Odessa as far back as the beginning of the Eighteenth Century. We do not know who ministered to the congregation in the early years, but in 1708, Rev. John Wilson, of New Castle, was directed by the Presbytery to divide his time between New Castle, the White Clay Creek congregation and Drawyers.

By 1711 the church had grown to such proportions that plans were made for a permanent building. The present site of the old church was picked as the ideal location and a single acre was

purchased from one John Peterson, who owned the land. The transfer was made to Isaac Vigorie, Hans Hanson, Andrew Peterson and Francis King as Trustees.

Drawyers was fortunate in having Rev. Wilson for their first permanent leader. Although he died during his first year of service. Evidently he was an excellent churchman, but a poor business man for, after being one of the original members and leaders of the first Presbytery organized in America, he left his family in such poor circumstances that they had to be supported by the Synod.

Of all the long line of leaders who have preached in Drawyers, Rev. Thomas Read stands out in ability. He took the charge in 1768, and during his long term of leadership, Drawyers became the largest Presbyterian congregation in Delaware. This was a marvelous achievement when we consider the smallness of the community and the advantage enjoyed by the Presbyterian churches of Wilmington.

After nearly thirty years of faithful service, Rev. Read was given a D.D. degree and transferred to Wilmington. He had given the best years of his life to Drawyers for his health rapidly declined in the larger city and his death came a short time after.

In 1861, Drawyers was completely remodeled, although most of the old structure was left as it had originally been built. In 1859, the "Friends of Old Drawyers," was organized and they have since kept it in an unusually fine condition, although services have not been held in it for many years.

Page No.44.

(Alex Ramsey)

File No.611

Reference:- Article by Sewell P. Moore, September or October
1930, publication name of omitted Title -
Historic Spots for Delaware.

Source:- Reference Room, Public Library, on file.

J.F.Pote
June 10, 1937

Points of Interest: Eden Park

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The Gareschés and Bauduys

About 1760 Jean Garesché du Rocher emigrated from France to Port au Prince, San Domingo, and there entered into commerce with his brother Isaac. ^{Garesché du Rocher} After a few years they both retired from business and Jean bought a coffee and later a sugar plantation and the Negroes of Madame De Launay.

In 1780 Jean, a descendant of a noble Huguenot family, married a Demoiselle de Brossay, a Catholic of French parentage. Their children were six in number, three of whom died while young. The other three: Jean-Pierre ^{G-du R} and Vital Marie ^{G-du R} boys; and Lise ^{G-du R} a girl, came to America, though Lise returned to France and married her first cousin, Paul Jacques Garesché, in 1807.

At the outbreak of the French Revolution, all slaves in French possessions were freed without compensation to the owners. This resulted in the Negro insurrection in San Domingo. Jean sent his wife and children to France in 1790 and followed them in 1792. In 1794 he obtained a passport and came to America. He here learned that the English had taken possession of that part of San Domingo where his plantations were situated and had reestablished slavery. He sent a Mr. Ducos as agent to care for his possessions, and consignments of sugar were received at the commercial house of Welling and Francis of Philadelphia. In a short time he realized about \$80,000 from his San Domingo Plantations. Two years afterwards his wife and boys joined him in this country. Jean brought his household slaves to this country but soon voluntarily emancipated them. One of them, old Mambo or Nicole, died at Eden Park near Wilmington in 1848 at the advanced age of 115 years. After the arrival of his family he

resided in Burlington, N. J. His old friend and neighbor of San Domingo, Mr. Jean Baptiste Breton Des Chapelles, who lived in Wilmington, Del., with his three daughters and son-in-law, Pierre Bauduy, prevailed upon him to move to this city.

Here he bought two houses on French street and altered them to form one mansion house. Many other French refugees were attracted here by the presence of Mr. Des Chapelles and Mr. Garesché. Mr. Garesché's family soon became connected with some of these, such as Baron Alexander de Bauduy, Baron John de Keating, Marquis de Sassenaye and others. Jean Garesché died in January 1801. His widow sent her eldest son Jean-Pierre to France to bring his sister Lise to her mother's home. Soon after their arrival here the mother died in 1803.

The sons Jean-Pierre[^] and Vital Marie[^] were sent when young to St. John's College at Annapolis, Md. They were withdrawn from there and placed under the charge of Mr. Salimbaris, in Wilmington, and afterwards placed at L'Abbe Carles' in Philadelphia. They married Catholics: Jean-Pierre married Cora the second daughter of Pierre Bauduy; and Vital Marie married her elder sister Mimika Louisa.

Pierre Bauduy had been an immensely rich San Domingo planter; but was stripped of all that he possessed, by the Revolution. He barely escaped with his young wife, Julia Des Chapelles, and their infant daughter. He settled at Wilmington where he supported his family for a while by painting. He painted a sign for a coach shop in this city. "It represented Phaeton, son of Phoebus, driving the chariot of the Sun so furiously as to threaten universal conflagration." George Washington admired it while passing one day and when told that it was executed by a

French emigré, he exclaimed "Ah, those French, they are never too proud to work!" Pierre Bauduy was the architect of the Wilmington Town Hall. He and E. I. duPont operated the Powder Mills on the Brandywine until 1815. The next year Bauduy opened a powder mill at his Eden Park property he had bought in 1805. His son Ferdinand married Victorine daughter of E.I. duPont. Pierre Bauduy and E. I. duPont were interested in the raising of merino sheep and operated woollen mills. Bauduy imported a shepherd and his dogs from the Pyrenees to guard his sheep. The people of this section were prejudiced to sheep dogs; considering all dogs sheep killers. The shepherd went about his duties on stilts as they did in parts of France. The sheep developed a disease known as Footrot and Bauduy abandoned the raising of sheep. He and his wife, in 1819, moved to Cuba where he purchased a coffee plantation "Santa Helena," which he turned into sugar plantation and called "Reconsso." After his removal to Cuba the powder business at Eden Park was carried on by his two sons-in-law, Jean-Pierre and Vital Marie Garesché. His son Peter married his second cousin, Amelia Keating, granddaughter of Baron ^{John} John de Keating, and subsequently a Carmelite ^{John} nut in Baltimore.

The colonial laws which were carried over in the state laws of Delaware provided that all boys should be brought up in the religious belief or faith of the father and girls in that of the mother. The Garesché's therefore were Protestants. The sons of Peter and Mimika Garesché became Catholics after attending the choir rehearsals at St. Peters Church in Wilmington, where his mother was organist, and his father who was a fine musician and possessed an exquisite voice was not hindered by his Huguenot principles from being choir leader. It was through Mimika's

exertions that the Orphan Asylum was established across from St. Peter's Church. Shortly before his death she won her husband to her own faith. He died at Havana, Cuba, April 4, 1844.

In 1839 Jean-Pierre and Vital Marie having divided their property so that Jean-Pierre retained the Eden Park property as his family were mostly girls, Vital Marie whose family consisted mainly of boys taking their wild Western lands, Vital Marie with his family removed to St. Louis. His son Julius was left in the East, he then being a Cadet at West Point.

Julius Peter Garesché was born April 26, 1821, in Cuba. On July 1, 1841 he graduated at West Point, and was assigned to the Artillery Arm of the service. On December 31, 1862 in the Battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro, Tenn. Lieutenant Colonel Julius P. Garesché, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff under General William Starke Rosecrans was killed. General Rosecrans referring to the incident says: "Thence going to Sheridan's Division on the left and giving orders, we started back towards the centre, Garesché riding touching my left knee, when a round shot struck the back of his head behind the right ear, a cloud of blood flew into the air, and his body fell at our horses' feet. He probably felt not a single pain."

The children of Jean-Pierre and Cora Garesché were Bauduy P. A John Alexander, Frank, Eliza, Julia, Mary, and Cora. Verrier Francis Laine Clymer. Bauduy P. married Juliette McLane, daughter of Louis McLane, October 2, 1849. He superintended the South Governmental Gunpowder Works in South Carolina during the Civil War. General Grant once remarked to a friend: "I wish I could catch that Bauduy Garesché." The friend replied: "Why General, I know him and I can assure you that he was never a secessionist, but feeling compelled him to

join one side or the other, and he went South; for no one, even with Southern sympathies, can have any peace at St. Louis." "Oh!" said Grant, "I would not harm a hair of his head; but on the other hand I would, if I caught him, keep him close and not exchange him for 10,000 men. The powder he manufactures for the South is so superior to ours." Bauduy P. Garesché died in St. Louis in 1869.

John Alexander Garesché became superintendent of the Hazard Powder Company at Hazardville, Conn. in 1858 and was killed in an explosion the following year.

Frank Garesché married and many years later was lost at sea between his home Victoria, B. C. and San Francisco en route to visit relatives in the United States.

Eliza married Florence Verrier of Cuba Julia married Alfred Francis of Philadelphia; Mary married Damas Laine of Cuba; and Cora married Dr. Clymer of Wilmington, Del. Jean-Pierre died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28, 1861.

Alexander, only brother of Pierre Bauduy, and bearing the title and rank of Baron de Bauduy, served under Napoleon the First and died, a General in the French service. He was, for a while, an Aide to Napoleon."

"Baron John de Keating was a Colonel in the French service, a Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, and the last of the Irish Brigade. His grandfather, Geoffrey Keating, distinguished himself at the siege of Limerick, but was afterwards obliged to withdraw with the Army of James II to France, and his family estate and titles of Earl Dunraven and Lord Adare were given by the unjust laws of the time to an apostate cousin. When the Bourbons fell,

in whose service he had held a distinguished military position, John refused all solicitations to continue in the French Army and coming to the U.S. with letters of introduction to Gen. Washington settled in Philadelphia and soon afterwards married Eulalia Des Chapelles."

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(sheep)
Don Pedro, the Merino Sheep

Sheep.

of E.I.
ont, Vol.
, p.272.

Mr. du Pont de Nemours left France in 1801, going via London, having in his charge four Merino rams, destined to America, two of which were consigned to Mr. Delessert's farm, at Rosendale, near Kingston on the Hudson River; one was intended for Mr. du Pont de Nemours himself, who then lived near New York and the other was to be presented to Mr. Thomas Jefferson. Mr. du Pont embarked in the ship Benjamin Franklin, which was delayed at London twenty days. His subsequent passage to the United States was long and bolsterous, in consequence of which three of the sheep died and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. du Pont preserved the fourth. The ship arrived at Philadelphia on July 16, 1801.

This particular sheep, Don Pedro, is unquestionably the father of all Merino sheep in America today.

The ram was brought to Wilmington in July 1805, and taken to the home of Eleuthère Irénée du Pont, where he was placed at the head of the du Pont ewes. The only record of his death is contained in a letter from Garechés and Ravesies, of Philadelphia, written to E. I. du Pont, dated May 18, 1811, which states: "Messieurs, We wish to send you our compliments, congratulations and condolence on the activity of your cloth factory and on the death of Don Pedro." J. P. 326.

The importation of this sheep was due to the desire of E. I. du Pont to improve the class of wool produced locally, he having started a woolen weaving plant here.

Woolen industry

The raising of sheep was given impetus by the establishment of the woolen mills here, which was an important industry as

early as 1810.

f, Vol 1,
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The weaving industry continued for a number of years, at one time there being five plants located here, which had a capitalization of more than \$350,000. Even as late as 1880 figures show that there were 21,967 sheep in the three counties of the state, the wool clip for that year totaling 97,946 pounds.

Sheep on numbers of farms became infected with footrot and the industry declined. The greater part of the soil of Delaware is sandy and inclined to dampness, whereas sheep thrive best at a high elevation and require a dry climate.

An engraving of Don Pedro is contained in the Life of Eleuthere Irenee du Pont from Contemporary Correspondence, translated from the French by B. G. ^{du Pont} du Pont. Don Pedro had been selected from 6,000 sheep sent to the French government by Spain in settlement of the Treaty of Basle, in 1800. He was of fine proportions, weighed 135 pounds, and had a fleece of superior quality.

Don Pedro became well-known throughout the young States, and Thomas Jefferson, also raising merino sheep at Monticello, wrote his regrets at hearing of his death in 1811. Du Pont had a wooden image made of Don Pedro, and Peter Bauduy, who had also gone into sheep raising on a large scale at Eden Park, had two images made at the same time. These, of wood and partly hollow, with provision for oil to be poured into the interior to preserve them, were set up at the entrance gates to Eden Park, New Castle Avenue and F. St. a recreational center, South Wilmington. Here they remained until early in the twentieth century, when, having become dilapidated, they were removed by Frank V. du Pont and the present ones, of concrete, were placed on the gate posts.

The correspondence as to Don Pedro, showing the desire of Eleuthere Irenee du Pont to improve the breed of sheep in this country follows:

of E. Pont, VI, 39. Henry T. Bornaud wrote to Victor du Pont from Rosendale, July 2, 1803: "I have, as directed in your letter of June 29, sent to Pierre Thomas, the mulatto, the Spanish ram* and the necessary provision for his journey. I hired a wagon and sent everything to the place you directed."

*Probably the famous Don Pedro.

of E. Pont, VII, 36. Peter Bauduy addressing Victor du Pont, from Wilmington, on May 13, 1805 writes: "As Irenee ^{Du Pont} is still very anxious to have Don Pedro, see whether he is still for sale. Answer that in your first leisure moment."

of E. Pont, VII, 39. R. Duplanty in a postscript to a letter by Anthony Girard to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, dated New York, May 30, 1806 adds: "I have been requested by the agent of Mr. de Lessert to ask Mr. Irenee whether the Spanish ram is still alive and able to return to Rosendale. I should like an immediate answer to this question. In the meantime, I salute you heartily."

of E. Pont, II, 59. Peter Bauduy to E. I. du Pont in a letter dated on Newport Packet, July 31, 1806, being enroute to Providence, R. I., says in part: "Please have taken to your place the four or five sheep which you told me you have bought for me, so that they will be with Don Pedro."

of E. Pont, II, 58. R. Duplanty writing E. I. du Pont from New York, June 22, 1807, asks: "Chancellor Livingston wants to know whether you have any sheep and a young ram directly descended from Don Pedro which you could spare to him. I promised to ask you and assured him in advance that you will do all you can to gratify Mr. L. and to help the improvements he has in view."

Continued as p. 376, q.v.

J. F. Pote

Sept. 24, 1937

Louis Philippe de Ségur
(Comte de Louis Philippe Segur)

Louis Philippe de Ségur, French historian (12/10/1753-8/27/1830), eldest son of the field marshal Louis de Ségur, was born and died in Paris. As early as 1777 he sought from the king permission to serve in America as a volunteer, but was reprimanded. By his marriage to a daughter of M. d'Aguesseau, counsellor of state, he became the uncle of La Fayette.

He was appointed colonel of the regiment Soissonnois, and embarked on April 7, 1782 in the frigate la Gloire.^(ship) Entering the Delaware Bay on Sept. 11, 1782 the l'Aigle^(ship) and La Gloire, that were without pilots, were pursued by the British gunboats that had pilots. The French ships chose the middle channel, which proved too shallow, and were overtaken by the British. de Ségur with a number of other of the land force escaped to the Delaware shore. Two and a half million livres in gold were safely landed after much difficulty. Dover, Delaware, was the first town in America visited by him. The Frenchmen journeyed without hindrance through the Tory infested country, the frequent treating to Madeira wine by the rebels proved the only delay until they reached Christina Bridge. Through Wilmington they proceeded to Philadelphia and other points north where the army was in action. After the war he returned to France. He was minister to Russia 1784-1789. In 1791, while "ambassador of his most Christian Majesty to the Court of Rome" he purchased from Robert Morris the estate Eden Park, near Wilmington;

-2-

Louis Philippeede Segur

in 1804 he sold the estate to Alexander Bauduy. In 1792 he was minister to Berlin. He was financially ruined by the revolution and lived only by his pen. In 1801 he was deputy to the corps legislatif, and was elected a member of the French academy in 1803, and later served as councillor of state, grand master of the ceremonies, count of the empire, and on April 5, 1814 became a senator. On June 4, 1814 he became a peer of France, and always sided with the liberals. His complete works were published in 1824 and comprised thirty-three volumes.

* * *

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Wm. H. Conner - J. F. Pote

Points of Interest

June 8, 1937

Wilmington

49. EDEN PARK, New Castle Ave. and F. St., a recreational center of South Wilmington owned by the Park Board, easily re-organized by the long stone wall in front and the pair of sheep or rams that surmount the entrance gate-pillars, was a gentlemen's park 150 years ago under the same name, and before 1783 was known as Monckton Park. At one time an estate of 333 acres (the present area is but 13.43 acres), of which "Croxall's Elbow Room" and "Croxall's Additional Elbow Room" formed parts, it is believed that the Eden Park of today is carved, to large extent, from "Croxall's Additional Elbow Room." All vestiges of the large Colonial mansion-house and other old structures have been removed, but the park contains specimens of American trees planted by early owners.

Eden Park has been owned by such important figures as Robert Morris, the financial wizard of the American Revolution and Signer of the Declaration of Independence, who occupied it as a country-seat; Count Louis Philippe de Ségur, noted French diplomat and author; Peter Bauduy, the architect of Wilmington's Town Hall (1798), and partner of Eleuthere Irénée duPont de Nemours in founding the famous powder-mills on the Brandywine; and the Garesches, Bauduy's son-in-law, who operated the Eden Park Powder Mills here for nearly half a century, and are recalled today by Garesche's Lane nearby.

"A certain lott of ground in Christeene Kill at Delaware" for which the quit rent was "1 bushelle Winter wheate", confirmed to Pieter Claesen on Nov. 5, 1669, by Governor Francis Lovelace, is believed to have been the original grant which, increased to 277

acres, was conveyed by Jasper A and John Clawson, deriving title from "the late Peter Clawson", to John Malcolm, Gentleman, of Philadelphia, in 1765-66. John Malcolm was a justice for New Castle County, first appointed in 1769. The drowning of Malcolm's son, resident of Monckton Park, a few weeks after his brilliant marriage, in a squall on the Delaware River that upset his pleasure craft, is graphically told in Elizabeth Montgomery's Reminiscences of Wilmington.

In 1780, Malcolm sold the estate to George Haynes, an Englishman "late of the Island of St. Eustatia but now of Philadelphia." Haynes, a merchant and friend of Robert Morris, made Monckton Park his summer home. It is said of Haynes that he was so neat in his dress that every night he covered the large metal buttons on his coat, worn in the fashion of the day, with tissue paper. In contrast, Haynes traveled often between Philadelphia and Boston and, smallpox being prevalent, the rule was that strangers must be thoroughly "smoked" in each town as an early method of fumigation. After one trip north, he vowed he had not escaped one "smoke-house" between New York and Boston. Haynes is said to have been the first to suggest the advantage of mile-stones on New Castle County roads, and succeeded in having them placed between Wilmington and Red Lion Inn. One of these stones is now in the Eden Park wall and reads "29 to P 4 to N C" (29 miles to Philadelphia, 4 miles to New Castle). This stone may be found in the second pillar to the left of the entrance gates.

Haynes conveyed the property to his friend, Robert Morris, in 1783. This deed, recorded in 1786, transfers "280 acres heretofore called and known by the name of Monckton Park now called and known

by the name of Eden Park". ^{Robert} Morris entertained freely at his country estate, but he was a man of many interests, and on August 26, 1791, he sold the estate, then 333 acres, to Louis Philippe d'Aguesseau, Comte de Ségur, a strong advocate of the cause of the American colonists, and colonel of a regiment that sailed with Rochambeau to take part in the siege of Yorktown. De Ségur became French Ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1784, and filled other high posts, but whether he ever visited his Delaware estate is not known. While "ambassador of his most Christian Majesty to the Court of Rome," as the deed reads, he sold Eden Park to Pierre or (Peter Bauduy) September 13, 1804, but the conveyance was made directly by Robert Morris to Bauduy, although de Ségur had owned the land since 1791. Aliens could not hold property in Delaware, and E. I. duPont de Nemours met with similar difficulty, the original Brandywine property having been secured by him in the name of William Hamon, a naturalized Frenchman and friend of Bauduy living in Wilmington with others of his countrymen who fled from Santo Domingo at the time of the insurrection of the blacks there or from the terrors of the Revolution at home, and settled in Wilmington on what came to be called French Street.

Even here, it would seem that Peter's brother, General Alexandre Bauduy, one of Napoleon the Great's aides, was the real purchaser, Peter assuring the General's title by a declaration of trust. Peter Bauduy, born 1767 in Santo Domingo, came to Wilmington in 1791, became a man of affairs, and was an artist as well as architect. Through Bauduy's efforts, E. I. duPont de Nemours chose the banks of Brandywine as the site of his proposed powder manufactory, and Bauduy was associated with him in the enterprise until 1815.

His son, Ferdinand, ^{Bauduy} married Victorine duPont in 1813, but young Bauduy died of pneumonia a few months later. Differences arose between the elders in 1815, and the partnership was dissolved, with duPont buying out Bauduy's shares. (see P.).

Peter Bauduy began the manufacture of powder at Eden Park in 1816, the kegs being marked "Brandywine Powder", and the advertisements dwelling on the merits of "Peter Bauduy's Best Gunpowder." The mills were driven by horse-power. "But," wrote Pierre S. duPont, E. I. duPont's father, "even though he has taken many of our workmen, though he used almost the same machinery and methods of mixing--no powder compares with ours--all because of Irénée's skill and his marvelous industry".

E. I. duPont had become interested in the raising of merino sheep, and imported from Spain an exceptionally fine ram, "Don Pedro". ^(sheep) Don Pedro became well-known throughout the young States, and Thomas Jefferson, also raising merino sheep at Monticello, wrote his regrets at hearing of his death in 1811. duPont had a wooden image made of Don Pedro, and Peter Bauduy, who had also gone into sheep raising on a large scale at Eden Park, had two images made at the same time. These, of wood and partly hollow, with provision for oil to be poured into the interior to preserve them, were set up at the entrance gates of Eden Park. There they continued until the twentieth century. Having become somewhat dilapidated, they were secured a few years ago by Frank V. duPont, a descendant of E. I. duPont, and the present ones of concrete were substituted on the gate-posts.

Peter Bauduy also imported a Spanish shepherd with his dogs from the Pyrenees to watch over his Eden Park flocks, and it is

told that the shepherd used stilts to get about the somewhat marshy land where they grazed. This land may have been the cause of Bauduy's failure with the sheep, for the latter were stricken with foot-rot. At any rate, Bauduy, in financial difficulties, left for Cuba in 1819, and there brought a coffee plantation which he afterwards transformed into a sugar estate. He died of the cholera in Havana some years later. Mr. and Mrs. Bauduy were known in Wilmington as "Monsieur and Madame Bellevue." During the War of 1812, Bauduy proposed the damming of the Brandywine and Christina so that Wilmington might be flooded in case the British approached; the plan was approved but never tried.

Peter Bauduy conveyed Eden Park to General Alexander Bauduy in 1820, and the latter conveyed to John Keating in 1823. Keating was connected with the Bauduys by marriage and was a descendant of Baron John de Keating, Colonel of the Irish Brigade in the Bourbon armies. Keating's estate was purchased in 1831 by Jean Pierre or John Peter Garesché. John P. Garesché had married Cora Bauduy, and his brother, Vital Marie, had married Mimika Bauduy. It would seem from the Gareschés' statements in 1835 that they had taken the powder mills over in 1819 at the departure of their father-in-law. In 1833, the Eden Park plant was run by horse and steam power, 21 to 23 men were employed, and the output was 250,000 pounds a year. Since these mills were just across the Christina from the older built-up section of Wilmington, explosions there created much excitement in the town. Seven men were killed in the blast of June 30, 1822; twelve were killed in February 1823; in 1854-55, four separate explosions occurred, that of Aug. 3, 1855, proving the worst with four killed outright and five others seriously wounded, one mortally.

It was reported of this last blast that Garesché had warned one of his French workmen to quit smoking or quit his job--the assumption is that he quit both suddenly. The entire plant was wiped out by an explosion in 1861, and it was not rebuilt.

So intimately was the Garesché family connected with Eden Park that the mansion-house for years bore their name. Jean Garesché du Rocher, the surname from a family estate in France, came to Wilmington after 1794, a refugee from the Santo Domingo uprising. His sons managed the Eden Park mills together until 1839, when Vital Marie moved to St. Louis to look after western lands of the family. John Peter ^{Garesché} remained at Eden Park managing the powder business with his sons, but he was living in St. Louis at the time of his death, Feb. 28, 1861, aged 81. His oldest son, Bauduy P. Garesché, married Juliette McLane, daughter of Louis McLane (see p.) who was herself named after Julia, Peter Bauduy's wife, one of the Des Chappelles who also settled in Wilmington. Bauduy Garesché allied himself with the South in the Civil War, and his knowledge of the manufacture of gunpowder, acquired at Eden Park, was made use of by the Confederates. He managed a plant in South Carolina, and General Grant is reported to have said once that he would like to catch Bauduy Garesché. Assured that Bauduy was not such a rabid secessionist, Grant replied that if he caught him he would clap him in prison and not exchange him for 10,000 men. "For," he said, "the powder he makes for the South is so superior to ours." Of the other sons, John Alexander was killed in his twenties by an explosion while a superintendent of the Hazard Powder Works, and Frank was lost at sea. One of the daughters married Florence Verrier, of Cuba, and the Verriers lived at Eden

✓ Park. Another interesting person there was Old Mambo, or Nicole, a slave the Garesches had brought with them to Wilmington, and who died in Eden Park in 1848 at the age of 115 years.

As to Vital Garesché's children, the oldest, Julius Peter, died under usual circumstances in the Civil War. After he had passed his early days at Eden Park and was appointed to West Point from there, he became colonel and chief of staff to Rosecrans, the Union general who commander at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862. As Garesché rode by his chief's side, a conical solid shot or Hotchkiss shell completely decapitated him. The blood drenched Rosecrans' uniform, and later during the battle, some one asked the commander if he were hurt. "No, that's poor Garesché's blood," he answered.

In 1856, John P. Garesché and his wife Cora, conveyed a portion of Eden Park called "Croxall's Additional Elbow Room," to Zadock Townsend. Eventually this tract came into the possession of the Lobdell Car Wheel Company, and that company sold 7.35 acres to the Mayor and Council of Wilmington in 1890, and an additional 6.08 acres were secured from that company in 1909. The mansion-house was demolished between 1892 and 1895, and other buildings later.

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J. F. Pote
Feb. 11, 1941

Points of Interest
613 French Street, Wilmington

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WILL OF DR. PIERRE DIDIER

(Translation)

The Testament in his proper handwriting of Pierre Didier a Native of Vitteau in the Parish St. Jermain, Department of Cote D'or. Born the sixteenth day of June one thousand seven hundred and forty one legitimate son of Piere Didier born at Darce, and of Antoinette Duret, born at Nuy sous, Riviere, my godfather and godmother are Piere Hugot, advocate and Marguerite Charle both born at Vitteau.

I the undersigned Pierre Didier being well in body and sound in mind memory and understanding, but mindful of my advanced age do declare by these presents that this is my last will and testament written in my proper Handwriting As a christian of the Roman Catholic church, I commend my soul to God supplicate his Divine Majesty to have mercy on me, and to receive me into his eternal Glory. I desire that I may be decently buried. I desire that my debts may be paid and if any one has been wronged by me, that it may be redressed when it shall be ascertained. I give and Bequeath unto Maria O'Ligue widow of Joseph Izamberre, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, to be once paid by my Legatee, in gratitude for the good Service she has rendered to me. I name Monsieur Irene Eleuthiere du Pont de Nemours, for my testamentary Executor of my last Will, and universal Legatee of all I possess on the Continent of America, after having paid the legacy which I have above made. I declare that I have

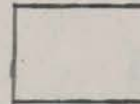
no knowledge of any relative that I have in France who has any claim to my inheritance. I name for my Testamentary Executor and universal legatee, Monsieur Irene¹ Eleuthiere du Pont de Nemours my Friend to whom all that I possess on the Continent of America shall belong after paying the above legacy. I revoke every other Testament or Codicil which I may have made anterior to this present one to which alone I give effect as being my last Will and Testament.

Made at Wilmington in the State of Delaware, the twenty Seventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight Hundred and twenty seven.

Signed Didier

Signed, Sealed, Published and declared by Pierre Didier the above Testator as being the Testament and declaration of his last Will signed with my Hand

Didier



We the undersigned, do certify that the above signature is in truth the signature of Doctor Didier.

Signed, John B. Buchey
W. C. Sourcesol

Delaware, New Castle County ss. Personally appeared before Evan H. Thomas, Register for the probate of Wills and granting Letters of Adm.ⁿ in and for New Castle County, William P. Brobson Esquire residing in the said County and having been solemnly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God did say that the foregoing is a faithful Translation made by him from the original last Will and Testament of Pierre Didier, proven before the Register of said County on the sixth day of December A.D. 1830.

Sworn and Subscribed

Before Evan H. Thomas

W. P. Brobson.

Register

New Castle County ss. Personally appeared John B. Buchey and William C. Sourcesol the two subscribing witnesses to the above and foregoing Instrument of writing and the said John B. Buchey having been solemnly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, and the said William C. Sourcesol, solemnly affirmed, did say that they saw Pierre Didier the Testator sign and seal the said Instrument of writing, and heard him publish, pronounce, and declare the same to be his last Will and Testament, that at the time of his so doing he was (to the best of their belief) of sound and disposing mind and memory, and that it was at the request of the Testator, in his presence and in the presence of each other they subscribed their names thereto as witnesses. In Testimony whereof I hereunto set my Hand at New Castle the sixth day of December, A.D. 1830.

Evan H. Thomas, Regr.

Be it remembered. That on the 6th day of December 1830, the last Will and Testament of Pierre Didier late of New Castle County deceased, was in due form of law, proved, approved and insinuated, and Letters Testamentary thereto granted unto Irene Eleuthere Dupont, the Executor named, he being qualified to execute the same. An Inventory to be exhibited into the Register's office at New Castle on or before the 6th day of June 1831, and an account on or before the 6th day of December, A.D. 1831, or when thereunto lawfully required. Given under the seal of said Office. Bond in \$2000. William P. Brobson Shrety.

Submitted by James R. Allen,
March 2, 1937.

Special Features

Wilmington Traveler - Guide

Banks and Banking.

The beginnings of banking in the colony were not easy, and it took the better part of a century to assume a definite character and trend, under pressure of war and business vicissitudes. The early banks were patterned as closely as might be to the character and customs of the Bank of England. But it is a sort of grim satisfaction to realize that most of the early errors were inherent in the English model.

One hundred thousand dollars, subscribed by the leading citizens of the Borough of Wilmington, more than one hundred and forty years ago, formed the nucleus of the present magnificent aggregation of banking capital and marked the beginning of a splendid system of financial institutions.

This important event transpired in 1795, when the fourth bank in the United States was organized and begun business as "The Bank of Delaware;" its corporate title being "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Delaware." Fifteen years later a second bank was organized and made its appearance as "The Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine."

However, the Bank of Delaware was not the first bank chartered by the Delaware Legislature. In 1781 the Continental Congress had chartered the Bank of North America in the city of Philadelphia, Pa. The bank, in the same year, had received a charter from the Pennsylvania Assembly. The people became dissatisfied with the bank and in 1785 a number of citizens from Chester County, Pa., sent a petition to the Assembly making charges of usury, extortion and possession of

undue political-commercial influence, and praying that the charter be annulled. The petition was promptly granted. The bank did not intend to quit business, and took steps to secure a charter from Delaware with the intention of moving to Wilmington. The charter was granted the Bank of North America by the Delaware Legislature early in 1786. The Philadelphia authorities, on learning of the intention of the directors to move the bank, persuaded them to keep the bank in Philadelphia. Thus Wilmington came very near having the first bank in the United States.

In the centuries advance, banks have multiplied, and trust companies have entered the field, always, however, with due regard for the requirements and with a reasonable certainty of success. The future success of the institutions were dependent upon several elements. By first securing ample capital and afterwards accumulating a reliable surplus and undivided profits. By careful management and strict observance of business ethics, and by cordial co-operation in maintaining a high standard of efficiency and reliability.

Emergencies have found Wilmington banks hard pressed at times, but always weathering the storm. The panic of 1818 saw the Bank of Delaware hard pressed, but the directors safely guided their institution through the gale. In 1837, following the failure of the Bank of the United States, the same bank suspended specie payments, although the statutes of the State at the time required the institutions to pay all notes in specie on demand or pay twelve percent interest during such suspension, the banks seemed to have disregarded the law and paid neither specie or the excess interest. The bank resumed specie payments in 1838. In 1816 the Farmers' Bank was having some difficulties in keeping its notes at par. The Collector's Office

in Wilmington, on February 22, 1816, reported, "that persons employed in this port in aid of the revenue, and others who have received from me notes of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, complain this morning that the notes had been cried down by the common cryer of the Borough, on the 20th inst. and that they were refused in the market and in the shops of this port, to pay for the necessities of life--and that money changers and speculators were exchanging the paper of other banks in the Borough at a great discount, and to the great detriment of those who received the bills in payment."

✓ When the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine was being organized, it had promised the people to issue notes for circulation, and shortly after it opened its doors for business the people began to demand the issuance of the notes they had promised. The bank ordered a plate, borrowed a hand printing press from a local bank, and purchased some suitable paper and soon had an issue of notes for distribution. These notes were counterfeited to such an extent that the issue was called in and a new series issued.

money
✓ The scarcity of coin and the almost worthlessness of the currency issued by the local banks lead to the issue of script by the city on May 16, 1841, certificates as low as five cents being circulated. City drafts were also issued in the crisis of 1862, when every-day exchange of money had become stagnant. The guns at Fort Sumter had no sooner quit firing in 1861, when Wilmington found itself in desperate financial straits. In company with the entire nation, the city experienced a shortage of currency so severe that business was prostrated.

A resolution passed by the City Council on May 16, 1861, authorized the Mayor and the President of the Council to issue promissory notes of the city to the amount of \$5000 for any length of time not exceeding six months from that date. But the matter was held up by a ruling of the City Solicitor who held that the city did not have authority to issue such drafts. Those in favor of it contended that the city had issued such drafts in 1841, and that it still had the plates.

On July 19, 1862 a public meeting was held in the Old Town Hall by the citizens who were desperately in need of some medium of change with which to transact business. A resolution was adopted at the meeting authorizing the city to issue tickets or drafts for fractions of a dollar to the amount of \$50,000 or upwards at their discretion. The denominations of the tickets were 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents and 50 cents. The first installment of \$20,000 was issued on July 29, which soon became so popular, that another \$30,000 was ordered printed on October 20th of that year.

The money received from the sale of the drafts was invested in the United States Loan. Over a period of years the issue was eventually retired, leaving a profit of more than \$8,000 to the city.

The panic spoken of most frequently is the notorious Black Friday of 1873. This was precipitated by a situation similar to that on the Stock Exchange in 1907 and 1929 when call money went out of sight. Hundreds of people in Wilmington lost every thing they had, and banks were hard pressed to successfully tide over. There was no script issued in Wilmington during this period.

The early banks were private concerns, raising their own capital by stock subscriptions and operating under a legislative charter.

-5- Special Features
Banks and Banking - Allen

In 1899 a General Corporation Law was enacted and banks are now incorporated under this Act. A brief account of Wilmington's banking institutions in their chronological order, follows:

The Bank of Delaware was chartered as a state bank in 1795, and as a national bank in 1865. It was first located at the northwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets, but in 1816 moved into new quarters at the corner of Sixth and Market Streets, where it remained until absorbed in merger by the Security Trust Company in 1930.

Farmers' Bank. - The Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware was chartered by the Legislature in 1807 but did not open for business in Wilmington until 1813, it formerly being located at New Castle. The bank was situated at No 75 Market Street, three doors above Third Street. In 1836 it moved into its new home at the corner of Third and Market Streets where it has ever since remained. On December 17, 1929 it opened a branch bank at the corner of Ninth and Shipley Streets. It holds claim to the honor of being the oldest bank in the city and in the State since both of its competitors for that honor have been absorbed by other banking institutions. The financial report for 1936 shows its resources at \$8,497,000.36.

Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine. - The Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine was chartered as a state bank in 1810, and as a national institution in 1865. It was located at Second and Market Streets where it remained for a period of 102 years. It was merged with the Wilmington Trust Company in 1912 and since that time has been operated as a branch of that institution.

Wilmington Savings Fund Society. - The Society was chartered in 1832 as a savings institution. The bank is not only the oldest mutual savings bank in this section but one of the oldest in the

country. The first home of the Society was at 611 Market Street which it occupied until 1856, when it moved into a building at the southeast corner of Eighth and Market Streets. In 1886 new quarters were secured at Ninth and Market Streets, the present site of the bank. In 1921 the building was razed and a new building was erected in its place. The resources of the bank in 1936 was \$29,222,296.85.

Union Bank.- The Union Bank was chartered as a state bank in 1839, and as a national bank in 1865. It was first located at 505 Market Street. In 1907 the site of the present building, at Eighth and Market Streets, was purchased and a fine structure was erected and opened to the public in 1908. The financial statement for 1936 shows total resources of \$4,704,137.89.

Artisans' Saving Bank.- The bank was chartered in 1861. It required high courage and conviction to open a bank in those hectic days of civil war. In order to start operations, ten members of the Board of Managers each loaned the bank four dollars; after the expenses of the charter and supplies had been paid, one dollar and ninety-three cents remained in the treasury as working capital. The bank first opened for business at 117 Market Street. In 1865 it moved into larger quarters at 602 Market Street. Five years later it acquired the property at Fifth and Market Streets, where it continued in operation until 1909. In 1908 it purchased the property at 505 Market Street, and after alterations to this building, moved into the property in 1909. In 1930 the building was torn down, twelve additional feet of land acquired, and a complete new building erected on the site. The bank moved into its new

home at the latter place on April 27, 1931. The bank has resources of \$9,199,585.12.

Mechanics Bank.- The Mechanics Bank was chartered in 1854, and conducted business at the southeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets. The capital was two hundred thousand dollars. Financial troubles closed the bank in July 1864.

First National Bank.- This bank was the first bank in Wilmington to be organized under the National Banking Law of 1864, and was a successor, by reorganization, to the defunct Mechanics Bank. It opened for business on July 4, 1864 in the building formerly occupied by the former institution. In 1873 the bank was moved from its original location to the corner of Fifth and Market Streets. It was merged with the Wilmington Trust Company in 1912, and ceased to exist as a separate institution after that year.

Central National Bank.- This bank was organized in 1885 under the National Banking Law. Its first home was at 519 Market Street. In 1889 the bank moved into a new building, erected for that purpose, at the corner of Fifth and Market Streets, where it has successfully carried on the business ever since. Its resources in 1936 were \$2, 228,371.73.

Security Trust Company.- This company was first chartered under the name of "Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company" in 1885, by the same group of citizens that organized the Central National Bank. Its first home was at the rear of 519 Market Street. After the removal of the Central National Bank to its quarters at Fifth and Market Streets, this bank then occupied the entire building at the former place. In 1890 alterations were made to the property, and in 1908 the adjoining property on the corner at Sixth and Market Street was purchased and

the building enlarged. Later, in 1926, the building was enlarged by the erection of an addition to the rear of the building extending through to Shipley Street. The company's charter was amended in 1927 and the title changed to "Security Trust Company". In 1930, the company took over the business of the National Bank of Delaware. Its resources in 1936 were \$10,082,956.24.

Equitable Trust Company.- This company was chartered in 1889, and has been constantly located at the corner of Ninth and Market Streets. The present building was erected in 1892, although only six stories high. In 1902 two additional stories were added, and in 1910 three additional stories were added to the north side of the building. The first report of the condition of the company, in 1889, showed total resources of \$113,000. The report for 1936 showed resources of \$17,953,371.56.

Wilmington Trust Company.- This institution was chartered in 1903. In 1912, it acquired, by merger, the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine and the First National Bank of Wilmington. Its main banking rooms are on the ground floor of the duPont Building at the corner of Tenth and Market Streets, with a branch at Second and Market Streets. Its resources in 1936 were listed at \$63,744,785.44, in addition to personal trust funds amounting to \$154,200,000.00.

Delaware Savings Bank.- This bank was incorporated in 1905, and was merged, in 1910, with the Delaware Trust Company.

Delaware Trust Company.- This company was organized in 1899, and was the first city banking institution to be organized under the General Corporation Law of 1897. The company conducted the business of securing charters and acted as register and transfer agent

for corporations; it disposed of its charter and transfer business in May, 1916. The company merged with the Delaware Savings Bank in 1910, but the name "Delaware Trust Company" was retained. The offices of the company have always been at the northeast corner of Ninth and Market Streets. The first unit of the present building was erected in 1920, and a two-wing addition was erected in 1930. The company operated, at one time, ten branches throughout the State of Delaware but has since disposed of seven of them to local interests in each community. Its financial report for 1936 showed resources of \$9,578,496.27.

Wilmington Morris Plan Bank.- This bank was organized in 1915. Its first office was at 843 Market Street, and in 1920 moved to its present quarters at 909 Shipley Street. The bank was organized for the purpose of making small loans to wage earners. In reality it appeared to be only a scheme to circumvent the usury laws of the State, by loaning money at the legal interest but requiring the borrower to repay the loan in either weekly or monthly installments. Thus the borrower has use of only one installment for the entire time the loan is made. The installments received are reloaned and are drawing interest months before they are actually due, as the borrower had paid the interest for a full period. While the initial interest is only 6%, the loss to the borrower amounts to 18 or 20 percent by the time the loan is repaid. The resources of the bank in 1936 was \$455,471.92.

Industrial Trust Company.- This company was organized in 1920 as a successor to the Industrial Savings and Loan Association chartered in 1914. The company, in addition to making loan on the Morris Plan, is also authorized to conduct a general banking business.

In 1921, the first unit of the present building, at Tenth and Shipley Streets, was erected. In 1928, additions were erected to the building bringing all units to the same level of eight stories, and in 1930 two more stories were added to the entire structure. Its financial report for 1936 shows resources of \$3,943,388.87.

Brandywine Trust and Savings Bank.- This bank was chartered in 1922. Its office was at 2120 Market Street. In 1930 additional adjoining property was acquired, the old building razed and a new modern banking building was erected on the site. The bank was closed as insolvent in 1933, making the second bank failure in the history of Wilmington's banking institutions.

Other banks and trust companies in Wilmington are The Commercial Trust Company, organized in 1923; Citizens Savings Bank, organized in 1924 - now merged with the Industrial Trust Company; Provident Savings and Loan Company, organized in 1924; Colonial Trust Company, organized in 1927; The Fourth Street Trust Company, organized in 1930; later, in 1933, was reincorporated as the City Bank and Trust Company, and now occupies the property of the defunct Brandywine Trust and Savings Bank.

Acknowledgement is due the savings banks for the excellent results of their efforts to render a most useful service to the people. The fact that they hold over thirty eight million dollars of deposits, or nearly one-seventh of the aggregate holdings of all the banks and trust companies in the city, speaks volumes of praise for the splendid methods and for their constant study to meet the needs of their patrons.

The Wilmington Clearing House Association was organized in 1887, by the banks then engaged in general business. Meetings of the

association are held every business day for the settlement of accounts. A representative from each of the banks and trust companies presents the checks on other institutions, paid by his own, and announces the debits he holds against the other members, noting at the same time the debits he must liquidate. Accounts are squared in accordance with the result of all the reports. The balance is paid by check or draft to the association, and the association's check is given in payment for the amount.

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Ernest Muncy, Commissioner, Financial Statements, Seventeenth
Annual Report of the State Banking Commissioner of Delaware, 1936.
For the year ending June 30, 1936. Pages 20, 21, 26, 29, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 52,
56, 63, 65, and 81.

Wilmington Drawer
Guide B. + B.

Submitted by James R. Allen
March 22, 1937

Supplement
to
BANKS AND BANKING

Bank robberies. See: Robberies.

Bank Robberies.

The banks of Wilmington have not been molested to any great extent by bank robbers. There has been only one attempt at bank robbery in the city and two in the State. All three have failed.

The first bank robbery in Delaware occurred on November 7, 1873, when an attempt was made to rob the National Bank of Delaware, at Sixth and Market Street, Wilmington. Samuel Floyd, the cashier of the bank, lived in the rear of the bank building. During supper time of that day a knock was heard and Mr. Floyd went to the door. When he opened it, a masked man with a revolver in hand shoved his way inside and immediately covered Mr. Floyd and notified every one else not to leave the building. The robber then ordered the cashier to open the money safe but while they were thus engaged a maid made her escape by a back entrance and notified the police of the robbery. When the robber learned the alarm had been sounded, he hurriedly left the building, and three others were seen to fleeing from the neighborhood of the bank. The police and a posse of citizens hunted for some time for the robbers but did not find them. The next day the police learned that four strange men had rented a room at Ninth and Kirkwood Streets; they went there about three o'clock in the afternoon and found the robber and his aides. A search of the room revealed a small arsenal and the police could not understand why they offered practically no resistance. The men were arrested, and later convicted and sentenced to prison.

On September 30, 1887, an attempt was made to rob the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware at New Castle. The cashier of the bank lived on the second floor of the building. The windows of the banking room were guarded with heavy iron bars but the second story windows had only heavy wire screen. The robber climbed up a ladder to what was thought to be a vacant room, but, as it happened, a friend of the cashier had stopped there on a visit and was staying all night and occupied that room. The robber began cutting away the screen and the noise awakened the visitor who obtained a gun from his host and attacked the robber. He fired several shot and one or more of the shots had taken effect, as blood stains could be seen in the direction which the robber fled. It is thought he had accomplices who aided in his escape, as they were never apprehended.

The third attempt at robbery was made on December 4, 1935, when robbers attempted to holdup the Claymont Trust Company. The robbers approached the bank about noon, but the bank was well protected with alarms and other devices. The robbers soon saw that they were in a trap and fled from the scene as quickly as possible.

Some months later the police of Wilmington received a tip that an attempt to rob a local bank was being planned. They immediately laid a trap for the would-be robbers but the robbers never showed up.

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G. D. Crowe
Sept. 13, 1937

Wilmington

348

*Banks
Funds*

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY

Equitable Trust Company of Wilmington, Delaware, was incorporated on April 23, 1889 as The Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company. The name was changed to the Equitable Trust Company in March 1917.

The first officers were William H. Swift, president; Preston Lea, vice-president; and Willard Saulsbury, Jr., temporary secretary and treasurer. The first members of the Board of Directors were Samuel Bancroft, Jr., H. M. Barksdale, J. Smith Brennan, Edward Bringham, Jr., George W. Bush, William Bush, H. H. Carter, D. J. Cummings, Dr. James A. Draper, William duPont, Christian Febiger, Thomas Jackson, Preston Lea, George V. Massey, W. G. Pennypacker, William T. Porter, H. A. Richardson, A. P. Robinson, Willard Saulsbury, Jr., Joseph Swift, William H. Swift.

The leading spirits in the formation of the company were Samuel Bancroft, Jr., William H. Swift, William duPont and W. G. Pennypacker.

Mr. W. H. Swift resigned as president on May 31, 1889, and was succeeded in January, 1891, by former Governor Preston Lea. Governor Lea served as president until 1903 when he was succeeded by Mr. Otho Nowland, who was president 24 years--that is, until he was elected chairman of the Board in 1927. Mr. Francis V. duPont became president on May 1, 1927, and was succeeded January, 1931, by the Honorable C. Douglass Buck.

The main office of the Equitable Trust Company has been at the northwest corner of Ninth and Market Streets since 1889. The present building was erected in 1892 and at that time, although only six stories

high, was regarded as a skyscraper. In 1902 two additional stories were added and in 1910 three stories were added on the north side of building.

Ref: WILMINGTON, The official publication of the Chamber of Commerce. September 1931. p 19. Published by the Wilmington C. of C. Wilm. Del.

Wilmington Drawer

LOCATION: Statewide.

Submitted by - Gordon Butler and Donald Crowe.

Date - July 28, 1936.

*1 c in State Bank
Folder's Finances**Banks and banking*

BANK
DEPOSITS
WILMINGTON

\$56,382,215.20	- - - - -	Demand Deposits.
42,182,593.23	- - - - -	Time Deposits.
1,868,196.80	- - - - -	Public Deposits.
<u>1,968,452.63</u>	- - - - -	U. S. Deposits.
\$102,371,457.91	-	Total for Wilmington.

RURAL NEW CASTLE COUNTY

\$1,828,052.39	- - - - -	Demand Deposits.
3,770,961.40	- - - - -	Time Deposits.
135,856.89	- - - - -	Public Deposits.
<u>519,057.75</u>	- - - - -	U. S. Deposits.
\$6,053,923.43	-	Total for Rural New Castle County.

KENT COUNTY

\$3,606,197.01	- - - - -	Demand Deposits.
9,371,045.85	- - - - -	Time Deposits.
8,264,350.47	- - - - -	Public Deposits.
<u>132,121.72</u>	- - - - -	U. S. Deposits.
\$21,373,715.05	- -	Total for Kent County.

SUSSEX COUNTY

\$3,074,544.30 - - - - - Demand Deposits.
10,754,331.64 - - - - - Time Deposits.
124,913.01 - - - - - Public Deposits.
146,687.51 - - - - - U. S. Deposits.
\$14,100,476.46 - - Total for Sussex County

STATE TOTAL

\$102,371,457.91 - - - - - Wilmington.
6,053,926.43 - - - - - Rural New Castle County.
21,373,715.05 - - - - - Kent County
14,100,476.46 - - - - - Sussex County
\$ 143,899,577.85 - - Grand Total for State.

Reference:

"Statement of Resources and Liabilities of all banks in Delaware, classified for City of Wilmington, Rural New Castle, Kent and Sussex Counties", as of June 29, 1935. Contained in the "Sixteenth Annual Report of the State Bank Commissioner of Delaware." For the year ending June 29, 1935. Page #11. Book contains 122 pages. Harold W. Horsey, commissioner.

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LOCATION: Statewide.

Submitted by - Gordon Butler and Donald Crowe.

Date - July 23, 1936.

State Auditor's Report - - 1934 - 35.
of the State of Delaware.

J. Henry Hazel, State Auditor
Ernest Muncy, Deputy State Auditor.

\$9,232,474.69 - - - - Current Surplus (page 21)
3,012,000.00 - - - - Total Capital Liabilities (net)(page 20).
\$6,220,474.69 - - - Total Current Surplus
50,828,342.07 - - - Total Capital Assets (page 40)
(Jan. 1, 1935)
\$57,051,816.76 - - - Total Net Surplus (page 20)

Income, 1935 - \$14,499,892.86 Total

Expenditures, 1935.

Expense - - \$7,719,083.61
Capital outlay 9,275,500.75
Total - \$16,994,584.36 Total

Cash Surplus 1935 - \$5,173,074.40 Total

Reference: Published by Milford Chronicle Publishing
Company, Milford, Delaware.

LOCATION - Wilmington.

Submitted by Gordon Butler.

Date - May 22, 1936.

Citizens Bank Bldg.

The Citizens Bank Building was erected in ¹⁸⁹⁸ ~~1899~~ as the Ford building. It was originally but 6 stories and was said to have been "one of the most complete modern buildings in America when completed. In 1924 the building's name was changed to the Citizens Bank Building which conformed to the name of the bank it housed at that time.

This building was enlarged on the south side and two stories were added in 1906 completing the present eight-story building.

The style of architecture of this building is contemporary of 1900, and it is constructed of mottled brick with a Brandywine granite base and trimmings. A cement column adorns either side of the main entrance on Market Street, ^{additional} ~~also side~~ entrances ^{are} on 10th and Shipley Sts. The building is ornamented with cornices at the 2nd, 3rd and 5th floor levels and several bay windows on the 10th St. side. The first story is floored with terrazzo and trimmed in red, green and white tile with white tile wainscoting.

The original building is of the cantilever type of construction and the latter addition supports the added floors.

Reference: Board of Trade Journal
April 1900, Vol. II, page 5. 18 pages.

John Govatos, President of Citizens Bank Bldg.
Personal Investigation, Chas. Simmons, Recording Office.

LOCATION- Wilmington

Submitted by - James R. Allen

Date - May 14, 1936

Wilmington - Growth and Development
of Banks

banks and banking

The record of banking in Wilmington goes back to February 9, 1795, when the Legislature chartered the "President, Directors and Company" of the Bank of Delaware. The capital of the bank was \$100,000. divided into five hundred shares at \$200. per share. The first meeting of the stockholders for the election of directors was held on June 5, 1795. The directors elected their officers and completed their organization on the same day. A property purchased at Fourth and Market Streets was opened for business on August 17, 1795. The bank was successful from the start. In 1816 it acquired new quarters at Sixth and Market Streets which it continuously occupied until merged with the Security Trust Company on January 4, 1930.

The second bank in Wilmington was that of the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine. This bank received its' charter in 1810. It was officially opened for business on June 21, 1810, in a property located on Market Street between Second and Third Streets. A new building was completed on March 25, 1813, at the corner of Second and Market Streets, which it continuously occupied until acquired in 1912 by the Wilmington Trust Company. The property is still in use as a branch of the Wilmington Trust Company.

The Farmers Bank of the State of Delaware was chartered in 1807 as the "President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of the State of Delaware". The Wilmington branch was opened in 1813 on the west side of Market Street, above Third Street.

- 2 -

A bank building at Third and Market Streets was erected in 1836, and in 1915 was completely rebuilt. A second branch was opened in a new building erected at Ninth and Shipley Streets on December 17, 1929.

The Wilmington Savings Fund Society, not only distinguished itself as being the oldest mutual savings society in the State, but probably the oldest in the country. It was chartered on January 11, 1832. The same year opened its' doors to the public at 611 Market Street, which place it maintained until 1856, when it removed to Eighth and Market Streets. In 1886 it acquired property at Ninth and Market Streets, its' present location. The increased business required larger quarters, and the building was razed and a new modern structure built in its place.

The Artisans' Saving Bank enjoys second place among the saving institutions of Wilmington. It was organized in 1861, and started operations on forty dollars borrowed money, most of which was paid out for the charter and office supplies, leaving only one dollar and ninty- three cents in the treasury. The institution now has deposits of several millions. Its' first office was at 117 Market Street, which was opened for business on April 1, 1861. It later conducted business at 602 Market Street and at Fifth and Market Streets. In 1908 it acquired property at 505 Market Street and moved into the property in 1909. In 1930, this building was razed, twelve feet more property acquired, and a new modern banking house was erected, which was opened to the public on April 27, 1931. This institution inaugurated the School Saving System.

The Union National Bank was chartered in 1839, as the Union Bank of Delaware. A building was purchased to 505 Market Street and the bank opened for business in May, 1839. It was first a State institution, but on June 20, 1865, a certificate was granted by the Comptroller of the currency at Washington converting it into a National institution, and changing the name to Union National Bank. It opened its' doors at the present location, Eighth and Market Streets, in 1908.

The latter part of the Nineteenth Century witnessed the organization of several new banks and a unique addition to the banking system called "trust companies". The pioneer in the "trust company" field was the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company. This company and the Central National Bank were chartered by the Legislature on the same day. The incorporators of the two institutions being indentical. On Thanksgiving Day, 1885, both banks opened ~~their doors~~ for business at 519 Market Street. In 1889, the Central National Bank moved to new quarters at Fifth and Market Streets. The Security Trust Company, as it is now known, remained in the location, but in 1908 found it necessary to enlarge its quarters. The adjoining property was purchased at the corner of Sixth and Market Streets, and the building was enlarged. In April, 1926, work on the present edifice was started and was completed in November, 1927.

The Delaware Trust Company was chartered under the General Corporation Laws in 1899. In 1910 it merged with the Delaware Saving Bank and began to conduct a banking business in connection with its trust business. The offices of the company have always been at Ninth and Market Streets except

- 4 -

for a short time during the erection of its present building.

The Equitable Trust Company was incorporated on April 23, 1889, as the Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company. The name was changed in March, 1917, to the Equitable Trust Company. The main offices of the company have been maintained at Ninth and Market since 1889. In 1892, a six story building was erected, and to which there was added two extra stories in 1902. A three story addition was erected in 1910.

The Wilmington Trust Company was chartered in 1903. In 1912, it acquired the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, and the First National Bank of Wilmington. Its' banking rooms are at Tenth and Market Streets and Second and Market Streets. It maintains departments for banking, savings, trust and real estate business.

The Industrial Trust Company was organized as the Industrial Savings and Loan Association on July 22, 1914, for the purpose of making small loans. On August 11, 1920, a banking charter was secured in the name of the Industrial Trust Company. It became the successor to the Industrial Savings and Loan Association. The first unit of the present bank, at Tenth and Shipley Streets, was completed on March 28, 1921. In 1928 and 1930 it made alterations and additions to the original structure, making it one of the outstanding office and banking buildings in the city.

The introduction of the small personal loan department to the banking business, soon inspired the organizing of new banks and trust companies specializing in "small loans,"

and includes the following institutions: Wilmington Morris
Plan Banks, organized on December 10, 1915, 909 Shipley St.

The Commercial Trust Company, organized in 1921, Eighth
and King Streets.

The Provident Savings and Loan Company organized in
1924, 925 Orange Street.

The Colonial Trust Company, organized in 1927, Fourth
and Lincoln Streets.

The Fourth Street Trust Company, organized in 1930,
but had its' title changed in 1933 to City Bank and Trust
Company. It is located at 2120 Market Street.

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ber, 1931.

Bell Telephone Directory.

LOCATION - - Wilmington

File W-254

Submitted by J. Barton Cheyney,
Date - May 29, 1936

Wilmington - History
Pioneers in Wilmington's Upbuilding.

Thomas Willing is rightfully credited with being the founder and father of Wilmington, which originally bore his name, in 1731. owning a large acreage adjacent to Christenham he sold town lots and built the first house in 1732.

William Shipley, however, was the first to discern and correctly appraise the value of the swift waters of the Brandywine which poured out golden floods and drew many thrifty Quakers to the town and established Wilmington as a great milling centre and the metropolis of the three counties. Mr. Shipley demonstrated his faith in the site by erecting the finest mansion on the Delaware in 1736, and establishing his lares and penates from his Darby home therein.

Robert Jones was another pioneer. He operated the first ferry across the Brandywine connecting the city with the timbered hinterland of Brandywine hundred. This was in 1669, almost a century before George Coxen connected Wilmington and Philadelphia with a line of steamers, and two centuries in advance of the construction of the P.W. & B. Railroad established through the initiative of Samuel Canby who also fostered the movement for the first local bank - The Delaware Bank - and was its first President.

It was Oliver Canby, the father of Samuel, with Thomas Shipley who first demonstrated the great value of the Brandywine's tides and power on a large scale - though Timothy Stidham owned the earliest mills, which he sold to Mr. Canby.

Joseph Tatnall was the most extensive and successful of the coterie of millers and grain dealers in the Revolutionary period. He was a Quaker patriot and supplied Washington's soldiers with flour and meal, even though the chances of remuneration seemed nil. He likewise prevented any of his breadstuffs from reaching the Red coated armies of Lord Cornwallis.

Mr. Tatnall was perhaps the wealthiest Wilmingtonian of his day. He was a true philanthropist and so progressive that he lead practical/ every worth while undertaking to benefit Wilmington.

In connection with the milling industry the names of William Lea, his sons, the Prices' John and James, recall later activities in Wilmington's expansion.

Thomas West was another citizen, the first to build a home on Quaker Hill, supplying more convincing evidence that Wilmington's site had been finally anchored and emphasized the beauty of the hills to the west for homes.

Then came a succession of the descendants of Oliver Canby, seven generations of them, all of whom contributed a notable share in the advancement of the city. Samuel Bush, in 1774, and William Warner, 20 years later, established freight steamboat lines on the Delaware that contributed greatly to the growth of the city.

Elijah Hollingsworth and Samuel Harlan operated a large ship building plant on the Christiana. Israel Pusey headed another ship yard on the same stream. Job H. Jackson and Henry F. Dure conducted huge car building plants, while George G. Lobdell founded a manufactory for railroad supplies - especially car wheels. The Christiana subsequently became even more of an asset than the Brandywine the waters of which turned the machinery of the Joseph Bancroft's textile mill, the great paper manufacturing plant known as the Jessup & Moore's and the duPont powder mills.

The founding of the E. I. duPont de Nemours Company in 1802, by the emigre whose name it bears gave the city its strongest and continuous impulse forward. Starting business in a small mill-134 years ago - the company has expanded into the third and fourth largest and richest industry in this country. Its payroll lists ten ~~of~~ thousand of employes.

Individually the members of the firm and family are very large contributors to the city, state and adjacent sections of Chester County, Longwood and vicinity which is the site of the large country estate of Pierre S. duPont, whose keen generous interest in education has set Delaware forward more than half a century. His gifts for new school houses aggregate \$10,000,000. while his other benefactions are half as much more. He gives of his ^services as well as of his huge fortune.

Pierre S. duPont's gifts to his Chester County neighbors in improved roads, new schools, and a new modern hospital in West Chester a memorial to a personal employe on his Longwood estate costing in excess of \$1,000,000. would add almost \$3,000,000. to his benefactions in the lower section of Pennsylvania.

Alfred I. duPont's gifts for the betterment of the city and citizens equal if they do not actually surpass those of his cousin, mentioned above. His will probated after his death in 1935, disclosed that he had bequeathed his palatial country estate of more than 2,000 acres (in Brandywine hundred) for the erection and maintenance of homes for aged men and women and for crippled children. The sum of \$20,000,000 was set aside to maintain the two institutions for all time. His previous gratuities included pensions for aged men and women which with his liberal gifts to worthy persons and causes perhaps would add \$5,000,000. to \$7,000,000. to his total benefactions.

It was Irene duPont who answered the prayers of the "people" and provided funds for the erection and upkeep of a modern hospital- the Wilmington General ^{Hospital} _^ 2 where the costs are moderate and the service of the best. Perhaps the outlay exceeded \$1,000,000.

T. Coleman duPont's greatest contribution to the city and state is the duPont Boulevard 100 miles long, from one end of the state to the other. His share of the cost approximated \$2,500,000 while he probably expended as much more in philanthropies and friendly or politically helpfulness. At his death Mrs. duPont presented their summer home on the Hudson River to Columbia University. It was the home of Alexander Hamilton.

Another member of the family, Philip duPont, bequeathed the residue of his large estate to the University of Virginia whence he was graduated. The bequest exceeded \$9,000,000.

Feliz duPont was not far behind his kindred as mentioned above. He established and endowed St. Andrews' School for Boys at Noxontown Pond near Middletown, where in the religious teachings of the students is emphasized, mildly however. It is a model institution patterned somewhat after the Church of England Schools of Great Britain. It was reported after the completion of the fine group of solid masonry buildings, that the first cost at that stage represented an outlay in excess of \$1,000,000. to which probably as much more has been added for expansion and maintenance and improvements. It is located on a farm of approximately two hundred acres.

The women of the big, rich family have long lists of pensioners and are interested in the upkeep of almost every philanthropic institution of Wilmington. Quite as helpful are scholarships given by the duPont interests to ambitious students. They include various

courses in almost any college, aspirants may prefer. Obviously the duPont family has achieved more than any other American family in developing a city and contributing to the more abundant life of the people.

William P. Bancroft's contributions to the welfare of the citizens perhaps totals \$8,000,000. As Mr. Bancroft never let the right hand know what the left did all monetary figures are estimates. He gave 200 acres of valuable terrain to the city park system, freed the Wilmington Institute Library and took the initiative in the erection of the new building and contributed perhaps a quarter of a million dollars thereto besides endowing it richly.

Mr. Bancroft also built 350 or more modern homes at nominal rents for working families with small incomes and has set aside a large acreage in Brandywine Hundred against the "back to the country" movement when it eventuates, and when it will be sold in lots at the original cost.

Mrs. William Bancroft was likewise a generous giver to individuals and charities. But there are no records of her gifts. Her latest known contribution to the community was a large tract of land in the favored section of the city for the erection of a new house for the Wilmington Friends' Select School- one of the oldest in this country.

Another most generous giver was Miss Mary Latimer who recently bequeathed upwards of \$3,000,000. for the expansion and rebuilding of the Wilmington Homeopathic Hospital to which she and her sister, had already given generously making it the model modern institution for the care of sick in this country.

It is estimated that Wilmington philanthropists have bestowed upwards of \$100,000,000. on Wilmington and her citizens, and other deserving causes in the last quarter of a century. The immensity of the value of these gifts may be better comprehended by

the light of the knowledge that the assessment of Wilmington realty in 1936 was \$152,145,650.

Conditions as briefly set down demonstrates the stability of the city, and the sense of security of her business and industrial concerns. More than half a score have reached and passed their centenary. Indeed the J. E. Rhoads^{SE} Company is one of the five very oldest firms in the country, founded in 1702 and continued uninterruptedly, 234 years-in Wilmington since 1868. The Bush Company was established in 1774 and the Warner Company in 1794 and both continued business until quite recent years. The duPont Company marked its centenary in 1902 and the Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company in 1931. In May 1936 the Lobdell Car Wheel Company came into the centenary class, while the Jessup and Moore Paper Company mills are among the oldest in the country - though changing owners not infrequently in later times. It was the pioneer paper making plant in this country.

The Garrett Snuff mill at Yorklyn is another Delaware industry that has shot far above its century mark. It was founded in the middle period of the Eighteenth century and passed out of the hands of the aged sons of the founder in comparative recent years. It earned many million dollars in profits for the Garrett family, the last of whom died two years ago leaving an estate of more than \$18,000,000, to his widow and no other heirs, bequeathing but a small fraction of her holdings which passed from one Garrett brother to another and finally to the wife of the last surviving Garrett.

The story of Wilmington's benefactors cannot be told by recalling alone the greatest givers of cash, for throughout all the years from the days of "Wilmington" personal initiation, energy and wisdom have counted big in the development of the First City of Delaware.

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New York, 1929.

Newspaper Files and personal recollections
through frequent writing of the subjects.

Allen, James
9-29-37.

Wilmington 366
Boundaries

✓
Boundaries of Wilmington

Wilmington.

There does not seem to be any reliable map showing the boundaries of Wilmington prior to 1822. The Borough Charter granted on March 17, 1739, provides that "A Borough by the name of Wilmington, which Borough shall extend, be limited and bounded, in the manner it is now laid out, pursuant to the plan hereunto annexed." This plan is not contained in the minutes and ordinances of the City Council, as published.

ops
A map of the Borough made in 1798 shows the limits of the Borough on the East side to be at a run in the vicinity of Poplar Street, on the west side by Pasture Street (Now Washington Street), on the south side by the Christina River, and on the north side by E Elizabeth Street (Now Eleventh Street), with French, King, Market, O Orange and West Streets running to the Brandywine Creek. No boundary lines are shown on the map.

Borough boundary established January 31, 1809.

The boundary of the Borough of Wilmington was established by an Act of the Legislature on January 31, 1809, as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Brandywine Creek, on the easterly side of the same; thence along the eastern and north-eastern side thereof about 2½ miles above the old ford road above the head of tide-water, then crossing the Brandywine westwardly, and passing along the old King's road, according to the several courses thereof, to the present State road leading from Wilmington to Lancaster; thence by a line southeasterly, passing over the mouth of the rivulet called Stalcup's gut, to the opposite side of the Christina River: thence down that side of the river to the lower point of the mouth of the Brandywine Creek, thence northeast to the place of beginning.

On February 11, 1837, the Legislature amended the Act by extending the boundary along both sides of the Christina River to the junction with the Delaware River.

The limits of the city remained, as established in 1809 and 1837, until the Legislature amended the Act on February 16, 1866, as follows: "Beginning at a point 1000 yards easterly from a stone set in the western bank of the Delaware River in a line with the northerly side of Thirteenth Street, extended; thence by a line forming a extension of said street to the easterly side of the Brandywine Creek; thence along the same about one and a quarter miles to the old ford road above the head of tide-water, and continuing along the side of said creek 3300 feet to a point at right angles 6968 feet from the northerly side of Front Street; thence north fifty-eight degrees west, and parallel with Front Street to a line intersecting Front Street at right angles 2330 westerly from the center of Broom Street; thence along the said line south thirty-two degrees west and parallel with Market Street 6968 feet to the northerly side of Front Street, extended 2330 feet westerly from the center of Broom Street; thence continuing the same course over Front Street to a point 1600 feet from the southerly side thereof; thence northerly by the side of the Christina turnpike; thence by a line running southerly at right angles to said pike to a marked stone set in the bank of the southerly side of the Christina River; thence easterly parallel with Front Street to the Delaware River; thence northerly to the place of begining."

This Act was amended on April 13, 1883, by striking out the figures "1600" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "1690".

On February 24, 1869, the Legislature extended the northern boundary, as follows: "By a line begining at a stone at the westerly side of the Brandywine Creek at a point where the northern boundary intersects the same, thence easterly by a line perpendicular to and crossing the Wilmington and Great Valley turnpike at right angles to a point intersected by a line perpendicular to the Philadelphia turnpike; thence southerly by said line to a stone in the middle of said pike about 90 feet northerly from Price's Run; thence, southeasterly parallel to Vandever Avenue to the northerly side of the P W. and B. Railroad; thence by a line southeasterly and parallel with the extension of Thirteenth Street to the Delaware River; thence southerly to the intersection of said line".

The southern boundary of the city was extended by an Act of the Legislature on April 7, 1881, as follows: "By a line begining at a point where the main roadway or tracks of the P.W. and B. Railroad intersects the city line; thence westerly along the center of said roadway to the lands of Henry Latimer; thence northwesterly along the side of said lands to a point where the said line, extended, crosses the center of the Newport pike, and thence in a straight line northwesterly to a corner stone which marks the southwesterly boundary of the city, at the intersection of Beech nad Union Streets."

The southern boundary was again extended by the Legislature on April 10, 1885, as follows: "By a line begining at the point where the southerly side of Front Street intersects the westerly boundary of the city; thence north fifty-eight degrees west 2197 feet along said southerly side of Front Street extended to a point where the easterly side of Greenhill Avenue intersects the said side of Front Street, e

extended; thence north thirty-two degrees east, along said side of Green Hill Avenue and parallel to Union Street, 3828 feet, to the southerly side of Twelfth Street, extended; thence south fifty-eight degrees east, along said side of Twelfth Street 2197 feet to a point where the said side of Twelfth Street intersects the westerly boundary of the city; thence southerly along the westerly boundary line of the city 3828 feet to a point where the said southerly side of Front Street intersects the westerly boundary line of the city aforesaid".

The boundaries, as stated, remained intact until 1891, when the section in the vicinity of Rockford Park was annexed to the city. On May 15 of that year, the Legislature extended the western boundary, as follows: "Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Union Street and Delaware Avenue, and running thence northwesterly along the northwesterly side of Delaware Avenue, extended 180 feet, to a point in line with the southerly side of Eighteenth Street and the westerly side of Rockford Lane, thence northerly along the westerly side of said lane about 200 feet to the southerly side of Church Lane or Nineteenth Street; Thence northwesterly along the southerly side of Church Lane about 2525 feet to a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Church Lane and the westerly line of the Rockford Park extended southerly across said lane; Thence north forty-one degrees forty-two minutes east, crossing said line and binding on the lands of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, 840 feet to a corner stone; thence easterly following the lines of Rockford Park and the park roadway until they intersect the line of the present boundary of the city upon the northerly side of the park roadway; thence southerly along the present city line to the point of beginning."

On April 14, 1893, the Legislature extended the northeastern boundary of the city, as follows: "Beginning at a point in the center of the Philadelphia and Wilmington turnpike and also in the center

line of a new street called Eastern Avenue; thence by the said center line south thirty-two degrees east, 4625 feet passing through the lands of George W. Talley, deceased, and land of the P.W. and B. Railroad to the middle of Sheelpot Creek; thence down the middle of said creek to the present city line; thence westerly by said line to a point where it intersects the center line of Concord Pike; thence by the center line of Concord Pike, north one-quarter degree west, 570 feet to the center line of the B. and P. Railroad; thence northerly by the center line of said railroad 1590 feet to a stake; thence south thirty-six degrees east, 4257 feet, to the center of the Philadelphia and Wilmington turnpike, and thence thereby southerly 30 feet to the place of beginning."

The northwestern boundary of the city was extended by the Legislature on April 29, 1895, as follows: "Beginning at a point where the northeasterly boundary line of the city intersects the northerly side of Wooddale Avenue, extended at right angles to Thirty-Second Street; thence northeasterly along the north side of Wooddale Avenue 1220 feet to a point; thence southeasterly by a line at right angles to the first said line, crossing the Wilmington and Philadelphia pike at about 630 feet east of the city line at the intersection of Market and Eastlawn Avenue to a point where it intersects the city line at or near the P.W. and B. Railroad; thence northerly along said city line by its various courses to the place of beginning."

The western boundary was extended by an Act of the Legislature on May 25, 1898, as follows: Beginning at a point where the southerly side of Lancaster Avenue intersects with the easterly side of

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Wilmington
Boundary.

Greenhill Avenue; thence along the southerly side of Lancaster Avenue to a point, 1020 feet, where the westerly side of Cleveland Avenue intersects the southerly side of Lancaster Avenue; thence north thirty-two degrees east, along the said side of Cleveland Avenue and parallel with Greenhill Avenue 1910 feet to the southerly side of Seventh Street; thence south fifth-eight degrees east, along said side of Seventh Street 960 feet to a point where the side of Seventh Street intersects with the westerly side of Greenhill Avenue 2400 feet to the northerly side of Kennett Pike; Thence thereby easterly 60 feet to the easterly side of Greenhill Avenue, and thence south thirty-two degrees west, along Greenhill Avenue 4300 feet to the northerly side of Lancaster Avenue and place of begining."

The present boundary which was established by an Act of the Legislature on April 29, 1927, has remained approximately the same, with the exception of an extension including the territory lying between Thirty-Sixth and Forty-Third Streets and between Market Street and Miller Road, and that part of the Delaware River between a center line of Thirty-Sixth Street and the northerly side of the right-of way of the P and R. Railroad near Pidgeon Point, which latter area was annexed to the city by an Act of the Legislature on April 11, 1935 by amending the aforesaid act.

The amended act reads as follows: "Begining at a monument upon the present westerly bank of the Delaware River 2688.63 feet easterly from the center line of Todd's Lane, and 4392.47 feet southerly from the center line of Edgemoor Avenue measured perpendicularly thereto; thence northwesterly on a direct line towards the monument located at the intersection of Todd's Lane and Edgemoor Avenue , a distance of 32 feet to its intersection with a line drawn perpendicular to Market Street through a point 77 feet northeasterly from the center line of Thirty-sixth Street, measured along the center line of Market

Street; thence northerly perpendicular to Market Street 5500 feet to the northerly side thereof, at 65 feet 6 inches in width; thence northeasterly along the said northeasterly side of Market Street 2500 feet to its intersection with the southwesterly line of the Diamond State Amusement Company, said intersection being approximately 930 feet northeasterly from the center line of Forty-Third Street; thence north 23 degrees 35 minutes west along said property line, a distance of 524.31 feet, to a concrete monument; thence north 19 degrees 12 minutes west, along said property line, a distance of 823.3 feet to a corner of said property; thence north 68 degrees 28 minutes east continuing along the property division line 57.60 feet to a point; thence south 57 degrees 21 minutes east along the property division line 264 feet to a point; thence north 18 degrees 1 minute east, along the property division line 369.6 feet to a point; thence north 3 degrees 53 minutes west along the property division line 220 feet to the center of Talley Road, thence westerly along the center line of said road to its intersection with the center line of Miller Road; thence southwesterly along the center line of Miller Road to its intersection with a line midway between Thirty-eight and Thirty-seventh Streets, and midway between them 1050 to a point between Harrison and Franklin Streets; thence southwesterly along the line midway between Harrison and Franklin Streets 1000 feet to a point 600 feet northeasterly from the northeasterly side of Thirty-second Street, at right angles thereto; Thence northwesterly parallel to 32nd Street and a distance of 600 feet northwesterly therefrom 750 feet to the northwesterly side of Miller Road 650 feet to the southwesterly side of Thirty-fourth Street between Market and Van Buren Streets; thence northwesterly along said extension of Thirty-fourth Street 300 feet to the center line of the right-of-way

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Wilmington Boundaries

of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads; thence in a southwesterly direction following the said center line of the B and O Railroad right-of-way 100 feet to the eastern line of Eighteenth Street, extended; thence westerly at right angles to Concord Avenue along the city line 1600 feet to the center line of the Brandywine Creek; thence following along the center line of said creek in a northerly and westerly direction 7800 feet to its intersection with the easterly side of Rising Sun Lane; thence southwesterly along the side of Rising Sun Lane 2600 feet to a point distant 150 feet southwesterly from the southwest side of Pennsylvania Avenue, measured at right angles thereto; thence southeast and parallel to the northwesterly side of Greenhill Avenue; thence southwesterly along Pennsylvania Avenue 1900 feet to the northeasterly side of Greenhill Avenue; thence southwesterly along Greenhill Avenue 1950 feet to the northwesterly side of Seventh Street extended 2750 feet to the center line of DuPont Road; thence southerly along the center line of DuPont Road 2200 feet to the southerly side of Lancaster Avenue; thence southwesterly along the said side of Lancaster Avenue 2100 feet to the southeasterly side of Greenhill Avenue; thence southwesterly along the said side of Greenhill Avenue 600 feet to the centerline of Linden Street; thence southeasterly along the center line of Woodlawn Avenue 2700 feet to the northerly side of the right-of-way of the P and R Railroad; thence southeasterly along the said northerly side of said right-of-way 1400 feet to a point on an extension of the mid division between Lincoln and Union Streets 1700 feet to the present city line 2800 feet to the center line of Maryland Avenue; thence southwesterly continuing along the city line 2200 feet to the center line of the main road-bed of the Pennsylvania Railroad; thence northeasterly along the center line of said road and the city line about 2900 feet to the westerly side of Beech Street; thence southerly along the side of Beech Street and the city line 2800 feet to a point 450 feet distant

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Boundaries.

southwesterly from the southwesterly side of "F" Street 7800 feet to the southwesterly side of the right-of-way of the New Castle Branch of the P.W. and B. Railroad; thence in a southeasterly direction along said right-of-way to its intersection with the P and R Railroad; thence south 37 degrees 28 minutes east along the northerly side of said right-of-way, and continuing thence 37 degrees 28 minutes across the Delaware River to the low water mark on the easterly side of the Delaware River; thence northerly along said river to a point due east of the monument first mentioned on the westerly side of said river, thence due west and recrossing the Delaware River to the Monument and place of beginning."

E.J. 2-17-1933

Old Tickets and Passes
Displayed in the Town Hall
In Wilmington, Delaware.

✓ "One of the most handsomely prepared passes is a stockbroker's ticket on the canal between Philadelphia and Baltimore, dated 1829. Included in the list is a permit to transport 433 gallons of rum on June 18, 1785, from Philadelphia to Wilmington. There is an interesting picture of a barge being hauled by a horse on the "Citizens Canal Line barge ticket, dated 1830."

Reference:

Newspaper clipping, Evening Journal

of E.
Pont,
VIII,

Pedro (sheep)

E. I. du Pont writing du Pont de Nemours in France, on April 12, 1808, in closing reminds: "I beg you not to forget my request that you send me some merino sheep. They would be very valuable for that industry (manufacture of cloth) and in any event would be profitable; people in this country are beginning to realize their value. I have sold one of Don Pedro's young rams for forty dollars. You may judge from that what a profit a flock of Spanish merinos would give. I will ask Jefferson* to help me to get them here if you are unable to arrange it."

*President Thomas Jefferson

of E.
Pont,
VIII,
5.

E. I. du Pont in a letter to du Pont de Nemours, written Jan. 28, 1809, referring to sheep writes: "The flock of merinos for which I have use is very important. If your means do not permit it, ask Mr. Biderman* to pay for them and I will repay him for all the cost, or if he prefers it, I will give him a share of the property and the profits. I cannot urge you sufficiently to do all that you can in this matter. I have now a rather good flock descended from Pedro, but he is very old now and we need a large number of sheep with fine wool to help in the expenses of our factory. Bauduy could keep 1,500 sheep at Eden Park, and Victor and I between us could feed 500 or 600, beside which the breed would increase in the neighborhood and improve the wool. Try, dear Papa, to send us at least a few rams and some sheep. I beg you also to send me the book on instructions for shepherds by Mr. Daubenton, Lasteyrie's work on Merinos and any other books on the subject that may be useful to us on the making of woolen goods.

*Brother-in-law of E. I. du Pont.

e of E.
du Pont,
. VIII,
227.

E. I. du Pont advises du Pont de Nemours in a communication on November 22, 1809, that: "We have very few merinos, but they are spreading all over the country with astonishing rapidity. Humphreys has imported two hundred, Livingston six, several others one or two; Pedro's descendants are all about us. Nevertheless, I much regret that it is impossible for you to send us any; there is nothing in this country that for beauty compares with Pedro."

e of E.
du Pont,
. VIII,
261.

Wm. Thornton in a letter to E. I. du Pont dated at the City of Washington desires to know the price for one of the sons of Don Pedro. He says: "I wrote more than once to our worthy Friend Bauduy, requesting to know the price of one of your highest bred Lambs, but never having received any answer, I must trouble you with an earnest desire to know what you will charge me for one of the highest bred sons of Don Pedro. I would rather have one of yours than either Mr. Livingston's or Mr. Humphrey's or any stock in America, because I know I should not suffer from either an intention to deceive, or an inattention to the various crosses."

e of E.
du Pont,
. VIII,
271-276.

In a letter dated Wilmington, June 15, 1810, addressed to James Means, Philadelphia, E. I. du Pont arranged for the publication of an article together with an engraving of Don Pedro. This article follows:

(From Archives, vol. 1, by James Mease, M.D.)

Until the present year the only original stock rams and ewes in the United States were those of Mr. du Pont, Mr. Delessert, Col. Humphreys and the Author's from Spain; Mr. Livingston's from France and Mr. Muller's from Hesse Cassel. Of these, the two first mentioned arrived in 1801. Col. Humphreys' and

Mr. Livingston's in 1802, the Author's in 1803 and Mr. Muller's in 1807. During the present year several have been imported into the United States from Spain and Lisbon. The flock of Col. Humphreys was the largest, he having imported upwards of one hundred sheep, from which and their descendants, many pieces of cloth have been made and sold from seven to twelve dollars a yard.

The particular history of Mr. du Pont's fine ram is as follows: ^(sheep) Don Pedro was imported into the United States in the year 1801 and is believed to be the first full-blooded ram introduced into North America. Mr. du Pont de Nemours, then in France, had persuaded Mr. Delessert, a banker of Paris, to send to this country some of these valuable sheep, and he having been at the head of a commission appointed by the French Government to select in Spain 4,000 Merino sheep out of the number of 6,000, which by the Treaty of Basle the Spanish Government had stipulated to present to France, it is natural to suppose that those which he selected for his own flock were among the best. Four fine young rams were accordingly shipped, two were intended for Mr. Delessert's farm called Rosendale, situated near Kingston on the Hudson River; one was intended for Mr. du Pont de Nemours, who was at that time settled in the vicinity of New York; and the other was to be presented to Mr. Thomas Jefferson. Mr. du Pont embarked in the ship Benjamin Franklin, on board of which ship the four ^{rams?} lambs were shipped and was unfortunately detained upwards of twenty days in England. His subsequent passage to the United States was long and boisterous, in consequence of which three of the sheep died and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. du Pont preserved the fourth. The ship arrived at Philadelphia on the 16th of July, 1801.

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no (sheep) See: Don Pedro (sheep)
In 1801 Pedro was with a flock of nine ewes at Mr. du Pont's place near New York. He was then sent to Mr. Delessert's farm and was with a large flock during the years 1802, 3 and 4. In the course of 1805 Mr. Delessert having determined to rent his farm and to sell all his stock, the progeny of Pedro were sold at public sale at reduced prices to the neighboring farmers, who had no idea of the treasure which was offered to them; being unacquainted with that breed of sheep they neglected those valuable animals, great numbers of which have perished in their hands or were sold to butchers; the rest would probably have shared the same fate had not Chancellor Livingston become acquainted with the existence of those sheep and purchased at advanced prices some of the ewes, which he put with his fine Merino rams of the Rambouillet stock. Pedro, like the rest of the flock of the Rosendale farm, was sold at vendue and Mr. du Pont's agent bought him for sixty dollars.

In July 1805, Pedro was removed to E. I. du Pont's farm situated in the state of Delaware, near the borough of Wilmington. That gentleman had a very small stock at that time but was anxious to see that valuable breed propagated in the country, and with a view to attain that end he offered the farmers of his neighborhood the use of his ram gratis; they could not be prevailed upon to think much of what was offered to them free of cost; the consequence was that very few ewes were sent to Pedro during three seasons and only by way of experiment.

In 1808, however, Mr. du Pont, with a view of increasing his own flock, purchased from the farmers, his neighbors, as many half-quarter or three-quarter blooded ewes of Pedro's breed as he was able to collect, which measure raised his character among the farmers. Since that time Pedro has served every year from 60 to 80 ewes; the vicinity of Wilmington will therefore be supplied with a large stock of fine woolled sheep and as Mr. du Pont and Co. are erecting works for the purpose, cloth of any fineness may be made.

Pedro is now ten years old, but very strong and active. He is stout, short and wooly, and of much better form than Merinos commonly are and even better than that of a ram figured in a superb engraving lately received by the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia from Paris. His horns are large and spiral, his legs short, and he weighs 158 pounds; his fleece, carefully washed in cold water, weighs $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, is extremely fine, the staple $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and lying very thick and close upon his body; it is entirely free from loose coarse hairs called Jar.

File No.250

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LOCATION - New Castle County.

Submitted by - Alex Ramsay

Date - May 12, 1936.

Architecture.

From the earliest settlement by the Swedish settlers in 1638, to the year 1800 may be considered as the Colonial period - This can be divided into, first, the early American from 1638 to 1700 - second the Georgian with its three phases, Early Georgian showing the robust influence of Queen Anne and Sir Christopher Wren - Its middle phase down to the Revolutionary War, is the developed Georgian, vigorous, consistent and complete - Its last phase, from the beginning of the Revolution and extending clear through it into the first decade of the nineteenth century shows the Adam influence, whose chief characteristics were slender columns and delicate ornamentation - Then came the period of the Greek Revival due, largely to French influences 1820-1860 - Following this period came the Victorian Gothic style 1860-1876, a typical example being of what was generally known as the Brown Stone Front - Then came the Romanesque Revival 1876-1893,

The Romanesque Revival consisted of using the details of French Romanesque of Southern France with modifications of American original design - Following the Romanesque Revival came the period of Eclecticism 1893-1917, or a combination of diverse styles, largely influenced by the style adopted at the Columbian World Fair held in Chicago 1893 - After the World War the general style in vogue is the Classic -

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The early Swedish settlers of the period of Swedish colonization 1638-1655 most generally built log house and stockaded block houses also of logs - As increasing emigrants swelled the colony so too did the improved skill of the new arrivals assert itself - But it was not until the Dutch power became supreme that any very marked degree of improvement both as to materials and design became possible - The Dutch mainly constructed their dwellings of either brick or stone and adopted what is now styled the Dutch Colonial style - The Dutch being mostly traders instead of tillers of the soil as were the great majority of the Swedish colonists, desired a more elegant style of building - However the very brief occupation by the Dutch 1655-1664 did not allow such a lasting impress on the architectural history of the Colonial period as that of the English who displaced the Dutch 1664-1776 - On the occupation of what is now known as the State of Delaware, by the English a newer more ornate style of architecture was introduced generally known as the Georgian, which style was imported from England, being the creation of Sir Christopher Wren who at that time together with Inigo Jones were the leading architects in England - In New Castle County owing to its close proximity to Philadelphia, the newer Georgian style of the first phase became more general than the rest of the State which at that time was generally referred to as the "three lower counties", from the time of the William Penn grant in 1682 till the Revolutionary period - As time went on a middle phase of the Georgian style manifested self about 1740 to 1776 -

At the same time both Swedish and Dutch designs were still used, but the Georgian style maintained its supremacy.

Wilmington, which had recently been chartered as a borough in 1739, began to build with activity the general design being that of the Georgian of the first phase - In addition quite a few houses of the Swedish type having what is peculiar to Swedish design the "hip roof," which style persisted for quite a length of time - Then too quite a number of houses of the Dutch Colonial type were also erected - Predominantly the style however was Georgian of either the three phases of that style, which was the vogue up till the period of the Revolution, and in fact down to the first decade of the nineteenth century - Under Quaker influence Wilmington was growing into a sort of tiny red brick Philadelphia during the eighteenth century, with neat little houses principally of the Georgian style. - Outside of Wilmington in the rest of New Castle County progress in the adoption of the newer mode of architecture lagged owing to a greater amount of provincialism manifesting itself - With the advent of the Revolutionary War and during its continuance, building operations were almost completely suspended, and it was not until the close of hostilities, that building operations improved - With the rise to affluence of a large number of Wilmington citizens, came the desire for more elegant and ornate dwellings and public buildings which resulted in the adoption of what is known as the third and last phase of the Georgian style - This type of architecture from the close of the Revolution to the beginning of the nineteenth century and in many cases a decade or two beyond, is dominated by the design of the brothers Adam in England -

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Their style of design consisted of the introduction of slender columns, fan lights, charming festoons, and other classical ornamental exterior work which rounded out the whole gamut of Colonial architecture - This design for instance marks the dividing line between the mode of the architectural craftsmen and the first of the professional architects - With the closing of the Post Colonial Style 1790 - 1820, came the Greek Revival period 1820 - 1860 - The Greek Revival style a copy of ancient Grecian architecture owing largely, to French influences became very popular which affected as it did other parts of the nation, New Castle County - Its influence however in New Castle County was mostly confined to public building while the most of the residences still kept to the Post Colonial period - The period of the Civil War found and left Wilmington a small city of rough cobbled streets and some thousands of little red houses, with a few of greater size, very few of greater grace, no public building of real beauty, no passably good hotel - The city grew slowly in population, but gradually extended its boundaries to the Delaware - The next current style of architecture the Victorian Gothic affected New Castle County to very little extent - A very few buildings of this type were erected between 1860 and 1880 - New Castle County was very little affected by the next period of architecture the Romanesque Revival 1876 - 1893 - This style is copied from that of the French Romanesque mostly being used in the south of France -

The next period of architectural design Eclecticism 1893-1917 largely is the result of the design of buildings at the Chicago World's Fair 1893 - This style generally known as Eclecticism 1893 - 1917 is an attempt to combine various features of diverse styles of architecture, failed to make any serious impression in New Castle County - During the period of the World War and for some time after quite a large amount of building activity was displayed with a noteworthy advance in design - The prevailing style however is that of the Classic quite a few of the principal public and private buildings being of that design - The new Wilmington of the new century's newest decade has its business centre at the duPont Building, ^{which} ~~where~~ is the first modern business office structure, hotel and theatre in one that the city has known, such a structure as would grace the greatest urban community - Within a stone's throw is the other most striking monument of the new Wilmington, the State, County, and Municipal Building, as seen from Market Street across the handsome Rodney Square, a thing of rare beauty - The domestic and social side of the new city is expressed in suburban and some suburban homes - some modest enough, others semi-palatial - Behind these evidences of the new Wilmington lives the little red Wilmington of fifty years ago - In New Castle are some of the largest and handsomest colonial survivals in the United States, and a few quaint relics of the city's earliest past -

Its Public Square said to have been laid out by Peter Stuyvesant with its rich adornment of great American elms, is like a charming bit out of some old World Capital -

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The Court house is a genuinely distinguished pile, and the spire of Immanuel Episcopal Church is a perfect thing - The tomb of a mid-century Holcomb in the churchyard has a bit of carving such as our native "mortuary Sculptors" seldom produce - The Rodney house, still occupied by those of the name, is an admirable bit of Georgian architecture, though it dates from the year after George the Fourth vacated the British throne 1830 - On its walls hang two original portraits of men who signed the Declaration of Independence, and here, too, are many mementoes of Caesar Rodney.

Delaware and
the Eastern
Shore by
Edward Noble
Vallandigham
Pub. Lippincott
Co. Phila. 1922.

Architecture
Wilmington
Historic Houses.

Architectural Description of Wilmington Houses

(Jacob Starr) House, 1310 King Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Owner Lewis Schurk. Date of Erection: About 1804. This semi-detached city house has interesting refinement in the use of the marble belt course on the street front, marble steps and the flat ground brick arches with marble key and end blocks. The builder of the house was a stone cutter and the marks of his trade are evident in the design. In the interior, the mantels are marble, there being two alike, one of which is photographed, and one in the living room which is much more ornate.

(Samuel Canby) House, 1401 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Owners: Dr. Samuel C. Rumford, 1103 Franklin Street, Wilmington, and Lewis Rumford, 901 Nottingham Road, Wilmington. Date of erection 1791. With the death of Mrs. Charles G. Rumford in 1934, the house came into possession of the present owners, her sons and heirs, and by them will be disposed of to settle her estate. Her death marked the end of the continuous occupation of the house by descendants of the original builder and owner for more than a century and a half and covering seven generations of the same family.

Mrs. Rumford was, before her marriage, a Canby, and the last of the family to occupy the house. In the latter years of her life, she became interested in painting as a pastime and the scene on the tile outer hearth in Bed Room C was painted by her before the tiles were glazed. It is very effectively done in a monochrome of terra cotta red on a light cream background.

The house is situated on a plot of ground of about two acres, which also contains the stable building in which is located Mrs. Rumford's studio, and an early twentieth century house which was built and occupied until about three years ago by Dr. Samuel C. Rumford, one of the present owners of the property. The gardens have been well kept and the property has been a spot of beauty very near to the business center of the city.

(Edward Tatnall) House, 1807 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. Erected about 1790. This may be considered a typical example of buildings in the older residential sections of Wilmington, very plain and substantial, reflecting the severe Quaker taste of the times. The chimneys have not the usual generous breadth and flue size of the early chimneys. Note the front entrance blinds carried up only to the transom-bar, so as to light the hall.

Worn step in back where door is stoned in

(William Welde) Property, 102 Walnut Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Delaware Chemical Company, A. (Francis duPont Corporation). Erected about 1840. This was originally a twin house and typical of the era. Original sash, mantels and paneling. Interesting dormer.

(Thomas Mendenhall) House, 225 East Front Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected beginning 19th Century. This is one of the better class and larger city residences of the period. Of especial interest is the chimney in the center of the ridge instead of on the usual gable wall. *Windows 8 over 12 2nd floor. 8 over 6 1st floor. 2 water tables. 8 over 9 front at one.*

(Robert Pierce) House, Northwest Corner Second and Walnut Streets, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1755. There is little information regarding this building, but it is a good example of one of the very earliest of the frame city houses in Wilmington. *2 story frame*

Lloyd House, 107 East Seventh Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Revolutionary Period. This house and the one adjoining at 105 East Seventh Street, (HABS. No. Del-24) were erected by the same builder, and so far as can be ascertained at approximately the same time. It is interesting to note, however, the difference in the character of the brickwork; both Flemish Bond, but one with black glazed headers and the other with headers and stretcher of the same color and texture.

(Joseph Gray) House, 105 East Seventh Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Revolutionary Period. This house and the one adjoining at 107 East Seventh Street, (HABS. No. Del-23) were erected by the same builder, and so far as can be ascertained at approximately the same time. It is interesting to note, however, the difference in the character of the brickwork; both Flemish Bond, but one with black glazed headers and the other with headers and stretcher of the same color and texture. *2 story brick*

Palmer House, 1322 King Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1830. Originally one of three attached row houses. Sash not original.

Gibbons House, 1311 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1830. This is one of four houses, built by James Price for his three sons and a daughter, this one for the daughter, Mary, who married Edmund Canby. All four are located in the same block and on the same side of Market Street, or as it was known at the time of their erection, Brandywine Walk. This house shows, as does the one at 1301 Market Street, (Del-28) an interesting use of Greek motifs applied to a Colonial design, not an unusual practice during the Greek revival era in Delaware. Note the broad chimneys with connecting wall masking the gable end, and the long service ell to the rear of the main house.

Joseph Price House, 1301 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1826. A good example of the city home of the wealthy class. Note the Greek Revival characteristics in the entrance porch and doorway and the flat lintels, and in the corner blocks which replace the usual mitred interior trim.

John Marot Houses, 1203 and 1205 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1845. Good example of small twin city house of the period. Entrance door at 1203 not original. Original sash with 6 over 9 lights on first floor and 6 over 6 on second and in dormers. Window frames with 2" outside casing typical of many Wilmington houses built from 1830 to 1850, as is also the corbeled brick cornice. Note unusual location of chimney in center of ridge.

William Smith House, 1905 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. Erected about 1800. One of the good examples of rubble stone construction of New Castle County, in this case a town house. The pedimented entrance doorway with a dog-ear architrave, transom and six panel door is extremely simple, and although stilted in appearance, carries out the same characteristics in the proportion of the window frames. *Worn marble sill.*

William Lea House, 1901 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. Erected early 19th Century. Typical example of New Castle County local stone construction. Note the unbalanced treatment of the main facade, with the entrance to one side of the center axis of the building.

2 1/2 stories

native stone

Joseph Tatnall House, 1803 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. Erected in 1760. This fine old house, one of the historically important ones in Wilmington, has been so altered as to practically hide all vestiges of its antiquity. Anthony Wayne's Headquarters prior to the Battle of the Brandywine, and meeting place of General Washington, LaFayette and Wayne.

Derickson House, 1801 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1771. One of the earlier and better stone houses of the Brandywine Village Section of Wilmington, which still retains much of its original character. Note the bold proportions of the entrance doorway, very suggestive of the Greek Influence, and the 9 over 9 light division of the window sash.

2 stories, dormer window, on terrace, local stone.

625 French

Emma Strauss Property, Wilmington, Del. Erected about 1842. City house of the Greek Revival Era. Store later addition. Note moulded brick and dentiled cornice capped with wood facia and crown mould. Located 625 French Street. *3 story terrace*

Ann Newlin Houses, 108 East Fifth Street and 110 East Fifth Street, Wilmington, Del. Erected before 1824. Typical frame city houses of early 19th Century. No unusual or outstanding architectural features. Now occupied by colored families and in dilapidated condition.

Samuel Newlin Houses, 423 and 425 French Street, Wilmington, Del. Erected about 1838. These houses were built at about the same time, although there is a decided difference in their character. The lower one (to the left in the photograph) extends only the depth of half of the one on the corner, and the rear wall rises to the height of the ridge. This is typical of many Wilmington houses of this period. *One on corner has Flemish*

bricks, abruptly pitched roofs on each

Samuel Bush House, 211 Walnut Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1820. Typical city frame house. Brick building at rear later addition. Original lower sash on first floor were apparently 9 lights instead of the 6 lights now existing. Second floor sash original. Note method of stopping gable end at ridge. This is typical of many of the small houses of this date.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Third and Walnut Streets, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected in 1789. Building greatly enlarged and renovated. Ground floor contains Sunday School and various church activity rooms. Church auditorium with balcony on second floor.

Jacob Sharp House, 213 Lombard Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Erected about 1850. Typical example of city frame house of middle 19th Century. Sash not original. Excellent circle head dormer, original cornice. Special attention is called to hood over entrance door with sawed valance and cast iron brackets, likewise paneling of entrance door. *2 story frame, covered in dormer in roof*

German Hall, (Delaware Saengerbund and Library Association), 205 East Sixth Street, Wilmington, Del. Erected between 1840 and 1850. A comparatively large fraternal and physical culture building of the Greek Revival Era. Note the high second floor windows with three sliding sash instead of the usual two.

Thomas A. Coxe Houses, 107 and 109 Sixth Street, Wilmington, Del. Rear portion of 107 Erected before 1774, 109 and front of 107 in 1801. These houses are quite shallow in depth, not more than 18 feet on the outside. The interiors are probably worthwhile, but unfortunately, the occupants refused permission to inspect them. Note the characteristic brick belt courses at second and third floor lines; also the decidedly Greek Revival entrance on the upper one and the simple dog-ear architrave in the lower.

N.E. 4th of King Jerome house. glazed black headers Flemish bond. Missing bricks at regular intervals. water table below gable. 3 story

1916 Market Grubbs store

top of original block

one of oldest in this
section erected about

200 yrs ago (June 1921)

1874 black Schuyler coal

Oak glazed in

Architecture

"The homes of Delaware's early Swedish settlers have almost all disappeared, yielded to the stress and storms of almost three centuries, as well as to the lack of endurance that came from hasty construction. There are few remain indeed of the high roofed, many gabled homes of the immigrants that landed in Christiana and built their homes in that section of the city, and these lack the Scandinavian characteristics, ascribed to Swedish architecture of the 17th century. In consequence they are not interesting as studies of architectural excellence. Early settlers in what is now Wilmington were contented with the comfort afforded by four walls, roof and hearthstone, as is revealed by the houses of mid 17th century that are yet standing. They were simple homes of simple plain people contented and happy for the opportunity to better their condition through migration to the New World."

"Indeed it was not until the middle of the 18th century that architecture assumed artistic forms in Delaware. It was then too that bricks came strongly into vogue and it was at that period also that house designs first showed strong English influences; granite and stone, however, came into pretty general use there for country homes, and these have withstood the weather and storms of two centuries, but they lack the mellow beauty which comes to houses in England from age. It may be explained that wood was not favored for early home building, for economic reasons, although there are several houses of that period still attest the durability of timber.

These were crudely decorated interiorally with a coat of lime wash on the plaster walls, applied once a year."

"It was past the middle of the 18th century that the influences of English-Dutch architecture became paramount-conspicuous in Delaware houses, and this may be ascribed to the excellence of the designs brought from London and carefully followed by builders. These differentiated the Delaware houses from those just across the Maryland boundary which reflected the English adaptation of the Georgian school. Maryland's (especially Eastern Shore) houses of this era were more sumptuous and pretentious than those of Delaware which may be accounted for by the fact that a wealthier class of immigrants came to Maryland, people who "descended from a stock that adhered to a more imperative tradition of luxurious living." Yet one finds no less a charm in the smaller houses of that period in Delaware than in the more pretentious estates of the Eastern Shore, counties of Maryland. Delawareans of the 18th century built their homes facing navigable waterways, to permit travel when roads were impassable, or when danger from Indians threatened. Hoods, instead of porches, covered their stoops. It is recorded that planters and farmers usually were their own builders. The source of their artistic designs was "The British Architects or Builders' Treasury" (1777) in the British Museum which pictures and presents the details of many of the more pretentious 18th century houses in both Delaware and Maryland.

"One of the architectural mysteries of Delaware and Maryland, and this country generally, that has never been solved is why bricks were so generally used by early builders in Delaware, when stones and timber were abundant, and why again, New England utiliz-

ed timber in the 18th century when there was an over abundant supply of stone and bricks.

"Mr. George F. Bennett's Early Architecture in Delaware makes it clear that the claim that quantities of building bricks were imported from England is apocryphal, if not down right misstatement, and cites there being but two or three records in old U. S. customs files, of bricks being imported from the Old World. The same declares that four or five years were required to erect and complete one of our sizeable Colonial mansions, for skilled labor was scarce and artizans worked carefully, striving for a high degree of excellence in carpentry or masonry which accounts for the stability and "long life" of the houses built two centuries ago."

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Delaware: George F. Bennett. Early architecture. Stone imported for ballast.

Location - Wilmington

Wilmington, Delaware
2-19-36

Submitted by - Kenneth A. Horner

Date - February 18, 1936

ARCHAEOLOGY

Wilmington lies upon land occupied before the coming of the Europeans by the Lenni-Lenape Indians. The principal section, that lying between the Christiana River and the Brandywine Creek, was the site of an extensive village known as Hopokohacking. Chikihoki, another village lay at the junction of the Delaware and Christiana Rivers upon land now occupied by the Marine Terminal and adjacent manufacturing plants.

Note: See article on Archaeology under "State".

WHIPPING IN DELAWAREPunishment

In Kent and Sussex Co.'s the whippings are administered with an instrument resembling the stock of a carriage whip but in New Castle Co. a 'cat'o'nine tails' is used, the stock of which is 20" long and the nine lashes 24" long. - the wrists of the prisoner are fitted with iron clasps on either side of the whipping post.

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