

# Delaware Federal Writers Project Papers

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## Volume 13

ANNALS OF THE OLD DUTCH HOUSE, NEW CASTLE

BY J. SWEENEY

The Delaware Society for the Preservation of Antiquities  
from Harry W. Hushebeck, and wife Mary L., January 14,  
1938. — Deed T-40, 263-64.

By deed dated January 14, 1938, Harry W. Hushebeck, of New  
Castle, and his wife Mary L., sold to "The Delaware Society For  
The Preservation of Antiquities", for \$2,500:

"ALL THAT parcel of land, with the ancient brick building  
thereon erected, believed to be of Swedish or Dutch erection,  
situate in the City ... of New Castle, State of Delaware, and  
more particularly bounded and described as follows:

"BEGINNING at a point on the northwesterly side of Third  
Street (at fifty feet wide) formerly known as Orange Street, at  
a corner for lands of Harry W. Hushebeck, said point of beginning  
being distant southwesterly along the said northwesterly side of  
Third Street one hundred and seventy three and sixty-six hundredths  
feet from the point of intersection of the said northwesterly  
side of Third Street with the southwesterly side of Harmony Street  
(at fifty-four feet wide) said point of beginning being also  
located at the point of intersection of the extension in a south-  
westerly direction of the southwesterly face of the southwesterly  
wall of the dwelling house of Harry W. Hushebeck with the said  
northwesterly side of Third Street; thence northwesterly along  
the said southwesterly face of the said southwesterly wall of the



said Harry W. Hushbeck house and along line of land of said Harry W. Hushbeck one hundred and seventy-one and fifty-nine hundredths feet to the southeasterly side of Fourth Street (at fifty-four feet wide), formerly known as Vine Street, said point on the southeasterly side of Fourth Street being distant southwesterly along said side of Fourth Street one hundred and fifty-seven and seventy-seven hundredths feet from the point of intersection of the said southeasterly side of Fourth Street with the southwesterly side of Harmony Street; thence southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Fourth Street twenty-eight and seventy-five hundredths feet to a corner for other lands of Harry W. Hushbeck; thence southeasterly and partly along a fence now dividing the alley lying along the southwesterly side of the house on this lot from the alley lying along the northeasterly side of the frame house on the lot to the southwest, along line of other lands of Harry W. Hushbeck one hundred and seventy-two and eighty-three hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Third Street; and thence thereby in a northeasterly direction twenty-eight and eighty hundredths feet to the place of Beginning; be the contents thereof what they may.

"BEING part of the same lands and premises which were conveyed to Harry W. Hushbeck by deed of Jane Williams Marley, single woman, et al., " dated 26 June 1917 "and recorded ... in Deed Record Z, Volume 26, Page 496." -- Deed T-40, 263-64.

The Delaware Society for the Preservation of Antiquities  
from Harry W. Hushbeck, and wife Mary L., June 23,  
1938. — Deed Y-40, 325-26.

By deed dated June 23, 1938, Harry W. Hushbeck, of New  
Castle, and his wife Mary L., sold to the Delaware Society for  
the Preservation of Antiquities, for \$1,500:

"ALL That parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected,  
... on the northwesterly side of Third Street," New Castle:

"BEGINNING at a point on the northwesterly side of Third  
Street (at 50 feet wide) formerly known as Orange Street, at a  
corner of other lands recently conveyed by said Harry W. Hushbeck  
and wife to The Delaware Society for the Preservation of Antiquities,  
said point of beginning being distant southwesterly along the said  
northwesterly side of Third Street two hundred and two and forty-six  
hundredths feet from the point of intersection of the said north-  
westerly side of Third Street with the southwesterly side of Harmony  
Street (at 54 feet wide); thence from said beginning point along  
the line of said other lands of the said The Delaware Society for  
the Preservation of Antiquities, northwesterly a distance of one  
hundred and seventy two and eighty-three hundredths feet to the  
southeasterly side of Fourth Street (at 54 feet wide) formerly known  
as Vine Street, said point on the southeasterly side of Fourth Street  
being distant southwesterly along the said southeasterly side of  
Fourth Street one hundred and eighty six and fifty-two hundredths  
feet from the southwesterly side of Harmony Street; thence south-  
westerly along the said southeasterly side of Fourth Street about



about

seventeen and forty-five hundredths feet to a corner of lands of Edward A. Taylor; thence southeasterly along line of lands of said Edward A. Taylor a distance of one hundred and thirty five and sixty-three hundredths feet to the north corner of the three story high main part of the brick dwelling located on lands of the said Edward A. Taylor; and thence continuing southeasterly along the outside face of the three story high main part of the brick building located on lands of the said Edward A. Taylor a distance of thirty eight and twenty-nine hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Third Street; and thence thereby in a northwesterly direction a distance of about twenty and ninety hundredths feet to the place of Beginning; be the contents thereof what they may.

"BEING a part of the same lands and premises which were conveyed to the said Harry W. Hushbeck in fee simple by deed of Jane W. Marely et al., dated June 26, 1917, and recorded in Deed Record Z, Vol. 26, Page 496." — Deed Y-40, 325-26.

Harry W. Hushebeck from Jane Williams Marley, et aliae,  
June 26, 1917. — Deed Z-26, 496-99.

By indenture dated June 26, 1917, Jane Williams Marley,  
Ada J. Pennington, Margaret R. Janvier, Mary M. Janvier, Katherine  
J. Janvier, Beulah J. Marley, and Caroline V. Janvier, all single  
women of Wilmington, sold to Harry W. Hushebeck, of New Castle,  
for \$2,000:

That "lot of land situate on the northwesterly side of  
Orange street (now Third street) in the City of New Castle ...  
with a brick and two frame houses thereon erected, having a front  
on the said side of Orange street (now Third street) of about fifty  
feet and extending through in a northwesterly direction to the  
southeasterly side of Vine street (now Fourth street) and bounded  
on the northeast by land late of Samuel Carpenter, now Catherine  
Platt and on the southwest by land late of Sallie Ritchie now of  
Richard G. Cooper, [Area not estimated—JS] be the same more or less.  
BEING the same lands and premises which John E. Taylor, sheriff,  
by indenture dated the 3rd day of November A. D. 1900, and recorded  
... in Deed Record O Volume 18, Page 25 &c. granted and conveyed  
unto Martha E. Janvier in fee, who being thereof seized afterward  
departed this life on or about the 27th day of April A. D. 1915,  
having first made her last will and testament which after her death  
was duly admitted to probate by the Register of Wills, at Wilmington,  
... and remains of record in the said office, wherein and whereby  
she did devise as follows:- 'I wish to make some disposal of my  
property, so I make this my last will and testament, I wish all of



✓ my property, both personal and real, go to my niece Jane William Marley for lifetime, and at her death to be equally divided among my nieces Ada Pennington, Margaret R. Janvier, Mary M. Janvier, Catherine J. Janvier, Caroline V. Janvier and my grand niece Beulah C. Marley.' And the said Jane William Marley, life tenant, and the said devisees in remainder hereby join in this deed as parties of the first part ... The said Katherine J. Janvier being described in said will as Catherine J. Janvier, and the said Beulah J. Marley being described in said will as Beulah C. Marley."

— Deed Z-26, 496-97.

Martha E. Janvier from John E. Taylor, Sheriff('s sale in execution against S. Beulah Schenck), November 3, 1900.  
— Deed O-18, 25-7.

"To all People To whom these presents shall come I, John E. Taylor Sheriff of New Castle County in the State of Delaware send Greetings, Whereas Martha E. Janvier and Martha E. Janvier Executrix of Sarah E. Janvier deceased Mortgagee lately in the Superior Court of said State ... recovered against S. Beulah Schenck Mortgagor ... a certain debt of Fifteen Hundred Dollars ... with interest on the same from the Seventeenth day of April A. D. 1898 also the sum of Seventeen and 23/100 Dollars which to the said Martha E. Janvier and Martha E. Janvier Executrix aforesaid ... was adjudged for her costs ... to be levied out of, All That certain lot of land situate on the Northwesterly side of Orange Street in the City of New Castle ... with a brick and two frame houses thereon erected, having a front on the said side of Orange Street of about fifty feet and extending through in a Northwesterly direction to the Southeasterly side of Vine Street and bounded on the Northeast by land late of Samuel Carpenter now Catherine Platt and on the Southwest by land late of Sallie Ritchie now of George G. Cooper [area not estimated—JS] be the same more or less. Being the same land and premises conveyed to the said S. Beulah Schenck by deed of Peter C. Schenck and Rebecca Schenck his wife dated the Twenty Eight day of May A. D. 1885 and recorded ... in Deed Record Q Vol 12 Page 591 etc [sic, but the true date is 28 May 1883— JS] ... And Whereas afterward by a writ of Levari Facias issuing out of the said Superior



Court tested at Wilmington the Twelfth day of June A. D. Nineteen Hundred and to me the said Sheriff directed I was commanded that out of the above described lot of land and buildings with the improvements ... I should cause to be made without delay the afore-said debt or sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars with the interest ... as also ... the costs ... and that I should have that money before the Judges of the said Superior Court at Wilmington on Monday the Seventeenth day of September then next to render to the said Martha E. Janvier"; in consequence Sheriff Taylor "did expose to sale that hereinbefore mentioned and described lot of land and buildings with the improvements ... and the same did sell on the Fourteenth day of September A. D. 1900. to Martha E. Janvier for the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars she being the highest and best bidder at a public vendue for the same", in testimony whereof is executed this deed poll dated November 3, 1900. — Deed 0-18, 25-7.

S. Beulah Schenck from Peter C. Schenck and his wife Rebecca,  
May 28, 1883. — Deed Q-12, 591-93.

By indenture dated May 28, 1883, Peter C. Schenck, of New  
Castle, and his wife Rebecca, sold to S. Beulah Schenck, of the  
same place, for \$1,000:

That "Lot of Land situate on the North Westerly side of  
Orange Street, between Delaware and Harmony Streets, in the City  
of New Castle ..., with a Brick and two frame dwelling houses  
thereon erected. Having a front on the said side of Orange Street  
of about fifty feet and extending through in a northwesterly  
direction to the South Easterly side of Vine Street, and bounded  
on the North East by land late of Samuel Carpenter now of Catherine  
Platt, and on the South West by land late of Sallie Ritchie now  
of Richard G. Cooper. [Area not estimated—JS] Be the same more  
or less. Reference: See Deed Record M vol 11, page 152, &c."  
— Deed Q-12, 591-93.



Rebecca Schenck from Martin L. Schenck, September 5, 1879.  
— Deed M-11, 152-53.

By indenture dated September 5, 1879, Martin L. Schenck, of Brooklyn, (Long Island,) New York, conveyed to Mrs. Rebecca Schenck, of New Castle, in consideration of "natural love and affection" and one dollar:

That "Lot of Land situate on the North Westerly side of Orange Street in the City of New Castle ..., with a brick and two frame Dwelling Houses therein erected. Having a front on the said side of Orange Street of about fifty feet and extending through in a North Westerly direction to the South Easterly side of Vine Street and bounded on the North-east by land late of Samuel Carpenter now of Catherine Platt and on the South-west by land late of Miss Sallie Ritchie now of Richard G. Cooper. [Area not estimated—JS.] Being the same land and premises conveyed to the said Martin L. Schenck by indenture under the hands and seals of Peter C. Schenck and Wife bearing date the Fifth day of September An. 1879." — Deed M-11, 152-53.

Martin L. Schenck from Peter C. Schenck and his wife Rebecca,  
September 5, 1879. — Deed M-11, 142-44.

By indenture dated September 5, 1879, Peter C. Schenck, of New Castle, and his wife Rebecca, sold to Martin L. Schenck, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, for \$800.

That "lot of land scituate on the North Westerly side of Orange Street in the Town (now City) of New Castle ..., with a brick house thereon erected\* having a front in the said side of Orange Street of about fifty feet and extending through in a North-Westerly direction to the South-Easterly side of Vine Street and bounded on the North-East by land late of Samuel Carpenter now of Catherine Platt and on the South-West by land late of Miss Sallie Ritchie now of Richard G. Cooper. [Area not estimated—JS] Be the same more or less. Being the same land and premises conveyed to the said Peter C. Schenck by William H. Lambson Esq. Sheriff of New Castle County by Deed Poll dated the 29th day of September An. 1874<sup>1</sup>..."  
— Deed M-11, 142-44.

\* Notice that no mention is made of the "two frame Dwelling Houses" which are mentioned in the deed from Martin to Rebecca, also dated September 5, 1879. Perhaps those houses were erected at the expense of Martin.

September 29, 1874, is the date of Sheriff Robert Armstrong's auction of the property, and December 11, 1874, is the date of the deed, which was executed by Sheriff Armstrong's successor-in-office, Sheriff William H. Lambson. — J. S.



Peter C. Schenck from Sheriff William H. Lambson, December 11, 1874. -- Deed L-10, 346-48.

By deed poll dated December 11, 1874, William H. Lambson, Sheriff of New Castle County, recited that James L. Maloy "lately in the Superior Court of said State recovered against James R. Foote and Rachel Ann his wife and Peter C. Schenck\* as well a certain debt of Fourteen hundred dollars ... with interest on the same from the twenty eight day of December A. D. 1873 as also the sum of thirteen dollars and forty six cents ... to the said James Maloy ... for his costs... to be levied out of All that certain Lot of land situate on the North Westerly side of Orange Street in the Town of New Castle ..., with a Brick house thereon erected having a front on the said side of Orange Street of about fifty feet and extending through in a North Westerly direction to the South Easterly side of Vine Street, and bounded on the North East by land late of Samuel Carpenter and on the South West by land of Miss Sallie Ritchie, now Aquilla M. Hizar [area not estimated—JS] be the same more or less. Being the same land and premises which was conveyed to the said James R. Foote by Indenture under the hands and seals of James L. Maloy and wife bearing date" December 14, 1871: "And whereas afterwards by a writ of Levari Facias issuing out of the said Superior Court tested at New Castle" 13 May 1874 "and to Robert Armstrong Esquire then Sheriff of the said County directed he was commanded

\* Perhaps Peter C. Schenck was a brother of Rachel Ann, and she may be the same as Rachel Ann the wife of William H. Dobb who owned the Old Dutch House and lot from 1855 to 1871, that is to say perhaps Dobb died and his widow married James R. Foote. — J. S.

that out of the above described Lot of Land and brick House" he should produce the abovementioned sum of money with the interest and costs; therefore, Sheriff Robert Armstrong sold the said lot of land and brick house on September 29, 1874, to Peter C. Schenck, for \$1,601, the highest bid at an auction; and whereas Sheriff Armstrong vacated his office before a deed of sale was executed, and in consequence of a petition of Peter C. Schenck, the Superior Court issued an order, by virtue of which Sheriff William H. Lambson did acknowledge to Peter C. Schenck a deed of "the hereinbefore mentioned and described Lot of land and Brick House" on December 11, 1874. — Deed L-10, 346-48.



James R. Foote from James L. Maloy, and his wife Elizabeth R.,  
December 14, 1871. — Deed C-9, 70-2.

By indenture dated December 14, 1871, James L. Maloy, of  
Philadelphia, and his wife Elizabeth R., sold to James R. Foote,  
of Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, for \$1,700:

That "Lot of Land Situate on the North Westerly Side of  
Orange Street in the Town of New Castle ..., with a Brick House  
thereon erected having a front on the said side of Orange Street  
of about fifty feet, and extending through in a North Westerly  
direction to the South Easterly Side of Vine Street, and bounded  
on the North East by land late of Samuel Carpenter, and on the  
South West by land late of Miss Sallie Ritchie, now Aquilla M.  
Hirzer [are not estimated—JS] be the contents thereof more or less.  
Being the same land and premises which was conveyed to the Said  
James L. Maloy by Indenture under the hands and Seals of William H.  
Dobb and wife bearing date" March 1, 1871. — Deed C-9, 70-2.

James L. Maloy from William H. Dobb and his wife Rachel Ann,  
March 1, 1871. — Deed I-9, 77-9.

By indenture dated March 1, 1871, William H. Dobb, of New Castle, and his wife Rachel Ann, sold to James L. Maloy, of Philadelphia, for \$1,400:

That "Lot of Land Scituate on the North Westerly Side of Orange Street in the Town of New Castle ..., with a Brick House thereon erected, having a front on the Said side of Orange Street of about Fifty feet and extending through in a North Westerly direction to the South Easterly Side of Vine Street and bounded on the North East by land late of Samuel Carpenter, and on the South West by land late of Miss Sallie Ritchie now Aquilla M. Hizar, [area not estimated—JS] be the contents thereof more or less. Being the same Land and premises (except a Small part thereof Sold by the said William H. Dobb to Samuel Carpenter) which was conveyed to the said William H. Dobb by Deed Poll under the hand and seal of William G. Whiteley Esq. a Trustee appointed by the Chancellor of the State of Delaware, bearing date the twenty Ninth day of October A. D. Eighteen hundred and fifty five ... Possession to be given on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of March A. D. 1871."  
— Deed I-9, 77-9.



Samuel Carpenter from William H. Dobb and his wife Rachael Ann, November 1, 1859, 674 square feet of the Old Dutch House lot. — Deed G-7, 252-53.

By indenture dated November 1, 1859, William H. Dobb, of New Castle, and his wife Rachel Ann, sold to Samuel Carpenter, of the same place, for \$100:

"All that certain lot or parcell of land in the Town of New Castle ..., which is bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the West corner of the Back yard of Samuel Carpenter which is Twenty nine feet six inches from the back wall of his dwelling house on Orange Street, thence runing in a line with the end wall of Samuel Carpenter's dwelling, and in the direction towards Vine Street Thirty two feet six inches (32 feet 6 inches) thence in a Northeasterly direction and at right angles with the last line Twenty one feet four inches (21:4) to Samuel Carpenter's land, thence by and with the lines of his land to the place of Beginning. Containing Six hundred and seventy four square feet of land, more or less (It being part of a larger lot which was sold under a writ of the Chancellor of the State of Delaware upon proceedings in partition among the parties entitles under the will of John Springer dec<sup>d</sup> and which William G. Whiteley as Trustee appointed to make the said Sale by his Deed, dated" 29 October 1855, "conveyed to the said William H. Dobb the purchaser, as by reference to the same, recorded ... in Book U vol 6 p 172, will more fully appear)." — Deed G-7, 252-53.

William H. Dobb from William G. Whiteley, Trustee of  
Springer heirs, October 29, 1855. — Deed U-6, 172-77.

"To all People to whom these Presents shall come, I, William G. Whiteley, a Trustee appointed by the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, send Greetings: Whereas, Eliza Springer, did on" 17 December 1853 "present her petition to the Chancellor of the said State, setting forth, 'That John Springer, late of the Town of New Castle and State of Delaware, deceased, was in his life-time, seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in the following described Real Estate, situate in the said Town, County and State aforesaid, viz: A lot of land with a Brick house thereon erected, situate on Orange Street and fronting thereon about sixty feet, and extending from thence through to Vine Street, and bounded on the North by land of Samuel Carpenter, and on the South by land of the heirs of Hugh Ritchie:\* That the said John Springer died on the [blanks-JS] day of A. D. 1823, and while he was so seized as aforesaid of the said Real Estate made his last will and testament, duly executed and proven according to the laws of the State of Delaware, dated September 29th, 1823; That by the said last will and testament, the said John Springer, among other things, devised as follows to wit: Item, I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Catherine Springer, the whole of my estate, real and personal, during the term of her natural life ... Item, All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real, personal and mixed, I give, devise

\* Underlining is by this worker. Compare this description with the sketch of the lot on the New Castle town plot of D. G. Beers, Atlas of the State of Delaware (Philadelphia, 1868), 23.



and bequeath to my children, John Springer, Peter Springer, Lewis R. Springer, Thomas R. Springer, Sarah Delany, Elizabeth Turner, Mary Carpenter and Susanna McClary, to be equally divided amongst them in equal shares.' And the said petition did further set forth, That of the real estate so devised by the said John Springer, deceased, it belonged to Lewis Springer to have the one eight part of the said devised lands and tenements; to Peter Springer, the one eight part of the said lands and tenements; and so on with the others— JS/ ... And the said Eliza Springer petitioning the Chancellor of the State of Delaware desiring partition of the premises ... It was," on 6 December 1854, "Ordered and Decreed by the Chancellor, that Partition be made of the lands and tenements in the said Petition mentioned, ... The whole being divided into eight equal parts; and that a commission be issued to William T. Read, John Janvier, Elihu Jefferson, Thomas Challenger and John Bradford, freeholders, to make partition as aforesaid: And the said freeholders having made a return to the Chancellor, by which it appeared that it would be detrimental to the property and to the interests of those concerned to make partition of the said real estate, according to the direction of the said Decree, and that the said Commissioners had valued the same at the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars: which Return was approved and confirmed by the Chancellor on" 21 February 1855: "It was thereupon, on the same day, on application of George W. Turner, one of the parties interested in the Partition of the said Real Estate, ordered and decreed by the Chancellor, that the said lands and tenements so appraised by the

said Commissioners, be sold at Public Auction, to the highest and best bidder or bidders, and for that purpose, William G. Whiteley, Esquire, is appointed a Trustee to make the said sale"; in consequence Trustee William G. Whiteley did on 7 September 1855 make a return to the Court of Chancery that he had on April 14, 1855, sold "at the house of Joseph Caldwell, Innkeeper, in the Town of New Castle ... the said lands and tenements, designated in said Order, at Public Auction, to William H. Dobb, of New Castle," for \$1,572.50; which return was approved by the chancellor, who thereupon ordered Trustee Whiteley to issue a deed of sale; therefore, by deed poll dated October 29, 1855, Trustee William G. Whiteley sold to William H. Dobb, for \$1,572.50, "the hereinbefore mentioned and described Lot of Land, with a Brick house thereon erected, situate on Orange Street, in the said Town of New Castle ... and fronting on said Orange Street about sixty feet, and extending from thence through to Vine Street, and bounded on the North by land of Samuel Carpenter, and on the South by land of the heirs of Hugh S. Ritchie, [area not estimated—JS] be the contents thereof more or less." — Deed U-6, 172-77.



John Springer from Thomas Bowen and his wife Mary Bowen, nee Thompson (an undivided half interest), October 17, 1810.  
— Deed I-3, 469-71.

Indenture dated October 17, 1810, between Thomas Bowen, of Philadelphia, and his wife Mary Bowen, nee Thompson, grantors, and John Springer, of New Castle, grantee:

"Whereas Mary Thompson Widow and Mother of the above named Mary Bowen late Thompson was in her life time and at the time of her decease legally seized in her demesne as of fee of in and to sundry lots Messuages and parcells of Ground situate lying and being in the Town of New Castle aforesaid And Whereas the said Mary Thompson the Mother by her Testament and last will in writing did give and devise unto her son John and Daughter Mary above named all and singular the Dwelling House and lot of Ground by the name and style of the Dwelling House of her deceased Brother John Silsbee To hold the same by equal moieties as Tenants in common to them their heirs and assigns forever severally and which is hereinafter more particularly described as in and by the said Will bearing date" January 20, 1795, "and remaining of Record in the Registers Office at New Castle in and for the County aforesaid may more fully and at large appear reference being thereunto had. Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Thomas Bowen and Mary his Wife for and in consideration of the sum of Two Hundred Dollars ... sold ... unto the said John Springer his heirs and assigns All and singular their one equal undivided moiety or half part of the dwelling House and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging situate lying and being as afore-

said and now in the Tenure of Neal Campbell and bounded on the South East by Orange Street on the South West by a House and Lot of Archibald Alexander Esquire now in the Tenure of Hugh W. Ritchie Esquire on the North West by Vine Street and on the North East by a House and Lot of Catherine Thompson now in the Tenure of Abraham McCoy a free Black Man containing within those bounds one quarter of an Acre be the same more or less." — Deed I-3, 469-71.



John Springer from John Zimmerman and his wife Mary (an undivided half interest), September 17, 1810. — Deed I-3, 407-09.

Indenture dated September 17, 1810, between John Zimmerman, of New Castle, and his wife Mary, grantors, and John Springer, of the same place, grantee:

"Whereas the said John Zimmerman by virtue of an Indenture of bargain and sale duly executed under the Hand and Seal of John Thompson for a valuable consideration therein mentioned became legally seized in his Demesne as of fee of and in the one equal moiety and undivided half part of a certain lot of Ground and Messuage with a Brick building thereon erected situate in the Town of New Castle in the County of New Castle aforesaid as by the said Indenture bearing date the first day of July [sic] — should be July 21 — JS/ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten Recorded in the Rolls Office at New Castle in Book I [volume 3 -- JS/ folio 168 &c reference being thereunto had may more fully and at large appear Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said John Zimmerman and Mary his Wife for and in consideration of the sum of Two hundred Dollars ... sold ... unto the said John Springer and to his heirs and assigns All and singular the moiety and equal undivided half part of the said Lot of Ground and improvements thereon erected which said lot of ground and premises was devised to the said John Thompson and his Sister Mary Thompson by their Mother Mary Thompson in and by her last will and Testament dated the 20<sup>th</sup> day of January A. D. 1795 and Recorded in the Registers

Office at New Castle for the County aforesaid reference thereunto had may more fully appear and more particularly described as follows Bounded on the South East by Orange Street on the South West by a House and lot of Archibald Alexander Esquire now in the tenure of Hugh W. Ritchie Esquire and on the North West by Vine Street and on the North East by a House and lot of Catherine Thompson now in the tenure of Abraham McCoy a free Black Man containing within those bounds one quarter of an Acre be the same more or less Together with all and singular the moiety or equal undivided half part of the Houses buildings" &c. — Deed I-3, 407-09.



John Zimmerman from John Thompson, July 21, 1810. — Deed  
I-3, 168-69.

Indenture dated July 21, 1810, between "John Thompson now of the City of Philadelphia but formerly of the Town of New Castle Mariner", grantor, and John Zimmerman, of New Castle in Delaware, tailor, grantees:

"Whereas Mary Thompson the Mother of the said John was seized in her lifetime in her demesne as of fee of and in sundry lots Messuages and parcels of Ground Situate in the Town of New Castle aforesaid And whereas by her last Will and Testament bearing date" 20 January 1795 "She devised unto the said John and his sister Mary her dwelling House under and by the name and Style of the dwelling House of her deceased Brother John Silsbee to hold the same by equal moieties as tenants in common to them their heirs and assigns for ever severally Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said John Thompson for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ... Sold ... unto the said John Zimmerman and his heirs" the undivided half interest in "all that lot and Messuage as devised to him by his Mother Mary Thompson Scituate in the Town of New Castle and now in the Tenure of Neal Campbell bounded on the South East by Orange Street, on the South West by a house and lot of Archibald Alexander Esquire now in the Tenure of Hugh W. Ritchie Esquire on the North West by Vine Street and on the North East by a house and lot of Catherine Thompson now in the Tenure of Abraham McCoy a free Black Man, containing within those bounds one quarter of an Acre

be the same more or less Together with all and singular the fences  
trees ways watercourses ... To have and to hold all and Singular  
the moiety of the said lot and Messuage with the appurtenances" &c.

Recorded: July 24, 1810. — Deed I-3, 168-69.



John Thompson and Mary Thompson from their mother, Mary Thompson, nee Silsbee, January 20, 1795. — "Will Record" C-1, 50-52.

By her last will dated January 20, 1795, "Mary Thompson of the town and county of Newcastle in the State of Delaware widow" (Mary Silsbee before marriage) bequeathed personal estate to her "five children" — Catharine Thompson (the eldest daughter), Mary Thompson, John Thompson, Joseph Thompson, and Samuel Thompson, — and disposed of her real estate as follows:

"Item I do give and devise unto my said daughter Catherine all that messuage and lot of ground with the improvements thereon (late of my deceased brother John Silsbee) situate in the town of New Castle now in the Tenure of Henry Rowen bounded on the northwest by beaver Street\* on the northeast by the lot of ground belonging to M<sup>rs</sup> Wharton and M<sup>rs</sup> Williams/ on the southeast by another public street# and on the southwest by the lot of ground and brick messuage wherein I now dwell to have and to hold the said Catharine Thompson her heirs and assigns forever. Item I do give and devise unto my son John Thompson and my daughter Mary Thompson the brick messuage wherein I now dwell and the lot of ground thereto belonging with all the improvements thereon (being late the dwelling

\* Beaver Street, later Vine Street, now Fourth Street.

/ This lot, of Mrs. Samuel Wharton (previously Sarah Lewis) and Mrs. Richard McWilliam (previously Rebecca Vanleuvenigh), was on what now is the southwesterly side of Harmony Street between the Green or Market Square and Fourth Street (see later).

# This "public street" — formerly Orange Street now Third Street — separated the Old Dutch House lot as well as the hereby described lot from the Green or Market Square (see the succeeding "Item" of this will, which disposes of the Old Dutch House and lot).  
— J. S.

house of my deceased brother John Silsbee)\* fronting on the public green or market square on the southeast adjoining Adam Dyets lot on the southwest bounded by beaver Street on the northwest and by the messuage and lot of ground herein before devised to my daughter Catharine on the northeast to have & to hold the said John and Mary their heirs and assigns forever by equal moieties as tenants in common and not as joint tenants Item I do give and devise unto my two sons Samuel Thompson and Joseph Thompson all that my lot of ground commonly called the orchard lot and all that house & lot of ground adjoining the said orchard lot on the southwest and now occupied by William Patton both of which said lots are situate in the town of Newcastle afs.<sup>d</sup> (and were late the property of my brother John Silsbee deceased) being bounded on the northeast by a lot of ground belonging to the heirs of George Monroe the elder deceased and on the northwest by beaver Street on the southwest by Adam Boyds lot and on the southeast by another public street<sup>d</sup> to have and to hold unto them the said Samuel and Joseph their heirs and assigns forever by equal moieties as tenants in common and not as joint tenants"; a final item of the will appointed Joseph Tatlow executor of the estate, and guardian of the five children, and required him to apprentice "sons Joseph, Samuel and John" to such trades as he should think most suitable "as soon as they arrive to

\* This parenthetic clause, recited in deeds of later date (see above), is what identifies the Old Dutch House and lot.

† Extant records show that these lots were between what now are Third, Fourth, Chestnut and Harmony Streets. — J. S. (Some of these records may be abstracted hereafter. — J. S.)



proper ages respectively for that purpose hereby requesting and directing the said guardian to give them as good an english education before they are bound out as their small portion will afford" &c.\* — New Castle County "Will Record" O-1, 50-52.

\* While this will shows that Widow Mary Thompson was previously Miss Mary Silsbee, it indicates that she got married in or about 1774. Therefore it may be that she was the Miss Mary Silsbee who was a minor, when her father, Samuel Silsbee, made his last will, in 1751 (see later). Other evidence supporting this theory will be presented in due course. — J. S.

/ Mary Thompson, nee Silsbee, from her brother John Silsbee, December 26, 1791. — "Will Record" N-1, 233.

"Memo: That letters of Administration on the Estate of John Silsbee of New Castle Hundred deceased were granted unto Mary Thompson sister and proper Administrator an Inventory to be Exhibited at or before the Fourth day of July next, and render an Account at or before the fourth day of January A. D. 1792. Given under the Seal of the Register this Twenty sixth Day of December A. D. 1791." — "Will Record" N-1, 233.

/ This record, in conjunction with the will of Mary Thompson (see above), takes the history of the Old Dutch House and lot back to 1791. — J. S.

John Silsbee from his brother Joseph Silsbee, December 17, 1790. — "Will Record" N-1, 161.

"Memo: That Letters of Administration on the Estate of Joseph Silsbee late of the Town of New Castle, Carpenter, deceased, were granted unto John Silsbee, next of kin and proper Administrator, an Inventory to be Exhibited at or before the Seventeenth day of June next, and render an Account at or before the Seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1791. Given under the Seal of the Register this Seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1790." — "Will Record" N-1, 161.

NOTE: The Old Dutch House lot is called "a Lot in Possession of the Heirs of Samuel Silsbee deceased" in an indenture dated August 10, 1779, by which David Finney and his wife Ann conveyed to Adam Dayett (also recorded as Dyett) a double lot adjoining the southwesterly side of the Old Dutch House lot (Deed D-2, 187-89, which is more fully quoted elsewhere among these notes). Such a reference, even regardless of the supporting data set forth hereabout, sufficiently evidences that the Old Dutch House lot was inherited by "the Heirs of Samuel Silsbee" from the said Samuel Silsbee in or before 1779, for familiarity with the verbiage of land papers of the period makes it clear that, if they acquired the said lot in any other manner than through inheritance, the names of "the Heirs of Samuel Silsbee" would be given in that indenture of 1779, as, for instance, is the case in an indenture of 1784 for a lot partly bounded "by a lot of ground of John Silesby" (i. e., the



abovenamed John Silsbee -- see Section 5).

The last will of Samuel Silsbee, dated July 8, 1751, and proved 40 days later. -- "Will Record" G-1, 485-86.

"I Samuel Silsbee\* of the Town of New Castle In y<sup>e</sup> County of New Castle on Dellaware ... Do make Ordain Constitute & appoint this to be my last Will & Testament in manner & form following Viz<sup>t</sup>:

"First I commend my Soul ... and my Body ...

"2<sup>dly</sup> It is my will that all my Just debts & funeral Charges be first Paid and Discharged out of my personal Estate.

"3<sup>dly</sup> After all my Just debts & funeral Charges are paid out of my Personal Estate as afores<sup>d</sup> the residue of my s<sup>d</sup> Personal Estate I give and Bequeath unto my Beloved Wife Mary & her assigns for ever and the one third part of my whole real Estate to wit of my Mansion house & lott in the town of New Castle afores<sup>d</sup> and of my meadow scituate lying and being in y<sup>e</sup> great marsh on the North side of the Town of New Castle afores<sup>d</sup> I give and bequeath unto my s<sup>d</sup> Wife Mary for and during her natural life, as her full right of Dower, and also the whole clear rents Issues & Proffits of the remaining two thirds of my s<sup>d</sup> real Estate untill my Sons John and Joseph arrive at the age of twenty one years for the Educating & maintaining them & my Daughter Mary untill they are fitt to be put out Apprentice to trades.

\* "Samuel Silsbee" is the signature in the hereby-quoted copy of the will. His trade or profession is not given. -- J. S.

"4<sup>thly</sup> I give & Bequeath unto my Sons John & Joseph my s<sup>d</sup> Mansion house and lott in the town of New Castle afores<sup>d</sup> & my meadow Scituate lying & being in the great marsh on the north side of the town of New Castle afores<sup>d</sup> to be equally divided between them and their heirs & assigns for ever and in case either of my s<sup>d</sup> Sons should die before he arrive at y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one years the part of him so dying shall fall And belong to his surviving Brother his heirs and Assigns—

"Each to enjoy his part when he arrives at y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one years anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, My s<sup>d</sup> wife's third part if she be then living only excepted—

"It is my will that my s<sup>d</sup> Son John shall well & truly Pay or cause to be Paid unto my Daughter Mary the sum of Ten pounds Curr<sup>t</sup> money when she arrives at y<sup>e</sup> age of Eighteen years and that my s<sup>d</sup> son Joseph when he arrives at the age of twenty one years shall then well & truly pay or cause to be paid unto my s<sup>d</sup> Daughter Mary the sum of ten pounds Curr<sup>t</sup> Money, and in case either of my s<sup>d</sup> Sons should die before he arrives at the Age of twenty one years the survivour shall pay unto my s<sup>d</sup> Daughter Mary both of y<sup>e</sup> sums abovementioned.

"6<sup>thly</sup> I Give and bequeath unto my Daughter Mary her heirs & Assigns y<sup>e</sup> sum of twenty Pounds Curr<sup>t</sup> money to be paid by her Brothers, my s<sup>d</sup> Sons John & Joseph, at the times abovementioned.

[Continued on next page:]



"7:<sup>thly</sup> It is my will that my s.<sup>d</sup> Sons John & Joseph as soon as they arrive at a Proper age shall be put apprentice to some trade and as to my Daughter Mary I leave it entirely to the discretion of my s.<sup>d</sup> Wife Mary to put her out or not" &c.

The will appointed "Wife Mary Executrix & her Brother Peter Jacquet Executor" and is dated July 8, 1751.

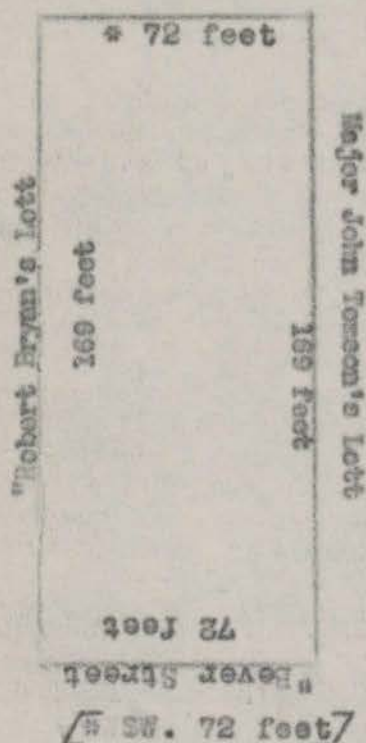
Witnesses: Joseph Jacquet, (Signed) "Samuel Silsbee."  
Benjamin Swett,  
Thomas Cra(1)ghead.

Probate date: August 17, 1751. -- "Will Record" G-1, 485-86.

Note: The general modern definition of "mansion house" may create doubt that the "Mansion house" so devised by Samuel Silsbee, in 1751, could be the (small) Old Dutch House of today, hence it is thought necessary to make a note of that possibility, a possibility deriving support from the evident fact that the Silsbee owners of the Old Dutch House and lot in and about 1791 were "the Heirs of Samuel Silsbee deceased" who owned the same lot in 1779. Without solving the difficult problem of how the Old Dutch House lot became property of the Silsbee family, it can be stated that the lot, with its present approximate width of 50 feet, was included in a rectangle of ground, 72 feet wide and 169 feet long, which was resurveyed on July 10(21), 1701, for a Paul Barnes. See next entry and compare Sections 2, 4, 3.

1701, July 10(21)

"The Green or Market place



"A Draught of a Lott scituate within the Town of New Castle Resurveyed unto Paul Barnes now in his possession pursuant to a General Warrant under the hand and Seal of the Proprietary and Governour to me directed bearing date the 26 day of the 3 month 1701 as also to a particular order under the hand of James Logan his Secretary and receiver directed to George Dakeyne my Deputy bearing date the 26 day of the 4 1701 Resurveyed the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the 5<sup>th</sup> month 1701 and is

accordingly returned into the Secretarys office the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the 8<sup>th</sup> month 1701 P<sup>r</sup> Edw<sup>d</sup> Penington Surv<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> — New Castle County "Book of Surveys" (594-page manuscript volume in custody of the New Castle County Recorder, County Building, Wilmington), page 53.

Note: There appears no will or testament of Paul Barnes nor no record of the granting of administration of his estate, hence it may seem that he died intestate and without issue. Nevertheless, could it be that he left a daughter named Catharine, the "Catharine Silsbee" who witnessed a deed for a nearby lot in 1725 (see Section 4)? In the latter connection it can be stated that the neighboring "Major John Tomson" was John Thompson of Cecil County of Maryland (see Section 2), and a John Thompson of the same Cecil County by his last will, dated December 10, 1701, bequeathed a house at New Castle to his daughter Jeane and appointed his wife Judith executrix (see C. H. B. Turner, Rodney's Diary and Other Delaware Records, 121). The Old Dutch House lot, with its present approximate width of 50



feet, apparently constituted the southwest side of the 72-foot wide lot thus resurveyed for Paul Barnes. It has been demonstrated in the abstract of the will of Mary Thompson, dated January 20, 1795, that her then-lately deceased brother John Silsbee owned both the Old Dutch House lot and the lot adjoining it on the northeast, therefore it is not unlikely that during such joint ownership a section of the 72-foot wide lot was incorporated in the lot adjoining it on the northeast (see the indenture dated August 16, 1725, by which James Merrewether and wife Elizabeth conveyed the last-mentioned lot to John Vanleuvenigh, quoted in Section 4). /By deed dated November 11, 1706, "Paul Barnes of the Town and County of New Castle upon Delaware Turner and Penelope his wife" released to Erik Erikson, of Crane Hook, in return for a payment of 45 pounds in money of Pennsylvania, all their interest "in or unto one full fifth part or Share of a certain Plantacon ... neare the Mouth of Christeen Creek comonly called and known by the name of Crane Hook heretofore the Inheritance of Reyiner Vandercoelen and now or late in the Tenure or Possession of Swan Colesbury and Powell Poulson or the one of them ... As allsoe the one full ffifth part or Share or the Island and Marsh thereunto belonging and Adjoining to the same" &c. Acknowledged in the Court of Common Pleas in New Castle, February 18(29), 1707. -- Deed B-1, 435-37.7

("Robert Bryan's Lott" adjoining the northeast side of the 72-foot wide lot, in the foregoing plot of resurvey, was acquired by the said Robert Bryant from "Paul Barnes" by assignment dated June 17, 1701, involving a consideration of 24 pounds and 16 shillings. -- See Section 4.

(The last-mentioned lot was purchased by Paul Barnes, or Powell Barnes, of the town of New Castle, turner, from John Richardson, of New Castle County, yeoman, by deed dated August 20, 1700, in which the lot is bounded "to the North East with the Ground of Cornelius Kettle to the South West with the house and Lott of John Walker Deceased now in the Tenure of the said Powell Barnes to the South East with the Green or market place and to the North west with Beaver Street Containing in breadth ffifty

foot at least and in length according to the other Lotts" &c. See Section 4.

(Note: The "Lott of John Walker Deceased" alluded to in this deed dated August 20, 1700, is the same lot which was re-surveyed in July 1701 for Paul Barnes, as above; therefore, note well that there was a house standing thereon in 1700.)

Administration of the estate of John Walker, late of New Castle County, deceased, was granted to his brother-in-law "Powell Barnes" on December 1(11), 1699. — "Will Record" B-1, 82-3.

By her last will, dated May 6, 1697, "Wibrough Walker Executrix of John Walker late of the Town of New Castle deceased" bequeathed to her "son John Walker" her "house and ground thereunto belonging in the Town of New Castle"; and devised specified personal estate to her son Powell Barnes, her daughter Christian Calvert,\* and her grandson Andrew Hudde. The son John Walker was appointed executor of the will.

Proved, with John Walker as executor, November 19(29), 1697. — "Will Record" B-1, 68.

Administration of the estate of "John Walker late of New Castle ... who dyed intestate" was granted to his widow Wiborough Walker on July 1(11), 1696. — "Will Record" B-1, 7, appended to the end of "Will Record" A.

\* Compare the deed from Martin Martinson to John Calvert dated March 23, 1693, and quoted in Section 2.



At this point recall that the 30-foot wide lot, adjoining the southwest side of the 18-century Old Dutch House lot, had as its boundary "on the Northeast side the house and lott of John Walker" on June 16(26), 1696, in the deed so dated from Reynier Vandercoelen and his wife Margaret to John Thompson (see Section 2). Internal evidence in this and related deeds, plus the fact that administration of the estate of this John Walker was granted to his widow in July 1698, makes it clear that the lot which was 72 feet wide in the resurvey of 1701, and which thus included the site of the Old Dutch House, was owned by the elder John Walker as early as 1695, probably as early as 1693, and there was a house standing thereon at that time.

The foregoing "lott of John Walker" was evidently owned by George Moore from 1681 to 1687, hence it is very important to remember that George Moore's residence was a "Logg house" (see Sections 2, 3). When or how John Walker acquired the lot does not seem to be a matter of extant record. However, by deed dated "at Appoquinimy in Delaware" March 7, 1681, "John Walker and Wybrigh his wife of Appiquinimy [sic-JS] in Delaware River" conveyed to Richard Noble, "of the same River", a tract of land and marsh "called the High Hooke ... being on the North side of Appoquinimy Creek Just below the Drawers Creek", containing 200 acres of fastland plus 100 acres of marsh (Deed A-1, 160-61). It appears that George Moore's acquisition of the lot was not publicly recorded.

# ANNALS OF THE OLD DUTCH HOUSE, NEW CASTLE

## Section 2

Adam Dayett's lot adjoined "the southwest" side of the Old Dutch House lot, January 20, 1795, according to the last will of Mary Thompson, nee Silsbee. Therefore, let us see whether transfers of Adam Dayett's lot throw any light on the missing history of the Old Dutch House lot.

Indenture dated January 4, 1797, between Adam Dayett,\* of New Castle County, and his wife Mary, grantors, and Archibald Alexander, of the town of New Castle, grantees:

"Whereas a certain Martin Martinson late of the Town and County of New Castle aforesaid, deceased, was in his lifetime seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in a certain brick Tenement and lot of Ground situate in the Town and County aforesaid [and]<sup>#</sup> by his Deed Poll bearing date" 23 March 1693 "conveyed the same to a certain John Calvert, in fee, who died Intestate leaving Issue one Daughter named Elizabeth who afterwards intermarried with a certain Francis Janvier of the Town and County aforesaid, Cordwainer, also deceased, leaving issue one son named Thomas who died seized of the said Tenement and lot of Ground with the appurtenances, intestate, after whose death administration of all and singular ... of the said Thomas, were granted to a certain Joseph Janvier. And whereas the said Joseph Janvier ... at an Orphans Court held for the County of New Castle" 20 April 1762, "at New Castle aforesaid, obtained an order for the sale of the Real Estate of the said Thomas Janvier, deceased, in the town of New

\* Also recorded as Diet, Dyet, Dyett.  
/ Insertion is by this worker — J. S.



Castle, aforesaid, for the payment of a balance then due to the said administrator, according to the directions of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. And whereas the said Joseph Janvier afterwards, to wit, the first day of June," 1762,\* "at a public auction after due notice thereof, sold and conveyed the same Premises unto a certain John Finney, Practitioner of Physic, in fee. And whereas also, there is a certain other lot of land adjoining the aforesaid Tenement and Lot of ground situate as aforesaid, which said Lot formerly belonged to a certain Renier Vanderculine and was after in possession of a certain Doctor Patrick Reilly, after whose death it came to the possession of a certain Gideon Griffith, deceased, who intermarried with the widow and Relict of the said Patrick Reilly after whose death a certain Caleb Pusey became seized thereof, and died leaving Thomas Pusey his son and Heir at Law, who conveyed the same to the aforesaid John Finney in fee. And whereas the said John Finney by his last Will and Testament in writing, among other things devised the same Premises unto his son David Finney to him his Heirs and assigns Forever. And whereas the said David Finney and Ann his wife, by their Indenture of bargain and sale duly executed under their hands and seals, bearing date the tenth day of August," 1779, "recorded in the Rolls Office of the County of New Castle, at New Castle, in Book D. Vol. 2<sup>d</sup> fol. 187, did grant and convey the said Tenement and two Lots of Ground unto Adam Dyett, party hereto, in fee. Now

\* The indenture witnessing this sale is dated August 9, 1762 (see later). — J. S.

This Indenture Witnesseth, that the said Adam Dyett and Mary his wife, for, and in consideration of the sum of Two hundred and twenty Pounds of Gold and Silver coin ... Sold ... unto the said Archibald Alexander his Heirs and assigns All that Brick Tenement and Two lots of Ground situate and being in the Town of New Castle aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to wit, to the North West with Beaver Street,\* to the North East with a lot formerly of John Silsbee, deceased,† to the South East with the Green or market square, and to the South West with a Frame Tenement and lot of Ground late of Robert Wiley, deceased, by him in his lifetime purchased of Doctor Nathaniel Silsbee,‡ in breadth ninety feet, and in length one hundred and sixty nine feet. Together with all and singular" &c. — Deed W-2, 337-39.

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\* Beaver Street previously was also called Brewer Street, and Brewers Street; later known as Vine Street, it now is Fourth Street.  
 † John Silsbee, from whom Mary Thompson inherited the Old Dutch House and lot, besides other estate, in 1791.

‡ Robert Wiley acquired this lot from Doctor "Nath<sup>l</sup> Silsbee" (as he signed the indenture) by indenture dated June 21, 1779, which gives St. Georges Hundred as Doctor Silsbee's address, and describes the lot as being "in the town of New Castle and bounded as follows to wit to the North West with Beaver Street to the North East with a tenement and lot of land belonging to Adam Dayet lately purchased of David Finney Esquire to the South East with the green or Market Place to the South West with a Messuage and lot of Ground in the tenure and possession of James Booth containing in length one hundred and seventy two feet and in breadth sixty feet" (Deed G-2, 236-37). Doctor Silsbee inherited the lot from his father also named Nathaniel Silsbee, a bricklayer, of the town of New Castle, whose last will, dated December 1, 1769, describes the lot as that which he "purchas'd of Thomas Norton ... in the Town & County of Newcastle afores<sup>d</sup> and between lands belonging to Doctor John Finney & Daniel McLonen, the South East end of s<sup>d</sup> Lott fronting Minque Street and the North west end fronting Beaver Street" ("Will Record" K-1, 23-4). Bricklayer Silsbee acquired the lot from Thomas Norton sometime in or after March 1765, when the latter purchased it from Adam Hay (Deed X-1, 368-69).



Indenture dated August 10, 1779, between David Finney, of White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle County, and his wife Ann, grantors, and Adam Dayett, of the town of New Castle, grantee:

"Whereas a certain Martin Martinson of the Town and County aforesaid deceased in his lifetime was seized in his demesne as of fee of and in a certain Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground situate in the Town and County aforesaid /and/ by his Deed Poll bearing date" 23 March 1693 "conveyed the same to a certain John Calvert in fee\* who died Intestate leaving issue one Daughter named Elizabeth who afterwards intermarried with a certain Francis Janvier of the Town and County aforesaid Cordwainer also deceased leaving issue one son named Thomas who died seized of the said Tenement and Lot of Ground with the Appurtenances intestate after whose death Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits which were of the said Thomas was granted to a certain Joseph Janvier And whereas the said Joseph Janvier having Administered the personal Estate of the said Thomas Janvier deceased at an Orphans Court held" 20 April 1762 "at New Castle aforesaid obtained an Order for the sale of the real Estate of the said Thomas Janvier in the Town of Newcastle aforesaid for the Payment of a Ballance then due to the said Administrator according to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such Case made and Provided And whereas the said Joseph Janvier afterwards to wit the First day of June" 1762 (August 9, 1762, is the date of

\* This Martinson-to-Calvert deed does not mention a house (see later). Bracket insert is by J. S.

the indenture of this sale-JS) "at a public Auction after due notice thereof sold the right Title and Interest which was of the said Thomas Janvier deceased of and in the aforesaid Tenement and Lot of Ground with the Appurtenances unto John Finney of the Town and County aforesaid Practitioner of Physick Father of the said David Finney party hereto and since also deceased And whereas also there is a certain other Lot of Land adjoining the above-said Tenement and Lot of Ground situate as aforesaid which said Lot was supposed formerly to belong to a certain Renier Vanderculine\* and was after in Possession of a certain Doctor Patrick Reilly after whose death it came to the Possession of a certain Gideon Griffith deceased who intermarried with the Widow and Relict of the said Doctor Reilly after whose death a certain Caleb Pusey became seized thereof and died leaving Thomas Pusey his son and Heir at Law who conveyed the same to the said Doctor John Finney And whereas the said John Finney by his last Will and Testament amongst other things devised the said Tenement and two Lots of Ground to the said David Finney in Fee Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said David Finney and Ann his wife for and in Consideration of the sum of Two hundred pounds lawful money of the Delaware State to them in hand well and truly paid by the said Adam Dayett ... Sold ... unto the said Adam Dayett his Heirs and Assigns' All that Brick Tenement and two Lots of Ground situate and being in the Town of New Castle aforesaid and bounded as follows to wit to the North West with

\* THIS LOT ADJOINED THE SOUTHWEST SIDE OF THE OLD DUTCH HOUSE LOT, as is evidenced by this and associate indentures. Underlining is by J. S.



with Brewer Street\* to the North East with a Lot in Possession of the Heirs of Samuel Silsbee deceased/ to the South East with the Plain or Market place and to the South West with a Frame Tenement and Lot belonging to Robert Wiley lately purchased of Doctor Nathaniel Silsbee# in breadth Ninety feet<sup>1</sup> and in length One hundred & sixty nine feet Together with all and singular" &c.  
— Deed D-2, 187-89.

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\* Brewer Street, or Brewers Street, is often called Beaver Street in various 17-18-century land records; later called Vine Street, it now is Fourth Street.

† THIS REFERENCE CONSTITUTES ONE OF THE STRONGEST LINKS IN THE RUSTED CHAIN OF OLD DUTCH HOUSE HISTORY. If the dower right of Mary Silsbee, widow of Samuel Silsbee who died in 1751, had expired by 1779, the sons John and Joseph were "the Heirs of Samuel Silsbee" who thus owned the Old Dutch House lot in 1779, because their sister, Mary, did not acquire, nor could not, because of a clause in the will of her and their father, acquire legal title to the Old Dutch House lot, or the lot devised by him to them, until after their death or at any rate the death of one of them. It has already been shown that Mary Silsbee Thompson came into possession of the Old Dutch House and lot through her receipt of administration of the estate of her brother John Silsbee, in December 1791, and it also has been shown that the said John was granted administration of the estate of his brother, Joseph one year earlier, December 1790. Finally, the Dayett-to-Alexander indenture of 1797 refers to the Old Dutch House lot as "a lot formerly of John Silsbee, deceased" (see above).

# For additional information on this lot see the long footnote to the Dayett-to-Alexander indenture quoted hereinbefore.

‡ The first described lot adjoined the southwest side of the other and was 60 feet wide, hence it was separated from the Old Dutch House lot by a 30-foot wide lot (see later).

The Last will of Doctor John Finney, of the town of New Castle, dated September 6, 1770, with a codicil dated March 21, 1774, throws no light on the contemporary ownership of the Old Dutch House lot. An "Item" by which he bequeathed to his son David Finney all "Estate Real and personal", aside from what he devised to others, must have included the double lot, 60 plus 30 feet wide, adjoining the southwest side of the Old Dutch House lot. "Wife Sarah Finney" was appointed executrix with "Son David Finney" executor. Proved, with David Finney as executor, on April 18, 1774. — "Will Record" K-1, 129-31.

Indenture dated August 9, 1762, between Joseph Janvier, of Philadelphia, shipwright, grantor (as administrator of the estate of Thomas Janvier "late of the City of Philadelphia Cutler deceased"), and Doctor John Finney, of the town of New Castle, grantee:

"Whereas a Certain John Calvert late of the Town of Newcastle in the County of Newcastle on Delaware wheelwright deceased in his life time became Seized in his Demesne as of Fee and at the time of his Death died so Seized of and in a Certain Lott of Land in the Town of Newcastle aforesaid with a Brick Messuage or Tenement thereon erected Situate about the middle of the said Town having on the South side the plain or market place and on the North East side the House & Lott formerly of Reinier Vander-



culine and on the South West side the Land formerly of Martin Martinson and on the North West with the Brewer Street being in length one Hundred sixty nine Feet and in Breadth Sixty feet as in and by a Certain Deed poll from the aforesaid Martin Martinson to the said John Calvert dated" 23 March 1693 "and acknowledged in open Court of Common pleas at Newcastle the same Day and Year\* relation thereto had more fully doth appear and being so seized he the said John Calvert Died Intestate leaving Issue one only Child named Elizabeth who Intermarried with a Certain Francis Janvier of the Town of Newcastle afs<sup>d</sup> Cordwainer deceased & died leaving Issue one only Child the above named Thomas Janvier who died Seized of the before recited Lott with the appurtenances Intestate after whose Death administration of all and Singular the Goods & Chattels rights & Credits which were of the said Thomas Janvier at the time of his Death was Granted to the s<sup>d</sup> Joseph Janvier by William Till Esquire Register for the probate of Wills & Granting Letters of Administration in and for the said County of Newcastle as by the same Letters Dated" 8 March 1760 "and whereas the said Joseph Janvier having administered the personal Estate which was of the said Thomas Janvier deceased at an ~~Orphan~~ Court held" 20 April 1762 "at Newcastle aforesaid obtained an order of the said Court there for the sale

\* This deed was acknowledged "in open Court held at Newcastle" on the said date, but that cannot be a Court of Common Pleas, as none was held there until after 1700. Furthermore, it does not mention a house, as is erroneously asserted in this indenture of 1762, notwithstanding that the deed of 1693 was not officially recorded until one day before the indenture of 1762 (see later). — J. S.

of the real Estate of the said Thomas Janvier in the Town of Newcastle aforesaid for the payment of a Ballance then due to the said Administrator of one Hundred and Twenty Nine pounds thirteen Shillings and Eight pence According to the Direction of the Act of Assembly for the Settling of Intestates Estates ... and whereas the said Joseph Janvier afterwards to wit the First day of June" 1762 "at a public Auction or Vendue after due Notice ... Sold the Right Title and Interest which was of the said Thomas Janvier deceased of and in the aforesaid Messuage or Tenement and Lott hereinbefore recited and described with the appurtenances unto John Finney of the Town and County of Newcastle aforesaid Doctor of physie being the highest Bidder for the sum of Fifty three pounds ten Shillings lawful money" in testimony of which sale is issued this indenture between Joseph Janvier and Doctor John Finney dated August 9, 1762.

Recorded, October 12, 1762. -- Deed U-1, 176-78.



By deed dated June 16, 1696, Reynier Vandercoelen, of the town of New Castle, and his wife Margaret, sold to John Thompson, of Cecil County of Maryland, for 84 pounds in current silver money of Pennsylvania, "a certain house and Lott in the Town of New Castle having on the South side the plain or market place and on the Northeast side the house and lott of John Walker\* and on the Southwest side the land of Ambrose Baker<sup>†</sup> and on the Northwest side the Brewer Street"; being in breadth 30 feet<sup>#</sup> and in length the same as adjoining lots, and being the same house and lot which Cornelius Derrickson (Cornelis Dircksen)<sup>§</sup> of the town of New Castle, cooper, "conveyed and acknowledged" in the Court of New Castle to Reynier Vandercoelen on March 23, 1693 (old calendar).

Acknowledged in the Court of New Castle, June 16, 1696 (old calendar). — Deed B-1, 183-84.

\* This northeast line was destined to become the northeast line of the two adjoining lots of Adam Dayett — and the southwest line of the Old Dutch House lot. The "lott of John Walker" was resurveyed on July 10(21), 1701, for a Paul Barnes, who inherited it in 1699 from his brother-in-law John Walker, who inherited it in 1697 from his mother, Wyborough, who became the sole owner of it upon the death of her husband John, sometime before July 1(11), 1695, when she was granted administration of his estate. The lot was 72 feet wide, as resurveyed in 1701, hence it extended farther northeastward than the since-recorded limits of the Old Dutch House lot (see the section of this work directly relating to the Old Dutch House and lot).

† Ambrose Backer conveyed an 120-foot wide lot on the southwest side of this line to Martin Martinson by deed dated March 8, 1693, and Backer never after owned land on the same side of the same line, therefore part or all of this description must have originated in or before 1693 — compare the preceding abstract of a transfer from Joseph Janvier to Doctor John Finney dated August 9, 1762, with the abstracts of deeds dated March 8 and 23, 1693.

# See next page.

On March 23, 1693 (old calendar), Cornelius Derrickson,<sup>%</sup> of the town of New Castle, "conveyed and acknowledged" in the Court of New Castle to Reynier Vandercoelen the 30-foot wide lot,<sup>#</sup> according to the recitation in the subsequent deed of the same from Vandercoelen to Major Thompson, dated June 16, 1696 (see above). In view of the description of the lot in the deed from Vandercoelen to Thompson, plus the history of the adjoining lot to the southwest, it becomes evident that whoever framed the deed from Dirksen to Vandercoelen was either unaware of the deed from Ambrose Backer to Martin Martinson dated March 8, 1693 (see below), or he framed the deed fifteen or more days before it was acknowledged in the Court of New Castle. The latter alternative seems the more probable, because while the deed from Backer to Martinson is dated March 8, 1693, its acknowledgment date is March 23, 1693.

<sup>#</sup> (From preceding page:) Compare the indenture between Finney and Dayett dated August 10, 1779, with that between Janvier and Finney dated August 9, 1762, and notice that the deed from Martinson to John Calvert, dated March 23, 1693 (see later), was not officially recorded until October 11, 1762, one day earlier than the similar recording of the conveyance from Joseph Janvier to Doctor John Finney. Notice that whoever framed the Finney-Dayett indenture was unaware that Major John Thompson ever owned the 30-foot wide lot, "which said Lot was supposed formerly to belong to a certain Renier Vanderculine and was after in Possession of a certain Doctor Patrick Reilly" &c. Notice also that whoever framed the Janvier-Finney indenture, for the 60-foot wide lot, found a copy of the deed from Martin Martinson to John Calvert in a private depository, and that in the indenture (1762) he gives the lot the same description as that in the deed (1693), therefore he probably could not find any record from 1693 to 1762 giving a four-side description of the lot. The intervening conveyances, recited in the indenture of 1762, were not placed on public record, except possibly in some of the volumes since lost.

<sup>%</sup> Cornelis Dirksen was the original spelling.



By deed dated March 23, 1693, Martin Martinson, of New Castle County ("for a Valuable Consideration"), conveyed to John Calvert, of the Town of New Castle, wheelwright, "a Certain Lott of Land in the town of New Castle afores<sup>d</sup> Lying and being Scituate about the middle thereof Having on the south Side the plain or market place and on the North East side the House and Lott of Rineir Vanderculine\* and on the South West side the Land of the said Martin Martinson and on the North West with Brewer Street the which said Lott of Land with every part and parcel thereof being in length one Hundred Sixty nine feet and in Breadth Sixty feet ... To have to hold and enjoy the said Lott of Land with all the Fencing and Improvements" &c.✓

"Acknowledged in open Court held at Newcastle" on March 23, 1693 (old calendar). Recorded on October 11, 1762.<sup>#</sup> — Deed U-1, 176.

\* Here is another indication that the deed from Cornelius Derrickson to Reynier Vandercoelen (for the house and lot—see above), which was acknowledged in the Court of New Castle on the old calendar March 23, 1693, was dated about March 8, 1693, the date of the deed from Ambrose Backer to Martin Martinson (see below) which was also acknowledged in the Court of New Castle on the old calendar March 23, 1693. Extant records show that in the 1690-decade Vandercoelen owned no other lot (than this 30-foot wide lot) on the street block where the Old Dutch House now stands.

✓ Notice that Martinson conveyed no house to Calvert by this deed, contrary to the assertion in the Janvier-Finney indenture of August 9, 1762 (see above).

# Copy thereof is recorded next preceding that of the conveyance from Joseph Janvier to Doctor John Finney, dated August 9, 1762, and the date given for the recording of the latter is August 12, 1762 (see above). The extant abstract of Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware, 1681-1699, contains records of acknowledgment of most of the deeds issued during that time, but does not, however, contain a record of acknowledgment of either this deed from Martinson to Calvert or that from Derrickson to Vandercoelen.

By deed dated March 8, 1693, "Ambrose Baker\* of the Towne and County of New Castle ... for a consideration in hand received of Martin Martinson of the said County of New Castle doe ... sell Enfeoffe and confirme unto him the said Martin Martinson a Certain Lott or peece of Ground lying and being Scituate in the Towne of New Castle having on the South side the plaine or Market Place, to the West side the Land of the said Ambrose Baker to the North side the Brewer Street to the East the house and Lott of Cornelius Derickson Containing in Breadth one hundred and twenty ffeet and in Length one hundred Sixty and Nine ffeet" &c.

Acknowledged in the Court of New Castle on March 23, 1693<sup>4</sup> (old calendar). -- Deed B-1, 464.

[\* It seems that Ambroos Backer was the original spelling of his name and that he was a Dutchman.

[† No record of this acknowledgment is in the extant abstract of Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware, 1681-1699.]

A patent to Ambrose Backer from "the proprietary deputies Dated at Philadelphia" April 12, 1686, is cited in a deed from "Adam Hyke" to Jonathan Savage dated May 8, 1708, for a lot between the present Old Dutch House lot and Delaware Street (Deed B-1, 478-81). This deed, in conjunction with various deeds for neighboring lots, evidences that the patent was for three adjoining lots which were surveyed for him on December 27, 1681 (old calendar; see below).



Ambrose Backer produced in the Court of New Castle May 2(12), 1682, "a Resurvey of Severall Lotts Lying together w<sup>th</sup>in this Towne of New Castle, by him bought of Severall p<sup>r</sup>sons, and y<sup>e</sup> [sic] desired y<sup>e</sup> Co<sup>r</sup>t's approbation thereon, y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> resurvey bears date y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> decem 1681 and y<sup>e</sup> Lotts Lying w<sup>th</sup>in this Towne of New Castle as above neare y<sup>e</sup> midle there of haueing to y<sup>e</sup> South y<sup>e</sup> marked place to y<sup>e</sup> west Wood Street to y<sup>e</sup> North y<sup>e</sup> brewers Street, and to y<sup>e</sup> East y<sup>e</sup> house and Lott of Geo: Moore and Contayn<sup>ing</sup> in brath 343 foott & in Lengt 169 foott etc; The Same Resurway was allowed of." -- Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware, 1681-1699, 8.

"Resurveyed for Ambroos Backer three Lotts of Land Joyning together by him heretofore purchased of Severall p<sup>e</sup>sons and now Lying and comprehended in one fence the s<sup>d</sup> Lotts being Scituate and lying w<sup>th</sup>in this Towne of New Castle neare the middle thereof, having to y<sup>e</sup> South y<sup>e</sup> Plaine called the Mart or Marked place, to the West y<sup>e</sup> Street called Wood Street, to y<sup>e</sup> North y<sup>e</sup> Street w<sup>ch</sup> Leads towards y<sup>e</sup> Brewers, and to y<sup>e</sup> East y<sup>e</sup> House & Lott of George Moore, containing in Breath on y<sup>e</sup> South and North sydes 343 foott and in Length from y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mart to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> bake Street 169 foott. Surveyed y<sup>e</sup> 27 of Decemb<sup>r</sup>. 1681

"P<sup>r</sup> Mee Eph: Herman Surv<sup>r</sup>

"This aboves<sup>d</sup> Certificate was by Ambrose Baker produced in Co<sup>r</sup>t att New Castle y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> of May 1682 and the Co<sup>r</sup>t approved there-

of as p<sup>r</sup> y<sup>o</sup> Records w<sup>ch</sup> attests.

"Eph: Herman Clark" -- New Castle County "Book of Surveys" (a 594-page manuscript volume in the Recorder's Office, County Building, Wilmington), 46.

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Among the important developments revealed by Section 2, which is thus brought to a close, are:

(1) The lot on which the Old Dutch House stands was "a Lot in Possession of the Heirs of Samuel Silsbee deceased" in 1779.

(2) Part or all of the same lot was owned by a John Walker in or about 1696, and he had a house on his lot.

(3) Ambrose Backer's three adjoining lots extended from Wood Street (now Delaware Street) northeastward 343 feet, to the "House & Lott of George Moore," therefore Backer owned about 3/5 of the street block, and the "House & Lott of George Moore" occupied part or all of the remaining 2/5.

Data already set forth plus other which will follow show that in 1687 Ambrose Backer still owned the 343-foot wide section of the street block, Elizabeth Ogle (widow of John Ogle) owned a section reputedly 150 feet wide on the northeast end of the block, and the "House & Lott of George Moore" separated the lots of Ambrose Backer and Elizabeth Ogle. It can be demonstrated that this lot of George Moore included the site of the Old Dutch House, therefore and as the Old Dutch House is a brick building, WAS GEORGE MOORE'S HOUSE A BRICK BUILDING?



Section 3

The lot of "M<sup>rs</sup> Wharton and M<sup>rs</sup> Williams" mentioned in the last will of Mary Thompson, nee Silsbee, January 20, 1795, is treated in this section. This lot that time adjoined the northeast side of the lot bequeathed to Catharine Thompson, which in turn adjoined the northeast side of the Old Dutch House lot.

Patent to Harmen Reyners(en), dated May 1, 1671, for a lot between the Market Place and Beaver Street, New Castle, which was later conveyed to John Ogle, by assignment on the patent, May 8, 1678 (old calendar):

"Francis Lovelace ... Governor ... Whereas there is a Certain Lott of Land att New Castle in Delaware River Now in the Tenour & Occupation of Harmen Reyners as his Proper Right Conteyning in length One hundred & Ninety foot & in breadth Eighty two foot wood Measure\* lyeing & being between Jan Heads & Hans Eanssens having on the South syde Jan Heads and on the North side Hans Eanssens & on the East the Mart and on the West the Beauer Street Now for a Confirmation unto him the said Harmen Reyners ... Given ... att Fort James in New Yorke the first Day of May ... 1671" — Deed A-1, 38.

For assignment of the foregoing lot to John Ogle see the next page.

\* This measure is often called Amsterdam wood measure in titles for lots in New Castle issued in the Duke of York period, it being a measure that was used in the earlier Dutch titles. The lot hereby patented could not be more than 170 English feet in length (see later), hence a foot in Amsterdam wood measure could not be as long as an English foot. Compare the deed from Elizabeth Ogle to Vansensburgh, March 15(25), 1687.

"Know all Men by these Presents that I Claes Danniels Pruys of New Castle by Vertue of a Letter of Attorney formy\* Mother Jamettia Jaspers, who is proved to be the Widdow & sole Heir of Harmen Reyneers dec<sup>d</sup> for a Valluable Consideration to my s<sup>d</sup> Mothers use Paid ... doe give grant Bargaine sell Assigne & Make over unto the said John Ogle his heirs & Assignes the House & Lott of Ground in the within Mentioned Pattent sett downe together with the said Pattent and Premissis To have & to hold the said House lot and Pattent ... as also the Right Title and Interest of him the said Harmen Reyniersen & Jametta Viddette therein"; the assignment is dated May 8, 1678. "The marke of Claes Danielsen Pruys" bears witness. — Deed A-1, 38-9.

The following court record of acknowledgment of the foregoing assignment, also dated May 8, 1678, gives some valuable information not included in the assignment:

"Claes Danielsen Pruys Did this day in Co<sup>rt</sup> (as the attorney of his mother Janettie Jaspers, who is prooved to bee the widdow and soale heir of Harmen Reyndersen deceased), Transport and make over unto John Ogle of Christina Creeke planter, his heirs and assigns for ever a Certain house and Lott of ground Lying and being w<sup>th</sup>in this Towne of New Castle Lying & being betweene y<sup>e</sup> Lotte of hans Baensens and Jean Jacquets behind y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup>sent forte, Containing according to y<sup>e</sup> Pattent of Governo<sup>r</sup> Lovelace bearing date y<sup>e</sup> first of May 1671 In length 190 foott and in breath 82 foott wood measure: w<sup>ch</sup> s<sup>d</sup> deed was signed sealed and delivered

\* Sic, instead of "from my" (see below).

† Sic, instead of Janettie Jaspers.

# John Ogle is not mentioned earlier in the assignment.

! "Janettie Vidette" is mentioned in the minutes of the Court of New Castle for February 1677 as the widow of John Vidette. See Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware, 1676-1681, 55 (also pages 201, 214, 248, 258).

% Jacquet thus occupies the lot (to the southwest) that Jan Head occupied in 1671. Compare the patent to Harmen Reyners(en).

© It seems this fort stood on the Market Place. — J. S.



by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Claes Danielss and by him acknowledged in Court." — Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware, 1676-1681, 198-99.

By deed dated March 15, 1686/7, Elizabeth Ogle, "y<sup>e</sup> Widdow and Administratrix of John Ogle Deceased", sold to Hendrick Vandenburg, of the town of New Castle, for 28 pounds in money, "a certain house and Lott or Lotts of Land scituate & being in y<sup>e</sup> town of New Castle bounded to y<sup>e</sup> Northwest with y<sup>e</sup> Brewers Street\* to y<sup>e</sup> Northeast with the Street w<sup>ch</sup> runs from y<sup>e</sup> River to y<sup>e</sup> afores<sup>d</sup> Brewers Street<sup>✓</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> Southeast with y<sup>e</sup> market Place and to the South West with the Loggs with y<sup>e</sup> Logg house of George More [sic-JS] containing in breadth before & behind one hundred & fivety English foot and in length one hundred & ninety with all y<sup>e</sup> housing" &c.

Acknowledged in the Court of New Castle on March 15(25), 1687.# — Deed B-1, 3-4.

NOTE: The "Lotts" thus conveyed included the lot for which Harmen Reyners(en) got the patent dated May 1, 1671 (see above). But, the "Lotts" thus conveyed could not be 190 English feet in length, because contemporary surveys (for instance that for Ambrose Backer and that for Paul Barnes) give the distance from the Market Place to Brewers Street (also called Beaver Street) as 169 feet,

\* Later Vine Street; now Fourth Street.

✓ The present Harmony Street.

# For a record of this acknowledgment see Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware, 1681-1699, 151.

and, as already stated, the 190-foot length in the patent to Harmen Reynersen (afterward assigned to John Ogle) was in accordance with Amsterdam wood measure. Thus arises the question of whether the combined breadth of the lots was 150 English feet, but the question is not very important. Assume that the breadth was 150 English feet, add the 343-foot combined breadth of the lots of Ambrose Backer, grant that the street block fronted on the Market Place 565 feet, and it will appear that the breadth of George Moore's lot was 72 feet, or less. In any event, the lot of George Moore included the site of the Old Dutch House, therefore and since his house was described as a "Logg house" in 1687, is it not clear that the brick Old Dutch House was not built before 1687?



"This Indenture made" 19 November 1724 "between Cornelius Kettle of Swanwick in the Citty of New Castle\* in the County of New Castle upon Delaware Yeoman & Gartry his wife of the one part and James Merrewether of the Citty of New Castle in the County aforesaid Currier of the other part whereas in and by a Certain Deed Poll under the hand and Seal of John Richardson of the County of New Castle duely executed bearing date" 31 March 1694 "he the said John Richardson for the Consideration therein Mentioned did grant Bargain and sell unto the said Cornelius Kettle A Certain Lott of Ground Scituate [In the town of New Castle] and Bounded on the South side with the plain or Market Place & on the North East side with a Streett/ and on the North west with Beaver Streett and on the South West side with a Lott of Richard Griffith being in breadth to the Market Streett Eighty Eight Foott and in Length one hundred Sixty Six Foott and in Breadth on Brewers Street Seventy five foott together with the Improvements and Appurtenances ... as in and by the said Recited Deed Poll Acknowledged in Open Court held at New Castle" 20 September 1694: "now this Indenture witnesseth that the said Cornelius Kettle and Gartry his wife for" 60 pounds in money of America sold to the said James Merrewether "all that Lott of Ground herein above Mentioned & Described and Scituate bounded being as aforesaid Containing in Breadth on Market Street" 88 feet, in length 166 feet, and in

\* Sic, instead of Swanwick in the county of New Castle.

/ The present Harmony Street. The lot hereby conveyed was included in the deed from Elizabeth Ogle to Hendrick Vandenburg, March 15(25), 1697. Compare both deeds, especially reduction in length from 190 to 166 feet. -- J. S.

breadth on Brewers Street 75 feet. "Together with all and Singular the Messuages Houses Edifices" &c. — Deed G-1, 391-93.

By indenture dated May 1, 1725 ("in the Eleventh year of the reign of ... King George" I), James Merrewether, "of the City of New Castle ... Currier", sold to Francis Land, for 40 pounds and 16 shillings, "all that his Messuage Tenement and Lott of Land Scituate Lying and being in the City of New Castle afd bounded on the South side with the plain or market place and on the North East side with a Street and on the North west side with Brewers Street and on the South West side with a Lott of Richard Griffith\* being in bredth to the Mercate Street/ eighty eight foot and in Length one hundred and Sixty Six foot and in breadth on the Brewers Street Seventy five foot To have and to hold the said Tenement or Lott with all the buildings and Improvements" &c. (No recitation.) — Deed G-1, 509-10.

By assignment undated, but recorded between deeds dated in the old calendar 1729 and the new calendar 1730 and indexed under 1729, "Francis Land of Christiana Creek in the County of New Castle" in consideration of 30 pounds to him paid did "release" his title to "the within Lott of Land and premises as within mencond" to James Merrewether, "Currier" of the town of New Castle. — Deed I-1, 211.

\* By August 30, 1700, Richard Griffith no longer owned this lot. See Section 4.

/ Sic. — J. S.



Indenture dated February 16, 1735, "between James Merrewethers of New Castle in the County of New Castle upon Delaware Currier & Elizabeth his wife of the one part and Sylvanus Hussey of the said Place Tanner and Currier of the other part whereas John Richardson of the County of New Castle being possessed in his Demesne as of ffee or of some other good & undoubted Right in Law did by his Deed or Instrument in writing under his Hand & Seal duly executed bearing date" 31 March 1694 "for the Considerations therein mentioned Grant bargain Sell and Confirm unto a Certain Cornelius Kettle his Heirs & Assigns for ever a Certain Lott of Ground Scituate lying & being in the Town of New Castle af<sup>d</sup> and bounded on the South side with the Plain or Market place & on the North East side with a Street and on the North west Side with Beaver Street & on the South west Side with a Lott of Richard Griffith being in Breadth to the Market Street Eighty Eight feet & in Length one Hundred Sixty and Six Feet & in Breadth on the Beaver Street Seventy five feet ... and whereas the said Cornelius Kettle ... being so thereof Seized did by his Deed or Instrument in writing under his Hand & Seal duly executed bearing Date" 19 November 1734 "for the Considerations therein mentioned did grant bargain Sell alien enfeof and Confirm unto the said James Merrewethers party to these presents ... all that the above mentioned Lott of Ground & Premises with the Improvements and Appurtenances Scituate & Described butted and bounded as afs<sup>d</sup> Containing in Breadth on the Market Street Eighty Eight Feet & in

Length one Hundred and Sixty Six Feet & in Breadth on Beaver Street  
Seventy five Feet ... now this Indenture witnesseth that the said  
James Merrewethers & Elizabeth his wife for & in Consideration of  
the sum of Two Hundred pounds Current lawful money of America ...  
Sold ... unto the said Sylvanus Hussey his Heirs and Assigns all  
that the above mentioned Lott of Ground & Premises described  
Scituate & bounded as aforesaid Together also with all and Singular the  
Messuage Houses" &c.

(Signed) "James Merrewether  
Elise Merrewether" ---

Deed K-1, 456-59.



Indenture dated October 26, 1736, "Between Sylvanus Hussey of New Castle Town in the County of New Castle upon Delaware Tanner of the one part and Stephen Lewis of the Said Town and County Tanner of the other part Whereas John Richardson of the County of New Castle being possessed in his Demesne as of fee or of Some other Good and undoubted right in Law did by his Deed or Instrument in Writing under his hand and Seal duly executed bearing date" 31 March 1694 "for the consideration therein mentioned grant bargain Sell and Confirm unto a certain Cornelius Kettle his Heirs and Assigns for ever a certain Lott of Ground Scituate lying and being in the Town of New Castle afd<sup>d</sup> and bounded on the South Side with the plain or market place and on the North East Side with a Street and on the North West Side with Beaver Street and on the South West Side with a Lott of Richard Griffith being in breadth to the Market Street Eighty Eightfeet and in Length One hundred Sixty and Six ffeet and in breadth on the Beaver Street Seventy ffeet ... And Whereas by force and Vertue of the last recited Deed the s<sup>d</sup> Cornelius Kettle was and Stood lawfully Seized of and in the premises hereinbefore granted and described with the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging And being So thereof Seized did by his Deed or Instrument in Writing under his hand and Seal duly executed bearing date" 19 November 1724 "for the Considerations therein mentioned did grant bargain Sell alien Enfeoff and confirm unto a certain James Merrewether also of the Said Town and County Tanner and Carrier and unto his Heirs and Assigns for ever

all that the abovementioned Lott of Ground and premises ... And  
Whereas the S<sup>d</sup> James Merrewether by Virtue of the last recited  
Conveyance became lawfully Seized of and in the same and being  
So thereof Seized by his Deed of Conveyance bearing date" 16  
February 1735 "for himself and Elizabeth his wife for the  
Considerations therein mentioned did grant bargain Sell and  
confirm unto the abovementioned Sylvanus Hussey present party to  
these presents and to his Heirs and Assigns for ever all that  
the abovementioned Lott Improvements and premises ... Now this  
Indenture witnesseth that the Said Sylvanus Hussey for and in  
Consideration of the Sum of One hundred pounds current lawful  
Money ... to him in hand well and truly paid ... by Stephen Lewis  
party to these presents ... Sold ... unto the said Stephen Lewis  
his Heirs and Assigns all that the abovementioned Lott of Ground  
and premises described Scituate and bounded as aforesaid  
together also with all and Singular the Messuages houses" &c.

Acknowledged in the Court of Common Pleas of New Castle  
County, August term, 1737. Recorded on the old calendar Aug. 27,  
1737. — Deed L-1, 151-53.



Stephen Lewis died intestate (in or about 1743)\* leaving one son and four daughters, of whom John and Mary died intestate and unmarried, leaving three sisters, Esther, Sarah, and Rebecca:

Esther Lewis married Zachariah Vanleuvenigh, and died leaving two sisters, Sarah Lewis and Rebecca Lewis, and one daughter, Rebecca Vanleuvenigh, who married Richard McWilliam, Junior:

Rebecca Lewis died intestate and without issue, by reason of which certain estate (including the abovedescribed corner lot which Stephen Lewis acquired from Sylvanus Hussey) descended from Stephen Lewis to his daughter Sarah Lewis and to his granddaughter Rebecca (Vanleuvenigh) who married Richard McWilliam.

The foregoing information is recited in a deed dated April 17, 1780. — Deed D-2, 281 et seq.

Zachariah Vanleuvenigh, of the town of New Castle, by his last will, May 31, 1785, did (among other things) bequeath "unto my Daughter Rebecca McWilliam my Silver Tankard ... which formerly belonged to her Grand-Father Stephen Lewis deced, and make to her no other bequests she being otherwise amply provided for." — "Will Record" N-1, 15-7.

Richard McWilliam, Esq., of the town of New Castle, by his last will, December 31, 1785, disposed of a great deal of real estate, but did not mention the corner lot in which his wife had

\* Administration of the estate of Stephen Lewis was granted to his wife Rebecca plus Benjamin Swett and Josiah Lewis, in 1743. — "Will Record" C-1, 39.

an undivided half interest (see later). Administration of his estate was granted to "Rebecca McWilliam Widow," Isaac Grantham, and James Booth, on May 19, 1786. — "Will Record" M-1, 197-202.

Recall that Mary Thompson (nee Silsbee), by her last will, dated January 20, 1795, bequeathed to her daughter Catharine Thompson a lot that was bounded "northeast by the lot of ground belonging to M<sup>rs</sup> Wharton and M<sup>rs</sup> Williams" and southwest by the Old Dutch House lot.

The last will of Sarah Wharton, nee Lewis (?), of Southwark (Philadelphia), dated July 2, 1794, and proved January 5, 1800:

"Be it Remembered that I Sarah Wharton wife of Samuel Wharton of Southwark Merch. in virtue of a power to me given do make and ordain my last Will and Testament in manner following, I give and devise to my Grand-son Samuel Lewis Wharton his heirs and assigns forever my moiety of a lott in New Castle on Delaware, on the market square and extending to beaver street, but I direct that my Daughter Martha receive the Rents till my said Grand son attain his age of twenty one years, and in case he should die under age, I give the said lot and premises to my said Daughter Martha her heirs and assigns forever"; and all the residue of her estate she devised to her son Richard and daughter Martha to be equally divided between them. The will is dated July 2, 1794.

Proved on January 5, 1800. — "Will Record" O-1, 556-58.



By her last will, dated October 7, 1820, Rebecca McWilliam, (of Philadelphia?) "late of the town of New Castle" in Delaware, bequeathed to her "grand Daughters Sarah Ann Thompson and Catharine Rebecca Thompson daughters of William and Sarah Lewis Thompson (deceased) share and share alike" various deposits in banks of Philadelphia; and:

"Item I will and devise to aforesaid Grand daughters Sarah Ann and Catharine Rebecca Thompson share and share alike all of a certain house and lot with the appurtenances thereon situate in the Town of New Castle New Castle County (Del<sup>r</sup>) on the street in which the Academy is and fronted by the said Academy" &c.

The will alludes to her "deceased Husband R<sup>d</sup> McWilliam Esq."

Proved on March 21, 1822. — "Will Record" R-1, 441-43.

Indenture dated May 7, 1836, between Burgess B. Long, of White Sulphur Springs, Union County, Kentucky, "and Sally Ann, otherwise called Sarah Ann his Wife," grantors, and Jesse Moore, of New Castle, Delaware, grantee:

"Whereas Rebecca McWilliam late of the said Town of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, was in her life time, and at the time of her death, lawfully seized in her demesne as of fee, of and in a certain lot of land, Situate in the said Town of New Castle, at the intersection of Orange and Harmony Street, with a Dwelling-house thereon erected, fronting the Northwest end of the Academy in the said Town; which said lot is herein after more particularly described:

And Whereas the said Rebecca McWilliam being so seized made her last Will and Testament in Writing" on October 7, 1820, "whereby, among other things, she devised the said lot to her two Grand-Daughters, Sarah Ann, party to these presents, then Sarah Ann Thompson, and Catharine Rebecca Thompson, share and share alike and if either should die without issue, that then the same should belong to her surviving Grand-Daughter, and to her heirs forever, as may more fully appear by the said Will" proved on March 21, 1822, and recorded in the New Castle County Register of Wills; and whereas said Catharine Rebecca Thompson afterwards married Andrew Falcot of the U. S. Army and died without issue, and in consequence Sarah Ann Thompson, now Sally Ann Long, became the owner of the whole lot and improvements: Now, by this indenture, dated May 7, 1836, Burgess B. Long and his wife Sally Ann sold to Jesse Moore, for \$600, the aforesaid lot of ground, with the dwelling house thereon erected, "at the intersection of Orange Street with Harmony Street, and fronting the Northwest end of the Academy in the said Town, bounded on the Southeast by Orange Street, on the Northeast by Harmony Street, on the Northwest by Vine Street and on the Southwest by a lot of Samuel Carpenter, formerly of Catharine Thompson;\* or howsoever otherwise the same may be bounded and described, and be the contents thereof more or less: Together with all and singular" &c. — Deed V-4, 299-301.

\* Thus Samuel Carpenter became the owner of the lot which Mary Thompson (nee Silsbee) devised in 1795 to her daughter Catharine Thompson.



Indenture dated November 9, 1843, between "Jesse Moore and Eliza his wife" of New Castle County, grantors, and John Janvier, Jr., of the same place, grantee:

"Whereas Burgess B. Long and Sally Ann his wife late Sally Ann Thompson did by deed" dated May 7, 1836, recorded in deed record V, volume 4, page 299 &c., convey to Jesse Moore a lot in the town of New Castle "at the intersection of Orange and Harmony Streets opposite the Academy": Now, by this indenture, November 9, 1843, Jesse Moore and his wife Eliza sold to John Janvier, Jr., for \$2,500, "the aforesaid lot of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, Situate in the Town of New Castle ..., at the intersection of Orange Street with Harmony Street, and fronting the Northeast end of the Academy in the aforesaid Town, bounded on the Southeast by Orange Street, on the Northeast by Harmony Street, on the Northwest by Vine Street, and on the Southwest by a lot of Samuel Carpenter, formerly of Catharine Thompson: or howsoever otherwise the same may be described and bounded" &c. — Deed L-5, 535-37.

Note: The foregoing lot of John Janvier is given in the town plot of New Castle by D. G. Beers, Atlas of the State of Delaware (Philadelphia, 1868, page 23), hence the reason for tracing it to John Janvier. See that plot for the relative situation of the Old Dutch House lot, which is given under the ownership of W(illiam H.) Dobb.

Section 4

The lot which Mary Thompson (nee Silsbee) bequeathed to her daughter Catharine Thompson, in 1795, adjoined the northeast side of the Old Dutch House lot. This section is devoted to earlier history of that lot.

By deed dated August 20, 1700, John Richardson, of New Castle County, yeoman, in consideration of a "Valuable Sum of money" to him paid, conveyed to "Powell Barnes" (Paul Barnes), of the town of New Castle, turner, "a peice of Ground in the Towne of New Castle bounded to the North East with the Ground of Cornelius Kettle to the South West with the house and Lott of John Walker Deceased now in the Tenure of the said Powell Barnes to the South East with the Green or market place and to the North west with Beaver Street Containing in breadth ffifty foot at least and in length according to the other Lotts To have and to hold the said peice of Ground with the premises" &c. — Deed B-1, 351.

By assignment dated June 17, 1701, "Paul Barnes for and in consideration of the Sum of Twenty foure pounds Sixteen shillings Silver money paid to John Grantham wherewith the said Paul Barnes is fully Satisfied Contented and paid hath Given Granted Bargained Sold Enfeoffed and by these presents Confirmed unto Robert Bryant the within mentioned Lott of Ground To have and to hold the said Lott of Ground with the houses" &c. — Deed B-1, 351-52.

(See Note on next page:)



Note: On July 10(21), 1701, a lot 72 feet wide and 169 feet long, that included the site of the Old Dutch House, was re-surveyed for Paul Barnes. That lot, according to the plot of re-survey, was bounded northeast by "Robert Bryan's Lott" (Robert Bryant's lot), and southwest by "Major John Tomson's Lott" (John Thompson's lot — see Section 2), and it extended from the "Green or Market place" back to Beaver Street. — See the first section of this work.

By assignment dated the (blank) day of November 1705, "Margaret Heath and William Douglass in right of his wife Ann\* the Lawful Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Robert Bryant late Deced for the Valuable Consideration of Twenty and four pounds Current money of this Country ... Sold Enfeoffed and Confirmed unto Peter Inloes of the Town of New Castle the within mentioned Lott of Ground with the Houses and Improvements thereunto belonging" &c.

\* Acknowledged in the Court of New Castle, by Ann Douglass, wife of William Douglass, November 20(31), 1705. — Deed B-1, 352-53.

Indenture dated August 18, 1724, between Josia Wood, "of Bristol County of Philadelphia" in the Province of Pennsylvania, carpenter, "and Mary his wife (Daughter and heir of Peter Inlose late of New Castle in the County of New Castle on Delaware latter deced", grantors, and James Merrewether, "of the City of New Castle"

in Delaware, grantee:

"Whereas in and by a Certain Deed Poll under the hand and Seal of John Richardson of the County of New Castle aforesaid Yeoman duly Executed bearing date" 20 August 1700 "he the said John Richardson for the Consideration therein mentioned did grant and Confirm unto Powell Barnes of New Castle aforesaid Turner a peice of Ground in the Town of New Castle aforesaid Bounded to the North East with the ground of Cornelius Kettle to the South west with the house and Lott of John Walker deceased then in the Tenure of the Said Powell Barnes to the South east with the Green or Market Place and to the North west with Beaver Streete Containing in Breadth ffifty foot at Least and in length according to the other Lotts ... as in and by the said Recited deed Poll acknowledged in open Court held at New Castle" 20 August 1700; "and whereas in and by a Certain Other deed poll (indorsed on the above recited deed poll) under the hand and Seal of the said Powell Barnes duly Executed bearing date" 17 June 1701 "for the Consideration therein mentioned he the said Powell Barnes did give grant and Confirm unto Robert Bryant the above mentioned lott of Ground ... and whereas Margaret Heath and William Douglas in Right of his wife the lawfull Executors of the last will and Testament of the said Robert Bryant (deced) in and by a Certain Other deed Poll (Indorsed on the first above recited deed Poll) under their hands and seals duly Executed bearing date the                      day of November" 1705 "for the Consideration therein Mentioned did grant and Confirm unto the said Peter Inlose the above mentioned



Lot of Ground together with the appurtenances To hold to him the said Peter Inlose his heirs and assigns forever as in and by the Said last recited deed poll (Indorsed on the first above recited deed poll) Acknowledged in open Court att New Castle" 20 November 1705 "and Entered upon Record att New Castle afores<sup>d</sup> together with the two above Recited deed Polls in Lib /B/ fol 251: 252: 253\* may more att large appear and whereas the said Peter Inlose being So as aforesaid Seized of the said Lot of Ground and premises dyed intestate and the same descended and Came to the said Mary the wife of the s<sup>d</sup> Josia Wood Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Josia Wood and Mary his wife ... sold ... unto ... the said James Merrewether ... all that the above mentioned Lott of Ground Scituate bounded and being as the Same is herein above Sett forth and described and Containing in breadth ffifty foot at Least and in Length according to the other Lotts. Together also with all and singular the Messuage Houses Buildings" &c.

Acknowledged in the Court of Common Pleas held at New Castle on (the old calendar) August 21, 1724, "and Entered in the Records of the Said Court in Page 327". — Deed G-1, 340-42.

\* Sic, instead of pages 351, 352, 353. — J. S.

Indenture dated August 16, 1725, between James Merrewether, "of the City of New Castle ... Currier" and his wife Elizabeth, grantors, and John Vanleuvenigh, "of the same place Weaver" and grantee:

"Whereas in and by a certain indenture bearing date" 18 August 1724 "Josia Wood of Bristol Township in the County of Philadelphia ... Carpenter and Mary his wife ... for the consideration therein mentioned ... Did Grant and convey unto the said James Merrewether a certain piece of Ground Scituate in the Town of New Castle aforesaid Bounded to the North east with the Ground of Cornelius Kettle to the South West with the house and Lot of John Walker deced then in the tenure of Powell Barnes to the South East with the Green or Market place and to the North West with beaver Street containing in breadth fifty foot at least and in length according to the other Lots as in and by the s<sup>d</sup> recited indenture Acknowledged in open Court of Common pleas held at New Castle" 20 August 1724 and recorded "in Lib G page 340": Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said James Merrewether and his wife Elizabeth sold to John Vanleuvenigh, for 20 pounds in money, "the above Mentioned Lot of Ground Scituate Bounded and being as the same is herein above set forth and described" being in breadth at least fifty feet and in length the same as adjoining lots, "to have and to hold the s<sup>d</sup> Lot of Ground Hereditaments and premises" &c. "Abraham Jessop" and "Catharine Silsbee" witnessed the deed.

Acknowledged in the Court of Common Pleas held at New Castle, August term, 1725. — Deed G-1, 539-40.



When or how the lot passed from John Vanleuvenigh to the Silsbee family this worker has not been able to ascertain thus far. It was not disposed of in the last will of the same John Vanleuvenigh, in 1753 ("Miscellaneous Will Record" 1:494-95). Therefore it may have been transferred by a deed recorded in one of the following volumes which have since been lost: O-1 and P-1, which should contain land records of the years 1743 to 1749; R-1, which should contain the same for the years 1752 to 1755.

Section 5

This section is devoted to an attempt to establish the relationship of Samuel Silsbee (d. 1751) to other Silsbee residents of New Castle.

1706, October 20\*

By his last will, dated October 20, 1706, Michael Trumble, of the town of New Castle, first provided for payment of his debts, and:

"2<sup>dly</sup> I doe make ordain and appoint Samuell Silsbee my Reall and Sole Exec<sup>r</sup> of this my Last Will and Testament

"3<sup>dly</sup> I doe Give and Bequeath unto Anne Godin the Wife of Peter Godin my House called Dun for her owne proper use & behoofe

"4<sup>thly</sup> I doe Give and bequeath unto Elizabeth Cole soe much of my peice of fine Linnen now in my Chest as to make her one shift

"5<sup>thly</sup> I doe Give and bequeath unto Thomas Allett my best upper Coat

"And Lastly I doe Give and bequeath unto my abovesaid trusty ffriend Samuel Silsbee all the rest of my small Estate Reall and Personall whatsoever belonging to me whether by Bills Bonds debts" &c.

Witnesses: Edward Jefferyes,  
Peter Inloes,  
Edward Cole. — "Will Record" B-1, 149-50.

\* From here to 1752 dates are per old calendar. — J. S.



1708, May 12

By indenture dated May 12, 1708, "John Garretson of Christeene in the County of New Castle upon Dellaware yeoman" sold to "Samuell Silsby of New Castle in the County aforesaid Blacksmith", for 12 pounds in money, a "Lott or parcell of Land" on the northwest side of Beaver Street (now Fourth Street) in the town of New Castle: "begining at a Stake Standing by Richard Reynolds Garden ffoure and Runing North", 36 degrees west, 170 feet, "to another Stake Standing a little before the said Reynolds ffoure and from thence North", 54 degrees east, 120 feet, "to another Stake within the Lotts being a Corner stake belonging to the said John Garretsons other Lotts and from thence by a line Drawne South", 36 degrees east, 171 feet, "to a Stake Standing by Beaver Street thence along Beaver Street South", 54 degrees west, 120 feet, "to the first mentioned Stake and place of begining Surveyed and laid out by George Lakeyne" 20 July 1701 "unto the said John Garretson" by virtue of a warrant from James Logan dated 25 June (4th month) "the same year ... Together with all houses" &c.

Acknowledged in the Court of Common Pleas held at New Castle on May 20, 1708. — Deed C-1, 46-9. (Note well that this lot did not include the site of the Old Dutch House, as has been assumed.)

1708, July 2

Administration of the estate of Michael Trumble, late of the town of New Castle, deceased, was granted to "Samuel Silsbee" on July 2, 1708. — "Will Record" B-1, 150-51.

1709, November 14

By indenture dated November 14, 1709, "Adam Ike" (Hike, alias Hay,) conveyed to "a certain Samuel Silsby" (Silsbee) a lot of ground in the town of New Castle, between the Green or Market Place, on which it bordered 30 feet, and Beaver Street, on which it bordered 43 feet, and separated from Wood Street (now Delaware Street) by a strip of ground 140 feet wide. — See deed from Mary Janvier, nee Silsbee ("Silsby"), to Daniel McLonen, dated February 21, 1769, and quoted hereafter. Deed Y-1, 137-40, from Richard Griffith, et al., to John Thompson, dated August 11, 1767, gives the distance of this Silsbee lot from Wood Street.

1710, October 25

By indenture dated October 25, 1710, "William Marslander" (Maeslander) sold a tract of marsh at Swanwyck ("Swan hook") in New Castle Hundred to John Calvert, Cornelius Kettle, John Land, and "Sam<sup>l</sup> Silsbee ... House Carpenter" of the town of New Castle. — See deed from Elizabeth Silsbee, et al., to John Jacquett, dated April 1, 1741, and quoted hereafter.

1713, November 15

By indenture dated February 22, 1770, "Nathaniel Silsbee of the Town of New Castle on Delaware Bricklayer" sold to Samuel Barr, of New Castle County, for 360 pounds in money, a plantation in New Castle Hundred, partly bounded by land of John Hussey and by a "run being the dividing line between s.<sup>d</sup> Hussey and Samuel Silsbee":



being a plantation that was conveyed by a John Hussey to his son John Hussey "and made over by s<sup>d</sup> John Hussey to Samuel Silsbee as per deed dated" 15 November 1713 and "enrolled in Liber D.\* fol. 185 & 186 and the s<sup>d</sup> Samuel Silsbee in his last will & testament dated March 9<sup>th</sup> 1714" devised the same equally to "his son and daughter viz<sup>t</sup> the abovenamed Nathaniel Silsbee and his Sister Mary Silsbee alias Janvier Widow and the s<sup>d</sup> Mary released" her interest in the same to her brother the abovesaid Nathaniel Silsbee by release dated August 21, 1754, and recorded in "Lib. R./page 488 &c." — See deed from Nathaniel Silsbee to Samuel Barr dated February 22, 1770, and quoted hereafter.

\* Liber D, volume 1, which should contain deeds from 1709 to 1715, has since been lost.

✓ Liber R, volume 1, which should contain deeds from 1752 to 1755, has also been lost. — J. S.

1714, March 9

By virtue of the transfer of a tract of marsh at "Swan hook" (Swanwyck) from William Maeslander to Samuel Silsbee, the "House Carpenter," <sup>et al.</sup> by indenture dated October 25, 1710, the "said Samuel Silsbee in his life time was lawfully Seized as of fee of & in a Certain Share or part of a piece or Parcel of Marsh or Cripple Scituate lying & being at Swan hook in New Castle Hundred ... and whereas the said Samuel Silsbee being so Seized as af<sup>d</sup> made his last Will & Testament in Writing bearing date# Where-

# The date is not given but it must be March 9, 1714 (see the next preceding entry). — J. S.

in he did Devise as follows, viz<sup>t</sup> (Imprimus It is my Will that what I have may be after all my lawful Debts & funeral Expenses are paid, Divided betwixt my Wife Eliz<sup>a</sup>. Silsbee & my Children Viz<sup>t</sup> the third Part to my s<sup>d</sup> Wife & the Remainder Equally to be divided Betwixt my said Children to them their Heirs & assigns forever) as by the s<sup>d</sup> Will & Testament duly Proved & Remaining in the Register's Office for the s<sup>d</sup> County of N Castle Relation thereunto had may more fully appear and whereas after the Death of the s<sup>d</sup> Samuel there was laid out and Surveyed unto the s<sup>d</sup> Widow Silsbee as the s<sup>d</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Silsbee's Share or Part of the s<sup>d</sup> Marsh a certain piece thereof Begining at a corner Stake of Cornelius Kettle's Fence & running by a dividing Line by a little Small Ridge North ... East ... to a Corner Stake by the long Dyke, ... Containing ... Two acres & Twenty Perches as by a Survey & Division made the tenth Day of February" 1721. — See deed from Elizabeth Silsbee, et al., to John Jacquett, dated April 1, 1741, and quoted hereafter.

\* The only will of a Samuel Silsbee remaining on record in the Register of Wills of New Castle County is that of Samuel Silsbee dated July 8, 1751. Since Samuel Silsbee, the "House Carpenter," died before the date of the survey of division, February 10, 1721, it is evident that his will was dated March 9, 1714, the date given in the deed from his son Nathaniel to Samuel Barr, February 22, 1770.

1721, February 10

On February 10, 1721, "after the Death of" Samuel Silsbee, the "House Carpenter," estate of his widow, Elizabeth Silsbee, was surveyed. — See next-preceding entry.



1721, September 20

By his last will, dated September 20, 1721, Thomas Allett, innholder of the town of New Castle, appointed his "trusty and well beloved friends John silsbae of the town and county of new castle aforesaid Carpenter and Joshua storrie of the said county innholder" executors and his wife Ann Allett executrix.

— "Will Record" C-1, 324-25.

Note: Recall that by his last will, dated October 20, 1706, appointed his "trusty friend Samuel Silsbee" executor, and bequeathed his "best upper Coat" to Thomas Allett.

1722, July 10

By indenture dated July 10, 1722, "Ann Allett of the Town of New Castle upon Delaware widow Relict and Ex<sup>ix</sup> of Thomas Allett late of the said Town of New Castle Inn holder Deced Joshua Storie of the County of New Castle aforesaid Innholder and John Sylsbie of the town aforesaid Carpenter also Executors of the last will and Testament of the said Thomas Allett" cited the power given to them by the said will, dated September 20, 1721, and sold to "Joseph Hill of the said Town Wheel wright and Isaac Janvier of the Same place Joyner" an acre and a half of land on the southwest side of Market Street in New Castle. — Deed G-1, 157-59.

1725, August 16

By indenture dated August 16, 1725, James Merrewether, of New Castle, and his wife Elizabeth, conveyed to John Vanleuvenigh a lot that adjoined the northeast side of a lot which then included the site of the Old Dutch House.

"Abraham Jessop" and "Catharine Silsbee" witnessed the indenture. -- See Section 4, wherein the indenture is more fully quoted.

Note: Did Catharine Silsbee reside on the Old Dutch House lot at that time?

1733, April 23

Excerpt from the last will of Cornelius Kettle, farmer of New Castle County, dated April 23, 1733:

"Item I give and Bequeath unto my Grandson Samuel Silsby and to my Grand Daughter Mary Janvier the sume of Fifteen Pound Each to be paid to my Grandson Sam.<sup>11</sup> when he shall arive to y<sup>e</sup> age of Twenty one Years, and to my Grand Daughter Mary when she shall arrive at y<sup>e</sup> age of Eighteen Years, to be paid Equally betwixt my Two Sons John and Zachariah Fifteen Pounds each--"

"Miscellaneous Will Record" I, 252-54.

Note: Nathaniel Silsbee, a bricklayer, and his sister, Mary Silsbee, who married Philip Janvier, were the only children of Samuel Silsbee, the "House Carpenter," whose last will was dated March 9, 1714; therefore, and since he was not 21 years old in 1733, Cornelius Kettle's "Grandson Samuel Silsby" could not be a son of Samuel Silsbee, the "House Carpenter," who died in 1714 or later. It is probable that Samuel Silsbee, grandson of Cornelius Kettle, was a son of John Silsbee, who is recorded as a "Carpenter" of New Castle in and about 1721. And it seems that Mary Janvier, granddaughter of Cornelius Kettle, was not née Silsbee.



1734, January 29

By indenture dated January 29, 1734, "James Moore of New Town in Maryland & Rebecca his wife" sold to "Nathaniel Silsbee of the Town of New Castle Bricklayer ... [for 9 pounds in money of Pennsylvania] ... all that Lott of Ground Scituate lying & being in the Town of New Castle af<sup>d</sup> joining to the Lott that was formerly Samuel Silsbee's deced<sup>d</sup> on the North Side & to the Lott that was formerly Peter Johnston's deced on the South Side it being Sixty Seven foot fronting Beaver's Street & running back one Hundred & Seventy six foot joining East to the Lotts formerly belonging to John Garretson Sen<sup>r</sup> together with all & Singular" &c. — Deed K-1, 289-90.

\* This deceased "Samuel Silsbee" was called "Samuell Silsby of New Castle ... Blacksmith" in the indenture dated May 12, 1708, by which he acquired this lot on the northwest side of Beaver Street (now Fourth Street) from John Garretson — see the entry under 1708, May 12.

1734, March 19

By indenture dated March 19, 1734, James Merrewether, of the town of New Castle, and his wife Elizabeth, sold to "Nathaniel Silsbee of the Same place Bricklayer ... [for 70 pounds in money of Pennsylvania] ... a Certain Piece or Parcel of Marsh Scituate lying & being in the Town of New Castle af<sup>d</sup> and bounded by "the Fence & Street that goes towards the Broad Dyke" &c.; it being the same parcel of marsh which James Merrewether acquired from John van Gezel by indenture dated August 8, 1726 (H-1:48-9). — Deed K-1, 290-91.

1741, April 1

Indenture dated April 1, 1741, "Between Elizabeth Silsbee of the Town of New Castle in the County of New Castle on Delaware, Widow of Sam<sup>l</sup> Silsbee late of the Same Place House Carpenter, Deced, Nathaniel Silsbee only Son of S<sup>d</sup> Deced, & Judith his Wife and Philip Janvier and Mary his Wife only Daughter of Said Deced, of the one Part and John Jacquett of Swanhook\* in the Same County of New Castle Yeoman of the other part Whereas by virtue of Sundry good Conveyances and Assurances in the Law & more Especially by virtue of a Certain Indenture of Bargain and Sale made between a certain William Marslander of the one part and John Calvert, Cornelius Kettle, John Land and the said Samuel Silsbee of the other Part, bearing Date the Twenty fifth Day of October in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and Ten<sup>d</sup> and acknowledged in the Court of Common Pleas held for the County of New Castle af<sup>d</sup> the Twenty Second Day of November then Next following, The said Samuel Silsbee in his life time was lawfully Seized as of ffee of & in a Certain Share or part of a piece or Parcel of Marsh or Cripple Scituate lying & being at Swan hook in New Castle Hundred in the County of New Castle af<sup>d</sup> as by the s<sup>d</sup> recited Indenture and an Indorsement thereon made, Relation thereunto being had may more fully appear, and whereas the said Samuel Silsbee being so Seized as af<sup>d</sup> made his last Will & Testa-

\* "Swanhook" is a translation of Swanwyck.

✓ "Deed Record D," Volume 1, which should include deeds and indentures from 1709-15, has since been lost, hence the absence from public record of this indenture dated October 25, 1710. — J. S.





1751, July 8

By his last will, dated July 8, 1751, "Samuel Silsbee"\* of the town of New Castle bequeathed to his "Beloved Wife Mary ... her full right of Dower," or one-third interets, in the whole of his real estate, described in a joint bequest to his two sons as follows:

"<sup>4thly</sup> I give & Bequeath unto my Sons John & Joseph my s<sup>d</sup> Mansion house and lott in the town of New Castle afores<sup>d</sup> & my meadow Scituate lying & being in the great marsh on the north side of the town of New Castle afores<sup>d</sup> to be equally divided between them and their heirs & assigns for ever and in case either of my s<sup>d</sup> Sons should die before he arrives at y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one years the part of him so dying shall fall And belong to his surviving Brother his heirs and Assigns--"

He bequeathed to his "Daughter Mary" 20 pounds in money, and appointed his "Wife Mary Executrix & her Brother Peter Jacquet Executor" of the will.

The will was proved on August 17, 1751. — "Will Record" G-1, 488-86 (which is more fully quoted in the first section of this work).

1754, August 21

By indenture dated February 21, 1769 (see later), "Mary Janvier of the Town and County of Newcastle on Delaware Widow late Mary Silsby" <sup>sold to Daniel McLonen</sup> a lot (towards the southwest end of the street-

\* This is his signature. "Samuel Silsbie" is the spelling in the text. His trade or profession is not given. — J. S.



-block); being, according to this indenture, the same lot which Adam Ike ("Hikey") "by Indenture dated the fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and nine Granted & Conveyed to a certain Samuel Silsby his Heirs and assigns and by the said Samuel Silsby by his last will Dated the Eight day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and Fifty one remaining in the Registers office at Newcastle aforesaid devised to the said Mary his Daughter and a certain Nathaniel Silsby only Children of the said Samuel Silsby in Fee and the said Nathaniel Silsby and Judith his wife by Indenture Dated" 21 August 1754 "Granted Released and Conveyed to the said Mary Janvier her Heirs and assigns all their Right Title Interest property claim and Demand whatsoever to the said Lot"/&c. — See entry under 1769, February 21.

\* This date, July 8, 1751, is incorrect; it is the date of the last will of another Samuel Silsbee, whose heirs were his wife and only daughter, both named Mary, and his two sons, John and Joseph. Cf: deed from Elizabeth Silsbee, widow of Samuel Silsbee, deceased, "House Carpenter," et al., to John Jacquett, dated April 1, 1741; the will of Samuel Silsbee dated July 8, 1751; the deed quoted hereby, in which the will is misdated; and the deed from Nathaniel Silsbee to Samuel Barr dated February 22, 1770 (all of which are quoted at length under the respective dates).

✓ This lot, which was thus apparently owned by Nathaniel Silsbee and his sister Mary Silsbee Janvier for some years preceding August 1754, is referred to as "the Lott late of Samuel Silsbee deceased" in an indenture dated August 1, 1751, which states that the said lot bordered one of two lots, which were then conveyed by John Finney to Daniel McLonen, and which subsequently became property of the Rodney family (see S-1, 149-50, dated August 1, 1751; E-2, 13-4, January 21, 1782; and N-5, 468-71, September 23, 1844, from Peter McCallmont to George B. Rodney). But, since the will of Samuel Silsbee dated July 8, 1751, was not proved until August 17, following, it is not likely that he died before August 10 or thereabout. In contemporary land records, an expression such as "late of ... deceased" often means several decades. — J. S.

1765, August 21

By indenture dated August 21, 1765, Nathaniel Silsbee, the bricklayer, acquired from Thomas Morton, a lot in the town of New Castle, extending from the Green or Market Place to Beaver Street, and adjoining the southwest side of two lots having a combined breadth of 90 feet which in turn adjoined the southwest side of the lot on which the Old Dutch House stands. -- Cf: Entries under 1769, December 1; 1779, June 21; also Section 2.

1768, April 28

By indenture dated April 28, 1768 (acknowledged in the Court of Common Pleas, May term, 1769), Robert Furness, of the town of New Castle, and his wife Eleanor, mortgaged to John Silsbee, of the same place, 28 acres of land "by the old King's Road leading from the Town of New Castle to Christiana Ferry"; and:

On April 6, 1772, John Silsbee acknowledged to Robert Furness receipt of the principal and interest of the mortgage here recorded and the mortgage is hereby discharged.

(Signed) "Jn<sup>r</sup> Silsbee." -- Deed Y-1,

549-50.

1769, February 21

By indenture dated February 21, 1769, "Mary Janvier of the Town and County of Newcastle on Delaware Widow late Mary Silsby" sold to Daniel McLonen, of the town of New Castle, for 11 pounds



in money, "all that Lott or parcell of ground scituate lying and being in the Town of Newcastle aforesaid Beginning at a corner of a Lot formerly of Edward Cole but now of John Thompson\* Esquire and running thence along the Green or market place Thirty feet to a corner of a Lot formerly of the Widow Scott but now of the said Daniel McLonen then bounded to the Eastward with the said Lott and a Lott formerly of Jonathan Savage but now of the said Daniel McLonen to the Northward with the street called beaver Street running to the Brewers thence from the corner of the Lot aforesaid of the said Daniel McLonen Forty three Feet along the said Street to the corner of the lot aforesaid of the said John Thompson bounded to the Westward with the said lot last mentioned which said lot or parcell of ground ... being part of a greater lott of ground formerly in the Possession of Ambrose Baker" who by his last will dated 19 April 1695 "Devised to Harmina his Daughter" who married Edward Cole, who with his wife by indenture<sup>4</sup> conveyed the same to Adam Ike, who "by Indenture dated the fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and nine Granted & Conveyed to a certain Samuel Silsby his Heirs and assigns and by the said Samuel Silsby by his last will Dated the Eight day of

\* John Thompson, Esq., of the town of New Castle, acquired this lot from Richard Griffith and his wife Sarah, and Mary Griffith, by indenture dated August 11, 1767, which states that it was 170 feet long, from the Green or Market Place to "Brewers or Beavers Street", and 140 feet wide, from Wood Street (now Delaware Street), on the southwest, to "a Lot formerly of Samuel Silsbees now of Mary Janviers", on the northeast. — Deed Y-1, 137-40.

<sup>4</sup> A space is left for the date of this indenture, to Adam Hikey (alias Hay) from Edward Cole and his wife Harmina. The recorded copy is undated, but it was recorded on March 15, 1709/10. — Deed E-1, 226-27.



July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and Fifty one remaining in the Registers office at Newcastle aforesaid devised to the said Mary his Daughter and a certain Nathaniel Silsby only Children of the said Samuel Silsby\* in Fee and the said Nathaniel Silsby and Judith his wife by Indenture Dated" 21 August 1754 "Granted Released and Conveyed to the said Mary Janvier her Heirs and assigns all their Right Title Interest property claim and Demand whatsoever to the said Lot" &c. — Deed Z-1, 469-70.

\* THE WILL OF THIS SAMUEL SILSBEЕ WAS NOT DATED JULY 8, 1751, because:

(a) It is quoted in an indenture dated April 1, 1741, by which "Elizabeth Silsbee of the Town of New Castle ... Widow of Sam<sup>r</sup> Silsbee late of the Same Place House Carpenter, Deced, Nathaniel Silsbee only Son of s<sup>d</sup> Deced, & Judith his Wife and Phillip Janvier and Mary his Wife only Daughter of Said Deced," conveyed to John Jacquett, of "Swanhook" (Swanwyck) in New Castle Hundred, part of a tract of marsh, at Swanwyck, which the said "Samuel Silsbee" and others acquired from William Maeslander by indenture dated October 25, 1710, and "the said Samuel Silsbee ... made his last Will & Testament in Writing bearing date [a space is left for the date] Wherein he did Devise" to his wife Elizabeth one-third of his estate, "the Remainder Equally to be divided" between his children, and "after the Death of the s<sup>d</sup> Samuel there was laid out and Surveyed unto the s<sup>d</sup> Widow Silsbee" a part of the marsh, amounting to 2 acres and 20 perches, as by a survey made on February 10, 1721. — Deed N-1, 468-71. (Thus it is clear that the will was dated earlier than February 10, 1721.)

(b) The will is cited and its date is March 9, 1714, in an indenture, dated February 22, 1770, by which the said Nathaniel Silsbee conveyed to Samuel Barr about 100 acres of land in New Castle Hundred; it being land which a John Hussey conveyed "to Samuel Silsbee as per deed dated" 15 November 1713 and "Enrolled in Liber D. fol. 185 & 186 and the s<sup>d</sup> Samuel Silsbee in his last will & testament dated March 9<sup>th</sup> 1714" devised the same equally to "his son and daughter viz<sup>t</sup> the abovenamed Nathaniel Silsbee and his Sister Mary Silsbee alias Janvier Widow and the s<sup>d</sup> Mary released" her interest in the tract to the said Nathaniel per release dated August 21, 1754, recorded in "Lib. R. page 488 &c." — Deed Z-1, 237-38.



(c) Samuel Silsbee whose will is dated 8 July 1751 (see above) bequeathed his real estate to his sons, John and Joseph, subject to the dower of his wife Mary, and bequeathed 20 pounds in money to his daughter, Mary, thus remembering all the members of his family. The will shows that the three children were not 21 years old at the time of its execution. It is the only will of a Samuel Silsbee recorded in the Register of Wills of New Castle County.

1769, December 1

"I Nathaniel Silsbee of the Town & County of Newcastle on Delaware Bricklayer ... Do make ordain & appoint this to be my last Will & Testament in manner & form following Viz<sup>t</sup>

"First it is my will that my just Debts & funeral Charges be first paid and discharged. And to enable my Executrix's & Ex<sup>r</sup> hereafter named to do the same I do hereby authorize & empower them or a Majority of them to sell & dispose of at Public Vendu or Auction my Plantation containing a hundred Acres be the same more or less which is Scituate lying & being in the hundred & County of New<sup>3</sup>castle afores<sup>d</sup> and between Lands belonging to John Stoop, the Heirs of Stephen Lewis deced, Alexander Harvey & Mathias Morton ...\*

"2<sup>dly</sup> I give & bequeath unto my son Nathaniel the House & Lott which I purchas'd of Thomas Morton Scituate lying & being in the Town & County of Newcastle afores<sup>d</sup> and between lands belonging to Doctor John Finney & Daniel McLonen - the South East end of s<sup>d</sup>

/ Doctor Finney's "lands" in this case consisted of two lots, having a combined width of 90 feet, bounded northeast by the lot on which the Old Dutch House stands. — See Section 2.

\* He sold this plantation before his death (see later).

Lott fronting Minque Street\* and the North west end fronting Beaver Street to him his heirs & Assigns forever. And it is my will & positive order that the present Alley which I laid & fenced out of s<sup>d</sup> Lott containing in Breadth six feet from street to street (the South west side whereof joins the afo<sup>d</sup> Land of Daniel McLonen) shall by my s<sup>d</sup> Son his heirs & Assigns be kept without any impediment or interruption whatsoever as a free & open passage for the benefit of the public for ever. /...

"I Give devise and bequeath unto my Daughters Ann and Mary my Mansion House & lott wherein I now dwell# with all the improvements thereon ... And all that my lotts lands & Premises (except whats before order'd to be sold & whats devis'd & bequeath'd) Situate lying & being within the Town hundred & County of Newcastle ...

"s<sup>dly</sup> I do hereby Nominate Constitute & appoint my s<sup>d</sup> Daughters Ann & Mary Executrix's & my trusty friend & brother in law Peter Jaquet of long hook Executor of this my last Will & Testament ... the first day of December" 1769.

Proved, April 29, 1772. — "Will Record" K-1, 23-4.

\* Previously Mary Street and Market Street, later Orange Street, and at present Third Street.

/ Silsbee's Alley.

# This lot was not on the street block on which the Old Dutch House stands, therefore this worker has bothered anymore about it.

! Samuel Silsbee whose will is dated 8 July 1751 appointed his "Wife Mary Executrix & her Brother Peter Jaquet Executor" (see above). Nevertheless, it has been demonstrated already that this Samuel was not a brother of Nathaniel, the bricklayer, and the only son of Samuel, the "House Carpenter" (who died about 1714).



1770, February 22

By indenture dated February 22, 1770, "Nathaniel Silsbee of the Town of New Castle on Delaware Bricklayer" sold to Samuel Barr, of New Castle County, for 350 pounds in money, "one messuage plantation or tract of Land ... in the hundred and County of New Castle afores<sup>d</sup>" and near Christina Creek (in the vicinity of the present Newport), "containing One hundred & one acres & sixty six perches"; being the same tract which was granted by Governor Richard Nicolls to John Arskin (Erskin) by patent dated 1 January 1667; and was by the said John Arskin assigned to Charles Rumsey; and was by the said Charles Rumsey conveyed to John Hussey; and was by the said John Hussey conveyed to his son John Hussey by deed of gift dated 22 May 1706; "and made over by s<sup>d</sup> John Hussey to Samuel Silsbee as per deed dated" 15 November 1713 and "enrolled in Liber D.\* fol. 185 & 186 and the s<sup>d</sup> Samuel Silsbee in his last will & testament dated March 9<sup>th</sup> 1714" devised the same equally to "his son and daughter viz<sup>t</sup> the abovenamed Nathaniel Silsbee and his Sister Mary Silsbee alias Janvier Widow and the s<sup>d</sup> Mary released" her interest in the tract to her brother Nathaniel (party hereto) per release dated August 21, 1754, and recorded in "Lib. R. / page 498 &c."

(Signed) "Nath<sup>l</sup> Silsbee" — Deed Z-1,

237-38.

\* This volume of deeds, covering the years 1709-18, has since been lost.

/ This volume of deeds, covering the years, 1752-55, has since been lost also. — J. S.

1779, June 21

Indenture dated June 21, 1779, "Between Nathaniel Silsbee of St Georges Hundred in the County of New Castle on Delaware Practitioner of Physic of the one part and Robert Wiley of the Town and County aforesaid Blacksmith of the other part. Whereas a certain Thomas Morton being seized ... of and in a certain Tenement and lot of Ground ... in the town of New Castle aforesaid by his indenture dated" 21 August 1765 "did grant and convey ... the same ... unto Nathaniel Silsbee the elder father of the said Nathaniel Silsbee party hereto who by his last Will and Testament duly executed in the presence of three credible Witnesses did give devise & bequeath the said Tenement and lot of Ground unto his son Nathaniel Silsbee in fee Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Nathaniel Silsbee" sold to the said Robert Wiley, for 100 pounds in money of the Delaware State, "All that Messuage, Tenement and lot of Ground situate and being in the town of New Castle and bounded as followeth to wit to the North West with Beaver Street to the North East with a tenement and lot of land belonging to Adam Dayet lately purchased of David Finney Esquire\* to the South East with the green or Market Place to the South West with a Messuage and lot of Ground in the tenure and possession of James Booth"; being in length 172 feet and in breadth 60 feet.

(Signed) "Nath<sup>l</sup> Silsbee" — Deed

G-2, 236-37.

\* For Adam Dayett's lot see Section 2.



The Old Dutch House lot is called "a Lot in Possession of the Heirs of Samuel Silsbee deceased" in an indenture dated August 10, 1779, by which David Finney and his wife Ann conveyed to Adam Dayett two lots, having a combined width of 90 feet, adjoining the southwest side of the Old Dutch House lot. — See the indenture quoted in Section 2.

1784, February 18

By indenture dated February 18, 1784, John Thompson, of New Castle County, as administrator of the estate of James Boyd, of the town of New Castle, deceased, sold to Adam Boyd, for 52 pounds in money of the Delaware State, a messuage and lot of ground in the town of New Castle "bounded to the South East by Mary's Street\* to the Northwest by Beaver or Brewers Street to the North East by a lot of ground of John Silesby/ and to the South west by a lot of ground late of Alexander Harvey deceased Containing in breadth on the said Mary's Street twenty feet and same breadth on Beaver Street Together with the Privilege of a Road or passage from the said Messuage & Lot of ground to and from the Pump or draw well now sunk on the lot of Land of the abovenamed John Silesby adjoining to the premises with water thereout" &c. — Deed E-2, 311-13.

\* Later Orange Street, and at present Third Street.

/ This lot of John Silsbee was on the street block bounded by the present Harmony, Chestnut, Third, and Fourth Streets. If desirable, see the names of owners of lots on that block on the town plot of New Castle by D. G. Beers, Atlas of the State of Delaware (Philadelphia, 1868), 23, and trace titles. — J. N.

1789, January 19

The last will of Doctor "Nathaniel Silsbee of the Hundred of Red Lyon" in New Castle County is dated January 19, 1789. He was survived by his wife Margaret and his two sisters, Ann and Mary. The will was proved on August 19, 1789. — "Will Record" N-1, 51.

1790, December 17

"Memo: That Letters of Administration on the Estate of Joseph Silsbee late of the Town of New Castle, Carpenter, deceased, were granted unto John Silsbee, next of kin and proper Administrator," December 17, 1790. — "Will Record" N-1, 161.

1791, December 26

"Memo: That letters of Administration on the Estate of John Silsbee of New Castle Hundred deceased were granted unto Mary Thompson sister and proper Administrator" on December 26, 1791. — "Will Record" N-1, 233.

1795, January 20

The last will of Mary Thompson, nee Silsbee, dated January 20, 1795, has already been quoted, in the chain of titles of the Old Dutch House.



Among the important developments evidenced by this concluding Section are the following:

(a) Samuel Silsbee, a "House Carpenter" of New Castle, acquired a house lot (not the Old Dutch House lot) in New Castle by indenture dated November 14, 1709. By his last will, dated March 9, 1714, he bequeathed his estate of his wife Elizabeth and his two children: Nathaniel Silsbee, who is recorded as a "Bricklayer" of New Castle as early as 1734; and Mary Silsbee, who married Philip Janvier. Widow Elizabeth Silsbee had died by August 21, 1754, the date of mutual releases between Nathaniel Silsbee, the "Bricklayer", and "his Sister Mary Silsbee alias Janvier" (only children of deceased Samuel and Elizabeth). By one of the releases Mary Janvier (nee Silsbee) obtained full title to the lot in New Castle which her father (Samuel Silsbee the "House Carpenter") acquired in 1709, and she sold the same lot to Daniel McLonen by indenture dated February 21, 1769. Nathaniel Silsbee the "Bricklayer" died in 1771 or 1772, leaving one son and two daughters: Doctor Nathaniel Silsbee and sisters Ann and Mary. Doctor Nathaniel Silsbee died in 1789, leaving his wife Margaret and his two sisters, Ann and Mary.

(b) Samuel Silsbee, a "Blacksmith" of New Castle, acquired a house lot (not the Old Dutch House lot) in New Castle by indenture dated May 12, 1708, and was deceased by January 29, 1734, the date of a conveyance of an adjoining lot. It probably is he, who together with Thomas Allett, is mentioned in the last will of

Michael Trumble, of New Castle, dated October 20, 1706 (a will that does not give the trades or professions of the persons named therein). By his last will, dated September 20, 1721, Thomas Allett, of New Castle, appointed John Silsbee, a "Carpenter" of the same place, executor. It is, therefore, very likely that John Silsbee, the "Carpenter", and a friend of Thomas Allett, was a near relative (son?) of Samuel Silsbee, who, together with Thomas Allett, is mentioned in the last will of Michael Trumble, dated October 20, 1706. A "Catharine Silsbee" may have resided in 1725 on a lot that then included the site of the Old Dutch House, because she (with one Abraham Jessop) witnessed an indenture dated August 16, 1725, transferring a lot that adjoined the lot which then included the site of the Old Dutch House. She was probably a near relative of "Carpenter" John Silsbee (wife? sister?). By his last will, dated April 23, 1733, Cornelius Kettle, of New Castle County, bequeathed personal estate to his "Grandson Samuel Silsby" and his "Grand Daughter Mary Janvier" and the will shows that this Samuel Silsbee was not 21 years old and that this Mary Janvier was not 18 years old, at the time of its execution. The last named Samuel Silsbee was probably a son of "Carpenter" John Silsbee and none other than Samuel Silsbee who died in 1751, leaving a widow and three minor children.

(c) The trade or profession of Samuel Silsbee, of the town of New Castle, who died between July 8 and August 17, 1751, is not recorded. Mary Silsbee, his wife and widow, was a sister of Peter Jacquet; "Bricklayer" Nathaniel Silsbee was also a brother-in-law



of Peter Jacquet; hence it may seem that this Samuel Silsbee, who died in 1751, and this Nathaniel Silsbee, who died in 1771 or 1772, were born about the same time. However, they were not brothers, and Samuel Silsbee who died in 1751 left three minor children who were his only children, therefore it is likely that he had not been married very long and that he was the Samuel Silsbee who was a minor in 1733. The three children were John Silsbee, Joseph Silsbee, and Mary Silsbee (later Mary Thompson). Other sections of this work, in conjunction with these biographical notes, should sufficiently evidence that John Silsbee and Joseph Silsbee came into possession of the Old Dutch House lot through being "Heirs of Samuel Silsbee" (their father) who died in 1751.

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Compiled, typed, and collated, by J. S.

J. F. Pote  
April 11, 1940

Points of Interest  
Long Hook

Encyclopedia File

97

FROM: BOOK OF SURVEY'S - NEWCASTLE. PAGES 325 AND 326.

"By Vertue of a Warr<sup>t</sup> from the Proprietary & Governour bearing date the 22<sup>d</sup> of the 12<sup>th</sup> Month 1682 to Survey as an addition unto John Paul Jaquetts Present Plantation one hundred Acres of Land &c. Also by Vertue of a Warr<sup>t</sup> from Thomas Holmes Surveyor Genn<sup>ell</sup> bearing date the 4<sup>th</sup> of the 12<sup>th</sup> month 168 4/5 to Resurvey unto John Paul Jaquett his Plantation whereon he now liveth according to Patent. This may certifie that in pursuance to the aforementioned Warr<sup>t</sup> there is layed out for John Paul Jaquett a certain Tract of Land scittuate lying & being on y<sup>e</sup> South side of Christina Creeck he now liveth. Beginning att a corner marked Mulberry Tree standing by a swamp side & from thence by a line of stakes & marked Trees which divides this From the Land of Jacob Clawson S35° wly 153 perches to a corner marked Red Oak standing by long Hook Creple side then down by the side of the said Creple N46° Wly 13 perches N70° Wly 26 per N13 Ely 30 per S75° Ely 8 per N36° Ely 6 per N4° Wly 54 per N11° Wly 26 per N21 per N58° Wly 28 per N28° Wly 20 per N76° Ely 60 per N89° Ely 19 per N25° Ely 18 per N57° Ely 8 per N57° Ely 8 per N57° 8 per to a corner marked White oak standing by the marsh side thence by a line of stakes through the marsh N64° Wly 193 perches to the mouth of a small rivolet or creeck which runs into Christina Creeck thence down by Christina Creeck N25° Ely 45 perch N40° Ely 26 per N66° Ely 16 per N68° Ely 66 per S54° Ely 80 per S70° Ely 40 per N75° Ely 60 per to the ould Landing thence down by the Creeck side N63° Ely 32 perch N76° Ely 48 per S74° Ely 20 per. S35° Ely 48 per. S. 18 per. S23° Wly 42 per to the mouth of a small creeck commonly called Jaquetts Creeck. thence up by the fast



Land S (obliterated) wly 22 per S33° Wly 8 per S50° Wly 16 per.  
S28° Wly 12 per. S 48° Wly 17 per. S59° Wly 10 per N79° Wly 9 per.  
S14° Wly 20 per. S24° Wly 21 per. S18° Ely 16 per S63° Ely 4 per  
to the first mentioned Mulberrie Tree contayning and layed out  
for 290 Acres of Land & marsh-Surveyed the 24<sup>th</sup> of the 12th  
month 1684/5. P~~er~~ Tho. Pierson.

Chronology of Printing in Delaware  
(1761-1820)

- 1761 James Adams, who had learned the printing trade in the shop of Franklin and Hall, opens the first printing office in Wilmington and in the State.
- Adams publishes "The Wilmington Almanack for 1762." Also publishes during the same year "The Child's New Spelling Book"; "Merchant and Traders' Security"; and "The Advice of Evan Ellis to his daughter, when at Sea."
- 1762 Adams establishes the Wilmington Courant-- the first newspaper published in Delaware-- and continues it for about six months.
- 1763 Adams prints the Laws of the Government of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, Upon Delaware. Vol. II.
- 1764 Adams publishes a book entitled The Citizen and Countryman's Farrier, by Joseph Markham, G. Jefferies, and Discreet Indians.
- 1777 James Adams moved his press to Doylestown, Pa. because of the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British.
- 1779 James Adams returns to Wilmington, and resumes his printing business after the British evacuate Philadelphia.
- 1784 Adams prints The Discovery, Settlement, and Present State of Kentucke, by John Filson--the first book to be written about Kentucky.
- June 1785 Jacob A. Killen establishes a printing business in Wilmington, and publishes the Delaware Gazette--Also becomes the first public printer.
- 1786 " James Adams Jr., and Samuel Adams begin printing in Wilmington. Samuel and John Adams began publication of the Delaware Courant -- the second newspaper published in the State--but discontinue it in 1787.



- 1787 The Delaware Courant suspends publication.  
Jacob Killen seels the Delaware Gazette to Frederick Craig  
and Company.
- 1788 James Adams, Sr., forms a partnership with his three sons,  
James Jr., Samuel, and John
- 1789 James Jr. withdraws from the firm and enters the printing  
business alone.
- 1790 Samuel and John Adams go to Baltimore, Md., where they conduct  
a printing business until 1796.
- 1791 Frederick Craig disposes of the Delaware Gazette to Samuel  
Andrews and Peter Brynberg.
- 1792 December 11. James Adams, Sr., died, age 68.
- 1793 Samuel and John Adams reopen their Wilmington office-- one  
brother having charge of the business in Delaware and the  
brother was in charge of the business in Delaware. m!
- May  
1794 Samuel and John Adams, in partnership with William Catherwood  
Smyth, establish the Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser.
- 1795 William C. Smyth retires from the firm of "Adams and Smyth."  
Robert Coram becomes the owner of the Delaware Gazette, which  
was published by Vincent Bonsal and Caleb Starr.
- 1796 The Adams brothers issue a pamphlet entitled An Address to the  
People of the United States, by George Washington, President.
- " The Adams brothers establish a printing office at New Castle,  
and discontinue their Baltimore office.
- " Hezekiah Niles and James Adams, Jr., form a partnership for  
a short time.
- March Robert Coram died.
- " Joseph Johnson begins printing in Wilmington.
- " Brynberg and Andrews dissolve partnership, and Brynberg continues  
to conduct the business alone.



- October 1796 William Catherwood Smyth buys the Delaware Gazette and makes it a tri-weekly paper. He was also co-publisher of the Baltimore Maryland Journal with Philip Edwards.
- 1797 Joseph Johnson enters into partnership with a man named Preston.
- 1799 Early in the year William C. Smyth sells the Delaware Gazette to John Vaughn and Daniel Coleman.
- 1799 The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser is discontinued.
- Sept. 1799 Vaughn and Coleman discontinue the publication of the Delaware Gazette.
- Nov. 1799 James Wilson begins the publication of a paper called the Mirror of the Times. It was the first to be published on pure white paper.
- 1800 William Catherwood Smyth begins publication of the Monitor.
- " William Black establishes a printing office at Dover and prints The Mite of Praise, an eulogy on George Washington.
- 1802 William Black begins to publish the Federal Ark at Dover.
- 1803 The Christian Repository established by Brynberg at Wilmington.
- " William Black moves his press from Dover to Wilmington, and resumes publication of the Federal Ark.
- 1804 The Federal Ark is discontinued.
- " Joseph Jones establishes the Museum of Delaware in Wilmington.
- " John Barber moves his press from Dover to New Castle, and begins publication of the New Castle Argus.
- 1806 The Mirror of the Times is discontinued.
- 1809 James Wilson establishes the American Watchman in Wilmington.
- " The name of the Museum of Delaware changed to Delaware Gazette.



- 1810 The Delaware Gazette is discontinued.
- " Jeremiah B. Risley and Robert Skinner publish the Delaware  
Freeman for a short time.
- " William Riley begins publication of the Delaware Statesman at  
Wilmington.
- 1813 The Delaware Statesman suspends publication.
- 1814 The Delaware Gazette--the third time the name was used-- is  
established by Moses Bradford.
- 1816 William S. Buell begins publication of the Delaware Patriot.
- 1817 The American Watchman is discontinued.
- " Moses Bradford disposes of the Delaware Gazette to William Miller.

Note: The writer, J. R. Allen, had not completed this MSS  
on leaving the Writers' Project in March 1939.

Thomas C. Morris  
June 23, 1939.

DELAWARE SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

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Thomas C. Morris  
June 23, 1939

Delaware Associations

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✓ ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE WOMENS COLLEGE, U. of D.  
Miss Elizabeth Edge, Sect.

✓ ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF WILMINGTON HIGH SCHOOL, 800 Delaware Ave.

✓ AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, C. Rollin Zane, Chairman.

✓ AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN, Wilmington Branch,  
Mrs. George W. Rigby, Pres.

✓ AMERICAN MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, 1324 Washington Street.

ASSOCIATED PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES OF DELAWARE

✓ ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL CREDIT MEN OF WILMINGTON, Thomas Herlihy, Jr.

BEEBE HOSPITAL NURSES ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, Lewes.

BENEVOLENT PIONEER BARBERS ASSOCIATION

BENEVOLENT PIONEER LITERARY ASSOCIATION

✓ BRANDYWINE ARCHERS ASSOCIATION, Nathaniel D. Rand, Pres.

✓ BRANDYWINE BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Eugene Lammoh<sup>+</sup>, Dico Hall

✓ BRANDYWINE HUNDRED CIVIC ASSOCIATION, Garnett L. Scott, Gordon Hts.

BUTLERS ASSOCIATION OF DELAWARE

CATHOLIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

✓ CATHOLIC DIOCESAN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, N. Harry Miller, Pres.

✓ CHESTER COUNTY AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION, 15 W. 10th Street.

✓ CLAYMONT VISITING NURSES ASSOCIATION, Mrs. Guy B. Entrekin, Pres.

✓ CONCORD PIKE CIVIC ASSOCIATION, Talleyville.

✓ DEFIANCE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, 221 N. Jackson Street.

✓ DELAWARE ACCOUNTANTS' ASSOCIATION, D. C. Steele, Pres.

✓ DELAWARE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, Earl E. Donaldson.

✓ DELAWARE AUTO ASSOCIATION (A.M.A.), 1223 Market Street.

✓ DELAWARE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, Howard M. Buckson, Dover.

Delaware Associations (Continued)

- ✓ DELAWARE BAR ASSOCIATION, Delaware Trust Building.
- ✓ DELAWARE BAY AND RIVER PILOTS' ASSOCIATION, Capt, James J. Virden.
- DELAWARE BRANCH OF THE EASTERN COMMERCIAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
- ✓ DELAWARE CHIROPRACTORS' ASSOCIATION, INC., Dr. Jacob Braunersreuther.
- ✓ DELAWARE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, 15 W. 10th Street.
- ✓ DELAWARE CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, Issaac Thomas, Marydel.
- ✓ DELAWARE DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION, G. Taggart Evans, Newark.
- ✓ DELAWARE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION, INC., Henry J. Bailey, Pres.
- ✓ DELAWARE GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, Guy S. Harshman.
- ✓ DELAWARE HAIR DRESSERS' ASSOCIATION, 920 N. King Street.
- ✓ DELAWARE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION, P. F. Friedal, Viola.
- ✓ DELAWARE HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION, Miss Edith Lynch, Pres.
- ✓ DELAWARE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Mrs. Bernice W. Hammond.
- ✓ DELAWARE MOTOR TRADES ASSOCIATION, Byard Miller, Sect.
- DELAWARE-MARYLAND JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION
- ✓ DELAWARE OFFICIAL BREEDERS' AND HATCHERS' ASSOCIATION,  
W. V. Steen, Jr., Pres. Dagsboro.
- ✓ DELAWARE OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION, Dr. P. E. West, Georgetown.
- ✓ DELAWARE OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION, Women's Aux., Mrs. Raymond  
H. Rickards, Pres.
- ✓ DELAWARE PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, 15 W. 10th Street, R-3056.
- ✓ DELAWARE POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, Albert O. Gray, Director.
- ✓ DELAWARE PRODUCTIVE CREDIT ASSOCIATION, Charles Conway, Greenwood.
- DELAWARE RETAIL LIQUOR ASSOCIATION
- ✓ DELAWARE SAENGERBUND AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 205 E. 6th Street.
- ✓ DELAWARE SCHOOL AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION, 15 W. 10th Street.
- ✓ DELAWARE SMALL BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION, J. B. Reburn, Pres.
- ✓ DELAWARE STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES, Mrs. Katherine  
C. Trent, Pres.



Delaware Associations (Continued).

- ✓ ✓ DELAWARE STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION, Charles H. Liedlich, Newark.
- ✓ DELAWARE STATE COLORED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Bernard Young, Dover.
- ✓ DELAWARE STATE DAHLIA ASSOCIATION, Leonard C. Talley, Pres.
- ✓ DELAWARE STATE DIETETIC ASSOCIATION, Miss Dorothy Hull, Homeopathic Hospital.
- ✓ DELAWARE STATE DENTAL HYGIENISTS' ASSOCIATION, Mrs. Rose Reitzer.
- ✓ DELAWARE STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Paul E. Burkholder, Georgetown.
- ✓ DELAWARE STATE FUNERAL DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION, John W. Spicer, Jr.
- ✓ DELAWARE STATE MUSIC TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, Mr. Wilmer C. Highfield, Pres.
- ✓ DELAWARE STATE PHYSICAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, George W. Ayars.
- ✓ DELAWARE STATE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Howard F. Shelden, Talleyville.
- ✓ DELAWARE STEEPLECHASE AND RACE ASSOCIATION, THE, 900 Market Street , R- 225.
- ✓ DELAWARE VOCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, John G. Leach.
- DELAWARE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION
- ✓ DEL-MAR-VA CHIROPRACTIC ASSOCIATION, Dr. Robert A. Puiti, Vice-pres.
- ✓ DEL-MAR-VA ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION, E. R. Kingery, Dover.
- ✓ DEL-MAR-VA FUNERAL DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION, William A. Torbert, Dover.
- DEL-MAR-VA HYGIENISTS' ASSOCIATION
- ✓ DEL-MAR-VA PRESS ASSOCIATION, W. Murray Metten.
- ✓ ELECTRICAL TRADES ASSOCIATION, Charles B. Schnepfe.
- ELMHURST ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, Church of the Brethern, Richardson Park.
- FIFTY-NINTH PIONEER INFANTRY ASSOCIATION
- ✓ FIVE POINTS CIVIC ASSOCIATION, 20 Norway Avenue, Richardson, Pk.

Delaware Associations (Continued).

- ✓ GASOLINE RETAIL DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, William A. Bowen, Pres.
- ✓ GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF DELAWARE, GEO. ALDERSON.
- ✓ GOLDEY COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, Clayton Colburn, Pres.
- ✓ HARRINGTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, THE, L.T. Jones.
- ✓ HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL NURSES ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, Miss Sarah Greamer.
- HEBREW CHARITY ASSOCIATION
- ✓ HOME BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, 205 W. 9th Street.
- ✓ INDUSTRIAL FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION, William H. Thompson.
- INDUSTRIAL FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION OF DELAWARE, William H. Thompson.
- ✓ INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, 608 N. French Street.
- INTERSTATE CIRCULATION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION
- ✓ IRISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, 608 N. French Street.
- ✓ JUNIOR ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF WILMINGTON H. S. 800 Delaware Ave.
- ✓ KENT AND SUSSEX FAIR ASSOCIATION, INC., Frank C. Hurley, Seaford.
- ✓ KENT COUNTY NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION, Clarence E. Keyes, Farmington.
- ✓ LINCOLN BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION, 207 W. 7th Street.
- LITERARY ASSOCIATION, Col. R.G. Shaw Camp No. 3, 913 Walnut St.
- ✓ MARSHALTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Powell M. Ford.
- ✓ MASTER AND JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' ASSOCIATION, Louis Spencer.
- MASTER PAPERHANGERS' ASSOCIATION,
- ✓ MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION, Herbert F. Weldin, Pres.
- MATHEMATICS ASSOCIATION OF ROSE CROIX.
- ✓ MECHANICS SAVINGS AND BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION, 828 Shipley St.
- ✓ MIDDLE DEPARTMENT RATING ASSOCIATION, 920 N. King Street.
- MILFORD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION



Delaware Associations (Continued).

- ✓ MINQUADALE CIVIC ASSOCIATION, Clarence O. Kilvington, Pres.
- ✓ MUNICIPAL GOLF AND TENNIS ASSOCIATION, William C. Backus. *concord Pike*
- ✓ MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF WILMINGTON TEACHERS, 800 Delaware
- MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLETOWN.
- ✓ NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS, Wilmington Chapter  
No. 12, Women's Order, Mrs. Thomas Donaldson.
- ✓ NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,  
Rev. Arthur R. James, Pres.
- ✓ NEW CASTLE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION, 900 Market Street, R- 829.
- ✓ NEW CASTLE COUNTY NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION, John T.  
Hopkins, New Castle.
- ✓ NEW CASTLE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION,  
George K. Ball, Chairman, Marshallton.
- NINTH WARD BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION,
- ✓ PAN-HELLENIC ASSOCIATION, Miss Virginia Turner, Pres.
- ✓ PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 500 Market
- ✓ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 906 West St.
- ✓ PEOPLES SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION, 408 E. 8th Street
- PERPETUAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
- ✓ PHI BETA KAPPA ASSOCIATION OF WILMINGTON, Philip G. Rhoades.
- ✓ POLASKI LEGION DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION, W. Perzanowski, Pres.
- ✓ POLISH ALLIANCE ASSOCIATION, 201 S. Adams Street.
- ✓ POLISH COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION OF DELAWARE, Modjeska Hall,  
Maryland Avenue and Sycamore Street.
- POLISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
- ✓ REHOBOTH VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, Mrs. John R. Dick.
- ✓ RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S. Capt. August F. Walz.
- ROCK MANOR MUNICIPAL GOLF AND TENNIS ASSOCIATION
- ✓ SEAFORD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, E. J. Wender, Pres.

## Delaware Associations (Continued).

## SEVENTH WARD ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

- ✓ SOUTH SIDE CIVIC ASSOCIATION, Leo J. Dugan, Pres.
- ✓ STAR MODEL AIRPLANE ASSOCIATION, THE, Arthur Heinrich, Board.

## STATE NATIONAL KINDERKARTEN ASSOCIATION

- ✓ STATE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Samuel H. Carson, Sect. Dover.
- ✓ SUSSEX COUNTY NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION, Molloy C. Vaughn, Pres. Lewes.
- ✓ T AND C ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, 500 Market Street.

## TRI-STATE JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION

- ✓ TURN HALL ASSOCIATION, 601 S. CLAYTON Street.
- ✓ UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, David F. Anderson.
- ✓ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA ALUMNI SOCIETY OF DELAWARE, Earl E. Edinger.

- ✓ VISITING NURSES' ASSOCIATION, 911 Delaware Avenue.

## WILLIAM AND MARY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, Wilmington Branch.

- ✓ WILMINGTON GENERAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, The, 201 S. Broom St.
- ✓ WILMINGTON HOUSING ASSOCIATION, William H. Morris, Chairman.
- ✓ WILMINGTON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, T. Russell Turner, Pres..

## WILMINGTON TRAPSHOOTING ASSOCIATION, Basin Road.

- ✓ WILMINGTON WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 406 W. 7th Street.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION

- ✓ YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION, 515 N. French.
- ✓ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (Y.M.C.A.) 11th and Washington
- ✓ YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (Y.W.C.A.), 908 King St.

## NEGRO WOMEN'S Y.W.C.A., 1301 Tatnall Street



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Delaware Organizations

CLUBS - MISCELLANEOUS

- ✓ ACACIA CLUB, 1103 New Road, Elsmere.
- ✓ ADVERTISING CLUB, Hotel duPont.
- ✓ AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION (A.A.A.), Hotel duPont.
- ✓ AREMAC CLUB, N. O. Belt, Pres.
- ✓ ARTS CLUB, Mr. Walter Pyle, Jr., Pres.
- ✓ BEDFORD CLUB, THE, 818 Market Street, 3d floor.
- ✓ BLUE BALL COMMUNITY CLUB, Mrs. Connie Covington, Director.
- ✓ BRANDYWINE ART CLUB, Mrs. Mabel Read, Pres.
- ✓ BRANDYWINE CIVICS CLUB, Lore Ave. and Woodside, Hillcrest.
- ✓ BRANDYWINE HUNDRED DEMOCRATIC CLUB, Joseph Habbard, Arden.
- ✓ BRANDYWINE RIDING CLUB, John W, Talley, Sr., Pres.
- ✓ BRANDYWINE BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON CLUB, A. B. Rothacker, Pres.
- ✓ BUSINESS GIRLS' CLUB, New Castle Y.W.C.A.
- ✓ CAPELIA CLUB, Frederick Wyatt, Director.
- ✓ CHAIN CLUB, 1715 W. 4th Street.
- ✓ COMMERCIAL COOPERATIVE CLUB OF WILMINGTON H.S. 511 Shipley St.
- ✓ CORNELL CLUB OF DELAWARE, Kenneth B. Spear, Pres.
- ✓ CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY'S GIRLS' CLUB, Miss Florence M. McGaugh.
- ✓ COSMOPOLITAN CLUB OF WILMINGTON, Miss Jeanne Schaaf.
- ✓ COVENANT CLUB, 836 Market Street, 3d floor.
- CURRENT PROBLEMS CLUB
- DELAWARE BOOSTERS' CLUB
- ✓ DELAWARE CITY CENTURY CLUB, Mrs. Robert Davidson, Delaware City.

Delaware Organizations

CLUBS \* MISCELLANEOUS (Continued).

✓ DELAWARE DREXEL CLUB, Mr. E.R. Streed, Pres.

DELAWARE FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS

DELAWARE 4 \*H CLUB

✓ DELAWARE MOTOR CLUB (A.A.A.), Hotel duPont.

✓ DELAWARE STATE FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB, Wilmington Club, Arden.

✓ DELAWARE STATE FEDERATION OF HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUBS, People's Church, Dover.

DELAWARE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

✓ DELL PARK CLUB, 15 Stroud Street.

✓ DELMAR CLUB, Mrs. Samuel Ellis, Pres.

✓ DELMAR YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB, Thomas L. Nelson, Pres.

✓ DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF DELAWARE, 610 N. French Street.

✓ DIAMOND STATE EGG CLUB, Pratt Cooper, Pres. Delmar.

DOVER CENTURY CLUB.

✓ DRUG CLUB OF DELAWARE, George W. Rhodes, Newark.

✓ EAST END NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, 1244 E. 14th Street.

✓ ELEVENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, 623 S. VanBuren Street.

ELEVENTH WARD POLISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB, THE.

✓ ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN LEAGUE, 10 Lower Oak Street.

✓ ELSMERE FIREMEN'S BOOSTER CLUB, 1105 New Road, Elsmere.

✓ EXCHANGE CLUB, Hob Tea Room, 900 Market Street.

✓ FARMERS' OPEN DOOR CLUB, Harry Slaughter, Pres. Smyrna.

FELTON AVON CLUB, Dover.

✓ FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, 211 Tatnall Street.

✓ FIRST WARD ROOSEVELT DEMOCRATIC CLUB, 612 French Street.



CLUBS - MISCELLANEOUS (Continued).

- ✓ FOREMEN'S CLUB OF WILMINGTON, Hugh S. TenEyck, Pres.
- ✓ FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, 331 E. 5th Street.
- ✓ FRATERNITY OF KNIGHTS OF ST. HEDWIG No. 98, 314 S. Jackson St.
- ✓ FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA, DELAWARE CHAPTER, Wallace Caulk, Pres. Camden.
- GEORGETOWN CENTURY CLUB,
- ✓ GEORGETOWN HOMEMAKERS' CLUB, Mrs. Miles M. Isaacs, Pres.
- ✓ GEORGETOWN YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB, James B. Carey.
- GOOD NEIGHBOR LEAGUE, INC.
- ✓ GOUCHER CLUB OF WILMINGTON, Mrs. John W. Eckelberry, Pres.
- ✓ GREEK COMMUNITY OF WILMINGTON, Louis Liavakos, Pres.
- ✓ HARMONIZED FOOD CLUB, THE, Mrs. Sterling F. Bashore, Pres.
- HARRINGTON NEW CENTURY CLUB
- ✓ HARVARD CLUB OF DELAWARE, Eugene duPont, Pres.
- HOUSTON CARDINAL JUNIOR CLUB
- ✓ ICOR, THE, 223 Shipley Street.
- ✓ INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CLUB, <sup>William J. Highfield</sup> 608 N. French Street.
- ✓ IRISH-AMERICAN CLUB, 608 N. French Street.
- ✓ ITALIAN-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB, 228 N. French Street.
- ✓ J.J.J. CLUB OF ROSELLE, Miss Alice I. McCarter, Pres.
- ✓ KENT AND SUSSEX COTILLION CLUB, Philip R. Jacobs, Pres.
- ✓ KENT COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, Herman C. Taylor, Dover.
- ✓ KENT COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, D.D. Wharton, Dover.
- ✓ KIWANIS CLUB, Hotel duPont.
- ✓ LADIES' CLUB OF THE NATIONAL WORKERS' ALLIANCE, Mrs. Abraham Steelman, Pres.
- ✓ LAST MANS' CLUB, THE, Thomas Hawke, Pres.
- ✓ LAUREL NEW CENTURY CLUB, Mrs. J. Carlton Hearn, Pres.

## CLUBS - MISCELLANEOUS (Continued).

- ✓ LEWES COTILLION CLUB, Community Hall, Lewes.
- ✓ LEWES ZWAANENDAEL CLUB, Mrs. John C. Branner, Jr., Pres.
- ✓ LIONS CLUB, Hotel duPont.
- ✓ MARSHALLTON CIVIC CLUB, Mrs. Frazier O. Dunmon, Pres.
- ✓ MASONIC CLUB, Hotel duPont.
- ✓ MIDDLETOWN NEW CENTURY CLUB, Eliza P. Cochran.
- MILTON NEW CENTURY CLUB
- ✓ MONARCH CLUB, 917 N. French Street.
- ✓ MONDAY CLUB, ~~Hotel~~ duPont.
- ✓ MOUNT PLEASANT HOMEMAKERS' CLUB, Mrs. Raymond Shedaker, Laurel.
- ✓ NATIONALITY CLUB, THE, Lillian Catalina, Pres.
- NATIONAL SOJOURNERS', DuPont Chapter, Wilmington Club.
- ✓ NEW CASTLE CLUB, Joseph L. Mullin, Pres.
- ✓ NEW CASTLE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, 612 French Street.
- ✓ NEW CENTURY CLUB, 1014 Delaware Avenue.
- NEWPORT WOMEN'S CLUB
- ✓ OPTOMIST CLUB, William C. Grace, Pres.
- ✓ ORPHEUS CLUB, Charles L. Evans, Pres.
- ✓ POLISH AMERICAN CITIZENS' CLUB, INC., 722 Kirkwood Street.
- ✓ POLISH FALCONS, THE, 112 N. Jackson Street.
- PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORKERS CLUB, Claymont.
- ✓ QUOTA CLUB, Hotel duPont.
- ✓ RECESS CLUB, Hotel duPont.
- ✓ ROOSEVELT DEMOCRATIC CLUB, 612 French Street.
- ✓ ROTARY CLUB, Hotel duPont.
- SEAFORD ACORN CLUB
- SEAFORD CABIN CLUB



CLUBS - MISCELLANEOUS(Continued)

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, 107 E. 2nd Street.

✓ SOCIAL WORKERS' CLUB, James W. Lattomus, Pres.

SOCIAL SERVICE CLUB

SPARTAN STRENGTH CLUB

✓ ST. ELMO CLUB, Dr. Charles M. Wharton, Pres. Dover.

✓ STRAPEGUS CLUB, Miss Laura Oskins, Pres. Siverside Road.

✓ SUB-DEB GIRL RESERVE CLUB, Y.W.C.A. Building.

✓ SUBURBAN CENTURY CLUB, Mrs. Leonard R. Reed, Pres.

✓ SUBURBAN SQUARE CLUB, Eureka Street and Glynrich Ave.,  
Richardson Park.

SUSSEX HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB, Georgetown, &

✓ TEMPLE CLUB, THE, W.M. Hope, Pres. Dover.

✓ TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, John A Dillman, Chairman.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION Club, 605 W. 2nd Street.

✓ TORCH CLUB, THE, Hotel duPont.

TRIANGLE CLUB, THE,

✓ TRAFFIC CLUB OF WILMINGTON, F.R.Webb, Pres.

✓ UKRANIAN CITIZENS' CLUB, 623 S. Heald Street.

✓ UNIVERSITY CLUB, 805 N. Broom Street.

✓ WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CENTURY CLUB, 2300 Baynard Boulevard.

✓ TREBLE CLEF, Mrs. Leonard R. Reed, Pres.

WASHINGTON LAST MANS' CLUB

✓ WIAMADAUSIS CLUB, Miss Sara Pennington, Hockessin.

✓ WILMINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 4th Floor, Mullin Building.

✓ WILMINGTON BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB, Miss  
Marcina R. Edington, Pres.

✓ WILMINGTON CHAUFFEURS' CLUB, 1827 W. 8th Street.

✓ WILMINGTON CITY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, Mrs. Clarence  
M. Dillon, Pres.

## CLUBS - MISCELLANEOUS (Continued).

- ✓ WILMINGTON FLORISTS' CLUB, C.H. Simon, Pres.
- WILMINGTON GARDEN CLUB
- ✓ WILMINGTON MONARCH CLUB, INC., 305 W. 4th Street
- WILMINGTON NEW CENTURY CLUB, Clubhouse.
- ✓ WILMINGTON ROTARY CLUB, Hotel duPont.
- ✓ WILMINGTON STAMP CLUB, D.F. Fasnacht.
- ✓ WILMINGTON WHIST CLUB, 1309 Delaware Avenue.
- ✓ WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUB OF RICHARDSON PARK, 20 Norway Avenue,
- ✓ WOMEN'S CLUB OF CLAYMONT, Mrs. Mabel B. Pearce.
- ✓ WOMEN'S CLUB OF NEWPORT, 15 N. Augustine.
- ✓ YORK SOCIAL CLUB, 400 E. 6th Street.
- ✓ YOUNG ARTISTS' CLUB, Betty DeWitt, Richardson Park.
- ✓ YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB, 810 King Street.
- YOUNG WOMEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF MILFORD, Miss Margaret  
✓ R. Davies, Chairman.
- YOUNG WOMEN'S PROGRESSIVE CLUB, THE, Newport.
- ✓ CLOVER CLUB, 1841 W. 6th Street.
- ✓ CLUB ASSEMBLY 437 E. 11th Street.
- ✓ LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION, 412 N. duPont Street.
- NEW CASTLE CLUB, The Green.
- NEW CASTLE YACHT CLUB, Wharf.
- ✓ NEW CENTURY CLUB, 1014 Delaware Ave.
- ✓ ODD FELLOWS SOCIAL CLUB, 101 W. 12th Street.
- ✓ ST. ANTHONY'S CATHOLIC CLUB, 10th and Scott Streets.



CLUBS - RECREATIONAL.

- ✓ ACME BRIDGE AND TENNIS CLUB, Silverside Road, Hollyoak.  
Frank J. Grady, Pres.
- ✓ APACHE SPORT CLUB, 511 Shipley Street.
- ✓ ARASAPHA GARDEN CLUB
- ✓ ARDEN CLUB, Hamilton D. Ware, Pres. Arden.
- ✓ ATLAS GIRLS' CLUB, Miss Helen A. Walker, Pres.
- ✓ ATLAS GLOBE CLUB, Arnold J. Fielder, Pres.
- ✓ BANCROFT AND BOYS' CLUB RAMBLERS
- ✓ BENNETT ATHLETIC CLUB, 8th and Bennett Streets.
- ✓ BLUE ROCK COMMUNITY CLUB, 310 Brandywine Blvd., Gordon Hts.
- ✓ BOYS' CLUB, 215-21 S. Jackson Street.
- ✓ BRANDYWINE RIDING CLUB, Point Lookout Farms, near Centerville.
- ✓ BRINTON LAKE GUN CLUB, Concordville.
- ✓ BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON CLUB, D.B. Kinnamon, Pres.
- ✓ CATHOLIC ATHLETIC COUNSEL, 418 Orange Street.
- ✓ CINDER LANE EQUESTRIENNE CLUB, Mrs. H. Atwood Brown, Pres.
- ✓ CONCORD COUNTRY CLUB, INC., duPont Building.
- ✓ DEFIANCE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, 221 N. Jackson Street.
- ✓ DELAWARE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB, Leonard K. Yerger, Jr., Pres.
- ✓ DELAWARE ARCHERY CLUB, 1108 Jackson Street.
- ✓ DELAWARE CAMERA CLUB, Stanley G. Ford, Pres.
- ✓ DELAWARE CANOE CLUB, Archibald Crozier, Admiral.
- ✓ DELAWARE MARKSMEN'S CLUB, C.L. Denver, Sect.
- ✓ DELAWARE PILOTS' CLUB, Hotel Caesar Rodney, Lewes.
- ✓ DELAWARE PRECANCEL CLUB, Dr. Douglas T. Davidson, Y.M.C.A.
- ✓ DELAWARE ROLLER RINK, duPont Boulevard.
- ✓ DELAWARE SOARING SOCIETY, Theodore G. Bellak, Pres.

CLUBS - RECREATIONAL

DELAWARE STATE AMATEUR BASEBALL ASSOCIATION

DELAWARE STATE BRIDGE CLUB

✓ DELAWARE TURF CLUB, 900 Market Street, R-224.

DOVER FIELD TRAIL CLUB

✓ DOVER GARDEN CLUB, Mrs. Henry Ridgely, Pres.

✓ DUPONT COUNTRY CLUB, Henry Clay.

DUPONT RIFLE CLUB

~~E~~ASTERN BEAGLE CLUB, Newark.

EASTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL

✓ ELK RIVER SNIPE FLEET, 1114 Broom Street.

✓ ELK RIVER YACHT CLUB, 1114 Broom Street.

✓ FORT DUPONT GOLF LINKS, Major Harry Adamson, Q.M.C.

✓ FOXHUNTERS' CLUB, Newport.

HERCULES COUNTRY CLUB

✓ HERCULES MEN'S CLUB, Emil Pragoff, Jr., Pres.

✓ HERCULES GIRLS, CLUB, Miss Grace E. Gilmore, Pres.

✓ GARDENS CENTURY CLUB, 2103 Lancaster Avenue.

✓ GREEN LANTERN SOCIAL CLUB, Louis Steinberg, Pres.

INTERSTATE BASEBALL LEAGUE

✓ LEWES YACHT CLUB, Commodore Frank S. Carter.

✓ MCDANIEL HORSE CLUB, Dr. H.P. Eves, Pres.

MARKSMAN'S CLUB

✓ MAPLEDALE COUNTRY CLUB, Hughlett Golt, Dover.

✓ MAYFLOWER SOCIAL CLUB OF SOUTH WILMINGTON, Mrs. Louise Wilson,

✓ MEADOWS GUN CLUB, Mrs. Richard C. duPont, Captain.

✓ MIDDLE ATLANTIC DISTRICT OF THE AMERICAN GYMNASTIC UNION,  
601 S. Clayton Street.

NASSAU HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB



CLUBS - RECREATIONAL

- ✓ NEWARK COUNTRY CLUB, Norris N. Wright, Pres.
- ✓ NEWARK GARDEN CLUB, Miss Edwina Long, Pres.
- NEW CASTLE COUNTY ORDER OF THE LINK
- ✓ NEWPORT BOYS' CLUB, Charles Collingswood, Chairman.
- ✓ NOISY BIRDMEN OF DELAWARE, INC., Paul F. Wentzel, Pres.
- OLD SWEDES "Y" CLUB
- ✓ PENCADER HUNDRED COUNTRY CLUB, Harvey Lee, Pres.
- PEN-DEL TWILIGHT TRAPSHOOTING LEAGUE
- ✓ PENN ATHLETIC CLUB, 1718 Pennsylvania Avenue.
- pennsy rifle club
- PINE TREE RIDING HUNT CLUB
- PUBLIC SCHOOL ATHLETIC LEAGUE
- ✓ REHOBOTH ART LEAGUE, Mrs. James H. Hughes, Dover.
- REYBOLD JUNIOR GUILD, St. Peters, Wilmington.
- RICHARDSON PARK CLUB
- ✓ ST. THOMAS CATHOLIC QUOIT LEAGUE, 4th Street and Grant Avenue.
- SERVICE CLUBS BOWLING LEAGUE
- SEVENTH WARD A. A.
- SKEET CLUB OF DELAWARE
- SKI CLUB
- THE P.A.C.C. BASEBALL TEAM
- ✓ UNIVERSITY CLUB, 8th and Broom Streets.
- ✓ VICMEAD HUNT CLUB, Owls Nest Road.
- WILMINGTON ATHLETIC CLUB, Auditorium, 10th Street.
- ✓ WILMINGTON BRIDGE CLUB, Charles Warner, Jr.
- ✓ WILMINGTON CHESS CLUB, P.A. Oechslein, Pres.
- ✓ WILMINGTON CLUB, 1103 Market Street.
- ✓ WILMINGTON CLUB OF THE DEAF, George Miller, Pres.

CLUBS - RECREATIONAL

- ✓ WILMINGTON COUNTRY CLUB, 2800 PENNSylvania Avenue.
- ✓ WILMINGTON FLYING CLUB, John Ward, Pres.
- WILMINGTON HOMING PIGEON CLUB
- ✓ WILMINGTON POWER SQUADRON, Dr. Ernest Benger.
- ✓ WILMINGTON PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL CLUB, G.E. Slagle, Coach.
- WILMINGTON REAPERS
- WILMINGTON RECREATION SURVEY COMMITTEE.
- WILMINGTON RIFLE AND PISTOL, CLUB
- WILMINGTON ROVERS
- WILMINGTON SKI CLUB
- WILMINGTON SOCCER CLUB
- WILMINGTON TRAIL CLUB
- WILMINGTON TRAPSHOOTING LEAGUE
- ✓ WILMINGTON TURGEMEIDE, 601 S. Clayton Street.
- WILMINGTON Y.M.C.A. JUNIOR SWIMMING TEAM
- WORTH STEEL RIFLE CLUB
- ✓ "Y" CAMERA CLUB, Miss Rosalind Curtin, Pres.
- ✓ "Y" MEN'S CLUB, Walter W. Plummer, Pres.
- ✓ "Y" WOMEN'S CLUB, Miss Elva M. Chandler, Pres.



*Organizations*  
FRATERNAL

✓ ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, 1307 N. Scott St.

✓ ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN, 900 Washington St.

✓ BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS (B.P.O.E.) 1301 Market St.

✓ CATHOLIC DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA, 909 Delaware Ave.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

✓ DAMES OF MALTA, 900 Washington St.

✓ DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA, James A. Garfield No. 1, 907 Tatnall St.

✓ DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE, 900 Washington St.

DAUGHTERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

DELAWARE SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF COLONIAL WARS (Newark)

✓ DELAWARE STATE GRANGE, Mrs. Sue S. Carpenter, Sec'y., Wilmington, Route 1.

DRAMATIC ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF KHORASSAN (KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS  
ELIGIBLE)

✓ GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS (Col.), 101 W. 12th St.

✓ FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES, 210 W. 6th St.

✓ FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, 818 Market St.

✓ HOUSEHOLD OF RUTH (Col.), 101 W. 12th St.

✓ IMPROVED BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS (Col.), 716 N. French St.

✓ IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, 517 Shipley St.

DEGREE OF POCOHONTAS, 517 Shipley St.

INDEPENDENT AMERICAN ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN (I.A.O.U.W.)

✓ INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH. Wilmington Savings Fund Bldg.

✓ INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, 920 N. King St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, 920 N. King St.

✓ REBEKAHS' AUXILIARY, 920 N. King St.

✓ JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS, 907 Tatnall St.

✓ DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA, 907 Tatnall St.

✓ KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, 909 West St.

✓ KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE, 2001 W. 17th St.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN SCEPTRE

KNIGHTS OF MALTA

✓ KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, Grand Lodge, New Century Club, Newark.

✓ PYTHIAN SISTERS, 906 West St.

KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE

✓ KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, 818 Market St.

✓ LADIES' AUXILIARY, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, 920 N. King St.

✓ LADIES' AUXILIARY, SONS OF ITALY, 1715 W. 4th St.

✓ LADIES INDEPENDENT ORDER OF REINDEERS, 608 N. French St.

✓ LADIES LOYAL ORDER OF LIONS, 706 Delaware Ave.

✓ LADIES LOYAL ORDER OF ORANGEMEN, 706 Delaware Ave.

LADY MACCABEES

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

WILMINGTON LODGE, NO. 184, 1818 Market St.

WOMEN'S LOYAL CIRCLE, NO. 1, 608 N. French St.

✓ LOYAL ORDER OF ORANGEMEN, 515 Shipley St.

DIAMOND STATE LODGE, NO. 122, 706 Delaware Ave.

✓ MACCABEES

BETA TENT HIVE NO. 2, 706 Delaware Ave.

WOMEN'S BENEFIT ASS'N., 900 Washington St.

✓ MASONIC

FREE AND ACCEPTED, 818 Market St.

ROYAL ARCH, 818 Market St.



Delaware Fraternal Societies (continued)

ROYAL AND SELECTED MASTERS, 818 Market St.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, 818 Market St.

ORDER OF DEMOLAY, 818 Market St.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR, 818 Market St.

✓ MASONIC (COLORED), 514 French St.

✓ MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, 406 W. 7th St.

✓ ORDER OF AHEPA (GREEK) AMERICAN - HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSO.

✓ ORDER OF SHEPHERDS OF BETHLEHEM, 511 Shipley St.

PATRIOTIC ORDER OF AMERICANS, 406 W. 7th St.

✓ PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA, 406 W. 7th St.

✓ POLSKA KASA NARODAWA, Polish Presbyterian Church, Chestnut and Adams Sts.

SISTERHOOD BETH SHALOM

✓ ✓ SONS OF AMERICA, State Camp of Delaware, Charles W. Dunn, Sr., pres.,  
Wilmington.  
Washington Camp, Harrington.

✓ SONS OF COLUMBUS, 1715 W. 4th St.

✓ SONS OF ITALY, 1715 W. 4th St.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM, ANCIENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF,

✓ ✓ VASA ORDER OF AMERICA, Lodge Christina, No. 123, August M. Anderson, pres.,  
18 3. 44th St.

LABOR

- ✓ AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS, M.P.U., LOCAL 311, 406 W. 7th St.
- ✓ ASBESTOS WORKERS AND HEATING INSULATORS, LOCAL 42, 309 Walnut St.
- BRANDYWINE LODGE, No. 287, B.E.F. & E, 706 Delaware Ave.
- ✓ BRANDYWINE LODGE, No. 957, BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN, 906 West St.
- ✓ BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, A. I. du Pont Div. No. 86,  
900 Washington St.
- ✓ BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD SHOP CRAFTS OF AMERICA, Local No. 2  
Masonic Hall, 818 Market St
- ✓ BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY SIGNALMEN, Local No. 48, 309 Walnut St.
- ✓ C. I. O. STATE REGIONAL OFFICE, 223 Shipley St.
- ✓ CENTRAL LABOR UNION, 608 N. French St.
- ✓ DELAWARE HAIRDRESSERS ASS'N., 920 King St.
- ✓ DELAWARE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, 608 N. French St.
- ✓ DIAMOND STATE LODGE, No. 584, 511 Shipley St.
- HEAT, FROST, AND ASBESTOS INSULATION, No. 42, 309 Walnut St.
- ✓ HIGHWAY LOCAL 107 TRUCK DRIVERS AND HELPERS, 113 E. Front St.
- ✓ HOUSE PAINTERS' UNION, Local 100; Walter G. Jones, pres., Dover.
- INSURANCE DIVISION No. 31, United Office and Professional  
223 Shipley St.
- ✓ INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, 511 Shipley St.
- ✓ INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION, Local No. 228,  
925 Market, R-821.
- ✓ INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASS'N., Local 1223, 325 E. Fourth St.
- ✓ INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LATHERS, 605 N. French St.
- JEWISH NATIONAL WORKERS ALLIANCE
- ✓ LADIES' AUXILIARY, BROTHERHOOD OF TRAINMEN, No. 52, 406 W. 7th St.
- ✓ LADIES' AUXILIARY, WILMINGTON LODGE No. 416, Brotherhood of  
Railroad Trainmen, 406 W. 7th St.
- ✓ LOCAL No. 25, NATIONAL LEATHERWORKERS ASS'N., 223 Shipley St.
- MARYLAND DIV. CHAIRMAN OF P.R.R., 608 N. French St.



- ✓ NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS, No. 152, 3208 Market St.
- ✓ ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS, Wilmington Div. No. 224, 900 Washington St.
- ✓ PAINTERS UNION, Local 100, 208 W. 4th St.
- ✓ PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS UNION, Local No. 38, 309 Walnut St.
- ✓ PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS UNION 26, 309 Walnut St.
- ✓ POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES' ASS'N., 406 W. 7th St.
- ROOFERS, WATER AND DAMP PROOFERS, 208 W. 10th St.
- STAGE HANDS, Local No. 284.
- ✓ STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, Charles G. Madden, pres., Wilmington.
- TEXTILE WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, 223 Shipley St.
- ✓ TEXTILE WORKERS, Local No. 240, 223 Shipley St.
- ✓ TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 123, 1715 W. 4th St.
- ✓ WILMINGTON BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL, 608 N. French St.
- ✓ WILMINGTON INDUSTRIAL UNION No. 565, U.H.C. & R.W., 223 Shipley St.
- ✓ WILMINGTON LOCAL No. 2, INDUSTRIAL MARINE AND SHIPBUILDERS UNION,  
223 Shipley St.
- ✓ WILMINGTON LOCAL, PATTERNMAKERS UNION, 511 Shipley St.
- WILMINGTON LODGE No. 842, A.A. of S. & E.R.E. of A, 406 W. 7th St.
- ✓ WORKERS ALLIANCE, W.P.A., 223 Shipley St.

# MILITARY AND PATRIOTIC

## MILITARY

✓ DELAWARE NATIONAL GUARD, 1st BATTALION, ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY, 1001-37  
N. DuPont St.

DELAWARE NATIONAL GUARD, 198th COAST ARTILLERY, 1001 N. duPont St.

## PATRIOTIC

✓ AMERICAN LEGION, BRANDYWINE POST No. 12, 407 E. 11th St.

AMIERCAN LEGION, DELAWARE POST No. 1, 2103 Lancaster Ave.

✓ AMERICAN LIBERTY LEAGUE OF DELAWARE, INC., 900 Market St.

✓ AMERICAN RESCUE WORKERS

✓ APPOMATTOX CAMP NO. 2, SONS OF VETERANS, 406 W. 7th St.

✓ BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 E. Ninth St., 3d floor.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, TROOP 30, 1001 W. 4th St.

✓ DELAWARE CHAPTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS, 911 Delaware Ave.

✓ DELAWARE GIRL SCOUT COUNCIL, 911 Delaware Ave.

DEL-MAR-VA COUNCIL, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 5 Commerce St.

✓ DIAMOND STATE POST, V. <sup>Kenans</sup> F. <sup>rough</sup> W., 20 Norway Ave., Richardson Park.

✓ FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA

✓ GERMAN BENEFICIAL SOCIETY

GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA, TROOP No. 33, 1001 W. 4th St.

✓ GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, 406 W. 7th St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, AMERICAN LEGION, 2103 Lancaster Ave.

✓ LADIES' AUXILIARY, SONS OF VETERANS, 406 W. 7th St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, OF V. F. W. Post No. 615, 3208 Market St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY TO DIAMOND STATE POST, V.F.W., 20 Norway Ave.

LITERARY ASSOCIATION, COL. R. G. SHAW CAMP NO. 3, SONS OF VETERANS,  
913 Walnut St.



Military and Patriotic Societies (continued)

- ✓ LOYAL COUNCIL No. 1, SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY, 511 Shipley St.
- ✓ POLISH-AMERICAN MILITARY ALLIANCE, 1011 Sycamore St.
- POLISH-AMERICAN POST, No. 3257, (V. F. W.) 106 Seventh Ave.
- ✓ SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY, 511 Shipley St.
- ✓ SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS, George Paul Farrell Camp No. 1,  
608 N. French St.
- ✓ UNION VETERAN LEGION AUXILIARY, No. 6, 913 Walnut St.
- ✓ VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, Jacob F. Speer Post No. 615, 3208 Market St.
- VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, Memorial Post No. 2084, 608 N. French St.
- ✓ WORLD WAR VETERANS, (Disabled), 309 Walnut St.

ORGANIZATIONS - MISCELLANEOUS.

- ✓ ACCOUNTANTS' FORUM, Clark W. McKnight, Pres.
- ✓ AHEPA ASSOCIATION, 26 W. 9th Street, 3d floor.
- ✓ AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Dr. R.F. Conoway, Chairman.
- ✓ AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING, Wilm. Chapter, John P. Mulhern.
- ✓ AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, J.T. Powers, Atlas Powder Company.
- ✓ AMERICAN RED CROSS, 911 Delaware Avenue.
- ✓ AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER, Dr. Ira Burns.
- ✓ ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF DELAWARE, 100 W. 8th Street.
- ✓ ARTISANS' ORDER OF MUTUAL PROTECTION ASSEMBLY No. 83.
- ✓ ATHENAEUM SOCIETY, John G. Leach, Pres.
- ASSOCIATED PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES OF DELAWARE
- ✓ BAYVIEW IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, INC., Delaware City.
- ✓ BENEVOLENT PIONEER LITERARY SOCIETY, James J. Corrigan.
- ✓ BETA SIGMA PHI SORORITY, Alpha Chapter, 635 S. Bancroft Pky.  
Beta Chapter, 818 West Street  
Zeta Chapter, 818 West Street.
- ✓ BETTER FILMS COUNCIL, Mrs. George E. Cox, Pres.
- ✓ BICHLOR CHOLEM SOCIETY, 211 West Street.
- BIG BROTHERS' SOCIETY,
- ✓ BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE OF DELAWARE, 1019 Pine Street.
- BOARD OF BARBERS EXAMINERS, 909 Shipley Street.
- ✓ CATHOLIC WELFARE LEAGUE, 418 Orange Street.
- ✓ CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 4th floor, Mullin Bldg., 2 E. 6th Street.
- ✓ CHAVRA KADISHA CHESED SHEL EMETH, 229 Shipley Street.
- ✓ CHILD CONSERVATION LEAGUE, 910 Gilpin Avenue.
- ✓ CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF DELAWARE, Mrs. George P. Edmunds.
- ✓ CHIROPODY SOCIETY OF DELAWARE, 3 W. 4th Street.
- CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS I.A.F., 309 Walnut Street.



ORGANIZATIONS - MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

- ✓ CLAN MCGREGOR No. 266, 900 Washington Street.
- ✓ COLORED DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, 713 French Street.
- ✓✓ COMMUNITY CHEST SOCIETY OF WILMINGTON, Charles Lee Reese.
- ✓ COUNCIL OF THE POLISH SOCIETIES AND CLUBS OF DELAWARE,  
✓ Vincent J. Kowalewski, Pres.
- ✓ DAUGHTERS' OF JOB, 900 Washington Street.
- ✓ DELAWARE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, 1925 Lovering Avenue.
- ✓ DELAWARE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY, 1014 Delaware Avenue.
- ✓✓ DELAWARE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Archibald Crozier, Kennett Sq.
- ✓ DELAWARE CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN GUILD OF ORGANISTS, T. Leslie  
✓ Carpenter.
- DELAWARE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION, THE.
- DELAWARE COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND
- DELAWARE FEDERATION OF JEWS
- ✓ DELAWARE HEALTH CENTER, 830 Kirkwood Street.
- DELAWARE INTERSTATE COMMITTEE OF RIVER BASIN.
- ✓✓ DELAWARE JUNIOR BAR CONFERENCE, Clair J. Killoran, Chairman.
- DELAWARE OLD AGE WELFARE
- DELAWARE PREBYTERY
- ✓ DELAWARE SAFETY COUNCIL, INC., 15 W. 10th Street, R-2169.
- ✓ DELAWARE SCHOOL FOUNDATION, INC., 15 W. 10th Street, R-1064.
- ✓ DELAWARE SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE (The Family Society)  
910 Gilpin Avenue.
- ✓ DELAWARE SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES,  
✓ Mrs. Henry B. Thompson, Greenville.
- ✓ DELAWARE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,  
1000 King Street, R-M4B.
- ✓✓ DELAWARE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, Edwin Jacquett Sellers,  
Philadelphia.
- DELAWARE SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, THE

ORGANIZATIONS - MISCELLANEOUS (Continued).

DELAWARE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 11th and Washington Streets.

DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE OF BEAUTY CULTURE INC., 1209 Market St.

✓ DELAWARE STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, Mrs. Patricia Manchester, Ford Building.

✓ ✓ DELAWARE STATE DENTAL SOCIETY, Dr. J. Paul Wintrup, 1925 Lovering Avenue.

✓ DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY OF CLINICAL TECHNICIANS, 1925 Lovering Avenue.

✓ ✓ DELAWARE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY, Major Chaunsey P. Holcomb, New Castle.

DEL-MAR-VA HORTICULTURE SOCIETY

✓ ✓ DELPHIAN SOCIETY, THE, Mrs. Edward C. Lange, Pres.

✓ DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, 612 N. French Street.

✓ EAST SIDE CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION, 223 Shipley Street.

✓ FAMILY SOCIETY, INC., 910 Gilpin Avenue

✓ GARRETT SETTLEMENT HOUSE, THOMAS, 301 E. 7th Street.

✓ GERMAN BENEFICIAL SOCIETY, 205 E. 6th Street.

✓ GIRLS' CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE, 1232 N. Heald Street.

✓ GOODWILL INDUSTRIES, 214-16 Walnut Street.

✓ ✓ HEBREW FREE LOAN SOCIETY, Rabbi Henry S. Tavel, Pres.

✓ HEBREW INDEPENDENT CORPORATION, 223 Shipley Street.

✓ HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE, Old Town Hall, 512 Market St.

HOME OF MERCIFUL REST.

✓ ✓ HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE, Dr. John E. Robbins.

✓ INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY, Delaware Div., Mrs. Alfred L. Kelley, Pres.

✓ INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC ~~ALLIANCE~~ ALUMNAE, Mrs. John F. Mullins, Pres.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF WILMINGTON,

✓ ✓ JEWISH FEDERATION OF DELAWARE, Milton Kutz, Pres. 515 French St.



ORGANIZATIONS - MISCELLANEOUS (Continued).

- ✓ JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, 100 E. 7th Street.
- JUNIOR BOARD OF THE DELAWARE HOSPITAL
- JUNIOR LEAGUE
- ✓ LABOR UNION MUTUAL SOCIETY OF TERAMO, 1715 W. 4th Street.
- ✓ LADIES' AUXILIARY BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS,  
900 Washington Street.
- ✓ LADIES' AUXILIARY ELSMERE FIRE COMPANY, 1105 New Road, Elsmere.
- ✓ LADIES' AUXILIARY ORDER OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN, 900 Washington St.
- ✓ LADIES' AUXILIARY TO FIVE POINTS FIRE CO., 20 Norway Avenue,  
Richardson Park.
- LADIES GUILD, ST. JAMES' PROTECTORY, Orange Hall.
- ✓ LADIES OF CHARITY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 601 West Street.
- LAW AND ORDER SOCIETY OF WILMINGTON
- LADIES BIKUR CHOLIM SOCIETY, HOME FOR THE AGED
- MASTER PLUMBERS OF DELAWARE
- ✓✓ MEDICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE, Dr. Meredith I. Samuel, 1925  
Lovering Avenue.
- ✓ NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS, Delaware State  
Branch, Miss M.P. Northam, Pres. Yorklyn.
- ✓✓ NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA, Mrs. L.H. Pennington, Mermaid.
- ✓✓ NEGRO CIVIC ALLIANCE, Dr. Conwell Banton, Chairman.
- ✓ NEW CASTLE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1925 Lovering Avenue.
- ✓ NEW CASTLE SAFETY COUNCIL, Century Clubhouse, New Castle.
- ✓ NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' SERVICE CLUB, First Sergt. Oscar  
Gears, Pres.
- NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE OF DELAWARE
- ✓✓ PENINSULA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Dr. T.F. Manns, Sect. Newark.
- ✓ PEOPLE'S SETTLEMENT, 408 E. 8th Street.
- ✓ POLISH CONVENT FELICIAN SISTERS, 709-11 N. Buttonwood Street.

## ORGANIZATIONS - MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

- ✓✓ PRISONERS AID SOCIETY OF DELAWARE, Judge Charles M. Curtis.
- ✓✓ PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS OF DELAWARE, Arthur P. Knott,  
Chester, Pa.
- ✓ RELIEF COMMISSION, INC., 602 West Street.
- ✓ SALVATION ARMY, THE., 401 Shipley Street.
- ✓ SEA SCOUTS OF WILMINGTON, 5 Commerce
- ✓✓ SOCIAL WELFARE OF DELAWARE, William H. Morris, Sect.
- ✓ SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY OF DELAWARE, 1101 W. 10th Street.
- ✓✓ SUSSEX COUNTY DENTAL SOCIETY, Robert A. Reed, Sect., Milford.
- ✓ SUSSEX COW TESTING ASSOCIATION, Hylon Smith Chairman, Harbeson.
- ✓ SWEDISH TERCENTENNARY COMMISSION, Delaware Trust Building.
- ✓ TEMPLE ADAS KODESCH, 515 French Street.
- ✓ TEMPLE BETH EMETH, 904 Washington Street.
- ✓ TEMPLE BETH EMETH SISTERHOOD, 911 Washington Street.
- ✓ TEMPLE BETH SHALON, 18th and Washington Streets.
- ✓ THE LIBERTY LEAGUE OF DELAWARE, Delaware Trust Building,  
✓ Louis A. Drexler, Executive Director.
- ✓ TRAVELERS' AID SOCIETY, Penna. R.R. Station, 200 E. Front St.
- TUESDAY BOOK FORUM, THE.
- ✓ UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OF AMERICA, Wilm. Council No. 367,  
208 W. 10th Street.
- ✓✓ UNITED FARMERS AND SPORTSMEN OF DELAWARE, George Haggerty,  
Little Creek, Pres.
- UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE DRAMA GROUP
- ✓✓ VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION, Henry Read, Pres.
- ✓ VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, 532 E. 4th Street.
- ✓ WEST END NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, 710 Lincoln Street.
- ✓✓ WILMINGTON ALLIANCE FRANCAISE, Mrs. William C. Speakman, Sect.
- WILMINGTON AMATEUR OPERATIC SOCIETY



ORGANIZATIONS - MISCELLANEOUS (Continued).

- ✓ ✓ WILMINGTON CHAPTER OF HADASSAH, Mrs. Benjamin Ableman, Pres.
- ✓ ✓ WILMINGTON DRAMA LEAGUE, William W. Laird, Jr. Pres.
- ✓ ✓ WILMINGTON FOUNTAIN SOCIETY, Robert D. Kemp, Pres.
- ✓ WILMINGTON MONTHLY MEETING OF FRIENDS, 401 West Street.
- ✓ WILMINGTON POETRY AND MUSIC SOCIETY, Mrs. Jeannette, S. Edwards, Pres.
- ✓ WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY, 9th and Market Streets.
- ✓ WILMINGTON SOCIETY FOR THE HARD OF HEARING, Y.W.C.A. Bldg.
- ✓ ✓ WILMINGTON SOCIETY OF THE FINE ARTS, Elwyn Evans, Pres.
- WILMINGTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 123
- ✓ WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 100 W. 8th Street.
- ✓ WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM, Delaware Branch, 10th and Harrison Streets.
- ✓ WORKMEN'S CIRCLE BROTHERHOOD 69, 223 Shipley Street.
- ✓ ✓ ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA, A.S. Chalby, Pres., 515 French St.
  
- ✓ ✓ NEWARK MUSIC SOCIETY, Mr. Alex D. Cobb, Pres.

G. Butler  
April 30, 1936.

L.O.O.F.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building located on the N.E. corner of Tenth and King Streets was erected in 1912.

This four story building is of contemporary style of architecture and is constructed of red brick with a natural stone base on the tenth Street side. The front of the building facing on King Street is trimmed in white glazed tile with a base of this same material extended to the second floor, also the entrance has a white glazed tile column on either side which add to the attractiveness of the building.

The building houses all the Wilmington Chapters of the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows Lodge except the Eden Chapter.

The large auditorium on the first floor is used as the Calvary (Pentecostal) Church. The building also contains the two local broadcasting stations, WDEL and WILM as well as several commercial offices on the lower floors.

Bibliography:

Bevans, Wilson Lloyd. History of Delaware Past and Present. Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York, 1929. 2:774. v.4.

A.C. Price, Building Manager.

Personal Investigation.



Submitted by - Walter Kershner.

Date - May 27, 1936.

*Wilmington Inmate - 134*

File No. 674.

*Social Service Agencies*

SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

Homes, Asylums and Nurseries

✓  
Asbury Day Nursery

301 E. 3rd St.

✓  
Detention Home

308 West St.

✓  
Florence Crittenton Home.

404 S. Clayton St.

✓  
Home for the Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor)

401 N. Grant.

✓  
Home for Aged Women,

1109 Gilpin Ave.

✓  
Home for Destitute Children.

200 Todd's Lane.

✓  
Home of Merciful Rest,

1900 Lovering Ave.

*Bickor Choleen*

✓  
Ladies Bikur Holim Society Home,

221 West St.

✓  
Layton Home for Aged Colored People,

3414 Market St.

✓  
Masonic Home of Delaware, Inc.  
Lancaster Pike (1½ miles west of city)

✓  
Riddle Memorial Deaconess Home,  
307 West St.

✓  
St. Michael's Day Nursery for Colored children.  
709 French St.

St. Michael's Kindergarten and Home for Babies  
207-09-11 Washington St.

St. Peter's Home,  
601 West St.

✓  
"St. Michael's Day Nursery"  
written over door.



FAMILY WELFARE

✓ American Red Cross,  
911 Delaware Ave.

✓ American Rescue Mission,  
216 W. 2nd Street.

Catholic Welfare Society.

✓ Family Society  
602 West Street.

✓ Good Will Industries of Wilmington.  
214-216 Walnut St.,

✓ Jewish Welfare Center,  
100 E. 7th St.

✓ Salvation Army,  
401 Shipley St.

✓ Sunday Breakfast Mission,  
115-17 Shipley St.

✓ Travelers' Aid Society,  
Penna. R. R. Station.

✓ Volunteers of America.  
111 E. 4th St.,

✓ Wilmington Welfare Assn.  
406 W. 7th St.

Community Recreation and Education.

✓  
Boy's Club,  
Elm and Jackson Sts.

✓  
Boy Scouts,  
Wilmington Saving Fund Society Bldg.

✓  
Catholic Daughters of America,  
909 Delaware Ave.

✓  
Delaware School for Deaf Children,  
1414 Van Buren St.

✓  
Garrett Settlement House (C)  
7th and Walnut Sts.

✓  
Girl's Co-operative League,  
1230 Heald St.

✓  
Girl Scouts'  
911 Delaware Ave.

✓  
Italian Neighborhood House,  
710 Lincoln St.

✓  
Junior League,  
312-14 W. 9th St.

✓  
Peoples' Settlement,  
408 E. 8th St.,

✓  
Prisoners Aid Society,  
807 West St.

✓  
Young Men's Christian Assn.  
11th and Washington Sts.

✓  
Young Women's Christian Assn.  
908 King St. (Also Col).

✓  
Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Assn.  
515 French St.



HOSPITALS.

✓ Delaware Hospital (D. and C.)  
1405 Washington St.

✓ Gross Private Hospital  
817 West St.

✓ Homeopathic Hospital (D. and C.)  
1501 Van Buren St.

✓ Lawrence J. Jones, Private Hospital.  
1012 Delaware Avenue.

✓ St. Francis Hospital (D. and C.)  
701-05 N. Clayton St.

✓ Turk's Nursing Home.  
615 W. 18th St.,

✓ Wilmington General Hospital (D. and C.)  
201-221 S. Broome St.

(D. and C) - Free Dispensary and Clinics.

CLINICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCIES.

✓ Birth Control League,  
1019 Pine St.

✓ Central Clinic  
406 W. 7th St.,

✓ Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Society.  
1014 Delaware Ave.

✓ Delaware Child Health Center.  
320 S. Heald St.

✓ Delaware Health Center,  
630 Kirkwood St.

Delaware State Health Center.  
500 N. Madison St. - 706 French St.,

✓ Delaware Tuberculosis Society,  
911 Delaware Ave.

✓ Visiting Nurse Association,  
911 Delaware Ave.



File No. 674.

✓  
Social Worker's Club,  
602 West St. (Mail only)

✓  
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.  
R-4B Public Bldg.

✓  
Children's Bureau  
915 Tatnall Street

✓  
Old Age Welfare Commission  
1404 Market Street

1. Unemployable Relief
2. Old Age Pension
3. Direct Relief

✓  
Family Society  
602 West Street

✓  
Travelers Aid  
Penna. R. R. Station



File W-534

Reference

LOCATION - - Wilmington.

Submitted by - Walter Kershner,

Date - March 13, 1936.

Benevolent and Fraternal Societies.Ancient Order of Hibernians:

Commodore Barry Council, #7	- 1307 N. Scott St.
Division No. 2	613 Washington Street,
Division No. 4	613 Washington Street.

Ancient Order of United Workmen

Grand Lodge of A.O.U.W.	900 Washington Street,
Industry Lodge No. 2	900 Washington Street
Wilmington Lodge No. 1	900 Washington Street.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

Wilmington Lodge No. 307	10th & West Streets.
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Catholic Daughters of America.

909 Delaware Avenue

Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan

Habib Temple No. 205	906 West Street.
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Fraternal Order of Eagles

Wilmington Aerie No. 4	210 West Sixth Street.
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Grand United Order of Odd Fellows (Colored)

Brandywine Lodge No. 1505	101 West 12th Street
Hercules " 3245	101 West 12th St.
Juvenile Branch No. 33	"
Star of Bethlehem Lodge 897,	101 West 12th St.
Wilmington Lodge No. 1459	101 West 12th St.
Wilmington Patriarch #20,	101 West 12th St.

Page No.2

File W-534

Household of Ruth (Colored)

Naomi Household #1186 -

Queen of Sheba #4

101 West 12th St.

101 West 12th St.

Improved Protective Order of Elks.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar Lodge No. 106 716 French Street.

Improved Order of Red Men

Cherokee Tribe No.4

Hopockohacking Tribe No.17

Delaware Tribe No.1

Keokuk Tribe No.3

Lenape " No.6

Minqua " No.8

Osage " No. 39

Wawaset " No. 8

517 Shipley St.

"

"

"

"

"

"

2001 West Seventeenth St.

Degree of Pocahontas

Pocahontas Council #1

(?) Waneta "

Wynema " #10

517 Shipley Street

"

"

Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

Wilmington Lodge No. 470

836 Market Street.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows:

Delaware Lodge No.1

Jefferson Lodge No.2

Mechanic's Lodge No.4

Fairfax " No.8

Brandywine Lodge No.18

Hope " No.21

Columbia " No.26

Eden " No.34

920 King Street

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

Encampments

Grand Encampment of Delaware

Mutual Encampment #1

Christine " #12

920 King Street

"

"



Page No.3

File W-534

Junior Order United American Mechanics

Diamond Council	No.5	907 Tatnall St.
Diligent "	No.10	517 Shipley St.
Eureka "	No.1	907 Tatnall St.
Telegraph "	No.21	907 Tatnall St.
Welcome "	No.7	"
Winona "	No.9	"

Daughters of America

James R. Garfield Council	No.1	907 Tatnall St.
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Knights of Columbus

Santa Maria Council	No. 195	10th & West Sts.
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Knights of Malta.

Brandywine Comandery	No.51	500 Shipley St.
William McKinley	No. 315	500 Shipley St.
Pilgrim Council	No.1	500 Shipley St.

Dames of Malta

Court Diamond Golden Sceptor	No.1	500 Shipley St.
Palestine Sisterhood	No.25,	500 Shipley St.

Knights of Pythias

Grand Lodge of Delaware		906 West Street,
Alpha Lodge	No.95	"
Calanthe	No. 23	"
Clayton	No.4	"
Lafayette	No.2	"
Oriental	No.13	"
Washington	No.1	"

Pythian Sisters

Caesar Rodney Temple	No.3	#906 West Street
Delaware	" No.1	"

Page No.4

File W-534

Loyal Order of Moose  
Wilmington Lodge No.184 -

703 French St.

Women of Mooseheart  
Wilmington Chapter No.380

703 French Street.

Loyal Order of Orangemen  
Daughters of the Diamond State Lodge  
#301

900 Washington Street.

Modern Woodmen of the World  
Jacobs Camp #7321  
Wilmington Camp #95

810 King Street  
 406 West Seventh St.

Order of Ahopa  
Wilmington Chapter No. 95

#6 West Ninth Street.

Order of Shepherds of Bethlehem  
Lady Miller Lodge No.6  
Star of Delaware Lodge No.6

517 Shipley St.  
 Howland.

Patriotic Order Sons of America  
Delaware Commandery No.52  
State Camp, of Delaware  
 Camp No.1  
 Camp No.2  
 Camp No.3  
 Camp No.4  
 Camp No.6

406 West 7th St.

"

"

"

810 King Street  
 406 West Seventh St.  
 406 West Seventh St.

Washington Camp No.13

406 West Seventh St.

ROYAL ORDER SCOTTISH CLANS  
Clan McGregor #26

810 King Street.



Sons of St. George  
Windsor Lodge No.32

206 West 10th St.

Daughters of St. George  
Owen Victoria Lodge No. 257

900 Washington Street

Star of Bethlehem  
Orange Lodge No.125

517 Shipley St.

Source:-

Polks' Wilmington (New Castle County, Delaware.  
City Directory Vol XXVII 1934-35

Personal Inquiry and observation.

Note:- Due to reluctance on part of above lodges to give  
information, the data may be inaccurate.

MASONS

Masonic Hall Co. 818 Market St.  
 Masonic Home of Delaware, Inc. Lancaster Pike, 1½ mi. west of city.

## ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Grand Lodge of Delaware		818 Market Street.
Corinthian Lodge	#20	"
Dupont	#29	"
Eureka	#23	"
Lafayette	#14	"
Oriental	#27	"
Temple	#11	"
Washington	#1	"

## ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Grand Chapter of R. A. M. of Delaware,		818 Market Street
Delta Chapter	#6	"
St. John	#4	"
Washington & Lafayette Chapter	#1	"

## ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS

Grand Council Royal and Select Masters of Delaware		818 Market Street
Gunning Bedford Council,		"
Delaware Consistory S.P.R.S.		"
(32nd Degrees) A. and ASR of F.		

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

St. John Commandery	#1	818 Market Street
Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.		
Delaware Consistory		" (32nd degrees)
Delaware Council of Deliberation)		" (18th degree)
Wilmington Chapter of Rose Croix		" (16th degree)
Council Princes of Jerusalem		" (14th degree)
Lodge of Perfection		

## ORDER OF EASTERN STAR

Delaware Chapter	#1	920 King Street
Radiant Chapter	#6	906 West Street
St. John "	#4	208 West 10th St.

## COLORED LODGES

Hiram Grand lodge		514 French Street
Layton Lodge	#16	"
Rising Sun Lodge	#2	"
Star in the East	#1	"
Union Lodge	#21	"



Submitted by Barbara Williams,

Date August 10, 1936.

The Wilmington Fountain Society.

The Wilmington Fountain Society was incorporated by Legislature in 1871. Authority to place fountains in the city was given by City Council in June 1870. There are 48 such fountains in Wilmington on the streets and in the parks and playgrounds. There are also 14 watering troughs and 8 bird baths. This makes a total of 68 devices in public places at which lower animals can sl-ck their thirst.

Ferris Bringhamst was the first president of the Society. He was accidentally killed by explosion. As a memorial the society erected a combination monument and fountain at Delaware and Pennsylvania Ave.

The Wilmington Fountain Society is a private organization composed of local citizens. Annual upkeep is \$800. Each new fountain costs about \$100. The annual dues are \$200. Life membership \$50.00.

Present Officers President - Robert Kemp,  
Vice-Pres Willard Chandler,  
Secretary Edward Mack

Members of Board of Managers:- Helen Garrett, Frederick Stone,  
William Metten, John Satterthwait,  
George A. Rhoades, J. Ernest Smith.

Location of Fountains:- Penna Ave. & Del. Ave.  
30th & Market Streets.  
Market St. Bridge,  
8th & King Sts.  
3rd & French Sts.

6th & Madison Sts.

Delaware Ave. & DuPont Sts.

9th & Orange Sts.

4th & Shipley Sts.

21st & Market Sts.

2nd & Market Sts.

In all parks and playgrounds.

Watering troughs are at various locations. All are fed by city water except two, 4th & Franklin Sts. and 3rd & Tatnall Sts., They are fed by springs.

Birds Baths:

Clay Park,

Rockford Park,

Kentmere Parkway,

North Brandywine Park,

8th St. Park,

Wilmington & Brandywine Cemetery,

30th St. Park,

Eden Park.

Wilmington Fountain Society is a public service. Water is supplied without cost, by the Board of Water Commissioners & Street & Sewer Department. They make no charge for sewer connections. Society has been in existence about 66 years.

REFERENCE: - - 4-6-36 Journal Clipping.



# MASONS

818 Market St.

Masonic Hall Co.

Masonic Home of Delaware, Inc. Lancaster Pike, 1 1/2 mi. west of city.

## ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

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(32nd Degree) A. and ASR	off. of F

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St. John Commandery	#1	818 Market St.
Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.		
Delaware Consistory		
Delaware Council of Deliberation)	818 Market St.	(32nd degree)
Wilmington Chapter of Rose Croix	"	(18th degree)
Council Princes of Jerusalem	"	(16th degree)
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Hiram Grand Lodge		514 French St.
Layton Lodge	#13	"
Rising Sun Lodge	#2	"
Star in the East	#1	"
Union Lodge	#21	"

LOCATION - Statewide

*Wilmington Paper*  
*Folder: Fraternal*

Submitted by - Gordon Butler.

Date - June 16, 1936.

The Masonic Home.

The Masonic Home, located a mile and a half from Wilmington, on the left side of the Lancaster Pike, is a substantial and imposing structure of 3-story greystone construction with a 3-story tower addition on the south side. The addition has an archway colonnade effect which gives an imposing atmosphere to the building, however. This addition is constructed of greenstone and does not match the main structure. The addition was erected sometime prior to 1912 as the building was taken over and extensive alternations, such as, hardwood floors and renovations of the entire third floor, and opened as the Masonic Home, planned to accommodate Masons, and their widows and orphans.

The "Home" has a commodious porch at the front and a beautiful Colonial staircase leading to the second floor. The "Home" is located at one of the highest points in that section and was known as "Highfield" prior to it being acquired by the Masons.

Five shade trees, lawns, a garden plot and a small orchard are included in the "Home's" plot of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

## Reference:

E. E. 10-1-1912. p. 9.



Tour Insert

## LOCALITY - Wilmington

THE MASONIC HOME ( - - m.), substantial stone structure (L) is devoted to aged Masons and their families. Gunning Bedford, Delaware signer of the Constitution, is buried here, his remains having been removed in 1921 from 10th and Market Streets, Wilmington, where they had rested from 1812.

Frances M. Sutherland  
April 26, 1940

Social Welfare 113  
Encyclopaedia File

### THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army began in 1865 in a small headquarters building in Whitechapel Road, London, under the name of the Christian Mission.

It was not until 1877 that the military form of government was adopted, and the name changed to the Salvation Army. At that time, the founder, William Booth, assumed the title of General. Booth had been ordained as a minister in the Methodist Church in 1852. Uniforms and military titles were adopted, a flag with its insignia of Blood-Fire went before the drums and Army band, they called their meeting places Citadels, and their first publication was The War Cry.

Today in 97 countries the Army has 17,816 corps and outposts, and conducts 1,684 social institutions and agencies, embracing shelters, hotels, food depots, men's and women's industrial institutions, labor bureaus, prison-gate work, children's homes, maternity homes, rescue homes for girls, and inebriate homes.

The Army's international headquarters is on Queen Victoria Street, London, where the Army has a life insurance company with 1,765,384 policies, and a fire insurance company with a membership of 98,000. There are published 126 periodicals with a circulation of 1,441,788.

The movement was started in the United States by Lieutenant Eliza Shirley, an ardent worker in London. The first meeting



was held in Philadelphia, Sunday October 5, 1879; in the evening a meeting was held in an old chair factory. The first official party commanded by Commissioner George Scott Railton, and seven women officers, arrived in New York, March 12, 1880, and held the first official open-air meeting in the United States, at the Battery.

No enterprise has ever been granted a broader charter than that embodied in the certificate of incorporation issued by the State of New York in 1899, from which the Salvation Army derives its legal existence in the United States.

In 1886, the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, received a delegation at the White House, and gave his official and personal endorsement; every President since then has done the same.

In 1904 Miss Evangeline Booth, daughter of the founder, was placed in command in the United States.

Stiff regulations govern the corps of officers; an officer may wed only an officer, a woman officer marrying assumes her husband's rank; all officers, and most "soldiers" are total abstainers.

The Wilmington Corps was started in January 1890, at 211 North Van Buren Street, with Captain Braise and Lieutenant W. Clarkson in charge. The present Citadel is at Fourth and Shipley Streets, with Major John S. Bishop as officer in charge.

Between April 1, 1939 and September 30, 1939, 20,409 meals

were given, 6,340 night lodgings, 179 grocery orders filled, 300 children taken on outings, rent paid for two families, 187 garments given, 30 pairs of shoes, and 111 persons placed at work.

On the spiritual side, 113 open air street meetings were held, 135 indoor services, 16 monthly meetings, 52 Bible class meetings, 1,820 homes visited and 244 private music lessons given.

At the Army's Men's Social Service Center, assistance has been given to 5,451 transients, 25,163 night lodgings were provided, and 69,434 meals to transients were given. Persons attending the 1,410 meetings and classes conducted by the local corps numbered 101,778.

For children up to eleven years there is a band of love, teaching crafts, good sportsmanship, and dramatics, with 52 meetings. There were 1,452 in attendance.

The Girl Guards attract girls from 11 years up with a fine program; these groups are almost entirely attended by the underprivileged. The attendance at 48 meetings was 2,250.

A Boy Scout Troop, a group of young people from 13 to 18 years, holds weekly meetings; in 52 meetings, the attendance has been 761.

The Old Age Welfare Commission has reimbursed the institution for 26,203 meals and 12,447 nights' lodgings for persons they referred there.

The organization also held 104 young people's meetings, with an attendance of 5,094; Sunday School attendance was 8,380.



The Army flourishes in eighty-two countries and colonies, and in every important city in the United States. Its design is to operate as a religious and charitable corporation in all States and Territories in the United States. Its purposes are the spiritual and physical reformation of all who need it.

During the World War, the women as well as the men went straight to the source of the trouble, and remained as long as the soldiers needed them. In recognition of their services, President Wilson awarded Commander Evangeline Booth, the Distinguished Service Medal.

The Salvation Army in the United States is a corporate entity operating under the control and protection of the laws of the land, in the certificate of incorporation issued by the State of New York in 1899.

A Board of Trustees is set up, for the control and custody of revenues and property. The charter makes it clear that it is a corporation without dividends or any other kind of profit for any one concerned; title to all property in the States comprising the Central Territory is held by the Illinois Corporation, and in the Western States by the California Corporation.

The officers in charge of the Wilmington Corps of the Salvation Army are Major and Mrs. John S. Bishop, and Lieutenant Walter Tomlinson.

The Wilmington Advisory Board consists of Willard A. Speakman, Jr., chairman; Mrs. Clarence Fraim, Vice-chairman; Samuel M. Dillon, vice-chairman; W. Murray Metten, secretary; Norman M. Lack, treasurer; Walter W. Bacon, Miss Alice Warner, Mrs. A. D. Warner, Sr., Dr. Charles L. Candee, E. Ennalls Berl, John C. Saylor, and Mrs. Howard A. Perkins.

Bibliography

What Is The Salvation Army? An Interpretation of its Aims, Methods and Activities. Authorized and published by the Eastern Territorial Headquarters, New York City.

Personal interview with Major Bishop.

F.M.S.  
5/29/40.



✓ ✓  
DELAWARE FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT: J. SWEENEY

New Castle: Old Dutch House

Ended: September 30, '40

This chronological history of the "ancient brick building" called the Old Dutch House will be prefaced with a summary after a 17-century map of the street block on which it stands has been drawn from the data presented herewith. Mr. deValinger has made known his willingness to make the map.

The summary will demonstrate that, among other things, the Old Dutch House chain of titles which is presented to the public on every "Day In Old New Castle" is false. And it is expected to show, in conjunction with the map, that the lot of ground on which the Old Dutch House stands was included in a lot owned by George Moore in the 1680's, and his residence was a "Logg house"!

The "circa" year of erection now painted on a sign at the Old Dutch House is nothing more than absurd. It was suggested perhaps by a Dutch grant in 1646 of land which was destined to be embraced by the State of Delaware, according to the "historians" who treat the matter, but which was destined to be embraced by the State of Pennsylvania, according to the present writer, who will give the necessary proof in the summary.

All material presented herewith has been collated.

RECORDS OF WILMINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SEPTEMBER 1859 - MARCH 1873\*

1859

Sept. 26

Teachers' examination results announced; three candidates elected.

Appointments of janitor and additional teacher referred to Visiting Committee of school concerned, -- *ibid*, heater, carpets, etc. (This is the accepted policy throughout the period covered by the manuscript.)

October

Proposal to "supply copy books" laid on table.

Committee directed to have "a privy or privies erected in the yard of No. 3.

November

A set of Readers and Spellers introduced in one school on condition the publishers would supply the others on same terms if and when the Board saw fit to introduce them throughout the system.

Permission was granted to close schools early so that the teachers could attend a lecture "on writing and school government."

December

Board filled vacancies in its membership until next election. Two occurred this month (one was Grimshaw).

Board's periodical examination showed the schools well-kept, and the scholars neat, orderly, and making satisfactory progress. Branches -- "from alphabet to algebra and geometry." Many applicants were turned away.

A "higher school" was recommended urgently, especially as

\* Mss. in State Archives at Dover; extracts taken to 1871



1859

December

an aid in training new teachers and improving those in service without recourse to "select schools."

1860

February

Board authorized to borrow \$3,000 to pay teachers and other bills outstanding. (A frequent occurrence).

March

Proposal for "uniform series of mental and primary arithmetics." Annual report of Board of Education to be printed in two newspapers and 2,000 pamphlets for distribution. Trouble replacing resigned teacher in Boys' #1.

Throughout this period salaries were adjusted by specific consideration of each case: The teacher frequently petitioned for a specific raise which was granted or withheld as the Board thought best.

April

The standing committees were Teachers, Books, Accounts, and Visiting Committees for each school.

Uniform mathematical texts for lower grades adopted, publisher accepting the arithmetic in use in each school "in even exchange" for Brooks Primary and Mental Arithmetic.

A resignation caused promotion of all teachers; first on accredited list to be appointed to fill the lowest vacancy.

#2 was allowed to purchase a washstand, basin, and "a small globe."

Male teacher sought for fall.

May

Some of the girls in #1 supplied with Cutter's (?) Philosophy.

1860  
June

Good attendance of parents and visitors at annual examination. Results gratifying. Attention is called to the difference in appearance, deportment, and opportunities for future usefulness between the children enrolled in the schools and others who had to be turned away for lack of space, but whose parents could not afford private tuition. There is a strong plea for expansion to permit all youths to complete<sup>a</sup>/good English education in public schools.

For balance of school year, session to be "8 $\frac{1}{2}$  - 12 A.M.," a bylaw to be drafted providing a single session "during the summer months."

July

Although a committee had found a satisfactory male teacher whose salary they could pay, they had been unable, after several meetings, to agree on a plan for using him efficiently. They finally reached the unanimous conclusion that another school-house for grammar grades was vitally necessary, and no proper use could be made of a man teacher until the housing problem had been met. They were likewise agreed that such a teacher was needed for guiding and supervising young teachers, and for his influence on the older pupils, but believed his employment under physical conditions almost guaranteeing failure might discredit the whole plan.

Two yearly examinations of schools (June-December) provided for.

Visiting Committee required to report on or before the second Thursday of July, on the advisability of reappointing teachers.



1860  
September

Several sudden resignations resulted in promotions and the recall of one former Wilmington instructor who was available for a principalship. Salaries mentioned: #1, Boys' Principal, \$300, first assistant, \$300, second assistant, \$225; Girls' principal, \$300, \$350; Girls' Assistant, \$175.

October

Committee on Admissions reports about 200 applicants unprovided for, and recommends school be opened "in the house on the Basin Lot." Continued with power to act.

November

New primary school opened in the upper story of the house on Basin Lot, Tenth and King Streets; 64 seats, 68 scholars, teacher's salary \$225. More schools needed.

1992 seats, 915 boys, 1077 girls<sup>and</sup>/68 unclassified primary, 2,060 pupils, 7 principals, and 33 assistants -- all women. Nineteen vacant places in the upper grades, 145 applicants, mostly primary, or living too far from schools having the few vacancies. These 145 are insistent applicants; satisfactory accommodations in the various neighborhoods would bring many more. The experience at #3 was cited: Board knew of only 60 who wished to attend that school before its opening, but when they announced that more space was available, 308 pupils, among them some of the best students in the system, appeared. Another large elementary school and an additional grammar school are urgently needed.

December

Asked \$13,500 from Council; petition for new school to be drafted.

1861  
January

Committee had asked Council for \$15,000 for new schools; legislature to be asked for permission to borrow.

A teacher had bought ten dollars' worth of matting at her own expense for her room, and had not asked reimbursement;



1861

January

however, the Visiting Committee for her school believed it was a necessity for that particular room, and asked that she be repaid. The motion was passed with the definite understanding that this should not be a precedent.

Pressing need for new space could be filled by borrowing only \$1,500-\$1,700.

February

Public examination of candidates for teaching positions; 10 of 22 applicants passed and were put on register to be appointed in order.

April

Mention of a meeting of the Teachers' Association.

May

Teachers' Association -- 31 present, 10 absent. Exercises included reading of assigned Scripture lesson, and "exercises in reading, grammar, dictation, mental arithmetic, written arithmetic, geography, history, philosophy, physiology," or any of them, or additional branches as selected. Assignments were to be carefully prepared, performances discussed, and meetings conducted by principals on assignment. Meetings monthly.

June

Addition to #6 to house 128 pupils authorized; \$1,075 for building, \$195 for furniture.

September

Board bought 134 tons of coal at \$3.75 per ton, and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  cords of wood, apparently the season's supply.

November

Schools to be closed last Thursday of the month in conformity to President's proclamation of a national fast day.

December

Suggestions considered for obtaining a more general attendance of teachers at the Normal School (another name for Teachers' Mutual Improvement Association referred to in an earlier paragraph).



1862

January

A committee was appointed to discuss ways and means for expansion of the school plant with City Council.

Teachers' Association committee reports that teachers are showing the benefits of having an incentive for continued study. Bad weather has kept attendance down at recent meetings.

February

Council asked for \$13,500.

Teachers' Association reports that about one-half the teachers and principals attended. Next month again many absences, Laura Osgood and Elizabeth Stuart being among those who rarely attended. Spoken of as "Teachers' Association or Normal School."

May

Attendance at meetings of association to be considered in recommending promotions and appointments.

Formal examination at specified period discontinued.

July

A teacher given a year's leave of absence without pay "to restore her health."

August

All buildings but two heated satisfactorily; repairs recommended for these. Stoves still used in some schools.

New teachers' examination authorized.

September

Eleven teachers qualified. Teachers enrolled as eligible must continue at school or "other satisfactory course of improvement" until their employment.

Attendance at Teachers' Association very poor.

October

Teachers' Association attendance poor.

Permission given for forming classes in needlework in Public School -- not more than one afternoon a week in each

1862

October

school.

Space for 500 more pupils needed urgently.

November

Teachers' Association attendance poor.

December

Promotions to go to those most regular in attendance at teachers' meetings.

Plan to get legislature to approve bond issue of \$12,000 for one or more schools.

1863

April

Allowed to borrow \$12,000.

Books destroyed or mutilated to be replaced; books not to be taken from school except as needed to prepare assignment.

The \$12,000 loan was to be used for (1) a primary school to accommodate about 160 pupils, "plain & substantial, at a cost of about \$3 to 4,000," so constructed and placed on the lot that additions could be made as needed, and (2) "a large edifice ... on the corner of 8th & Washington, for the accommodation of a higher grade of scholars."

Non-residents were excluded from Wilmington schools.

A new bookkeeping text was introduced into No. 1.

May

Elementary school was to be at 7th and Spruce on a lot 73' x 120'. The residents of the vicinity of 8th and Washington had signed a memorial protesting the erection of a school in their neighborhood; the matter was taken under advisement. (The Board refused to change plans. - June)

June

Teachers' Association discontinued "until... we have a male teacher to take charge of them."

July

The oath of allegiance was demanded of all public school teachers.



1863  
December

Wilson Readers were selected for No. 8.

A new Teachers' examination was announced.

As of January 1864, all salaries not over \$250 were raised \$50, and those over \$250 but below \$300 were increased \$25. The change was made because of the rising cost of living and "in recognition of the teachers' valuable services."

1864  
January

Twenty-six teachers were qualified at recent examination. Appointments were to be made in order of standing, on the explicit condition that candidates remain at school as students, or follow a course of study approved by the Board.

February

No. 8, principal of upper room, \$325, assistants, \$225; lower room, principal, \$300 -- six teachers appointed.

March

The Board disallowed an architect's bill on new school plans (considered exorbitant) -- April record shows the bill was \$319.70 for drawing plans and specifications for two school-houses.

April

Pupils of one school authorized to "give an examination for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission."

May

Use of Basement of No. 1 given for six months without charge to Rev. Mr. Weicksel for "a German School."

Schools permitted to close one day during the duration of "the Sanitary fair."

July

A change of books effected by returning to the publisher two old books for one new, and additional copies of new books to complete supplying the system at one-half wholesale price.

1864  
July

Nine principals, forty assistants, one "teacher having charge of a school" -- established salaries \$13,575; 1,087 boys, 1,386 girls; average daily attendance 1,910; average cost per pupil for tuition, \$5.48.

The Committee on Teachers regrets the high percentage of absences, and urges untiring effort to improve attendance, but states that the problem is national, and that reports from New England and the West, and especially a detailed report from Chicago, indicate that Wilmington's average is good in the face of all the factors involved. Teachers have been careful to inquire into absences, and to prevent as many of them as possible. Parents demand seats for their children, but fail to see the necessity of sending them regularly, once they are admitted.

Boys' secondary department of No. 1 to be scattered, and the space given to primary boys; large girls to remain in the school.

Highest salary \$500 (grammar principal); \$375 for first assistant; elementary principals, \$300-\$400; lowest teachers, \$250. A net increase for the system of \$1,100.

Though the salaries are "moderate," the Board has no present knowledge of how its resources can meet the new schedule. It insists that City Council should appropriate "a larger rate per cent on the school assessment." Some of this additional money should be set aside for a fully satisfactory secondary school, which should be the headquarters of a competent male supervising teacher.



1864

August

Rate, charged pupils for use of supplies, changed:

<u>Former</u>	<u>New</u>	
\$.15	\$.20 )	
.25	.35 )	per
.35	.50 )	quarter
.50	.75 )	

September

German school permit extended.

October

Committee appointed to purchase a building on Second Street between West and Washington Streets, to be refitted for a primary school to relieve pressure on No. 3. It would accommodate from 140-200 pupils.

December

Special meeting about flooded cellar of No. 7, which made the coal inaccessible and prevented making fires; also, the receipt of a proposal to purchase No. 1 (corner of Sixth and French).

Board obtained \$20,000 from Council. New school (#3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ready.

Note: A total of \$2,467.37 was authorized for purchase of books and stationery during 1864, not including an exchange of texts and new supplies needed for #3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , for which bills had not been presented.

1865

January

Teaching of history, in advanced classes in Nos. 1 and 4, approved.

During this year there is definite evidence of friction, two persons appointed to fill unexpired terms refusing to serve, and a third resigning. There was apparently a bitter fight over a nomination to fill another vacancy.

July

Board no longer bound to appoint teachers in order of their standing on the list. A candidate recommended by a principal

1865  
July

was to be  
was given a special examination and placed on the eligible list,  
if she passed.

August

The Committee on Teachers, having examined all the teachers in the system, and several outside candidates, in search of two competent principals, recommended the renewal of the Board's class for teachers, and urged that teachers be compelled to have a more complete general education than many of them did, and that they be encouraged to continue their studies while in service. A State Normal School was suggested as the ultimate solution.

October

Normal School revived, to be under the care of an appointed principal, and to meet 9-12 A.M. on alternate Saturdays. Roll to be kept, and promotion and appointments given to those who had been regular in attendance and had done satisfactory work. Besides Wilmington teachers in service, the school was to be open to advanced students in Wilmington schools, and on payment of an entrance fee, to teachers and advanced students living elsewhere.

Mr. Coleman (a minister and Board member) appointed Principal of Normal School, with Miss Osgood as assistant. (Hall had been active in getting this Normal School under way)

November  
(Special)

No. 1 sold to German and English School for \$4,500, on condition that rooms might be occupied till the end of the term, and with option to lease them for one year thereafter if needed.

November

A number of teachers in the Normal School wish to study Latin, especially for its value in teaching derivations and meanings of English words, and in understanding English grammar. The Committee has consequently organized classes in the subject, on the free alternate Saturdays, and purchased books for use



1865

November there. It recommends also courses in ancient geography and history for those who wish them, and limiting the school for the present to teachers and those on the eligible list in Wilmington.  
**N.B.** Schools ordered closed Thursday, December 7, the Thanksgiving Day decreed by the President.

1866

January Council refused to grant an appropriation to permit further increase in teachers' salaries, which the Board felt its employees deserved.

March Teacher of Normal School, \$100 yr.

April Discussion of propriety of requiring teachers to be at their desks one-half hour before opening of classes, and condemning practice of keeping children waiting out of doors "in all weathers." Action postponed.

May No. 10 to be enlarged and a story added to accommodate scholars from No. 1, and some additional new registrants.

June New grammars and geographies adopted, uniform for system.  
Advertisements for bids for building at 8th and Washington ordered.

July Attendance at Normal School was made a term of employment contract; no future teachers under 18 were to be employed, and all on waiting list for appointment (apparently including those still too young) were invited to join the Normal classes.

Bids were reported for building new school and enlarging No. 4. Residents of 8th and Washington were still bitterly opposing a school in the neighborhood, and the Board decided to see if lot could be sold and another acquired without loss.

1866

July

(adjourned)

Board decided to go ahead with letting contract for school at 8th and Washington.

August

"Mr. Reynolds" employed <sup>as</sup> assistant at Normal School. Building committee has not been able to borrow funds.

Transfer of scholars permitted to allow use of all space.

October

Mr. Coleman resigned as principal of Normal School, succeeded by Mr. Reynolds. Numerous absences were reported; a resolution was passed to dismiss teachers on second successive unexcused absence, and that all teachers be "peremptorily required" to submit a written composition at least once a month.

Mr. Coleman's resignation was accepted with the thanks of the Board for his services.

November

Mr. Reynolds removed the Normal School to his schoolroom, 5th (or 6th - both appear) and Market; approved.

December

Authority asked (from Legislature through Council) to borrow \$15,000, part of which was for building the new school.

1867

January

Salaries again readjusted: Miss Osgood, \$700; Miss Miller, \$425; four others, \$400 each; lowest \$250; median (not accurately computed) about \$300.

February

Another 10% increase: Miss Osgood was raised to \$1,000 (allowed Sept. 1867); the rest received the actual 10%.

April

Normal School to be closed in July.

May

Single session in summer abandoned in favor of closing two weeks earlier after sessions of usual length.

Annual examination of schools readopted.

August

Idea of State Convention of all persons interested in public and private schools, presented and approved.



1867

August

A petition was received from the parochial schools connected with St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Joseph's (New Castle County) that they be taken under the government and support of the Wilmington Board of Education. The petition was read and taken under consideration; the merger was approved by the State House of Representatives.

November

Proposal rejected.

1868

February

St. Mary's College building and some of its grounds were offered to the Board for \$25,000 (subsequently advanced) - had space for 1,500-2,000 scholars.

March

Refused as too expensive (\$30,000)

April

Most of the schools need repairs ~~xx~~ urgently; several have leaky roofs. Recommendation that No. 5 be provided with a "new privy, affording separate accommodations for boys and girls."

Rule compelling attendance at Normal School rescinded.

Dr. Quimby resigned, but was prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation.

September

A speaker permitted to address children in various schools on methods of printing and reading for blind, and to accept contributions as offered.

November

Plan for new schoolhouse ordered.

December

Council to apply to Legislature to borrow \$25,000 for Wilmington schools, especially for building.

1869

January

A committee was appointed to request the City Treasurer to keep all school taxes separate from the general fund. Since no

1869

January

member but Dr. Quimby was willing to serve, the motion was withdrawn.

February

Board on record against permitting any religious denomination to select teachers or textbooks, as proposed by a bill before the Legislature. The proposition had been an issue in the school elections in Wilmington in April, and decisively defeated in every ward.

April

Grimshaw was again elected a member.

A proposal for erection of the school for \$30,350 refused.

A committee to inquire into the title of the "Old Academy" and "to improve it as the public good requires." Nothing further was said of the matter.

Proposal for three schools for 900 children, to be built in each of three wards instead of one, and that No. 10 and the Washington Street lot be sold.

May

Contracts to be let for three schools.

A proposal of J. Harkness to print a catalogue of the Public Schools gratuitously was vigorously opposed by Grimshaw, and finally accepted only on the stipulation that no advertising of any sort, and specifically of any private school, be included therein.

September

Finance committee to investigate charge that \$11,000 in school taxes has been collected by Council and withheld.

October

Audit showed \$14,000.41 collected and not turned over; Council claimed it had paid \$31,260 in interest for loans for school purposes

November

School Board's auditor refused access to the books; Council asked to order it, after Grimshaw's motion demanding the \$14,000 was narrowly defeated.

1870

(see papers)  
March

Much discussion of sale of 8th and Washington lot.

Five hundred copies of Hall's History of the Board of Education



1870  
March

from its organization ordered printed — rescinded at request of W. Hall.

Hall announced his intention of not standing for re-election. A resolution of thanks for his services, and regret at their termination, passed.

April

Bullock elected president of Board.

June

A committee reported 3,420 seats filled and 125 applications; recommended higher classes for boys similar to those offered at No. 4 for girls; appointment of a man to teach this class and supervise the city schools; sale of lot at 8th and Washington and purchase of another on French Street.

July

Resolution passed for purchase of offered lot, construction of new No. 1, and appointment of a superintendent.

(All except the location had been urged for many years, especially by Grimshaw and Hall, though they disagreed over details)

Bitter argument over accepting the deed to Howard School, and responsibility for education of colored children.

(Special)

Deed to French Street property drawn.

St. Mary's schoolhouse rented.

(2d Special)

Proposals for new building adopted.

September

Conference arranged with Council to settle legal questions in connection with Howard School proposal.

Legislation needed for Howard School proposal.

October

Plans accepted and contract let for No. 1.

A committee adopted to select a Superintendent of Schools.

Miss Osgood's request for a piano for No. 4 refused

November

(Special)

Committee recommended employment of David W. Harlan at \$1,500, his contract terminable at the discretion of the Board. (8-5)

1870

November

Dr. Grimshaw tried by every parliamentary means to block this vote, and voted against the resolution when it came up. (Minute of next meeting suggests Grimshaw's recorded vote against appointment was an error)

December

A plan for departmentalizing 6-grade schools above the primary class was recommended to the Superintendent.

1871

January

Resolution to check financial records from 1856 to determine whether Board had received all money legally due it from taxes collected in its behalf.

Discussion of proposed new charter.

Division of rules of the Board.

Superintendent to act as Secretary of Board.

Semi-weekly Institutes revived.

Harlan asks that children from lower grades of 5 and 9 be sent to 9, and higher to No. 9, and that principals at 2,6,7, and 14, take higher classes for four hours in their offices.

Proposal to departmentalize No. 2 as an experiment, lost.

February

Parents object to transfers ordered by Superintendent. His authority sustained by Board.

Charter renewed without provision for taxing colored residents. A resolution adopted to ask the legislature for some provision for educating colored residents of the State.

\$13,156.49 more collected in school taxes, 1852-70, than Board received.

3,734 pupils on rolls, average attendance 3,039; applicants 188; vacancies 173.

Refused to OK Harlan's list of texts without examination of others of same grade.



1871

February

Committee to reorganize Teachers' Institute.

Teachers to be examined annually, except those already in service with good records, and those who pass examinations in Algebra, Geometry, and History after two years experience.

A Normal School, with optional attendance, provided.

E. S. Rolston  
December 20, 1939

*Edna. File 177*  
Education: Delaware  
1830-1897: Teachers

### The Salary of our Female Public School Teachers

We doubt whether it tends to the public good to impress upon any class of laborers that they are inadequately paid, so long as it is an acknowledged fact that their earnings are enough to enable them to live easy and well, and also to lay aside a snug little sum for future use.

This we understand to be the case with the female teachers in our public schools. If it is not so, the salaries should be raised to such a point, but we have always been led to regard the position of teacher in those schools as one greatly desired. Certainly there are a large number of applications for the position, and the progress of the schools proves that the scholars have been well taught. We doubt if there are any schools in the country whose teachers will compare better, or whose education qualifies them better for their duties.

Certainly the teachers are not so much confined as most female laborers. They do not commence work so early and are relieved much earlier in the day than those at almost any other occupation. In addition they have near two months vacation in the summer; and about two weeks during the Christmas holidays. In a word the position, is one of the most desirable of all female occupations. And we think it is the duty of the Press to so represent it. Certainly no lady desires to be represented as a drudge, when her duties are actually such as should be accounted pleasant, agreeable and beneficial, to any one that is qualified, and none others should be employed. No females who are required to labor have more desirable positions, and



our teachers are not only well paid, but so far as we hear, a superior class of young ladies and content with their salaries.

Wilmington Daily Gazette. June 26, 1873

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Ellen Samworth  
June 7, 1938

179

Some Notable Private Schools and School-Masters  
The Hilles School - Eli and Samuel Hilles

Eli and Samuel Hilles, descendants of one Hugh Ellis (so pronounced and therefore so spelled) of County Down, Ireland and of James Pugh of Wales inherited the keen mind and love of learning that was common to dissenters in the troublous times in Great Britain in the 18th century when so many intelligent immigrants sought political and religious freedom in America.

Hugh Hilles signed a will in Ireland as witness on 27th of March 1745 and was married in Pennsylvania in April, 1748 so he must have emigrated to America about 1747. After his marriage in 1748 he removed to Richland, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Two grandsons of Hugh, Eli Hilles, born July 20, 1783, died June 18, 1863, and Samuel Hilles, born November 20, 1788, died August 4, 1873, had an important part to play in the history of education in Wilmington. They conducted a fine girls' private school for many years and gave much service voluntarily to the development of a public school system, to education for the negro race, and to service in night schools by means of which many men of later value to the community gained the only <sup>formal</sup> schooling they ever obtained.

The families of these two ~~fine~~ citizens, especially those of Samuel Hilles (Eli had but one child, a daughter) became leading business men, manufacturers and professional men in Wilmington and elsewhere and contributed much to the social betterment of their communities.

Eli Hilles read all the books obtainable in that early home,



improved his scholarship by every means and after the age of twenty-one he entered the ~~fine~~ Friends School at Westtown on December 10, 1805 and began to teach there in September 1806 and continued teaching there until March 23, 1811. Samuel Hilles without appearing as a pupil at that new institution was made a teacher on March 1, 1808 and continued until August 3, 1811.

Eli Hilles established a girls' school in Wilmington with Joshua Maule on the east side of King street between 7th and 8th in a large house built in 1797 by a Mr. Crips a wealthy man and Wilmington's first potter. This house was long known as the "Old Boarding School and was considered a mansion. A Mrs. Capron of Philadelphia opened the first school in this mansion succeeded by Joshua Maule and Eli Hilles in 1809.

Samuel Hilles the younger brother had resigned his position in the Westtown school a few months after Eli left, and coming to Wilmington he opened a boys' school on the west side of King street in an octagonal building almost opposite the Hilles girls' school.

On the death of Joshua Maule in 1812 the two Hilles brothers, devoted to each other throughout their whole lives, joined in the girls' school across the street. In the Borough Directory for 1814 they appear as having a Boarding School for girls at 168 King street.

The two brothers erected a large building at N. E. corner of Tenth and King Streets to which they removed their girls' school. Their training at Westtown and their own ability and diligence brought success at once and drew pupils from every State in the Union especially the southern states and from the West Indies. They gave a thorough training "in the branches of a plain English education."

The school fees were moderate. Old account books of the school



kept by Joshua Maule and Eli Hilles in 1811 and 1812 kept in full double-entry, now in possession of the family, show the charge for full board and tuition to have been \$32.50 per quarter. That of Westtown in 1807 was \$80 per year.

This school was possibly "in its time the most advanced school in the country for girls. The course included French, with which Samuel was quite familiar, English literature, the higher mathematics, botany, a familiar subject with both brothers, static electricity and astronomy." Drawing as an embellishment was taught by a teacher brought in for that subject.

The life at the school was a happy one for both pupils and teachers and for the two motherless nephews whose home it was, one of whom has written fully "Memorials of the Hilles Family" from which much of this paper is taken.

The two brothers had their property in common. They built three other brick houses and those with the large school on the corner made a notable group in the small borough. The tall school and residence commanded a full view of the Delaware River and many of the turns of the Christina and the Brandywine. A deck between the two chimney stacks was frequently used as a vantage ground for the study of the stars and any unusual sky phenomena such as a comet, an eclipse or any aurora borealis. The northern half of the building was used exclusively for the school and the southern half was the residence of Eli and his family. A porch extended along the whole length at the rear from which an unobstructed view across the river was possible. Samuel Hilles built a house to the north of the school and these with the old Baptist meeting-house and the Riddle mansion at the S. E. corner of what is now Eleventh street constituted all

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the buildings to the Brandywine on the King Street front. At the rear there was one crooked cherry tree when the Hilles brothers built their school, but they planned and planted with such care until the Hilles gardens became almost as notable as their school and in after years strangers called and asked the privilege of seeing the garden, the beauty of which had been spoken of by former students. A tulip-poplar grew to a notable height and other trees and shrubs completed a pleasing whole. A large vegetable garden east of French Street was in old Matthew's special care.

On October 25, 1821 Samuel Hilles brought his bride to the home he had built at the S. E. corner of Tenth and King Streets.

Like his brother Eli, he too married one of his fellow teachers from the Westtown school, Margaret Hill Smith, a member of the descendants of Richard Smith 2nd, a Proprietor of New Jersey with the Penns. Their marriage took place in Philadelphia. Perhaps a copy of the menu for a wedding feast in a Quaker family for the bride of a schoolmaster will be interesting. Here it is, copied from the memorandum book of her mother October 25, 1821.

Two Oyster Pies.

One Roast Turkey. A la mode Beef. One Roast Goose.

One Roast Pig. Cranberry Sauce. One Pair Ducks.

Cocoanut, Almond and Orange Puddings.

Two Peafowls, boiled.

Shells with Preserves.

Two Hams.

Apple Puffs.

Two Tongues.

Pickles and Olives

Calves Head, two Dishes.

Ice cream and Whips.

(Sketch of  
Hilles  
properties  
by Mrs.  
Susan Hille  
Sheerman,  
granddaughter  
of S. H.

The lives of the two brothers were closely bound together until the death of Eli in 1863 after which the property was divided. There were now five houses. Eli's share included the south side of Ninth Street which was sold at auction, William Bright being the auctioneer. McLearn and Kendall bought the property for their carriage factory site.

The Municipal and County Building occupy<sup>ies</sup> the site of the Hilles School and adjacent properties from Tenth to Eleventh Streets and the Rodney Square, a restful garden fills the area where the first Wilmington Court House took the place of the old reservoirs.

In 1828, Eli Hilles retired from his teachership in the Hilles school and moved across the street into the house built by Samuel for his bride while Samuel and his family moved into the large school building and continued the school until 1832. In that year what is now Haverford College was inaugurated and the quest for a Superintendent (as they termed their president) led to Samuel Hilles who no doubt saw a wider field of usefulness in the new school and he turned his superior Wilmington school over to two qualified teachers, John M. Smith and Dubre Knight and with his wife as matron served Haverford for nearly two years without pay. It is gratifying to Wilmingtonians to know that their town could supply teachers of such high quality to an infant college that was destined to take an educational leadership as years passed.

Besides their educational leadership, these two teachers exerted a constructive leadership in business enterprises. Eli had early become a director in the Bank of Delaware, later a founder of the Wilmington Savings Fund Society and a Commissioner in the founding of the Union Bank of Delaware. The younger brother, Samuel, served as a director of the Bank of Delaware for over thirty years, as a member of the Board of Health in the cholera year 1832, and again in 1853. He was also



a director of the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company, 1851-1857.

All these institutions have prospered and have remained sound throughout their history.

Their business connections though of a major character were always secondary to their interest in education. In 1852 an Act was passed by the State Legislature establishing a better public school system in Wilmington and Samuel Hilles was elected a member of the Board of Education and chosen as President. He resigned and Willard Hall succeeded him as president. At the second school-board election March 1853 Eli Hilles was made a member. Largely at their own charges the two brothers taught for years in small night schools. Samuel conducted one four nights a week in the early sixties in the basement of the Wilmington Institute and many men who in after years contributed to the life of the city obtained their only formal schooling in this way.

The lives of the brothers were closely knit and their thoughts were very much in harmony. They were deeply interested in the welfare of the colored race and were staunch abolitionists when courage was needed to befriend a black man in a slave State. They were both agents of the underground railway and the frame stable often sheltered more than the beasts of the field. One night the stable was burned and Samuel Hilles was more deeply grieved over the spirit that prompted the deed than over the loss of the stable, the foundations of which he strengthened and then rebuilt of brick.

When he remarked to his wife, "I shall want coffee to-night," his family knew there were passengers awaiting transfer to the north and old Matthew Greenwood who served Master Sammy for over sixty years held himself ready to conduct the invisible train with its visible passengers to the next station northward.

When the Emancipation Proclamation made the slaves free, Samuel Hilles was among those who saw the great need of education for them. At this time there were only seven negro schools in the State; three at Wilmington, two at Camden, one at Odessa and one at Newport. A meeting was held in the home of Samuel's son, William S. Hilles, an influential citizen and the Delaware Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored People was formed. Funds were solicited and at the end of six months the number of colored schools had increased to fifteen among which was the Howard School of Wilmington.

Samuel Hilles's interest in abolition did not stop with his own family but exerted an influence which his pupils took to their distant homes. Years after Samuel Hilles ceased his school teaching his grandson Samuel E. Hilles writes the following incident:

"Having been introduced to a noted judge of the Superior Court there, John Sanborn Conner, the writer met him on a Cincinnati street shortly afterward. Said the Judge: 'Your name is Hilles? What relation are you to the Master Sammy Hilles, who had a girls' school years ago in Wilmington?' 'Well I have it in for you!' My mother, Eliza Sanborn, from North Carolina, went to your grandfather's school ('Master Sammy,' as the girls affectionately called him) and she imbibed so much of the anti-slavery ideas there that when she got home, she refused to take her share of the family property in slaves, and it was a source of great loss to us as a family. So I have it in for you." The Judge continued as a valued acquaintance.

The division in the Society of Friends in 1827 was a time of deep trial to Samuel Hilles. Eli Hilles was clerk and one of the more



prominent members of the Hicksite branch and Samuel's affection led him to attend the meetings of the larger body who had retained the meeting-house. But Samuel's conviction soon led him to withdraw his membership and worship with the orthodox body where he was an elder and greatly esteemed throughout his life. The separation in worship did not lessen the love of the brothers for each other.

"His characteristics both of tenderness and decision led Samuel Hilles, during the Civil War to press for the use of the Wilmington Meetinghouse yard (Orthodox, Ninth and Tatnall), asked for by the hospital authorities across the narrow street, for their patients suffering from gangrene; so that one passed these poor fellows, greatly helped by the open air and sunshine immediately outside the doors of the Meetinghouse."

Eli Hilles the elder brother was no less an outstanding citizen than his brother Samuel. He was older by five years and the bond of affection between them was never broken by the circumstances of life. They agreed to disagree and worked together with unusual harmony. They were largely self taught scholars from <sup>a</sup>wilderness western Pennsylvanian home. Each taught or served in his own field at Westtown school, Eli was librarian as well as teacher. Each married a fellow teacher. Eli married Martha Barker of Burlington, New Jersey in 1809. Samuel married Margaret Hill Smith in the Twelfth Street Meeting-house on October 31, 1821. Eli's only living descendant was a daughter, Elizabeth Barker Hilles (his two sons died in infancy) who was keeping house in the old home at Tenth and King when she died in her 93rd year.

Samuel Hilles left two sons, William S. Hilles and John Smith Hilles and one daughter Gulielma Maria who married Charles Wing Howland.

While Eli retired from the girl's boarding school in 1828 the persuasions of his friends and his own inclination led him to open a day school for girls in a house he built south of his home on the corner, and in this school he received a few boarding pupils. He maintained this school until 1838 when, having accumulated an adequate fortune from his teaching and wise investments, he retired to a busy life in other fields.

He was elected to City Council in 1820, 1824 and 1825. He agitated for an ample supply of pure water and was appointed one of a committee of three to report on the expense of bringing in water from the Brandywine. In 1825 the reservoirs or "basins" as they were called were first used. Property on Market at Tenth was bought from Sally Norris Dickinson daughter of John Dickinson for the basins.

"Eli was a gentleman of the old school with a penchant for curios, precious stones, coins, fine furniture etc. One day as he walked along the Brandywine pounding the stones and whipping the leaves with his cane, evidently in a disturbed frame of mind, he met John Bullock the noted Wilmington boys' schoolmaster. "Why Eli, what is the matter?" asked John. "Well, John, I believe the very Old Boy himself is in my girls today". "Now perhaps he is in thee too, Eli," said John. The next day they met again when Eli said, "John, I believe thee was right, yesterday."

These two men brought to Wilmington in themselves, in their own children, and in the future mother's of men whom they taught, not a plain English education only, but the art of living in high ideals that lifted others and so even today they still "carry-on."



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Shearman, Susan Hilles, Mrs. The Old Hilles Homestead. Every Evening. v. January 24, 1914.

## PAROCHIAL AND RELIGIOUS-CONTROLLED SCHOOLS

Although most Christian denominations have at various times encouraged or supported schools whose chief function was to supply a general education in an atmosphere of reverence, and with the moral tone acceptable to the time and sect, the Friends and Catholics have, in recent generations, been the most active sponsors of parochial education.

Nineteenth century private education in Delaware is marked by continued activity on the part of the Friends, by growth of Catholic-controlled schools, and by schools, especially of secondary grade, carried on by numerous Protestant denominations as organizations and by their clergymen as individuals. These three categories were not mutually exclusive, for some Friends and Catholics, as individuals, maintained private schools, <sup>many</sup> and/families of those faiths sent their children to the public schools or to non-parochial private institutions as their personal judgment dictated; Methodists and Episcopalians, among others, had schools under the direct control of the regional church authorities.

The sections below outline the educational work of the various churches and their affiliates during the 1800's.

### Society of Friends

The eighteenth century history of Quaker education in Delaware, and particularly of the Wilmington school at the corner now Fourth and West Streets, has been discussed previously. Early nineteenth century records are not very complete. Those that exist are published in some detail in the anniversary book, Friends in Wilmington



- 1738-1938 (pp. 45-63); the outline below is summarized from this source unless otherwise credited.

In 1810 there were five schools "under the direction of the Wilmington Monthly Meeting"; two years later there was only one, and the same is true of 1813, though in both years there were several schools "taught by Friends to which some Scholars have been sent on account of the School Fund." In 1833 there were two schools under the care of the Meeting, one at Wilmington and the other at Brandywine Village; both were for girls "except that a few small boys were sometimes admitted." The Fourth and West schoolhouse is not specifically mentioned in any of these accounts, but it is assumed that it was in service, probably as the one school under the direct care of the Meeting. Benjamin Ferris wrote of it in 1846 that the building had been occupied as a schoolhouse since 1748, and "thousands of children have received there the first rudiments of an English education. It is built of brick, 24 feet square, and one story high. It originally had a broad penthouse, or projecting roof, at the southwest end, extending across the whole front."

The original structure stayed much the same, so far as the records show, for nearly a century. During the succeeding forty years it was added to considerably, and by 1883 had become a two-story building thirty by sixty feet. In 1889, and several times in the 1890's it was enlarged, each time, apparently, by remodelling rather than rebuilding. The schoolhouse finally abandoned in the middle twentieth century, was a rambling affair that clearly showed its piecemeal construction.

Little is known about the instruction offered at the school before 1870, other than that the list of its principals had included T. Clarkson Taylor and Emma Worrell, outstanding teachers who, at various times, also taught independently. Taylor's private academy, discussed elsewhere, is said to have been started because ~~of~~ the Meeting could not finance an enlargement of the building needed to accommodate the increased enrollment his successful work, as principal between 1852 and 1857, had attracted. His venture had the encouragement of the Meeting, but did not completely supersede secondary courses at the old school, for the following advertisement appears in the Delaware Republican for December 26, 1861:

#### FRIENDS' HIGH SCHOOL.

The next Session of this Institution will commence on the 2d of Ninth mo. (September.)

Students prepared for College or the counting room.-- Especial attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and Book keeping.

Terms for the English branches from \$8 to \$10 per quarter of eleven weeks, according to the studies pursued. No extra charge for books and stationery. For further information apply to

THOS. GRIFFITH, Principal,  
303 West Seventh Street,  
Wilmington, Del.

In 1880 the school had about a hundred pupils enrolled in three departments, primary, large girls, and boys. Compensation for the principal was extremely low, since he collected tuition fees, paid his two assistants a fixed salary, and had the bal-



ance as his own. In 1877 there was only \$450 left for him.

Several catalogues of the school give glimpses of its progress between 1879-80 and 1893.

In 1879-80 there were four teachers for the eighty pupils distributed approximately evenly between the primary and the boys' and girls' academic departments. At this period the boys and girls assembled in different home rooms, but recited in joint classes. The course of study included:

Reading	Algebra	Chemistry
Literature	Geometry	Natural Philosophy
English Grammar	Bookkeeping	Physiology
Composition	Drawing	Geography
Orthography	Penmanship	Political Science
Etymology	French	History
Latin		German

How much of this extensive offering was elective is not clearly indicated. In all probability, one might make a choice among the foreign languages, for a few years later an extra charge was made for such instruction. In 1880, however, there were no extras; flat rates, scaled from \$10 to \$25 per half year according to grade, covered all expenses.

Foreign language instruction without extra cost was one of the features the school advertised particularly. Other features to which the attention of parents was called were the excellent playground, moderate discipline, extensive library, and free textbooks.

In 1881 Isaac T. Johnson was appointed principal, and the school really entered its modern phase. By 1884-85 French and German were still offered, but were electives for which additional charge was made. A definite college preparatory



course had been established, and a detailed year-by-year high school curriculum was published in the catalogue. For the following year (1885-86) the general tuition rates were raised to \$10 - \$40 per term, according to advancement.

For the year 1888-89 tuition was \$30 - \$90 for the full year. Ten instructors were employed. Eighteen students had graduated during the five years just past; the student body included ninety-two academic students, forty-eight intermediate, and forty-five primary. The course of study was still similar to the one listed for 1880. French and German were again an integral part of the later high school curriculum; Latin was mandatory, and Greek elective.

By 1890 the charge for the high school course had been raised another \$10 annually. In 1892 there were fifteen instructors for an enrollment of 284 pupils. The school claimed as special advantages, courses for older pupils not interested in a diploma, a kindergarten and kindergarten training school, a good library, and adequate physical training facilities.

Friends in Wilmington (p. 59) says that the kindergarten was introduced in 1889 after at least three years' consideration, though the catalogue first mentions it in 1892. The charge for the training class was \$120 yearly, the same as for the last year of high school; rates ranged down to \$40 a year for the elementary school. (Friends in Wilmington gives the figures \$50 - \$150 "by the end of the century"; showing that tuition continued to rise during the next few years.) In 1893 a sesqui-centennial pamphlet was issued which carried pictures



of the original building and the then-recent additions and renovations which had just brought the school to approximately the proportions it had when it was abandoned in 1938.

For Friends in Wilmington, Henry Seidel Canby has written a few pages of reminiscences about the school "in the Nineties." He says:

Everything was sensible, practical, and efficient except the purpose of it all which was supposed to be education but was actually cramming under discipline. Bells rang, tickets were sold for a hygienic luncheon (cream puff and cocoa), classes produced so effectively that no one who wished to enter college ever failed to do so, order was kept, the principal sat like a spider in his office or tiptoed like a daddy-long-legs peering through doors, all of which were glass-topped for his convenience. The Ford production line does not function more perfectly than did that school, except for education.

Everything was departmentalized, and students were not allowed to suspect any connection between one subject and another, or between the school program as a whole, and life. The ethical training, Mr. Canby felt, failed to take into consideration the relationship between theory and practice or even "between theory and theory," a factor that made it vulnerable to the shocks of rude experience in an anything but ideal society. Despite its weaknesses, however, this education did impress on its students, Quakers and others alike, the essential creed that there is the permanent possibility of good in any man, and the results of the training

continued to color the outlook of most of the students through their lives.

In 1827 Wilmington Friends split over the Hicksite controversy that disturbed the Society nationally, and in July 1831, the Orthodox Friends started a school of their own at 11th and Market Streets, soon replaced by another at 9th and Tatnall. This little school, enlarged after the Civil War to two rooms, never had more than three teachers. Its largest enrollment was fifty-five scholars "nineteen of them being members of the Meeting." Accounts of life in the school suggest that it must have had much atmosphere of the better sort of one-room rural school of a generation or so ago.

During the early part of the nineteenth century, Friends both patronized schools not under the direct control of the Meeting, and granted their educational assistance funds to children entered at such schools. Several of these were taught by prominent Friends. The Hilles School for Girls, discussed in more detail elsewhere, was kept by two brothers of that faith. John Bullock had a boarding school for boys from 1821 to 1847, which was continued by others after his death and eventually became a military school. Samuel Smith, another Quaker, had a boarding school with an excellent reputation from 1829 until he left the city ten years later. T. Clarkson Taylor has been mentioned earlier as a distinguished Friend and educator. Emma Worrell served briefly as an instructor in Taylor's academy, and from about 1867-70 as principal of Friends' School. Both before and after this period of teaching with others, she maintained a small private school for



girls, with an enrollment ranging from about twenty to forty and including both day and boarding pupils. Miss Worrell lived to a great age, and was a beloved figure among Friends of three generations.

Many of the Friends, both teachers and laymen, were active in the public school movement in Wilmington. Among the better-known of these were the Hilles brothers, T. Clarkson Taylor, and Ziba Ferris.

Members of the Society founded schools in all sections of the State where they settled in any numbers. Scharf specifically mentions such schools in West Dover and North Murderkill Hundreds, both of them among the earliest schools of any type in their localities. In all probability many of the others described as "pay or subscription" or as charity schools, were operated or at least assisted by Friends.

Aside from the ethical slant mentioned by Mr. Canby, Friends' education had several significant characteristics. From the beginning, their schools were open to anyone who cared to attend, whether or not he belonged to the Society, and regardless of race, sex, or color. While they accepted as students any who applied, not all members of the Meeting sent their own children to the local school; use of tutors and boarding schools was frequent among the more well-to-do.

## Catholic Education in the Nineteenth Century

Like so many other Delaware beginnings, the first schools here under the direct control of the Catholic Church are difficult to trace. Father Kenny's diary speaks of a schoolmaster who was having a very difficult time, but the reference suggests only that the priest was interested in the man as one of his parishioners, and gives no hint that his school was in any sense a parochial one.

The school census of December 30, 1830, made under the Free School Law of the year previous, show that the Sisters of Charity, on that date, had a free school in Wilmington that enrolled forty-six students. (House Journal 1831, p. 211-212.) Scharf gives 1830 as the date for the establishment of the Sisters' school and orphanage. How much of this enrollment came from the orphanage, and how much from the general population of the neighborhood, is not clear.

In 1839 Father Reilly, still according to Scharf (p. 725 ff), largely through his own efforts built and operated a school for boys, that later grew into St. Mary's College whose history is described below. He also encouraged the establishment of a parochial school for the benefit of pupils who could not patronize an academy, adjacent to St. Peter's Church, of which he was pastor. During much of its early history, this school must have been taught by lay instructors, for Scharf mentions that shortly after 1870 charge of the boys' Parochial School was transferred to the Sisters of St. Francis.



A parochial school connected with St. Mary's Church was built in 1866 and opened the following year under the supervision of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The following year, lay teachers were substituted for the sisters, and the entire project was soon abandoned, and the building rented to the Board of Education. In 1887 a parochial school was reopened under the Order of St. Francis.

Sacred Heart Church had a school in the parish house "soon after its completion," i.e., about 1875. In October 1883, a high school for boys was opened, but had already been discontinued when Scharf's History of Delaware was published in 1888. The Catholic Germans of Wilmington and vicinity formed the congregation served by this church; Scharf implies, but does not state directly, that German was the language of the service. If that supposition is true, the school may have been taught in German also.

Scharf also has an indirect mention of a parochial school in connection with St. Patrick's Church, about 1881.

Catholics were not very numerous in nineteenth century Delaware, except in Wilmington and its immediate vicinity, and there is no record of schools in conjunction with the scattered congregations elsewhere in the State. The only clearly recorded parochial school outside the city is one under supervision of the Sisters of St. Francis, opened at St. Joseph's-on-the-Brandywine shortly after 1841. Scharf mentions "Sunday schools" as activities of Catholic congregations in various parts of the State; it is impossible to tell, from existing data, whether these <sup>were</sup> schools of the early-century type, ~~were~~ devoted to teach-



ing the rudiments to those unable to learn them elsewhere, or whether they were the modern sort, designed for religious study and discussion only.

Delaware Catholics operated two of the outstanding private secondary schools of the 1800's, brief histories of which follow.

St. Mary's College was a thriving institution during the generation just before the Civil War. Scharf (p. 688 ff.), reports that in 1840 Father Patrick Reilly, the incumbent priest in Wilmington's then only Catholic parish, received a request to open a school for boys, similar to one the Sisters of Charity maintained for girls. The next year he undertook the task, opening classes "at his residence at the northeast corner of Fifth and West Streets," on August 15, 1841. Later he moved to a sizable tract which fronted on Delaware Avenue in the neighborhood of Madison Street, and in 1842 enlarged his building to accommodate thirty-six boarders as well as his day students. The school continued to prosper, and in 1847 was incorporated with the right to confer degrees. A college building, "four stories high and one hundred by sixty feet," was erected.

Newspaper notices for the next five years supply information about the college during its early years:

The Delaware Gazette, October 31, 1848, p. 3, col. 7.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

This Institution is situated in an elevated and retired part of the northwestern suburbs of this proverbially healthy city. From its location it enjoys all the advantages of the country air. The play ground is large and the buildings ample enough to



accommodate two hundred students. The best professors are engaged for the young pupils in the humbler branches of an English and Commercial Education, as well as for the most advanced students in their highest branches.

The whole course requisite for graduation will occupy seven years, and embrace the Greek, Latin and English Languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Physiology and Chemistry.

Each student on entering is examined and placed in the classes for which his previous attainments qualify him.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS.- The annual pension for board, tuition, washing, mending linen and stockings, and use of bedding, paid half yearly in advance, is \$150.00

For students not learning Greek or Latin,	125.00
French, Spanish, Drawing, each per annum,	20.00
Music " " " " "	40.00

Books, Stationary (sic), Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees, will form extra charges.

No uniform is required; students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

(A list of references is given).

P. REILLY, President

The Delaware Gazette, June 20, 1851, p. 3, Col. 7.

#### St. Mary's College

The Annual Commencement at St. Mary's College, in this city, will take place on Thursday, the 26th inst. The exercises on the occasion will commence a few minutes after 10 a. m. The Hall for the exhibition of the drawings of the Students, will be open from 9 o'clock, for inspection by the public, who are respectfully invited to attend.

St. Mary's College, June 20, 1851 - 2 t



The Delaware Gazette, July 8, 1853, p. 3, col. 3.

St. Mary's College. - The commencement of St. Mary's College took place on Thursday last. The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Wm. McCaulley, Edward McCabe, Dr. John Fulmer, of Wilmington, and Edward Ridgeley, of Dover.

Scharf lists the first graduates (in 1850) as William McCaulley of Wilmington; Edward McCabe of New Orleans; Edward Ridgely of Dover; and John Fulmer, whose address is not given. For some years the college prospered and enrolled students from most parts of the Union and even from South America. In 1857 one hundred twenty young men were in attendance. The Civil War proved disastrous for the institution, for the sizable contingent of Southern students on whom it had depended was no longer available. The growing city, too, began to encroach on the school's once-rural location, and made its situation less attractive. By 1866 the financial problem became too difficult to cope with, and the school was suspended; two years later the building was sold, and within a few years had been destroyed. The former campus was used for general building purposes, and some years later Wilmington High School was erected on part of the college tract.

Shortly after the failure of St. Mary's College, the Sisters of the Visitation, a teaching order founded in France in the seventeenth century, opened an academy for girls in Wilmington. During its first two years, 1868-70, the school occupied a portion of the St. Mary's College building, but at the



close of the second year, moved to a large brownstone house  
farther out on Delaware<sup>Avenue</sup>, between Harrison and Van Buren  
Streets, where it remained well into the twentieth century.  
(Scharf, p. 689)

In 1893, the Sisters of the Visitation withdrew from  
the school, and their place was filled by the Ursuline Sisters  
whose academy is described in detail in the chapter, Private  
Education in the Twentieth Century.

There is considerable evidence that neither of these  
schools was open exclusively to Catholic students, and Scharf  
mentions specifically that the Academy of the Visitation offer-  
ed instruction to all who came, and prohibited religious dis-  
cussion.

No other reference has been found to the Sisters of Charity  
boarding school for girls which Scharf mentions as existing in  
1840. A "free school" under the care of the order appears in  
the school census of 1830, and other records show that they  
had an orphanage nearby; the 1840 institution may have been  
an outgrowth of the earlier program, or indeed a simple con-  
tinuation of it, magnified by Scharf into a more aristocratic  
school.

These nineteenth century records indicate increasing activ-  
ity among Catholic congregations in supplying instruction for  
their own children, and prove the existence of prominent schools  
operated by individuals of that faith and by the great teaching  
orders associated with the Church.

The non-parochial institutions among them welcomed pupils  
who were not Catholics, and not all Catholic families saw fit  
to enter their children for instruction with their fellow-communicants



## Methodist Education in the Nineteenth Century

Methodist were among the denominations that considered secular instruction important enough to make every effort to support it by subscription for their own children, and to offer it as a gift to as many as possible of their neighbors, unable to pay private tuition rates. Few records of this activity survive, but a few random cases indicate its existence. In the later years of the previous century John Thelwell had given freely of his time, evenings and Sundays, to instruct those unable to enter his regular pay classes. Scharf's<sup>1</sup> (Footnote: p. 1178) account of education in the various hundreds contains this entry concerning Mispillion, in the lower part of Kent County:

Prior to the passage of the school law in 1829, private subscription schools were held in nearly all the Methodist churches then built. In other places school houses were built by private persons and the teachers' salaries paid by subscription from the parents of the children.

Within a decade after the opening of the first State-assisted public schools in Delaware, the Methodists of the Philadelphia Annual Conference took under their protection a girls' school already established at Seaford and sponsored its transfer to Wilmington where, as the Wesleyan Female Seminary (later College), it had a long and successful career. The story of the institution is told in a newspaper account, probably a disguised advertisement, for October 6, 1865.



## Wesleyan Female College <sup>1</sup>

Wilmington has just cause to be proud of her institutions of learning. We have in our midst Colleges, Academies, and schools which are conducted with much ability and will compare favorably with those of any other city or town in the country, in any point of view. Among the number is the Wesleyan Female College, situated in French Street, near Sixth, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the control of the Philadelphia Annual Conference.

In 1836 the subject of female education was presented to the Philadelphia Annual Conference, and a committee was appointed "to receive communications and proposals for establishing a female seminary in the southern part of the Conference." The committee not finding contributors as was anticipated, made no written report at the succeeding conference, and were discharged from further duty in the case. In 1837 the educational committee took up the subject of female seminaries and in their annual report said, "that it is inexpedient to bear the expense of purchasing a site, building or buildings, for the establishment of a female seminary under the Control and patronage of the Conference, but if any of our friends will on their own responsibility establish a seminary in Wilmington, and another further south between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, your committee beg leave to recommend to the Conference, its patronage in establishing, encouraging and endeavoring to support such an institution or institutions." This report the Conference adopted. A correspondence was opened between the proprietor of the Seminary at Seaford and Rev. Wm. A. Wiggins in charge of Asbury M.E. Church, this city. This correspondence resulted in the change of the location of the Wesleyan Female Seminary from Seaford to Wilmington. On the second Monday in October 1837 the Seminary was opened under the charge of the Rev. S. Prettyman, in a building which had been rented and fitted up for the purpose at what was then 175 Market Street, with ten scholars. In a few weeks the number increased to between twenty and thirty, and the most intelligent and influential citizens lent their aid, contributing not a little to insure its success. The first house occupied was soon found to be too small for a boarding school, a larger building was secured and fitted up, to which the school was removed on the 25th of March, 1838. The ministers of the Conference took every occasion to commend the Seminary to their friends, and finally the Baltimore and New Jersey Conferences united with the Philadelphia Conference and



extended their patronage to the Wesleyan College.

In the latter part of the year 1838 the building that had been fitted up for the reception of students at the corner of Ninth and Market Streets was found too small for the accommodation of all who sought admission. It became necessary either to enlarge it, or procure another that would be sufficiently roomy. At this juncture the project of a new building was suggested. A meeting was held and a liberal proposal being made by David C. Wilson, Esq. the erection of a new edifice was determined upon. These engagements were entered into in February, 1839, and on the 3d day of June following, the laying of the cornerstone of the Seminary in French Street above Sixth took place, in the presence of the students and faculty and a number of other persons. This stone was laid by Mr. John Flinn, at the northeast corner of the main building. In ten months from that date the whole establishment, 45 by 86 feet, including back buildings, was finished and occupied.

In 1840 the Board of Council and a number of citizens, united and petitioned to the Legislature for the grant of a charter, which was obtained in February 1841. This Act, besides regularly incorporating the Institution, clothing it with powers and privileges of corporate bodies in general, and providing for the permanency and regular succession of a Board of Trustees, a Council, the authority "to confer degrees and give diplomas," gave it all the powers and privileges usually granted to colleges; thereby constituting the Wesleyan Female Collegiate Institute properly a Female College. Under these new regulations the plan of instruction was somewhat improved, and the school gradually increased in the number of its students.

In 1844 a monthly Journal was issued from the College, called the Female Student and Young Ladies' Chronicle. Its publication was continued for three years. It contained much matter which was very interesting, and was well supported by the students and graduates of the Institution. From 1847 to 1850 the College was not so prosperous, and became considerably involved.

In 1850 the Institution passed from the hands of Mr. Prettyman into the hands of a number of gentlemen, who purchased it for the M.E. Church, under the control of the Philadelphia Conference. It was conducted for one year by Prof. T.E. Sudler, a graduate of West Point, and for several years Professor of Mathematics in Dickinson College, with indifferent success, although every effort was used by the



Ministers of the Conference to increase its patronage. About this time the name was changed to the "Wesleyan Female College." Mr. Sudler was succeeded by Rev. George Loomis, a gentleman of high scholastic attainments and most excellent qualifications for the position. Under his administration the college was very prosperous, and the large handsome building on Sixth street was erected in 1854. Mr. Loomis retired in 1857 and the conference selected T. J. Thompson and Prof. L. C. Loomis to conduct the College jointly. Under this direction, from some cause or other, the College was not as successful as had been expected it would be by its friends. In 1859 the Rev. John Wilson was selected as president and assumed control of the institution. Under his management it has steadily progressed, until now it ranks with the first Female Colleges of the country, is nearly if not quite clear of debt and enjoys an extensive patronage. The faculty is composed of some of the best teachers in the Union, and all the branches of education necessary to fit a young lady for any position in life she may be called to occupy, are taught in the most thorough and complete manner. The rules and regulations are such that the scholars have the advantage of enjoying all the comforts of home when receiving instruction, while at the same time care is taken to give them proper religious training. A library of about eight hundred volumes selected with care, furnishes ample means for an extensive course of reading. The institution is furnished with a complete appropriation for illustration in Natural Sciences. The present year commenced with more scholars than the previous one, and the list of names embraces the names of the daughters of some of the most influential citizens of Delaware and many other states, fully proving that public sentiment on the question of female education is improving, and that under the management of the present able and efficient president, the Wesleyan will confer honor upon our state, and enjoy the highest degree of prosperity.

<sup>1</sup>From the Delaware State Journal and Statesman, October 6, 1865.



The report above contains some inaccuracies, the most evident of which is the date when ownership passed from the Reverend Prettyman to the Methodist Conference. This occurred in 1851, according to contemporary newspaper accounts.

Before March 20, 1851, Rev. Prettyman petitioned for the rebate of certain taxes on his building. On April 3, a committee of City Council decided that this institution did not fall within the scope of the law exempting certain property from tax. (Proceedings of Council, as printed in the Delaware Gazette for March 25, and April 8, 1851). On August 26, the Gazette ran an advertisement announcing that "The Fourteenth Annual Session" would begin September 1, 1851, and that Thomas E. Sudler, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering at Dickinson College, "had become associated with the Rev. S. Prettyman in conducting the College." Patrons and friends were "assured that Young Ladies sent here to be educated will be tenderly cared for and well instructed." A month later, September 30, the same paper announced that the College had been bought at Sheriff's sale for \$14,675 by the Methodist Conference; October 14 it was reopened "under the direction of Prof. Sudler."

Reports in Delaware Gazettes for 1853 give some glimpse of the scholastic program of the school, and further detail about the "large handsome building on Sixth Street."

August 9, 1853, p. 2, col. 4.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



The committee, appointed at the late Philadelphia Annual Conference to attend the examination of this institution submit the following report... The examination commenced on Monday morning, July 18, and concluded the following Thursday afternoon...

The committee are pleased to learn that "advancement and graduation will depend on scholarship, and not on the time the student may be connected with the institute."...

On the completion of the English course, the degree of "M.E.L." -- "Mistress of English Literature" will be conferred. On the completion of the classical course, the degree of "L.B.A." -- "Lady Baccalaureate" -- will be conferred...

November 18, 1853, p. 3, col. 3.

Improvement.-- We learn that the Board of Council of the Wesleyan Female Collegiate Institute, in this city, have determined to erect an additional building, for the accommodation of scholars, early during the coming spring. Designs are now being prepared for the work. It will be a four story building, 60 feet long, fronting 44 feet wide on Sixth street, the rear connecting with the present building, and containing a large school room, examination hall, and suitable rooms for the accommodation of from 75 to 100 additional scholars.

December 6, 1853, p. 2, col. 2.

Purchased.-- The Trustees of the Wesleyan Female Seminary have purchased the property known as the bake-house, on the corner of 6th and French streets, from Mrs. Dunott... for \$3,000. It is designed, at a future day, to erect a handsome front building to connect with the present one and the large rear building to be erected in the spring. This improvement, when finished, will make this institution equal the largest female colleges in the Union, and we doubt not that its reputation under its present efficient head as a superior school, will keep pace with the expansions of its buildings.

Scharf (II, 690) records a transfer of the property and granting of a new charter in 1882, and adds that the school (in 1888) had been closed for several years past.

The 1853 comment on Wesleyan's work is the most detailed which has been found. It is quite clear from even this brief



account that no effort was being made to equal the standards of the best men's colleges of the period, and that the institution was comparable to a first-rate secondary school, or possibly a junior college, of the present day.

Reminiscences of Wilmingtonians who knew the institution either from personal contact or from family tradition, indicate that it was progressive for its day, enjoyed an excellent reputation, and trained the daughters of many of the more prominent families, but was not considered expensive in view of the opportunities it offered. No reason has been found to explain its suspension.

Shortly before Wesleyan Female College was discontinued, the Methodists established a co-educational secondary school at Dover. Earliest mention of it appears in a list of Delaware schools published in Harkness Magazine for December 1872, which contains the notation that Methodist Peninsular Academy for Boys was to be moved to Dover as soon as a subscription for the building was filled. Apparently, this was soon accomplished, for on April 14, 1793, the Delaware Republican announced that the trustees of the Wilmington Conference Academy had decided to put their new building on a lot on Main Street "beyond the residence of Dr. Ridgely," which they intended to buy for about \$5,000.

Catalogues of 1895-96 and 1896-97, contain the historical note that the school was opened in September 1873 under the care of Rev. J.M. Williams. Rented quarters were used for the first year; the permanent building was completed in



time for the opening of classes in September 1874.

Although the institution was originally for boys only, it was early made co-educational. In 1895-96 two buildings housed classrooms, administration quarters and dormitories; boys' rooms were in the old building, girls' in the new.

There were ninety graduates and 169 students; the faculty numbered seven teaching members.

Charges were \$200 yearly for board, room, tuition and laundry in reasonable quantity. Instruction in music and art was offered at an additional fee.

Pupils were under close supervision at all times.

The catalogue claimed for the school, facilities "second to none on the peninsula." It had equipment for teaching elementary physics and chemistry, a gymnasium, and reading room. In addition, students had access to a reasonably good reference collection.

The curriculum included art, music, ancient languages, English, German, mathematics, science, and civil government. Students with satisfactory records were certified to college.

Wilmington Conference Academy continued far enough into the twentieth century to require that its story be finished under that heading.

### Episcopal Education in the Nineteenth Century

The first trace, during the nineteenth century, of academic education under the control of the Episcopal Church, appears in an indenture dated June 1833.<sup>1</sup> It indicates that the trustees of the Self-Supporting School of Brandywine Hundred, an affiliate of the Episcopal Education Society of Philadelphia, had sold a small farm in Brandywine Hundred acquired three years previously to establish a school. The tract, they believed, was too small for their purpose. The institution had been incorporated by the legislature of Delaware, January 20, 1832, and its trustees, several of them Episcopal clergymen, had held their meeting for organization at the Vestry Room of St. Andrew's Church in Wilmington. The new site, apparently, was not in Delaware, for nothing more is heard of the venture.

By 1848 an Episcopal parochial school for elementary pupils had been established, for in that year advertisements show that a secondary school was added to an existing institution for boys, which in turn was supplemented in 1851 by a School for Young Ladies, offering senior and preparatory work. Announcements of the schools appear below.

<sup>1</sup>Deed Records of New Castle County, R. 4P. 110, L4, p. 163.



MALE DEPARTMENT  
OF TRINITY SCHOOL 2

Children are an heritage of the Lord - Ps. 127,3.

TRUSTEES:

The Rector and Vestry of Trinity Church.  
Rev. E. M. Van Deusen, Visitor.  
Rev. Azariah Prior, Principal, and assistant Minister of Trinity Church.

The Trustees of Trinity School take pleasure in announcing that they have completed arrangements for opening a higher male department in their parochial school. The services of the Rev. A. Prior, of Philadelphia Co., Pa., as Principal, have been secured, who will be aided by suitable assistants; so that the means will be presented for imparting a thorough English Education, with a knowledge of the languages. The morning and evening devotions, instruction in the principles of Christianity, attendance upon public worship, the general supervision of the Visitor, and the constant care and vigilance of the Principal; will be some of the instruments, with the divine blessing, for securing a high degree of moral and religious attainment; without which, mere secular knowledge, and earthly wisdom, are perverted to most unholy purposes. The discipline will be mild and parental, but strict; and appeal to the principle and affection of the pupil. Persevering disobedience will always be followed by removal from the School. Boys of well known bad principles will not be received; since it is our design to have the young trained in virtue and the ways of the Gospel and the church, rather than open a school for the reformation of the vicious.

Weekly reports will be made to parents and guardians, and every means used to furnish superior advantages for imparting a right education.

The School will be opened on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, at No. 215, (Mr. Rodney's house) Market street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. For terms &c., apply till the 19th, to the Rector of Trinity Church, and after that period to the Principal.

<sup>2</sup>Delaware Gazette 1848. Sept. 4, p. 3, col. 2.



Episcopal High School.<sup>1</sup> - Attention is directed to the advertisement of Rev. Azariah Prior, principal of the Male Department of Trinity School, in another column.

The high character of the persons to whom reference is made, warrants us in commending the school to our citizens as well worthy of their patronage.

TRINITY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.<sup>2</sup>

Rev. E. M. Van Deusen, Rector of Trinity Church, Visitor

Miss Henrietta Davis, )  
Miss Mary C. Hurd, ) Principals

Mr. C.A. Foote, Teacher of the Piano and Guitar  
Prof. Augusta D. Covall, Teacher of French, &c.

The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st when Miss Mary C. Hurd of Massachusetts, and educated at its best School, will take charge of the Senior Department, reside in the family, and with Miss Davis, devote her entire attention to the pupils.

Terms.- Board and Tuition, \$150 for the Scholastic year. Music, \$10 per qr. use of Piano \$2 per quarter.

No further records of Trinity School have been found. St. Andrew's New Mission School, however, is mentioned in the Delaware State Journal and Statesman for October 28, 1859. The extract refers to "laudable efforts to impart both mental and religious instructions to those young residing in that locality," which suggests a Sunday school of the early type, but does not rule out the possibility of a weekday parochial school free to all who would come.

<sup>1</sup>Delaware Gazette 1848, Sept. 8, p. 3, col. 4.

<sup>2</sup>Delaware Gazette 1851, Aug. 26.



## Sunday Schools Under Various Denominations

Early Sunday School development in Delaware has been discussed under the title Public Education in Delaware, 1790-1830, for in the beginning this movement stressed secular instruction for those without other facilities for obtaining it, and on this basis received a subsidy from tax funds after 1821. It was clearly an important phase of the transition from private to public education as the dominant type.

But once its work of spreading the theory of universal right to elementary instruction at public expense was finished, the Sunday School did not disappear, but gradually assumed a more and more distinctly religious function. Typical newspaper notices concerning various schools of the mid-century suggest the steps in the process.

### Aid The Sabbath School<sup>1</sup>

The Sabbath School attached to St. Paul's Church, we perceive, design having an exhibition on Monday evening next, after which a collection will be taken up to aid the teachers in their praise-worthy efforts, to supply the youth with books most calculated to enlighten their minds in regard to the great truths laid down in holy writ.

These exhibitions never fail to be very interesting and instructive, and as the present one will be free, no doubt it will be numerously attended.

\* \* \*

By requests of numerous persons the exercises of St. Paul's Church Sunday School<sup>2</sup> will be repeated on Tuesday evening next, when for convenience and order tickets will be furnished at 10 cents each -- children 5 cents....

\* \* \*

<sup>1</sup>Delaware Gazette, February 20, 1846

<sup>2</sup>Delaware Gazette, February 27, 1846



The fourteenth anniversary of the school connected with the Second Baptist Church<sup>3</sup> will take place on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. At which time the Rev. T.S. Malcolm from Philadelphia will preach.

\* \* \*

#### Sabbath School

Next Sunday afternoon is the anniversary of the Sunday School attached to the St. Andrews Church<sup>4</sup>....

\* \* \*

Seventh Street Sabbath School<sup>5</sup> - The building created for the accommodation of this School was dedicated on Sunday afternoon last. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Roche, of the Asbury charge, and addresses delivered by Judge Hall and Rev. A. Manship, after which the sum of 344 dollars was realized by collections and subscriptions from those present.

\* \* \*

#### New Castle..

The exhibition of the Sunday School of the Nazareth M.E.<sup>6</sup> Church, came off on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. It was a splendid affair and gave great credit to all who were engaged in getting it up. The pieces were well selected and well spoken -- showing that great care and attention had been taken by the teachers and Superintendent of the school. Over four hundred persons were in attendance as spectators, and the sum collected, about fifty dollars. This sum to be appropriated to the purchase of books...

\* \* \*

Sunday School Anniversary.- The Anniversary of the Sunday School Union of the M.E. Church<sup>7</sup> will be held in this city on the 4th of July...

\* \* \*

<sup>3</sup> Delaware Gazette, April 20, 1850 (Friday)

<sup>4</sup> Delaware Gazette, June 21, 1850

<sup>5</sup> Delaware Gazette, January 7, 1853. P. 3, col. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Delaware Gazette, January 11, 1853. P. 2, col. 6.

<sup>7</sup> Delaware Gazette, June 28, 1853. P. 2, col. 2.



Sabbath School at Georgetown<sup>8</sup>

A Presbyterian Sabbath School will be opened in the upper room of the district school house, in Georgetown, on next Sabbath afternoon, at half past one o'clock.

\* \* \*

The gradualness of the change from secular to religious emphasis is indicated by the fact that the State subsidy for Sunday School instruction has never been repealed, and is still collected in some sections.

<sup>8</sup> Delaware State Journal and Statesman, January 20, 1865

Newark College

d.  
.2  
✓ A stated meeting of the Trustees of Newark College, will be held at Newark, on Thursday the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Allan Thomson, Secretary

\*\*\*\*\*

✓ Newark Academy

The semi-annual examination of the students in this institution, will take place on Thursday, the 17th inst. Punctual attendance is requested.

Thomas W. Handy, Sec'y

\*\*\*\*\*

Delaware Gazette & American Watchman, Vol. XXI, March 1834.

Writing

M. A. Root

Teacher of Ornamental and Practical

Penmanship,

Greatful for the very liberal patronage extended to him during his residence in this City and the vicinity the past winter, wishes most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington generally, that he has after many solicitations concluded to reopen his academy for a few weeks longer. This announcement he considers sufficient for all who have examined his system, and witnessed the astonishing improvement of his pupils in this city.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who are unacquainted with Mr. R's course of instruction, and the superior advantages derived from it, are requested to visit his Academy. Certain he is that they will then bestow upon him that patronage of which he may appear deserving.



W. E. Conner  
 Nov. 3, 1938  
 Extracts from Delaware State  
 Journal. Wilmington, Tuesday,  
 Sept. 28, 1852

# DELAWARE COLLEGE

The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, September 1st, and continue 16 weeks. Candidates for the different classes will be examined at this time. In the Scientific Department, young men in advance of our Academies, may study Agricultural Chemistry or Engineering; may fit themselves for Mercantile Life or Teaching, or whatever occupation they may prefer.

## NEWARK ACADEMY

Will open on Wednesday, the 27th of October, and continue 21 weeks. Terms: Bill, including Board, Tuition, &c. \$75 00. For circulars containing full information, address

Rev. W. S. P. Graham,  
 President of Del. College.

\*\*\*\*\*

## MILFORD

### Female Collegiate Institute

The second year of this Institute will commence on the 2d Wednesday of October next.

The Collegiate is now fully organized and in most successful operation with a competent faculty of Professors and Teachers. In the language of its patrons: "There is no institution in the country that affords greater advantages on more reasonable terms."

Persons wishing circulars containing course of study, terms, &c., can address

Rev. C. W. KENNEDY, Pres't.  
 Female Collegiate Institute, Milford, Del.

V.E.Shaw  
Dec. 2, 1938

CURRENT  
Education  
Private Schools

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FILE

Extracts from Delaware Gazette  
Private Schools Advertised in Delaware Gazette and  
Watchman (Aug. 1834-Mar. 1835)

A CARD

Miss W.C.Smiths' Female Seminary

Vol. 3X1 No.2117

Aug.22, 1834

p.3.,Col.3

Grateful for the encouragement given to this  
institution, Miss Smith would inform the parents and  
guardians of her pupils, that the fall session will be  
resumed on Monday, the first of September, and it is  
very desirable that those who design entering, should  
be present at the commencement of the term.

\*\*\*\*\*

Tuition in Music

R A D C L I F F C H A D W I C K

Sept. 9, 1834

p.3. col.3

Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music

Respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington  
that he has opened a school, one door from the corner  
of French and High streets, where he is giving instruc-  
tion in Music, and hopes by unremitting attention to im-  
prove his pupils in the most modern principles of Music,  
and merit the approbation of those, who may favor him  
with their patronage. N.B. Pianos tuned on the shortest  
notice.

LADIES BOARDING SCHOOL

Oct. 14, 1834

p.3 col.5

The winter term of the Young Ladies Boarding  
School at Newark, Delaware, will commence on the 15 of  
October. Parents and guardians are respectfully noti-  
fied, that upon information being given to the Principal  
by letter or otherwise, carriages will be in waiting



V.S.Shaw  
Dec. 2, 1938

-2-

on any specified day, at the Red Lion, Frenchtown,  
St. Georges or New Castle for the purpose of conveying  
pupils to Newark.

Samuel Bell.  
Principal

Oct. 17  
p.3-col.5

Wilmington Classical Institute repeats advertise-  
ment copied earlier in 1834

#### NEGRO COLLEGE

2149

Dec. 12, 1834

p.2-col.1

Copied separately for Negro ed. file. A bequest  
for establishing one was <sup>set</sup> aside by the courts.

#### MILFORD ACADEMY

2150

Dec. 16, 1834

Condensed

The Trustees of the Milford Academy would inform  
their patrons and the public generally, that this insti-  
tution is now in a prosperous and flourishing condition,  
and that its next term will commence on Monday the 15th  
Dec. inst.

From the known character of this Academy it would  
be unnecessary to say anything, were it not for the re-  
cent change of teachers. But in order that the public  
may not lose confidence in this Institution, we deem it  
expedient to state briefly both the condition of this  
School and the testimonials and qualifications of the  
present Superintendent.

The buildings have lately been thoroughly repaired,  
and now are admirably calculated for the accommodation,  
both of young gentlemen and ladies, under the point in-  
struction of two teachers. The institution is now under

V.S.Shaw  
Dec. 2, 1938

the direction of Mr. Alfred Emerson, A.B., as principal, assisted by Mr. John Wells. Mr. Emerson is a graduate of Yale College, and brings with him from the President and Professors of the same, the following testimonials. (quoted: good) For the information of those who may wish to send their children to this Institution, we will say that board may be had in the best families at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a week, and that the terms of tuition are as follows:

- For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and composition \$3 per qr
- Grammar, Geography & History \$4.00 per qr.
- Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, 5.00 per qr.
- Natural Philosophy, Chemistry & Rhetoric 5.00 per qr.
- Latin and Greek 6.00 per qr.

We will only add that the morals and manners of the pupils will be particularly attended to.--- There is also a department for younger children, under the care of Miss E. Mitchell, who is a competent tutoress.

VOCAL MUSIC

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he intends opening a school for the purpose of teaching the above branch of music, on next Wednesday, at the Lecture Room of Trinity Church.

Where he will attend to make terms known etc., from 3 o'clock until 8 P.M.

George Service

Dec. 16  
p.3-col 5.



Mary Mazzeo  
March 6, 1940

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Education in Delaware

EDUC. FILE

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS--1840

Wilmington Select Seminary for Boys

From the Delaware State Journal, January 14, 1840.

Wilmington Select Seminary For Boys, No. 175 Market Street,  
opposite Hemphill's Square.

This being a pleasant and healthy situation, and easy of access by means of railroads, etc., renders it particularly desirable to those who may wish to place their sons from home to be educated. The Institution itself holds out inducements of peculiar importance, as the number of boarders will be limited. They will of course receive more of their teachers' attention, and will be free from much of the exposure that is unavoidable in large schools.

The government of this school is of a parental character: and while the health and morals of the pupils will be strictly attended to, unremitted exertions will be used to promote their advancement in all the elements of a complete education.

Terms

The charge for board and tuition in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be \$35 per term of 12 weeks.

Those who study any of the Mathematical branches, are charged \$40 per term of 12 weeks.

An additional charge of \$6 for those who study the languages or drawing -

Use of instruments per term \$2.

Terms, always payable in advance.

No scholar will be received for a less time than one term, and one month's notice will be expected previous to leaving.

Vacations - midsummer and Christmas - for which no charge will be made. No deduction will be made for absence at any other time.

References - Wilmington, Del. - Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Rev. Wm. A. Wiggins, Hon. Arnold Naudain, Hon. Willard Hall, Richard H. Bayard, Col. Henry Whitely, Lieut. Irvine Shubrick of the U. S. Navy, James A. Bayard, James Simpson, Jonas Pusey, Joseph Scott and Charles I. Dupont Esqrs.

Newark, Del.- Thomas B. Armstrong, Esqr.

Staunton, Del. - George Janvier, Esqr.

Lewistown, Del. - Lewis West Esqr.

Philadelphia - Rev. John Chambers, Rev. P. F. Mayer, Messrs, Thomas Kimber, Samuel F. Watson, Thomas McKellar, Joseph Weeks, John Neil, A. Waldie.

Baltimore City - Washington R. Handy, M. D. Messrs. Wm. Heald, and Jacob Heald Esqrs.

Cambridge - E. S. Md. James A. Steward Esqr.

Denton Caroline Co. Md. - James Sangston, Esqr. Caleb Kimber, Principal.

From Delaware State Journal, April 7, 1840 - Page<sup>3</sup>, Col.3.

[In a letter to the editor of the Journal, an article describing a small fire at Newark College. Considerable damage was done to the building but the fire was extinguished in about two hours.]

From Delaware State Journal April 28, 1840.

#### Education Convention

The National Convention to consider the subject of education in the United States, is to meet at Washington on the 6th of May next.



Submitted by Ellen Samworth,

Date July 16, 1936.

W-646

*Summary*

### SALESIANUM.

Salesianum in sports, "The Sallies," The northwest corner of Eighth and West Streets has been steeped in an educational atmosphere since 1853 when the Hannah More Academy for young ladies, a well conducted educational institution was maintained there. The building was erected with large recitation rooms, dormitories and dining room and was under the care of Misses Charlotte and Isabella Grimshaw with Dr. Arthur H. Grimshaw as a frequent lecturer. Rev. E. Wilson came from Newark and started a school in Wilmington. Afterward he opened a school for girls here.

In after years the school was turned into a boarding house. It seems that the site was intended to be used for school purposes. During Bishop Monaghan's occupancy of the Wilmington See, one Father Fromentin of the Oblate Order whose work is teaching, started a Boys Catholic High School and, seeing in this commodious building a favorable site, Bishop Monaghan purchased the property. It has been much extended by gymnasium, refectory and other necessary improvements, additional properties having been bought and added to the original building and at this date still accommodates such of Wilmington youth as, attracted by the "Sallies," prowess in athletics and the thoroughness of the teaching of the Oblate Fathers select this school for their preparatory studies. Father J. Francis Tucker, of St. Anthony's church was a member of the first graduating class and by special dispensation is a local priest. The Oblate Order is a teaching order.

Wm. H. Conner  
August 1, 1940

EDUCATION  
Seminaries

Seminary at Newark (1845-47)

In the spring of 1845, he (Rev. Elijah Wilson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, who also held another charge) assumed the supervision of a Female Seminary in Newark; but this with his other labor in the churches caused too great a tax on his strength. In 1846 he relinquished the pastorate of the church; in a year or so after the supervision of the Seminary.

Taken from First Presbyterian Church. Rev. George J. Porter.



V. E. Shaw  
July 2, 1941

Education: 1800 - 1900  
Private Schools

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## PRIVATE EDUCATION IN DELAWARE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

### Introduction

Private schools and tutors held an important place in Delaware education long after the public system had become firmly established. Throughout the nineteenth century the newspapers carry innumerable advertisements of various private institutions, catalogues of others have been preserved, the records of incorporation add further names, and the standard histories of the State mention a few more unrecorded elsewhere.

These schools were of all sorts and kinds. Many of them filled definite special functions which the public schools were not yet able to assume, particularly that of preparation for the more exacting colleges. Many were directly or indirectly supervised by religious societies. Others were organized with no motive more fundamental than feeding the teacher. Their grade ranged from kindergarten to college, their standards from atrocious, to excellent, and their life-span from months to centuries. There were schools for boys, for girls, for both, for adults, and for all comers. From 1809 until after the Civil War there was ~~xxxx~~ always at least one private school for colored pupils, and sometimes several. At almost any time during the century, particularly in Wilmington and the larger towns, one could obtain instruction in foreign languages, all branches of music, dancing, penmanship, drawing, and vocational subjects—not simultaneously offered perhaps, but available during a decade.

It is quite impossible to organize such diverse facts into a coherent narrative. Consequently the account of nineteenth century private education in the State has been divided into a section of miscellaneous advertisements significant in themselves or typical of many, accounts of some of the more important or interesting individual schools, of the educational work of religious denominations, and of higher schools that approached college standards. Table I offers a summary of the facts known about schools mentioned in various nineteenth century records.\*

A few generalizations can, none the less, be drawn. At the beginning of the century, private education was the only sort obtainable in Delaware, though the radical new notion of tax-supported public schools for all the young people of the Republic had been presented by Robert Coram some ten years earlier and gained enough support to produce the school fund act of 1796. There were subscription schools in some sections, and these usually foreshadowed public school organization. Occasional free instruction for the poor, offered either by religious societies or by generous teachers, was not a new phenomenon. But in practice, the private schools had the field to themselves until 1829, and in many sections of the State, public schools took root very slowly even after that date.

Before many years passed, the public schools enrolled the greater number of students, but well through the century private institutions were dominant so far as prestige and financial

\*This list is of course incomplete, for it has been difficult to obtain data about many parts of the State, and impossible to examine all the extant newspapers published in Delaware between 1800 and 1900.



support went.

Naturally, some of the private teachers and institutions supporting private schools resented the State's expanding encroachment in a field that had been theirs for two centuries. Not all, however, were hostile. Robert Coram, Eli and Samuel Hilles, T. Clarkson Taylor, John Harkness, E. T. Gilbert, and Arthur Grimshaw, among the most devoted advocates of public education, <sup>each</sup> had some stake in private <sup>educational</sup> ventures.

Coeducation and schools of high quality for girls alone were important features of the nineteenth century private educational history of Delaware. Schools of this type existed here before they were common in the United States.

Another notable characteristic of private schools of the period was their wide offering of vocational and cultural subjects both for adults and for students of school age.

As the <sup>nineteenth</sup> century drew to a close, the schools with no claim to existence better than simple snobbishness found it more and more difficult to survive. A few, catering to highly specialized needs, to the religious preferences of certain denominations, or with genuinely experimental programs, still found a need for their services in the twentieth century.

## WILMINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The Wilmington Boarding School for Girls, kept by Eli and Samuel Hilles during much of its history, was among the more famous of the early nineteenth century private schools of the city.

According to the Hilles family records and traditions, the school was opened shortly after 1800 by a Mrs. Capron of Philadelphia. In 1809, according to one version of the story, Joshua Maule and Eli Hilles took charge. But another passage states that Eli taught at Westtown Friends' school until March 23, 1811, which would suggest either that Mr. Maule kept the school alone for two years or that the date 1809 for transfer of the school from Mrs. Capron is incorrect.

Joshua Maule died in 1812, and Eli Hilles took his brother Samuel as partner. Samuel had been at Westtown with his older brother, had resigned shortly after Eli left, and had joined him in Wilmington where he opened a boys' school near the Maule-Hilles establishment. This boys' school was apparently abandoned when Samuel joined Eli, for the Boarding School is the only one listed under their names in the city directory of 1814.

Later the brothers erected a large house at the Northeast corner of 10th and King, one end of which served as the school, the other as Eli's home. Samuel built a home on the same rather extensive property. The site is now occupied by the Public Building; then it was a comparatively open spot with a lovely garden on the steep incline to French Street, and an unobstructed view across the river.



Memorials of the Hilles Family speaks of the school as

"possibly in its time the most advanced school in the country for girls. The course included French, with which Samuel was quite familiar, English literature, the higher mathematics, botany, a familiar subject with both brothers, static electricity and astronomy." An outside teacher was brought in for the classes in drawing.

Rates were comparatively reasonable; account books for 1811-1812 still in possession of the family show that \$32.50 per quarter covered all expenses of board and tuition.

According to the Hilles records, Eli withdrew from teaching in 1828, and the school was continued by Samuel alone until 1832, when he was called as president of the newly-organized Haverford College, serving the new institution for nearly two years without pay. The school the younger brother gave up must have been a rather profitable one for the school census of 1830 indicates that he had sixty pupils at a fee of \$140 a year each. Eli must have found it impossible to abandon the profession for long, for the same census shows him as proprietor of a school with thirty students. His rate at this time was \$32.00 per quarter.

Samuel Hilles soon returned to Wilmington, and the two brothers continued active in educational affairs till the close of their lives. Both joined the African School Society, which, from 1809 until after the Civil War provided elementary education for colored children of Wilmington. Samuel Hilles was the first president of the Wilmington Board of Education under the public school re-organization of 1852, but he soon resigned his seat to Willard Hall. At various times thereafter, each of the brothers served on the Board. Both were fervent abolitionists. They were prominent in the Society of Friends, one in the Orthodox branch, the other in



the Hicksite, and each was elected, for an extended term as president of the African School Society. Eli died in 1863, and Samuel ten years later.

When Samuel Hilles went to Haverford in 1832 he transferred his school to J. M. Smith and Dubre Knight. Mr. Smith apparently withdrew at some time before 1845, for a catalogue of that year carries the names of Dubre and Martha Knight as principals. There were at that time six assistant teachers, and an enrollment of ninety girls.

The catalogue for 1851 is also in existence; Dubre Knight and W. Dennis were principals.

In it the proprietors announced with pride that the building was in the process of being equipped with gas lights.

The curriculum included spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, composition, Rhetoric and Logic; geography, history, biography, botany and physiology; arithmetic, bookkeeping, algebra and geometry; natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy and "Elements of Moral and Mental Science." Latin, Greek, French, Drawing and Painting were also offered for those who wished to elect them. Botany was taught "by examination of living plants," the other sciences by lectures and experiment. The school claimed that its laboratory equipment was "extensive," and mentioned its telescope with satisfaction.

There were two five-month terms to the year, with August and September as the vacation months. Board and tuition were offered at \$75.00 a term; languages and drawing were extras at \$10.00 a term. Day scholars were accepted at \$20.00 a term.

Pupils were expected to attend Friends' Meeting unless other arrangements were made by their parents.



During 1851 there were 88 pupils, most of them from Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland, although Alabama, Norfolk, Mississippi and Virginia were also represented. This catalogue contains a long alumnae list, showing that most of the graduates had come from Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, but that Virginia had supplied 11, North Carolina 12, Ohio 6, New York 5, Alabama 4, Illinois 5, and Connecticut and Rhode Island one each. Under the Hilleses, too, according to the family records, the students were drawn from many states, particularly the South.

No reason for the discontinuance of the school has been found, though it is likely either that Mr. Knight died or retired without finding a competent successor, or that the disruptions of the Civil War period destroyed it.

*See directory 1857*

Hilles, Samuel. Memorials of the Hilles Family, More particularly of Samuel and Margaret Hill Hilles of Wilmington, Delaware, with Some Account of their Ancestry and Some Data Not Before Published. Also Extended References to the Life of Richard Hilles or Hills... Cincinnati, Samuel E. Hilles, 1928. 239 p. illus., por. p. 12-14, 17-18, 61-62.

Catalogues of the Wilmington Boarding School for Girls, 1845, 1851, now in the possession of the Historical Society of Delaware.

## Educational Institute

"About 1831" (Scharf, 689) John Bullock, a Friend, opened a boarding school for boys at 9th and Tatnall, which he operated successfully until his death in 1846. The school is said to have been an excellent one, with patronage from all parts of the Union. He was succeeded by Samuel Alsop, who had a reputation as a mathematician. Some six<sup>\*1</sup> years later Mr. Alsop sold his "stock and fixtures including his Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus and Library to Theodore Hyatt," to whom he recommended his former pupils.

During his first summer,<sup>\*2</sup> Mr. Hyatt had published the following advertisement:

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

## BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Corner of Market and Tenth Streets, Wilmington, Delaware

Theo. Hyatt, Principal  
N. F. Brown, Associate

The teacher is but a co-worker with the parent in moulding the "future man." His object should be the cultivation of both the understanding and the heart. It is not mere knowledge that conduces to usefulness and happiness, but sanctified knowledge.

Conscious of this, it will be the constant effort of the Principals to cultivate a warm friendship with their pupils and having secured their full confidence and regard, to open to the mind new fields and thoughts and instil these principles which breathe into the soul a purer life.

Without being the least sectarian, the Institute will be conducted on decidedly religious principles.

\*1 (Delaware Gazette, Apr. 23, 1853)

\*2 (Delaware Gazette, Aug. 15, 1857)



By a most thorough system of reviews and examinations which experience has suggested, the Principals flatter themselves that knowledge once acquired, will leave a firm impress upon the mind.

The School, standing upon the most elevated position in the city, is unrivalled for health and beauty of situation.

The discipline of the school will be severe, but administered in a mild, persuasive manner.

The course of instructions includes all the branches of a thorough, finished English Education; and a full preparation for any College class.

English Studies: - Orthography; Reading; Penmanship, Phonography; Grammar; Geography; Ancient and Modern History; Intellectual, Moral and Natural Philosophy; Astronomy; Chemistry; Logic; Rhetoric; Book-Keeping; Composition and Declamation; Botany; Geology; the Bible; Vocal Music.

Mathematical Course. - Arithmetic; Algebra; Geometry; Trigonometry; Surveying; Mensuration; Analytical Geometry; Differential Calculus; Integral Calculus.

Classical Course. - Latin; Greek; French and German.

A course of lectures will be delivered during the year upon Philosophy, Chemistry and Botany. - The school will be furnished with a new set of Apparatus; and will afford ample opportunities for becoming familiar with science, and the practical operation of its laws.

A course of lectures will also be delivered - "The voice of Science - The word of God."

The Academic year will commence the first Monday of September, and will be divided into four quarters of eleven weeks each.

#### TERMS

Boarding and tuition, including lights,

Fuel and Washing per quarter, 40 00

French and German 6 00

(Payable Quarterly in Advance)

#### FOR DAY STUDENTS

English Studies, Mathematics and Phonography, 8 00

Languages, 10 00

French and German, extra, 6 00

Dec. 30, 1853, p. 3, col. 3, of the Delaware Gazette:  
Educational Institute.—We learn that the principal of this  
institution... has added a professor of music to his cata-  
logue of teachers. Our townsman, RICHARD TRIGGS... will  
assume the duties... A class has already been formed, number-  
ing about thirty-five of the students.

This school was eventually moved to Chester, Pa., where  
it became known as the Pennsylvania Military Academy. (Penn-  
sylvania: A Guide to the Keystone State, p. 116)



### TAYLOR AND JACKSON ACADEMY

In 1857 T. Clarkson Taylor, a former Virginian who had made an unusual success as a teacher at Friends' School, opened the Scientific and Commercial Academy as a private venture. At first the school accepted no boarders and was for boys only, but the catalogue of 1868 announces a boarding department, and that of 1870 indicates that the institution had become coeducational.

According to the catalogue of 1866 the First Division offered a review of elementary subjects, physical geography, composition, ancient and modern history, bookkeeping, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration and surveying, calculus and mathematical astronomy, philosophy, chemistry, physics, botany, geology, mental and moral philosophy, and phonography (shorthand). The charge for the course was \$30.00 a term for a two-term year of twelve months. The Second Division, whose rate was \$24.00 a term, included spelling, reading, writing, mental and written arithmetic, English grammar, geography and letter-writing. The Third Division, at \$15.00 a term, prepared children under ten for the work of the main school. Those who wished instruction in Spanish, French, Latin, or Greek could obtain it on payment of an additional fee.

The school, throughout its entire history, catered to those who wanted thorough preparation for business and semi-professional occupations without attending college, though completion of the full course, with languages added, admitted graduates to the second year of standard colleges.



By 1868 mathematical drawing and descriptive geometry had been added to the course and Latin and Greek made an integral part of the program for those electing an academic course. By 1870, the program had crystallized into a four-year offering in the regular academic department, with scientific and classical curricula. The fourth year was of definite college grade.

As early as 1865 there was a commercial course also, to which one might transfer after two years in either of the other secondary departments. It consisted of intensive drill in book-keeping and office practice, and students were advised to elect it immediately before leaving school.

In 1870 higher mathematics, analytical geometry, and calculus, were offered for special students. The next year advanced classes in analytical geometry, calculus, mechanics, engineering, descriptive geometry, U. S. Constitution, English literature, chemistry laboratory, phonography, theory and practice of teaching, French and German were opened to part-time or special students.

Rates had increased somewhat; \$25.00 a term for a three-term year was asked for the third and fourth years, \$20.00 a term for the first two years, and \$12.00 a term for the preparatory school. Boarders paid \$90.00 a term in the last two years and \$85.00 in the first two.

The school was housed in the building at 8th and Wollaston Sts. later public school No. 9. Its equipment was very complete, especially in respect to laboratories. In 1868 the catalogue claimed that this was the only academy in the city where pupils had a gymnasium and adequate outdoor play-space.



Mr. Taylor himself taught; in 1868 he employed three assistants, in 1870, six, and in 1871, nine in addition to two matrons. During this year his staff included Mr. Samuel Murphy, Miss Emma Worrell, and Miss Edith Newlin, all of whom were at some time independent teachers of considerable reputation.

The enrollment for specific years is hard to determine, since the catalogues were issued at irregular intervals, of more than a year. In 1866, 258 pupils are listed as attending during the three years just preceeding, with 150 the highest number for any one term. In 1868 the number is 211 "since the last catalogue."

In or before 1868, Mr. Taylor took Milton Jackson, an instructor, as a partner, and the school became known as Taylor and Jackson Academy.

On Oct. 26, 1871, the Wilmington Daily Commercial carried Mr. Taylor's obituary. It described him as a "minister of the Society of Friends," and a man who, though he had for a time studied under a well-known tutor, was largely self-taught. He had come to Wilmington in 1852 to take charge of Friends' School, and had also been active in organizing the first-day schools in and around Wilmington. His sudden death occurred after a brief illness whose symptoms suggest appendicitis. Mr. Taylor was "in his forty-seventh year." An article Reflections on the Departure of T. Clarkson Taylor which appeared in Harkness Magazine (\*1 Vol. 1, no. 1; p. 4-5) describes him as a man of courage, honesty, and kindliness, without "malice, jealousy, avarice, or even narrowness" even towards professional competitors. It adds also that he had "been engaged in the field of original scientific research," and that he had been one of "the feeble little company of those able and willing to forward the interests of popular education in this State."



Although Milton Jackson continued the school for a time after his colleague's death, it did not long survive its founder. An advertisement in the Delaware Republican of July 17, 1873, announces that "the school furniture, apparatus, books and cabinets belonging to the late firm of Taylor and Jackson... will be sold at public sale ... in order to close up the accounts of the said firm." Obviously there was no intention of suspending the school completely, for the advertisement continues: "The stock is much larger than is needed in the school, consequently there will be a good opportunity for some of the country districts to procure bargains."

On February 11, 1874, the same paper reported that Mr. Taylor's brother had purchased the property and planned to "reopen a school of high grade there for both sexes next September."

But Professor J. K. Taylor apparently did not purchase his predecessor's equipment, for on Feb. 26 the following appears:

"School Furniture for Sale: In another column may be found the advertisement of Milton Jackson who intends closing his school next June, and will sell the furniture, apparatus and books. There are 100 cherry desks for pupils, and 4 teacher's desks and chairs; 1051 mounted maps and books, many of them being school books in sets;" (here a torn spot makes numbers illegible, but the words astronomical, mathematical and scientific apparatus can be read)" besides 200 glass stoppered bottles; 47 electric, magnetic and galvanic apparatus, 7 gymnastic arrangements. Also, of philosophical apparatus, there are under the head of light, 7 articles; heat, 6; hydrostatic and hydraulic, 9; mechanical, 16; pneumatic, 13. Among them is a Surveyor's Transit, a fine telescope, galvanic battery, air pump, chemist's scales. The apparatus are in good order and not old fashioned."

This inventory gives an excellent idea of what was considered a first-rate equipment for a secondary school in the 1870's.

In 1876 (Footnote annual Report of Supt. 1931, p. 116) the property was resold to the Board of Public Education, which used it as the City Training School.



CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE: W. A. REYNOLDS

Scharf reports (p. 691) that Mr. Reynolds was a native of Cincinnati, and that he came from Connecticut to open a successful school in Dover in November 1858.

His catalogue for 1867-68 shows that he had moved to Wilmington, where, at 6th and Market Streets, he had a school with five instructors and seventy boys.

He insisted that students sent to him already know how to read and write; beyond those essentials he taught all the usual elementary subjects. In the academic department he offered his classical students Latin from the beginners' book through Virgil, Sallust, Livy and Horace, with Latin composition and Roman history; the Green course likewise listed a complete program from the elements through the classics. A full program of mathematics, including algebra, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, mechanical drawing, analytical geometry, and calculus, was required of all students in both courses. The English course comprised the elements of physics, bookkeeping, science, rhetoric and logic, moral science, geology and minerology, political economy and chemistry. Graduates of the classical course could be admitted to the freshman or sophomore year of the standard colleges.

Tuition was \$26.67 per term for a three-term year, or \$80.00 for the unbroken year. No boarders were accommodated at the school, and textbooks were to be purchased by the pupil.

In 1868-69 Mr. Reynolds published a catalogue identical to his previous one except for a list of six teachers and ninety students.

In addition to his purely private instruction, he was for at



least a year connected with the Normal School operated on Saturdays by the city for its teachers in service and on the approved list. He was appointed as assistant in July, 1866, and took full charge in November of the same year. The Minutes of the Board of Education indicate that compulsory attendance of this school was discontinued in April 1868. It probably soon closed, for the Bd. decided, in Feb. 1871, to "reorganize" it.

Scharf adds the information that Mr. Reynolds continued his academy in Wilmington for about ten years, and later "taught privately," giving him a total service of twenty-nine years as a Delaware teacher. (in 1888)

Since the Classical and Mathematical Institute was opened shortly after the close of the Civil War and prospered "for about ten years" it seems probable that this school, too, was among the casualties of the depression of 1878.



## RUGBY ACADEMY

Rugby Academy, according to its later catalogues, was established in January 1872. An advertisement in the Every Evening for April 27 of that year reads:

Rugby Academy

For Boys

A select English, Classical &  
Commercial Institution

No. 220 Market St.

Wilmington, Delaware

Samuel W. Murphey, A.M., M.D.

Principal

Aided by Professors of Established Reputation

Spring Term Opens April 1st.

A set of catalogues covering the period 1877-1887, now in the files of the Historical Society of Delaware, lists, for 1877, a faculty of eight members and a student body of ninety; the number did not vary materially during the ten years. At that time the institution was a day school "with rooms on the second floor of the Masonic Temple," although boarding accommodations for a few students, with faculty supervision, were provided after 1878.

Elementary, junior, and senior programs were offered, the latter under the English "form" system of grading. There were three terms each year, at rates varying from \$12 to \$25 per term according to advancement. Instruction in French and German, from native teachers, was provided as an extra. An evening school offered business courses.

A second advertisement shows the program of the school in 1878:

# RUGBY ACADEMY<sup>1</sup>

## A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS

This Collegiate and Commercial Institute under the principalship of Dr. Sam'l W. Murphy, A.M., re-opens on Monday, Sept, 2nd. In addition to the usual English branches, the ancient and modern languages are taught...Commercial arithmetic and bookkeeping are taught by a very experienced teacher... The department of Penmanship is still in charge of Prof. J. Jackson Pierce... The pupils of Rugby are instructed by Mr. Pierce in this important branch.

The principal has added another important department to Rugby this Fall—that of Elocution. Prof. Murdoch, the celebrated elocutionist and reader, of Philadelphia,...will teach the Rugby boys Elocution and Reading.

For the benefit of classes in English literature, Mr. Murphy has made arrangements to have lectures delivered during the winter by Mr. James T. Fields, L.L.D., of Boston, and Thomas Hughes, M.P., of England. The Primary department of Rugby is in excellent condition... All that will tend to sharpen the intellectual powers, without imposing too severe a strain on the young faculties, is brought into requisition... Parents who wish to secure seats for their children can find Dr. Murphy at his school rooms in Masonic Temple every day from 6 to 11 o'clock, a.m., and from 3 to 4 o'clock, p.m.

A second item, dated Nov. 28, 1878, reads:

Delaware Gazette, Nov. 28, 1878, p. 3, col. 1.

"THE RUGBY ACADEMY is now the only<sup>2</sup> pay school we have in the city at which young men are prepared for college, and its reputation always stood well; but its faculty never stood so high as at present. The winter term commences on the 2d of December and

<sup>1</sup> Delaware Gazette, Aug. 29, 1878, p. 4, col. 4.

<sup>2</sup> This account may offer a clue to the demise of the Harkness Institute, which a few months earlier had advertised college preparation.



Dr. Murphy, its Principal, has greater cause than ever to congratulate himself on the success of his educational enterprise; since the "hard times" have reduced so many excellent schools below the point at which they are profitable...

In 1880 the catalogue mentions a gymnasium, in 1881 refers to military drill, and in 1882 lists phonography (shorthand) among the subjects taught.

The school enjoyed the patronage of many of the more prominent families in the city and vicinity, and its master seems to have left a deep impression upon the hearts of his boys, for the envelope containing the catalogues here referred to also hold notes of appreciation addressed to Principal Murphy by alumni as late as 1922, and other mementos indicating that many former students kept in affectionate touch with him long after his retirement.

# WILMINGTON ATHENAEUM

Among the ambitious programs of the later 1800's was the Wilmington Athenaeum, founded in Dec. 1878 by Prof. P. W. Hochkeppel, graduate of a High School in Prussia. The course, according to the catalogue for 1879, stressed languages and other advanced studies for adults, with classes arranged for the convenience of those who had limited time. Besides the usual subjects offered under the heading "English branches" at an academy, the professor advertised Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, French, Spanish, and all branches of mathematics. Pupils studying living languages were taught to speak them.

The collegiate course, with the usual English branches, Latin, Greek, and German, could be taken for \$20.00 a quarter. The professor planned to give<sup>summer</sup>/courses for college preparatory pupils and enrolled college students who wished to make up failures or save time in their regular schedule. Rates for this service are not quoted, but they were probably those listed for individual lessons during the school term—\$15.00 for two lessons weekly, \$20.00 for three, for the languages, and \$15.00 and \$18.00 for the English branches—all for a three-month quarter.

Since this single catalogue is the only record of the venture that has been found, it is probable that it did not continue for any considerable time. None the less, it had started under fairly promising circumstances, for thirty-five pupils were enrolled during the first year. ✓

A curious feature of the catalogue is its profuse use of Latin, Greek, and classical English quotations.



## HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Colleges and would-be colleges mushroomed over the entire country in the mid-century. The term was used rather carelessly to indicate any school with ambitious plans, whether or not its actual standards of performance were high.

Five such schools existed in Delaware, but only one of them, Delaware College (earlier Newark College, later the University of Delaware) survived the hazards of the late 1800's. Its story is presented as a unit in another section. Two other schools, Wesleyan Female College and St. Mary's College, were under the close supervision of religious denominations, and are discussed under the heading Parochial and Church-controlled Schools because it has been impossible to determine exactly how valid a claim either has to genuine college standing in the modern meaning of the term. The remaining two, the National Scientific and Military College at Brandywine Springs, and the Delaware State Normal University at Wilmington, were both planned to offer standard college work, and both started under circumstances that promised a good chance of success.

Brandywine Springs, where the National Scientific and Military College was located, had been a fashionable health resort with a reputation comparable to that of Saratoga Springs a little later. Tradition says the hotel at the spring was a five-story structure capable of housing a thousand guests, and that many of the notables of our early national history stopped there frequently. But styles in watering-places changed, the crowds melted away, and the site reverted to a well-equipped but unoccupied rural

property.

Still according to local tradition, the hotel building was taken over by one Captain Alden Partridge for a military college, apparently one of a chain of similar schools. A series of newspaper extracts outlines the organization and program of the school near Wilmington:

From the Delaware Gazette, February 26, 1847.

American Literary, Scientific  
and Military Institute.

This institute chartered at the present session of the Legislature, to be under the direction of Rev. Corry Chambers, A. B. T. C. D., and the celebrated Captain Alden Partridge, subject to the general supervision of a board of Trustees and Faculty of Professors, is likely to prove one of the best educational establishments in the country. The moral, physical and mental systems will each receive, as always should be the case, its proper share of attention.

Wilmington is about to become one of the greatest scholastic and literary cities in the country.

Six years elapsed before the plans for the school were put into operation.

Delaware Gazette, January 28, 1853 - p. 3, col. 2.

Military College. — We have before us a circular from Capt. ALDEN PARTRIDGE in which he informs the public, that the "National Scientific and Military College," will be opened at the Brandywine Springs, for the reception of students on the 16th day of May next...The instruction will embrace a complete course of Literary, Scientific and Military Education. "The Mathematics, both theoretical and practical, Civil and Military Engineering, Physical Philosophy, Astronomy, Geography, History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Laws of Nations, the Science of Government, the Constitution of the United States, Political Economy, Agriculture, Rhetoric, Sound Literature, and the several branches of Military Science, &c., &c., will constitute prominent branches of Instruction."



Delaware Gazette, May 27, 1853, p. 3, col. 2.

The "National, Scientific and Military College; at Brandywine Springs." This institution is now open, under the superintendence of Capt. A. Partridge, and the number of students, we learn, is rapidly increasing. Already nine States, besides the District of Columbia, are represented in its classes...

An anniversary program described in the Delaware Gazette for Sept. 13, 1853 must have commemorated the founding of the first of Captain Partridge's military schools, for there is no evidence whatever to indicate that the one in Delaware had been in existence for more than a few months.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY COLLEGE  
AT THE BRANDYWINE SPRINGS

.....Capt. A. Partridge was formerly of the corps of United States Engineers, and President of the U. S. Military Institution at West Point. He had a flourishing institution at Middletown, Conn.: some two hundred and fifty young men under his charge; also one in Norwich, Vermont, and one at Harrisburgh, Pa., and is now President of the National, Scientific and Military College established at the Brandywine Springs, about five miles from Wilmington.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., the citizens of Wilmington were favored with a visit by the corps of cadets from the college, accompanied by Capt. Benjamin and Professors Robertson and McFarlan—commanded by Capt. Partridge in person. At 1 o'clock, the students fired a salute of thirty one guns, in the presence of many citizens.

It was the celebration of the thirty-third anniversary of this institution. At 10 o'clock, A.M., a meeting of the Alumni and friends of his institution was held in the Odd Fellow's Hall, and after the usual organization, Capt. A. Partridge delivered an able address, in which he included the origin, progress and success of his system of schools.

The convention met again, at the same place, at 7 o'clock, P.M., when the Hon. Archer Gifford, of N. Jersey, delivered one of the most eloquent addresses we ever listened to. The evening was extremely warm. Although he spoke very fast for more than an hour, yet we regretted the close of his speech.



Several resolutions were adopted in the convention, the purpose\* of the establishment set forth, and support was asked of the Federal Government, in view of the great benefit it renders to the military arm of the United States.

The Captain was an industrious propagandist. The Gazette for May 10 indicates that he gave a free public lecture in Wilmington a week before his school opened its doors to explain his plan for the institution and the theory of military education. On August 9, he advertised an "Educational Convention to be holden at Wilmington ... on the 6th and 7th of September, 1853," and explained its purpose thus:

Aug. 9, 1853, p. 2, col. 2.

The great object of the Convention is to establish, on a permanent basis, a system of education truly National in its character, and in harmonious accordance with the principles of our republican institutions.

An address will be delivered by the Hon. ARCHER GIFFORD of Newark, New Jersey...

The clergy, without distinction of denomination, teachers of youth, and ladies, are respectfully invited to attend."

On September 2, he submitted a long letter for publication, describing his school carefully and reminding Wilmingtonians of his coming Convention. No word of the meeting appears until Sept. 27, when a full account was printed. Two resolutions indicate the scope of the plan.

Delaware Gazette, Sept. 27, 1853, p. 2, col. 4.

"Resolved, that a committee of seven be appointed to proceed to Washington, during the ensuing winter, to solicit from the Secretary of War, and from Congress, donations, loans of arms and equipments, and such appropriations from the Government, as may conduce to the interest and advantage of the said

\*Reconstruction of illegable line.



institution.

"Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to draw up a memorial to Congress, requesting that body so to modify existing laws and regulations, that students graduating at the Military College at Brandywine Springs, and at all other similar institutions, in the United States, may be placed on equal terms of advantage, as to appointments in the United States Army, with those graduating at the United States Military Academy at West Point."

A committee to solicit aid from the government included the Hon. James M. Bayard of Delaware; Hon. Rodman M. Price, James S. Scofield, Esq., General J. S. Dorsey, of New Jersey; Col. S. de Shields of La., Gen. A. Diller of Pa.; and Capt. A. Partridge.

A second committee consisting of the Hon. A. Gifford of N. J.; Col A. de Shields of La.; and Prof. A. J. Robinson of New Hampshire was to draw up a memorial to Congress.

The report is signed by E. T. Sudler, the president of the convention. The President and friends of the College emphasized that they did not want public financial assistance, but did ask equal consideration for their graduates in the matter of army commissions.

Captain Partridge seems to have believed in observation as an important part of learning, for the papers through the fall mention trips the cadets made to nearby military centers, among them Fort Mifflin and the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Only one detail of careful management was, apparently, overlooked—the fire regulations. Scharf says (p. 931) that the old hotel building was burned while serving as a dormitory for cadets, "in the winter of 1852." The date is obviously

incorrect, for it was in 1853 that the school was in flourishing condition. Contemporary accounts of the fire have not been discovered, but it seems very probable that it occurred in the winter of 1853, for the Military College has left little impression in the records or the traditions of Wilmington, a surprising thing if it was here long enough to have become firmly established.

In 1866 another ambitious venture in higher education was set in motion in Delaware. John Harkness, a young man from Maine, and a recent enthusiastic convert to the normal school movements, came to Wilmington to establish such a school. In later controversies, he stated that he had hoped to sponsor a State-supported institution. In actual practice, he offered preparation for teaching, a high school course, commercial and trade training. A little later he added a "select school" and a primary department. There is every reason to believe he was a good teacher, for the methods he urged were sound, and his students were loyal to him.

There is little reason to doubt that he was genuinely devoted to the principle of public education. It is likewise clear that he was a great admirer of the "go-getter" school of business practice and ethics. As early as May 1869 Dr. A. H. Grimshaw, Board of Education member, public school supporter, and associate in a private school venture, looked at a gift horse of Harkness' very suspiciously indeed. The Normal School advocate had offered to print, gratuitously, a catalogue of the public schools of Wilmington; his fellow-Scotchman insisted, at a meeting of the Board of Education,\* that the offer be accepted only on the express

\*Minutes of Board of Education, May, 1869.



condition that no advertising of any sort appear in the pamphlet, and specifically no advertisement of any private school or institution of learning. The Doctor's proviso was not dictated by the unwarranted suspicion of a mean disposition; the previous year Mr. Harkness had included a complete catalogue of the public schools of Wilmington, with names of all students and teachers, in his State Normal University Catalogue, but mentioned no private schools but his own. Apparently his competitors had objected to this neat way of getting a wide audience for his personal advertising. Since at least ninety percent of his enrollment, as indicated in his catalogue, was in departments other than the Normal School, and so in direct competition with institutions of exactly the same grade and standards, one can readily appreciate their viewpoint.

The fortunes of the Delaware State Normal University have been traced at length in the chapter Teacher and Teacher-training; its charter was revoked in 1871 for reasons never specifically stated in public. Harkness' opponents, however, accused him of advertising his own private school through a public document of the United States to the detriment of his competitors and the reputation of his State. It is interesting to see that the same charge had been made two years earlier, and by a bitter political opponent of the Senator accused of forcing revocation of the charter.

This misfortune apparently did the Harkness educational ventures no immediate damage, although it did prevent the completion of an endowment drive which would have established a varied technical and professional school, presumably of col-

legiate grade. An advertisement in Harkness Magazine for 1877 (Vol. IV, No. 4) announces that the primary school, the normal and college preparatory school, and the mechanical and commercial college of the State Normal University had been removed to 10th and Market Streets and consolidated with Harkness Academy. A new building had apparently just been constructed to house the enterprise. It appears the promoter had over-reached himself, for on September 12, 1878, this amazing advertisement appears in the Delaware Gazette:

#### EDUCATIONAL

Notwithstanding unjust opposition Harkness' Academy seems to have strongly established itself... It is one of the most thorough, progressive and successful (institutions) in our city or State; students are fitted for high standing in college, professional or Polytechnic Schools, for teaching common schools and academies, for double-entry book-keepers and efficient business accountants. It has an able faculty of instructors, whose names appear in another column. A part of these are for special studies and lectures. Great advantages are afforded and we notice the expenses are comparatively moderate. The late U. S. Judge, Honorable Willard Hall, in writing of the Principal, Professor Harkness, said: "My acquaintance with him has been confined to his employment of an educator of youth to which he devotes himself with enthusiastic fondness. His views upon the subject are the result of experience and observation, he having been liberally educated and analyzed the process of education (sic); and his practice in teaching shows the correctness of his views. He has the benefit of system formed with judgement and care, and of patient industry to carry it out."

(Another recommendation by the late Rev. Alfred Cockman, follows.)

\* \* \*

The school must have been practically bankrupt when that notice appeared, for on November 28 of the same year Rugby Academy is referred to "now the only pay school we have in the city at



which young men are prepared for college," and its principal is congratulated on his success in keeping Rugby in flourishing condition in spite of the "hard times that have reduced many excellent schools below the point at which they are profitable."

The nineteenth century offered rather varied opportunities for advanced study in Delaware. The present University of Delaware had opened in 1834 as Newark College; although it was often in difficulties, it remained in operation for the rest of the century with the exception of an eleven-year suspension 1859-71. A short experiment with coeducation punctuated the "for men only" enrollment policy. For the nearly twenty years from 1848 to 1866 the Catholics maintained a successful college for men, St. Mary's. During the closing months of 1853 a military college planned to equal West Point operated at Brandywine Springs. John Harkness held a successful Normal School from 1866 to 1871 under State charter, and continued without charter until at least 1878. He also offered business and trade training during these years. During the closing months of 1870 and the early part of 1871 a vigorous endowment campaign was carried on to expand the Harkness school into a genuine college with academic, normal, vocational, and professional departments. This plan, like the military college, failed. Both the courses actually offered and the planned program were coeducational. From 1834 until at least 1882 Wesleyan Female College offered advanced instruction for girls; during part of this period it was frankly only a good secondary school, and no existing reports of the curriculum suggest that it ever reached/<sup>genuine</sup> college rank. Several of the schools claiming only academy rank actually offered courses that admitted graduates to

advanced standing in leading colleges; some permitted mature students to enroll for instruction in higher mathematics, business mathematics and shorthand, foreign languages and the sciences, in whatever combination their needs demanded. Evening classes were not unusual.

Exact figures on enrollment of resident and non-resident men and women in courses of college grade given within the State of Delaware between 1800 to 1900 cannot, of course, be obtained. Yet it is clear that a very considerable number of people did undertake such studies, that the higher schools of the State educated many students from other parts of the country, and that Delawareans were in turn educated elsewhere and returned to use their training here.



State Solinc

Source: History of Delaware, page 433,  
by Walter A. Powell A. B.  
Christopher Publishing Company, Boston, Mass.

# PLACES OF INTEREST

## WESLEY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Wesley Collegiate Institute is the successor to the Wilmington Conference Academy which opened its doors for the first time on September 7, 1874 and graduated its first class of five members the following spring.

In November 1870 a Methodist Convention of the Wilmington Conference met in Smyrna to promote "denominational interests." A Committee was appointed "to take into consideration the question of ways and means, and receive propositions for the location of a first class Academy for boys." The Committee reported to the Annual Conference in 1872 that Dover had been selected as the location for the Academy.

The following year articles of incorporation were issued and a Board of Trustees appointed. On April 8, 1873 six acres of ground were purchased and a building erected, being ready for use September 8, 1874. In the meantime the Board of Trustees had voted to widen the scope of the school and admit young women.

In March 10, 1876 the building caught fire and was interior gutted. The building was restored and ready for occupancy in 1878.



In 1917 the name was changed to the Wilmington Conference Institute. In October of the same year the name was again changed to the Wesley Collegiate Institute. It is a standard Preparatory School preparing students for entrance to college, and in addition offers commercial courses.

In 1933 the Institute after more than half a century of service was compelled to close its doors. Plans are being perfected to reopen the Academy in the fall of 1934.

The campus is near the centre of the city on North State Street, Route 13 and 113.



" The Wesleyan Female College, one of the earliest institutions in the land for the higher education of women, was established in 1837. Rev. Solomon Prettyman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had for several years been conducting at Seaford a flourishing female seminary, which, in 1837, he was induced to remove to Wilmington. The Wesleyan Female Seminary was opened on Market street with thirty pupils in attendance. In 1838 it was removed to a larger building at Ninth and Market streets, and in the following year a large building, especially adapted to school purposes, was erected on French street above Sixth.

" In 1841 the school was chartered under the name of the Wesleyan Female Collegiate Institute and started in its new quarters with 125 pupils. The students published the Female Student and Young Ladies' Advocate from 1844 to 1847. During the next three years the institute did not prosper, and in 1851 the control passed from the Rev. Solomon Prettyman into the hands of a board of trustees, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church. January 17, 1855, a new charter was obtained, granting to the Wesleyan Female College the power to confer degrees upon graduates and securing to the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church a representation of six members in the board of trustees. The college then took a new lease of life, and before the close of the year 257 students were enrolled. The majority of these came from Delaware and Maryland, but a large number also came from Pennsylvania, Virginia, District of Columbia, and more distant States. Two courses of study were provided, the English and the classical, each extending over a period of three years, and divided into three classes- sophomore, junior, and senior. The degree of B.A. was conferred upon those who completed both courses, while those who completed the English course alone received the degree of mistress of English literature.

" A building was erected on Sixth street under the direction of



William Bright, one of the trustees, at a cost of \$13,000. The college was fairly successful for many years, but about eighteen years ago began to suffer a loss of patronage. In 1882 the property was purchased by William Bright and a new charter was obtained under the name of the Wesleyan College. An effort was made to resuscitate it free from sectarian control, under the presidency of the Rev. John Wilson, but in vain, and the doors were finally closed in 1885. The building is now used as a hotel.

"The following is a complete list of the presidents: Rev. Solomon Prettyman, A.M., 1837-1851; T.E. Sudler, A.M., 1851-1852; Rev. George Loomis, D.D., 1852-1857; Rev Lafayette C. Loomis, A.D., M.D., 1857-58; Rev. John Wilson, A.M., 1858-1878; Rev. James M. Williams, A.M., 1878-1882; Rev. John Wilson, A.M., 1882-1885.

Literary Societies: Three literary societies were in operation during a considerable period of the history of the institution; the I.R.I.S. organized in 1854, the Minerval in 1868, and the Browning in 1872. All of them had pleasant, well-furnished rooms, and libraries, and were a valuable and interesting feature of the college life."

Source: Lyman P. Powell's The History of Education in Delaware. 1893.



## State College for Colored Students.

*is really a Teachers College**also the  
life Bulletin  
highlight changes*

The State College for Colored Students, two miles north of Dover on the Dupont Highway, had its origin in 1891 when by act of the Legislature the College was incorporated. The object was to provide facilities for the more advanced education of the colored youth of the State.

The old Vincent Lockerman farm of two hundred acres was purchased with money appropriated by the State, as was the equipment. The College is governed by a non-partisan Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor every four years, two from each County.

The Faculty and Administrative Staff number twenty-five, and the student body two hundred and twenty, fifty percent of whom are boarding students. Students come from Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

The College has thirteen buildings. Lockerman Hall, once the Vincent Lockerman home, is the dormitory for College girls; Lore Hall, named after Chief Justice Lore who was one of the first trustees, is the High School girls' dormitory. Jason Hall, named after the second president of the College is the college men's dormitory, while Cannon Hall cares for the boys of High School age. The Library was formerly The Chapel. The Dupont Building is used as a Practice School. Delaware Hall houses the Administrative offices, the class rooms, the auditorium and the gymnasium. Conrad Hall, named after Judge Conrad who was one of the original trustees, provides quarters for the dining room and the Home Economics Department. The Trade Building gives space to the Agricultural and the Industrial Arts Departments. Two double cottages provide quarters for members of the faculty.

About one-third of the students are in the Collegiate Department. The yearly budget approximates \$80,000, derived from tuition fees, State appropriations, and the United States Government under the Morrell Act.

V. E. Shaw  
December 5, 1938

Education  
Delaware College

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CURRENT FILE

Extracts from The Delaware Gazette and Watchman

*See also: Ed. file, set of extracts concerning opening of  
first year of college. Duplicate mislaid. (Now here)*  
Delaware College (Editorial)

2122  
pt. 9,  
34  
2, col. 2  
summary

"We regret to learn that a serious disturbance took place in this institution, on Sunday week, which has led to the suspension of eight students, as we are informed, and induced four others to leave the institution." In the absence of those who would normally conduct services, Rev. Samuel Bell, a trustee, was invited to preach in College Hall. He was rudely and noisily received. After service several students left the building, blowing out lights as they went, and, outside, "assaulted Mr. Bell with pebbles and brickbats." Five students, believed implicated, were suspended for defiance of authority, since their connection with the assault could not be proved. One, on being sent for to appear at the President's room, returned as a message, that he was at leisure to see the faculty at his own room.

This is the faculty version. Promises to print another submitted anonymously if writer will identify himself. Reports high feeling both in the college and the town.

Editor regrets affair, but feels, "it is far better that half the pupils be lost than that the laws and authority of the institution should be set at defiance with impunity." Hopes public and trustees will sustain the faculty, as such lawlessness "is the great defect in our classical seminaries in this section of the Union."



Extract from The Delaware Gazette and Watchman

Oct. 26, 1834  
3, col. 3

Delaware College

We learn that the Trustees of this institution at their late meeting on Monday and Tuesday last, rescinded the suspensions of the students engaged in the late disturbance. As a consequence, Mr. Monroe the acting President, feeling that the position taken by the faculty had not been sustained, immediately sent in his resignation, which has not yet been accepted. We also understand that the Rev. E. W. Gilbert has received the appointment of President.

It is to be regretted that any misunderstanding should have taken place between the faculty and the Trustees. This misfortune alone has already been the ruin of several institutions established under the most favorable circumstances, in the adjoining states.

Extract from The Delaware Gazette and Watchman

32  
t.14,1834.

New-Ark College

Delaware

The vacation of this Institution expires on the 4th of November next; the next day (November 5) the Collegiate year begins. There are two vacations, one of four weeks, beginning on the 4th Wednesday of April, and one of six weeks, beginning on the 4th Wednesday of September. The estimated expenses for the Collegiate year, including board, tuition, room rent, washing, light, fuel, amount to \$104.15.

The Faculty consists of a President and three Professors. The Rev. E. W. Gilbert, of Wilmington, chosen President at the close of last term, has accepted. Two of the professorships are filled by Mr. Agnew and Mr. Graves. The other will be filled at the beginning of the term now approaching. The Trustees have felt deeply the importance of able and well-qualified Instructors, and have taken much pains to secure a faculty worthy of confidence, both as well for their qualifications to prudently and affectionately take care of, and govern the students, as their skill in teaching. To those acquainted with the gentlemen named, this representation need not be made.

The College embraces an academical department. In this department, a student may be instructed in academical branches, or in any one or more of the collegiate branches, as may be chosen, in cases in which it is desired not to go through a full collegiate course. This department is under the care and superintendence of the Faculty of the College.



There is no place in the middle states more healthy than Newark. It is in the upper part of the State of Delaware, near to Pennsylvania and Maryland. The situation is retired, and very favorable for a seminary of youth. It is removed from the dangers of large towns, and at the same time it is as easy of access as can be desired, for convenient communications from and to parents. It is six miles from Elkton, eight from Frenchtown, ten from New-Castle and twelve from Wilmington.

Willard Hall

President of Board of Trustees.

V. E. Shaw  
December 6, 1938

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EDUCATION

(Extracts from Delaware Gazette and Watchman, May 1, 1835).

Newark College

3,  
1. 3.  
The Summer Term of this institution will commence both in the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments, on Wednesday the 27th of May, and will continue seventeen weeks, after which there will be a vacation of five weeks. The Bill, which is to be paid for each term in advance is for the

Summer Term	17 weeks	\$34.50
Winter Term	25 weeks	<u>58.00</u>
Total per annum		\$92.50

This includes Board, Tuition, Room rent, Fuel for public and private rooms, Tutor's wages, use of Library and incidental expenses.

Washing is a matter of private contract, Students furnish their own Books. The latter can be purchased here.

To show the flourishing state of the Institution, it is only necessary to state, that it has had 94 Students in its first year; and from applications and annunciations already made, a large accession is expected next term.

The College edifice being already nearly full, it will be necessary hereafter that all pupils under 14 years of age should board in private families. Their expenses in this case will be about the same as if in the College edifice.

Five teachers are now entirely devoted to the service of the Institution; viz., a President, Three Professors and one Tutor; to which it is probable there will be added this summer a Lecturer on Chemistry.

Communications during the vacation, may be addressed to the Rev. Samuel Bell, Newark, Del., or all other times to

E. W. Gilbert, President



## Newark College

The annual commencement in this institution took place on Wednesday last, and as it was the first since the organization of the institution, which was carried into effect only eighteen months since, considerable interest was felt among the friends of the institution and the public generally in witnessing the exercises, and anticipating the important advantage to be derived from the first college established in Delaware. We were among those, who were in attendance, and who have felt the deepest interest from the outset in the prosperity, and popularity of the institution. We have witnessed many exhibitions of the kind, but none under similar circumstances in which the friends of classical literature, had greater reason to be gratified, particularly, if we take into consideration the many disadvantages, and difficulties under which this institution, in its infancy has labored. Embarrassing as they may have been to the Board of Trustees, they are now unquestionably surmounted, and what is of still greater importance, the experiment has shown conclusively that the institution, under a proper organization, will meet with patronage, and public favor, abundantly sufficient to place it on a permanent basis, and enable it to vie with any similar institutions in this section of the union.

Since the College organization, about one hundred students have entered their names in the Collegiate and preparatory departments. No class have yet graduated, but from the number of Freshmen and Sophomores already entered, we have no doubt, these classes will be as large as in almost any institution in

Education  
V. E. Shaw

a similar time from its organization.

The public exercises on Wednesday and the evening previous, consisted of public speaking by orators, selected by the two literary societies already formed, and were such as created the most favorable impression on a large and very attentive audience.

#### Order of Exercises

For the evening preceding the first annual commencement of Newark College, Del.

#### Music

Original Oration--State of Society by J. Barrah, F.A.S.  
Phila., Pa.

#### Music

Original Oration-- Love of Fame  
By M. Hayes, F.D.P.S., Dover, Del.

#### Music

Original oration - Rise and Progress of Literature  
By A. P. Robinson, F.D.P.S., Georgetown, Del.

#### Music

Original Oration - Influence of Luxury  
By W. M. H. Irwin, F.D.P.S., Lewistown, Pa.

#### Music

Original Oration - Fanaticism  
By A. T. Gray, F.D.P.S., Newark, Del.

#### Music

Original Oration - Present Prospects of America  
By W. D. Clarke, F.D.P.S., St. Georges, Del.

#### Music

Original Oration - Liberty



Education  
V. E. Shaw

By W. D. Sherrard, F.D.P.S., Philadelphia, Pa.

Music

Select Oration - Slavery

By W. W. Farris, F.D.P.S., Newcastle Co., Del.

Music

Original Oration - Influence of Public Opinion

By L. C. Graves, F.D.P.S., Baltimore, Vermont.

Music

Original Oration - Spirit of Independence

By B. F. Wattson, F.D.P.S., Newark, Del.

#### Order of Exercises

On the annual commencement, Sept. 23, 1835.

Music

An Oration on the "Freedom of the Press"

By Wm. G. Whitely, of Wilmington, Del.

Music

On the "Death of the late Chief Justice Marshall"

By Wm. S. Graham, of Chester Co., Penn.

Music

Of the "Life and character of Thomas Jefferson"

By George R. Riddle, of New Castle, Del.

Music

On "Our Country"

By Thomas F. Bell, of Newark, Del.

Music

On the "Birth Day of Washington"

By Jos. Tatlow of New Castle, Del.

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V. E. Shaw

Music

On "Home

By James C. Turner, of Baltimore Co., Md.

Music

On the "Birthright of America

By James T. McCullough, of Newark, Del.

Music

Valedictory Address, with an Oration on "Ancient Grecian  
Literature"

By David H. Agnew, of Lancaster Co., Penn.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Trustees of Newark College, at the recent commencement announced to the public, that measures were in progress to fill the Presidency and Professorships of the institution, if possible, by the commencement of the next session, and that under any circumstances, there would be no interruption in the regular exercises of the different departments. It is known that sometime since the faculty, with a single exception, resigned, in consequence of the acceptance by Trustees of the funds raised by the new Lottery Law.

We understand, it is in contemplation to raise some of the salaries, and fill the vacancies with gentlemen of long experience, and of the first literary attainments. And what is of greater importance, an effort will be made to make the institution such as will receive the patronage of every portion of the community. This institution was never designed by the Legislature of the state to partake in any degree of a sectarian



Education  
V. E. Shaw

character, and probably it would be unjust to say, it has at any time become so. It is nevertheless true, that such impressions have prevailed in this community, and it is time they were eradicated. In this exciting and controversial age, a literary institution of this description, must not even be suspected of being more under the influence of one religious denomination, than another. The vacancies, we presume, will now be filled by individuals from the different religious sects.

#### Newark College

235  
st. 13, 1835  
2 col. 2

Summarized  
VES  
At a meeting of the trustees Oct. 9, the Rev. Richard Mason of Geneva, N. Y. was elected President of the College, Mr. James Park, Professor of Mathematics, and Mr. Simpson of Marietta, Pa., Professor of languages. They are expected to start their duties at the beginning of the new session.

#### Newark College

29  
st. 20, 1835  
3, col. 5.

In an advertisement announces the appointments listed above, that a Steward is preparing the building for occupancy, and that "unanimity and harmony" now prevail on the Board.

st. 27,  
2, col. 3

Summarized  
VES  
Editorial comments favorably upon the qualifications of the new faculty members, announces that the winter session opens "tomorrow," and expresses hope that the fact the faculty members represent different denominations will dispel the fear of sectarianism.

st. 24,

Summarized  
VES  
Editorial on Newark College comments on the competence of the new faculty, its non-sectarian character, the advantages of Newark (among them Mr. Russel's "family school" for younger

Education  
V. E. Shaw

students), the reputation of the new President. "The college, for the first time since it went into operation is now completely organized in every department."

- Dec. 18,  
p. 4, col. 3      Advertisement giving names and experiences of new faculty.
- Jan. 15, 1836.  
p. 2, col. 2.      College narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Jan. 11, --  
detail given.
- Apr. 29, 1836      Exhibition of public speaking - p. 2, col. 5.



V. E. Shaw  
December 9, 1938

8 -8-

Education: Delaware College

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### Newark College

Extract from the Delaware Gazette and Watchman, April 26, 1836.

Semi-annual examination of students held; Dr. Mason delivers  
inaugural address.

### Order of Exercises

Country and City Education, W. G. Whitely

Music -- Should there be in this country restriction  
on Immigration? debate- T. D. Bell; J. T.  
McCullough

Music -- The Fashions-original poem, G. R. McLane

Music -- The Student, J. V. Barney

Music -- The Character of the Times, Wm. S. Clawson

Music -- The Downfall of Babylon, G. R. Riddle

Music -- The Indian, Wm. C. Clawson

Music -- Selfishness, A. T. Gray

Music -- Newark, original poem, W. S. Graham

Summarized by  
V.E.S.

OK

V.E.S.

## HENRY C. CONRAD

HENRY C. CONRAD, lawyer and jurist, was born at Bridesburg, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1852, son of Aaron and Sarah W. (Pennypacker) Conrad. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Kunders, who came to this country from Crefeld on the Rhine, Holland, in 1683, and settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania. From him and his wife, Elin, the line of descent is traced through their son, Henry, and his wife, Katherine Steepers; their son, John, and his wife, Ann Rogers; and their son, Henry, and his wife, Ann Osborn, who were the grandparents of Henry Clay Conrad. When four years of age he removed with his father to Wilmington, Delaware, where he was educated in the public schools, and subsequently attended Reynold's Classical Academy. He then pursued a course at the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated, Bachelor of Laws, in 1873, whereupon he became a student at law with Anthony Higgins, afterwards United States Senator from Delaware, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Two years later he was appointed actuary of the African School Society, and in that capacity, for sixteen years, exercised general control over the colored schools of the State of Delaware. He was a member of the Wilmington Board of Education in 1879-82, two years of which he served as its president. In 1882 he was elected President of the City Council of Wilmington, and was reelected in 1884. In 1884 he was the Republican candidate for mayor of the latter city, but was defeated. For ten years, 1880-1890, he served as United States Chief Supervisor of Elections of the District of Delaware, by appointment of the United States Judge of that District.



He was nominated as the Republican candidate as Comptroller of New Castle County, Delaware, in 1892, but failed of election by seventy-seven majority. From 1897-1901 he served as city solicitor of Wilmington, and in 1906-09 was postmaster of that city. In the latter year he was appointed by Governor Pennewill as Associate Judge for Sussex County of the Supreme Court of Delaware, at which time he took up his residence at Georgetown, where he still resides (1928). His term as Judge expired in 1921.

On July 1, 1924, he became State Archivist, by election of the Public Archives Commission of Delaware, of which body for years he was president, and continues as archivist at this time (1928).

Judge Conrad has shown unusual interest in historical research, having served as president of the Historical Society of Delaware for four years. He is the author of a "History of the State of Delaware" (1907), as well as several papers of local historical value. He also wrote a "History of the Conrad Family" (1891).

Judge Conrad is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his favorite diversion is antiquarian collecting. He was married, February 20, 1884, to Sarah J. Longaker, daughter of Albert Longaker, a lumber dealer of Norristown, Pennsylvania, and has two children: 1. Edith L., wife of Dr. H. Croskey Allen, of Norristown, Pennsylvania. 2. Rachel, wife of Walter T. Baker, of East Aurora, New York. There are four grandchildren.



Virginia E. Shaw  
October 4, 1939

Education  
Finances  
CURRENT FILE

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS - 1876-1886  
Compiled from: Annual Reports of Superintendent of Free Schools, 1876-1886

	1876	1878	1880	1882	1886
Districts in State	---	---	---	404	422
Schools in state	370	404	512	515	462
Ave. months in state: Wilm. & State	7.2	7.5	7.53	7.8	8.42
Statealone	6.8	6.8	7.13	---	---
Total pop. 5-21: white	---	31,849	31,505	33,133	36,468
colored	---	---	3,954	5,300	5,750
Free School enrollment: white	21,587	23,830	25,053	23,450	29,421
colored	---	---	2,216	1,997	3,563
Ave. attendance: white	---	---	---	15,556	19,235
colored	---	---	---	---	---
Cost per pupil (white)outside Wilm.	\$7.58	\$7.72	\$6.39	\$6.85	---
Ave. pop. per school	---	83	60	44	---
Ave. enrollment per school	58	58	49	30	---
No. teachers: total	430	513	Little change in data; salaries slightly lower	545	635
outside Wilmington	---	404		---	---
men	266	233		---	---
women	164	169		---	---
Salary of teachers: Ave.	\$30.75(outside Wilm.)	\$29.53		\$30.95	\$32.40
men	---	\$33.08-20.00		---	---
women	---	\$26.19-25.89		---	---
Total value of school property		\$484,360.75	\$440,788.00	\$453,274.00	\$608,056.00
Value of houses	omitted	343,006.00	331,260.00	340,515.00	580,860.00
Value of grounds		109,253.75	75,669.00	76,500.00	97,395.00
Value of furniture		32,101.00	31,505.00	36,259.00	54,777.00
Total school income	\$216,225.49	\$216,539.65	\$216,539.05	\$181,799.84	\$246,600.62
From State	29,284.89	24,797.86	26,606.95	37,207.53	60,606.52
From local taxation	186,940.60	191,741.79	151,044.94	144,592.31	185,994.10
School costs					
for teacher's salaries	\$114,027.49	\$125,858.38	\$138,818.97	\$136,288.61	\$178,860.00
for contingent expenses	102,198.01	90,681.27	64,472.19	36,926.55	44,044.49
					(excluding Wilm.)
Average age all teachers	---	---	---	26.06 years	24.9 years
men	---	---	---	28.9 years	26.16 years
women	---	---	---	23.2 years	---
Average age of pupils	---	---	---	---	10.06 years



Mary Mazzeo  
Feb. 15, 1940

Education in Delaware

EDUC. FILES

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From the Delaware Gazette, Sept. 3, 1841.

#### Newark College

The board of trustees of Newark College will hold their semi-annual meeting on Tues. Sept. 21 at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Trustees of Newark Academy will meet at the same time and place.

The public examination of students will commence on the preceding Friday.

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From Delaware Gazette, Oct. 16, 1840.

#### Newark College

Dr. Mason, president of the College, having resigned at the close of the summer term, the trustees met on Mon. 12th, to elect a successor. Report says that the Rev. E. W. Gilbert of this city has been elected. It is understood that in case of his acceptance the lottery will be abolished and the institution will again pass to Presbyterian hands. •It is also understood that the new school portion of that denomination or "Constitutional Presbyterians" as they are called in Pennsylvania and Delaware will give their united patronage. As they are a numerous and powerful body, and at present have a college of their own, there is fair prospect of its speedily taking a conspicuous place among the colleges of our land.

\*\*\*

From Every Evening, Feb. 21, 1879

Delaware College Bill

President Purnell and Professor Jeffries of Delaware College were here today (Dover, State Senate), and last evening the two houses listened to speeches from Judge Houston and others in support of the bill reported on by the committee on education. The bill will be somewhat modified so as to subject the candidates for scholarship to a competitive examination before the State Board of Education. The speeches last night were very forcible and did good service to the bill. The measure is very well received throughout the state and petitions are coming in from all sections in its favor. Therefore it is not supposed that it will meet with much objection in the legislature. The success of the bill will give an impetus to education in our public schools, that they never had before.

\*\*\*

From Every Evening, Feb. 24, 1879.

Delaware College Bill

Of four or five important issues at Dover the Delaware College free education bill will receive the most attention. Saturday's down state papers discuss the latter with much spirit.

The Newark Ledger reviews it at length under the head of a good proposition.

The Milford Chronicle endorses it heartily.

The Peninsular News says that the measure is well enough in every respect but one, that is the likelihood that politicians may make unfair appointments.



Sussex papers unanimously support it, The Sussex County Index calling upon the legislature to remember how, "it is vitally concerned with best interests of the state."

The Dover Sentinel heartily approves it.

The Delawarean which has fed so long on pap of all kinds until it has grown to be dyspeptic is mum on the subject.

Sam Townsend, war horse, with his organ, the Wilmington Gazette, are alone arrayed in a small ungrammatical but intensely profane opposition.

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Every Evening, Feb. 22, 1879. P.2 col. 3.

#### The Delaware College Bill

A long letter of approval was sent to the editor.

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From Every Evening, Mar. 3, 1879, page 1.

The original charter of Newark Academy (now known as Delaware College) was granted by Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, governors of the state of Pennsylvania, in 1769, signed by Lieutenant Governor John Penn. The original document is in a good state of preservation and the style of penmanship will compare favorably with that of the present day.

Ellen Samworth  
December 7, 1937

A Visit to A Modern School on Delaware Day, 1937

"Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

(George Washington's Farewell Address.)

One hundred and fifty years ago today the delegates to the Constitutional Convention from Delaware announced their State's unanimous acceptance of the Constitution as written, and by a few pen strokes on a virgin sheet gave to Delaware the name, First State of the United States, a name of honor and distinction if lived up to in after years.

Now in the light of improved public education we know how far behind in the march of progress Delaware lagged, and we were shamed. When the Honorable George Read signed for Delaware he knew there were six provisions in the Constitution but his fellow statesmen have ignored the fifth provision, "to promote the general welfare." The Constitution was adopted to be lived up to and one provision is as important as another. The lagging near the last place is with the people. Only an enlightened people can "Promote the general welfare," and progressive education is the means of enlightenment. We have learned that the State is responsible for enlightenment and the State can work only through public education enforced by the legal power of the State.

The retarding doctrine of "States' Rights" intimately applied in Delaware to school district rights was for many years a bar to progress. Many Acts of the General Assembly were passed.



The ~~golden~~ <sup>gave</sup> Act of 1913 <sup>power to</sup> when Governor Charles Miller <sup>Λ</sup> appointed Dr. Charles H. Wagner State Commissioner of Education and our deficiencies, opportunities and obligations were held up to the light for our inspection. A steadily growing public opinion led to an official measuring that called for remedy and the man for the task was at hand. A group of progressive citizens led the way for the entrance of the man <sup>Mr. Pierre Samuel du Pont</sup> <sup>Λ</sup> who was glad to pour his excess millions into a school building program that has astonished the nation. From unfit housing through an outlay of State and private funds the school property of the State has risen from a few hundred thousand dollars to the value of nineteen million dollars.

Our school buildings are comparatively plain, the furnishing and equipment is substantial, modern and fitting to buildings in which the children are living their real lives today, not encompassing an enduring barrenness in preparation for such adult life as they may acquire. Go with me into one of these new school houses and be the children's guest at an important Delaware event. It is the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States. The schoolhouse is not in a so called good section of Wilmington. It is not only south of Eighth Street but is south of Third Street in the Third Ward. The pupils are from a typical cross section of American life. They have re-lived enough of American history to know the march of important events. They know it is Delaware Day, that significant day when Delaware became the First State in the Union. This elementary school of young Americans have asked the First Citizen of the State to be their guest on Delaware Day and the Honorable Richard C. McMullen, their Governor as he is our Governor, has consented, provided he may come early since his engagements for the day are many. The pupils assemble half an hour early



and send two uniformed ten-year-olds costumed as colonial gentlemen to the Governor's business office only a block away to escort him to the school.

His Honor has been kept beyond the expected hour by a previous gathering and the pupils waited decorously in the beautiful auditorium of this modern school for the arrival of their guest who came at last with his uniformed staff.

A dainty maiden in hoop skirts and ruffles took charge of the program. After reading the day's scripture, Psalm 23, the school stood and repeated the Lord's Prayer. The advance of colors, salute of the flag, singing of the Star Spangled Banner completed the introductory exercises. A small girl in distinct tones recited the Preamble to the Constitution. Groups of boys and girls bearing Polish, Italian, British and long Americanized names gave splendid explanations of the events accompanying the adoption of the important document, and well-composed papers revealing careful research into the lives of Delaware's five Commissioners were read.

A splendid dramatic representation of the Convention in session, depicting the disagreement of some delegates and the pacific work of Benjamin Franklin was given and a second scene showing George Read signing for Delaware followed. The spirit in which these young boys and girls lived in imagination this birth of an organized nation could not have been developed nor depicted in the poor structures that housed the rural schools of our State nor in the barren buildings that were our city schools. Such a vital re-living of the stress and storm in which our nation was born cannot fail to establish a love for the democracy which is not only the hope of our nation but the hope of the world.

The Governor was introduced by the Principal of the school,



who in her turn was presented by the little Mistress of Ceremonies. He gave the children a warm greeting, complimenting them on the spirit of their exercises, and explained to them the symbolism of the State flag which is emblematic of the First State of the United States of America.

The Superintendent of Schools followed by a well chosen address and after the singing of "Our Delaware" the assembly dismissed.

All over the State of Delaware schools public and private were holding exercises commemorative of this important event. Each school used such a program as suited the ideas of pupils and teachers, but in the fine new buildings, 89 for colored pupils, one hundred thirty or more for white children, an opportunity was given for elaborate or simple exercises to fit the occasion.

Delaware has emerged from the dull days educationally and is now meeting the First President's injunction, "Promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge" and is giving to the coming men and women of the State a genuine New Deal."

## QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF ADULT EDUCATION

December 15, 1933

During the period covered by this report, the Director has been engaged in the following activities:

Organizing, directing, and supervising instructional services for 1179 adults in Wilmington, and 1050 adults in the Fall Term Classes outside of Wilmington. Preparations have also been completed for offering courses requested by 60 additional state unit and special district schools during the term beginning January 8, 1934. One hundred and twenty-three persons have been selected to give courses offered in connection with this service, and directed in the preparation and organization of instructional materials. In the selection of teachers, preference was given to those who were not otherwise employed; sixty-five percent of those assigned belonging to that class. Institutes for the training of teachers were held for white and colored teachers of rural centers and of Wilmington.

In Wilmington, the Director has acted as executive secretary of a curriculum revision program in which 185 teachers are participating; 20 of whom are teachers of adult education classes engaged in writing curriculum materials for use with adult groups. The Director has also served on a committee called by the United States Commissioner of Education to formulate plans for Adult Education programs to be conducted in connection with the Federal Emergency Relief. This committee has recommended that the Delaware Adult Education program be studied as an outstanding example of one that has been developed to meet the changing conditions of rural and urban life.

There has been 9.1% increase in the enrollment in Fall Term courses over 1932, and several new districts have requested courses this year. The instruction provided is for the elimination of illiteracy, the naturalization of the foreign-born, and general educational development.

Respectfully submitted,

Director of Adult Education.



## MEMORANDUM FOR MISS ECKMAN REGARDING ADULT EDUCATION

March 28, 1934

General Trends in Development of Program

State Report, 1931, pages 362-372

Situation in 1933-1934

Continued development along lines indicated in 1931 report.

Emphasis resulting from effort to provide service to meet needs growing out of depression similar to those described in report for school year ending June 30, 1933

Distribution of enrollment according to activities similar to those indicated on Table, page 1, 1933 report. 300 more people and 6 districts participating in organized class activities than in any previous year. Number participating in informal programs directed by Division of Adult Education, 25,000.

Standard of achievement in all activities higher:

Music as given by County Chorus; Milford Cross Roads Group gave "Gallia" as culminating activity in community church; Kenton and Clayton Music groups presented "Trial by Jury."

600 adults came together for six nights to discuss Public Affairs; 100% increase over last year.

Art represented by Exhibit of work done in classes, as shown in Newark.

Other courses offered include Child Study, Typing, Garment Making, Poultry Husbandry.

In expansion of program, needs of foreign-born and illiterates have not been overlooked. Major portion of time and service still given to them.

### Leadership

High standards demanded. Drawn from all available sources within the state. Outside persons employed on period basis for special courses if no qualified leadership in some particular field is available. All instructors are on a part-time basis except Director and two workers who devote major portion of time to work with foreign-born in Wilmington.

For general policy regarding employment of instructors, see 1933 report, page 5.

### Other Comments

For other service rendered by the Director, and interest of the country in Delaware's Program, see Quarterly Report of the Director, December, 1933.

The American Association of Adult Education; The Federal Council of Churches; and the Department of Adult Education of Teachers College, Columbia University, are requesting that the Delaware program be studied as a highly desirable one for other states to follow.

New York Times (Sunday, March 4) used Delaware picture to illustrate article by Dorothy Canfield Fisher; references also made to the program. Philadelphia Sunday Ledger referred to program in article by Pitkin on March 18.

Cost - 1% of State appropriation for education allotted to adult education. This year it amounts to only \$5,100 more than in 1924 when the program included only the foreign-born. Expenditure seems defensible, even in time of economy because it represents ONLY RESPONSIBILITY DELAWARE ASSUMES FOR DIRECTING LEISURE TIME OF ITS PEOPLE outside of Wilmington.

In a period of increased leisure the need for this service becomes



increasingly great. The mental hygiene values of the program are

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recognized by many of those who have participated in the program.

Educators and parents are generally agreed that a one percent investment in adult education will result in a better return on the 99% invested in the remainder of the educational program.

WAGADAN BOND

WAG CONTENT

Submitted by Ellen Samworth,

Date August 3, 1936.

University

"Delaware College"

Dunning  
Edited

"The Virginia parson prayed by the book and the Pennsylvania Quaker made silence the most important part of his ritual, but alike on the banks of the James and on the shores of the Delaware the ultimate significance and value of life were interpreted in terms of religion." (Van Dyke, Henry)

From the school at mother's knee to the senior class in the university the genesis of education in Delaware, as in most of the original thirteen colonies, was religion. At the beginning it was reading only, that the Bible and the catechism might be read, so that the fundamentals of a just relationship to God and an honest intercourse between man and man might be established.

Before the eighteenth century had passed its first quarter the Presbyterians who had been driven here by religious intolerance at home, grew anxious about the lack of opportunities for higher education in the three lower counties. They knew that their church must become impoverished however great and promising the natural mental endowment of its members might be, unless an opportunity for improvement under learned professor's skilled in the several branches of philosophy, divinity and the languages were provided.

Much discussion of this lack of educational facilities led these early leaders to urge the Presbytery of Lewes to memorialize the Philadelphia Synod in 1738 to consider establishing an examination of such persons as aspire to the ministry in order to



prevent the sad consequences of being guided by the unlearned, "blind leaders of the blind."

The petition was kindly received by the Synod and preparation was made to fulfil it. <sup>standing</sup> Two committees were appointed to work for the erection of a school. One of the members on the committee to work from Philadelphia south was Francis Allison, who had arrived in America in 1734 or 1735 and had been ordained pastor of a church at New London in 1737. <sup>2</sup> He opened a school in his own home in 1743 and the Presbyterian church took it under its care in 1744. Later (1752) Allison resigned his pastorate at New London to take charge of a grammar school in Philadelphia. (L.P.Powell, p.73) <sup>Powell p.71</sup>

The Rev. Alexander McDowell, also an Irishman, a physician and theologian from Virginia took charge of the academy <sup>in 1752</sup> and being assigned to Elkton <sup>and White Clay Creek moved the school which was later established at</sup> and later to Newark, Delaware <sup>removed</sup> the school with him. A paper of that day describes Newark as a "suitable and healthy village, not too rich and luxurious, where real learning might be obtained. (Lynam P.Powell, p.75)

The academy was now definitely located at Newark and in 1769 Thomas and Richard Penn granted a charter.

We may trace through this reference to the beginning of this early classical school at Newark, how the background of higher education in Delaware was motivated by Presbyterianism. That the significant meeting in Lewes resulted in the development of a classical school which outgrew its bounds, and arrived at the very culmination that its originators visioned. They had known the mental enrichment that came to them from their contact with trained minds in the British universities, and though it looked a far away day when a college would be established in this



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small section of the new world, yet, through many years the classical learning that had been diffused through ~~ripe~~ minds paved the way for a real college, small in enrollment, feeble in the number of the faculty, but strong in ambition and in purpose of achievement.

Let us not conclude that a college <sup>spring</sup> from a classical school through some hocus pocus that germinated and ripened overnight. Almost a century passed from the meeting of anxious men in Lewes in 1738 to the act of February 5, 1833, establishing a college for instructing students in languages, arts, and sciences with power to confer degrees."

The men who led their State in being the first to adopt the Constitution, and to be among the first to learn the art of self-government were men of classical scholarship and they could not see their State lag behind in education," the chief ornament and the safeguard of a nation." The sons of these patriots were being sent to other states, to New England, or even to England to secure their college training and these men felt the need of a college within their own State. L.P. Powell p. 86

During the <sup>war</sup> way the rattle of muskets, the roar of cannon and the tramp of marching feet had drowned out all sounds except the call to arms. The invading army had dispersed schools, destroyed records and appropriated money, and many years were needed for reconstruction.

Newark <sup>was</sup> ~~had been~~ on the British line of march, on the way to Chadd's Ford when the Red-Coats advanced on Philadelphia on September 8, 1777. They destroyed what they did not take and the academy was closed to scholars and opened to shoe makers for



for a few years. The building was used as a shoe factory and shoes were made there for the Continental Army.

Newark Academy was re-opened in 1783 and continued to be the principal college preparatory school <sup>interstate.</sup> ~~which through New~~ buildings and other improvements <sup>were added to the school</sup> advertised itself as offering accommodations and "facilities for private study equal to those afforded by many of our colleges".

The unmeasured influence of Dr. Allison in establishing a classical standard for all the higher realms of educated men still prevailed. The lawyer or the physician who undertook study in his chosen field before he had read his Latin and Greek classics was looked down on by his profession, and children listened to father's stories of the Fall of Troy and the exploits of Achilles with as much eagerness as they had listened to Jack and the Bean Stalk and Cinderella from mother's lips. <sup>3 Ibid p 87</sup>

Learned schoolmasters from the best colleges <sup>were</sup> drawn to Delaware schools and to private families as tutors by the tempting offers they received and they contributed in bringing to the minds of Delawareans the need of a college within their own State so that their children might obtain their education at home.

After a number of appeals to the General Assembly to establish a college, an Act was passed January 15, 1818 <sup>4 Ibid p 89</sup> to enable the Trustees of Newark Academy to raise \$50,000. by lottery for the purpose of establishing a college at Newark. The money was for a building and the balance if any was for an endowment. If the lottery was not sold in five years the managers were under obligation to return the money



Insert A page 5.

As a testimony of the opinion current at this date, & 1878, as to the morality of the use of the lottery for raising funds for educational and religious purposes, as well as for less general uses, the names of the gentlemen appointed to manage the lottery follows: Rev. Dr. Thomas Reed, Rev. James Mc'Graw, Rev. John Burton, Rev. Samuel Bell, Dr. George Mouro, George Gillispie, Walter Finney, John Crook, Nicholas Van Dyke, Andrew Gray, Joseph Downing and James R. Black.

These managers were to proceed to the drawing and completion of the lottery either by classes or otherwise. The prizes were to be paid within one year after the class to which they belonged had finished drawing, subject however, to a deduction of 15 per centum. If any prize was not demanded, it should be applied to the purpose for which the lottery was instituted; provided that notice of the fortunate numbers had been given to the State in the press of the State and of the neighboring cities, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The managers were allowed to sell some ~~or all~~ the scheme of the lottery or employ agents to sell some or all of the tickets provided security was given. If the tickets were not sold within five years the managers were under obligations to return the sums paid for the tickets." L. P. Powell &

President Gilbert's conscience would not permit him to remain the principal of the college of which the main support <sup>was</sup> a scheme of chance to which there was at that time a considerable opposing sentiment.



paid for tickets. *Insert a*

In 1821 further grants were made for a college fund, certain taxes on stages <sup>-coaches</sup> and on steamboats on the Delaware River. In 1824 it was ordered that the money from the stage line and steamboat taxes should be invested in some productive stock, which, with its dividends and donations should become the college fund. *5th ed p 89*

In 1825 an Act supplementing that of 1818 limited the sum to be raised by lottery to \$50,000. but as that was the sum the Act of 1818 set a further enactment concerning it seems superfluous especially as another act was passed in February 1835 authorizing a lottery scheme of \$100,000. of which \$50,000. was for the college. Other acts were passed from time to time in which the lottery scheme was not involved. In 1821 the General Assembly passed an act "to establish a college at the village of Newark, or its vicinity for the education of youths in the English, Latin, and Greek languages besides the arts and sciences. "The act provided the name, "Delaware College" and that the Board of Trustees should consist of thirty members appointed by the General Assembly. *6th ed p 89*

Finally came the Charter of February 5, 1833 with its name, "Newark College," its method of establishment, its board of thirty-three members, its property limitation, its permanency of organization, its provision for a college fund, its title to buildings and property, ~~its title to buildings and property,~~ its naming of its agent, Willard Hall, and the repealing of all previous acts. All the stock and money which had been created pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly passed on January 28, 1824 were passed over to the Trustees of Newark



College and on May 8, 1834.

*The Delaware Gazette & Watchman for April 11, 1834 carries an interesting announcement concerning the new college. The editors were rather open.*

The Board of Trustees was a list of notable Delawareans all of them men of achievement in Delaware, and in the nation, and most of them well known abroad. The list reads like a roll of honor and certainly honored the birth of Newark College.

Willard Hall was named in the charter to give notice of the first meeting of the trustees which was called April 1, 1833 and the organization was effected by selecting him to be Chairman of the Board with James H. Black as secretary. Of the notables named on the first board of Trustees all did not serve, but there was a considerable number present. The Rev. E. W. Gilbert was elected permanent president of the Board.

During the rest of the year the main college building was finished and plans were made for the reception of students, "A Friend to Education," criticizing the lack of architectural effect in the Delaware College Gazette in 1848 describes them thus; "The college buildings at Newark - they are like self-righteousness, the more you have of them the worse you are, the architecture is about as easy to describe - - as if the building materials, fifteen years ago, had been blown together in a storm." *Ibid p 91*

September 13, 1833, the Board of Trustees met and adopted the plan of instruction and government. Two courses were offered; <sup>first,</sup> The academic course offered to those who wanted instruction in branches taught in academies and any branch of literature and science taught in the college.



*Second,*

II The collegiate course consisted of four classes, freshmen, sophomore, junior, senior. Admission to freshmen class was to be determined by examination. The college offered full courses in languages, mathematics, mechanics, astronomy, chemistry, and other branches of natural physiology, geography, history and *belles-lettres* ~~lettres-belles~~. The faculty would have to be consulted for detail and for the text books to be selected, but Paley's Natural Theology and his <sup>E</sup>vidences of Christianity shall be text books unless substitutes for these shall be adopted by the faculty with the assent of the trustees.

The academic course was the same as had been offered by Newark Academy which was absorbed by the college in the year 1834. The college was opened with two teachers, an impossible task for two teachers to effectively cover so many subjects, yet "one was to instruct in geography, mathematics, mechanics, astronomy, chemistry, or any branch of natural philosophy; the duty of the other was to give instruction in the English latin and Greek languages with special attention to the correct reading of the English language." (L.P. Powell, p. 92)

Only accredited college graduates could be selected as teachers, one was to be principal without regard to the subjects he taught, Each one was to be independent in his own field. The integrity of the teacher was to be the only thing depended upon. This being the basis upon which our Government is maintained, and in the case of <sup>A</sup> teacher's personal integrity is the highest quality upon which confidence can be imposed.

The salaries to be paid were \$1,000. and \$700. with room and board in the institution. The two men elected to begin the multiple task were Albert Smith and Nathan Monroe, but Mr. Smith



declined to serve, and John Holmes Agnew was elected in his place.

It seems unbelievable that such men as composed the Board of Trustees should have attempted to open a college with such a small faculty, or should have offered such low salaries since they were for the most part college bred men. Only one among their number opposed this overloading of the faculty with work and the parsimoniousness of the trustees, Andrew Gray, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, grandfather of our late George Gray, declared that the college would be ruined at home and abroad by such false economy and he insisted on a faculty of four professors. He prevailed on them to elect a third and gained his point by a close vote of six to <sup>five</sup> five but with the granting of a meager salary of \$500. Mr. W. G. Graves was the third professor. Surely it was the love of the teaching service not the paltry salary nor the enticement of a university chair as a resting place that ~~saw~~ called such men as Monroe, Agnew, and Graves into the professorship of an embryo university.

On May 8, 1834 the inaugural exercises of Newark University took place and immediately afterward the doors of the college were thrown open to the students. The first term extended from May 8, to September 24, 1834 and 64 students were enrolled, only one of whom, Andrew T. Gray, was qualified to enter the collegiate department. While this date commemorates the birth of the University of Delaware it really commemorates the 67th year of Newark Academy, the 91st anniversary of the beginning of Francis Allison's school at New London, Pennsylvania, and the 96th anniversary of the action of the Presbytery in Lewes in 1738 when the movement began for the greater scholarship for the leaders of



people in this little commonwealth. All of this is of a piece of that strong fabric from which lasting and leading citizenship and statesmanship is made. *Insert to Insert A*

The winter session began the first Wednesday in November and lasted until the third Wednesday in April when a five week vacation was given. This plan of keeping boys, most of whom were farm boys, in school all summer was not satisfactory. The April vacation came when spring time beauty was inviting and when boys were useful aids on the farm at a busy season, but it confined boys during the hot season who had been accustomed to an out-door life. Worst of all it kept boys away from the one leading social function of rural Delaware, the Camp-meeting, when if a boy could not drive his best girl to the camp meeting woods, ~~and~~ another could do so, and the college boy would be the loser. This was too much for Young America's forbearance, and frequent infringement of the rules was the result. Soon such a spirit of general objection arose that the division of the school year was changed, to much the present plan, but the fall term opened so as to permit eighteen weeks of work before the Christmas holidays. This system has been in vogue since 1845.

Expenses were very low for students. Board at first was only \$1.25 per week. Tuition \$10. and room rent \$2.50 per term both payable in advance. No entrance fee at first. Afterward the trustees charged \$3.00 entrance fee into the academic, \$5.00 into Freshmen and sophomores \$7.00 in the Junior Class, and \$10.00 in the Senior class. Boys could spend a year at college with a little economy for little more than a hundred dollars. *8 Ibid p.93*



An examination of the curricula of the four years will impress one with the prominence given to the ancient classics, mathematics, and oratory, and the close resemblance to the curricula of the best colleges in the land. The promises of a rich full scholarship were as great as those of Yale, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania and an examination of the minutes of the faculty will prove that an honest effort was made to fulfill them. In almost every instance of a request for a lessening of the requirements of the stringent curriculum we find an emphatic refusal. 7 Ibid p 95

The government of the college was to be that of a happy family. The faculty had the power to suspend a pupil but only the trustees could expel him. The duty of the faculty was to train youth to be estimable and useful citizens by guiding them to form such habits and make such attainments as shall be effectual in attaining this object. The necessity of judicious physical exercise was recognized by the Trustees and they granted the faculty the power to make rules concerning the same. Ibid p 95

The students who presented themselves ranged from boys in knickerbockers scarcely more than 9 years of age, country boys from the farm, small town boys and more sophisticated lads from cities. Only one boy in the group had qualified for the college entrance, but the duty of the faculty was <sup>so</sup> to <sup>^</sup>so train their growth that in mind and heart they would be fitted for a worthy living. Daily attendance at chapel was compulsory and was at daylight until the middle of February and at six o'clock during



the summer. The evening service was at sunset until the 10th of February, and then at 6:00 o'clock the rest of the year. The Lord's Day was strictly kept. No student being permitted <sup>to</sup> leave the campus without special permission, and rigid requirements for Bible Study and other religious reading were made.

The first marked disciplinary clash came one evening when both professors were absent, the third member of the faculty not having taken office, and <sup>an</sup> instructor named Rev. Samuel Bell whom the boys disliked had been left in charge. Bell, taking advantage of his temporary authority, called the boys into the oratory for prayer meeting which he continued for a <sup>two</sup> few hours. Before the session was dismissed, the boys rebelled in noisy insurrection. This led to an investigation and seven were dismissed and four resigned in sympathy. This resulted in the election of E.E. Gilbert as President. He served from September 23, 1834 to June 8, 1835.

One significant matter was settled before President Gilbert consented to accept office and that was the election of <sup>relation</sup> trustees and faculty in the matter of college discipline. He insisted on the non-interference of the trustees in questions of faculty and students.

The university was fortunate in its first president. He was a man of high repute in the community which he served as pastor and in the denomination with which he was affiliated. His letter to the trustees on the matter of faculty and trustee relationship established in the beginning an understanding between the two bodies that has played an important part in the



affairs of the college. He was a man of clear mind and decided views. A man with the mind of a scholar and the habits of a student, and Delaware College had as its first President a man well fitted by nature and education to launch the frail bark upon the waters of a permanent existence. "Although of slight form and delicate constitution he had a great dignity of presence and no one <sup>dared</sup> take any liberties with him." remarks Dr. Purnell.

At the session of the Board of Trustees the relationship of Trustees to faculty was stated from the Trustee's side, the salary was set at \$1,000. per year, "without board in the college or allowance therefore." Dr. Gilbert resigned his Presidency of the board of trustees and accepted the presidency of the college.

From the beginning of his presidency Dr. Gilbert adopted a sane and constructive method of discipline that cleared up many of the faults of the first term so that in his first report, he could state, "In the college proper, the highest degree of order, studiousness and exemplariness had been manifested. We have next to nothing to condemn, and much very much to commend. No case of public discipline has occurred, and only one case of private admonition." (L.P.Powell,p.102)

We must remember that the students were mostly grammar school boys not collegiates, but as time passed the number of college students increased, in the second year 23 of the 94 students were in the collegiate department and a high grade of scholarship was developed.

*Dr Gilbert could not remain in a college whose support rested on an immoral basis (the lottery) and he resigned, August 11, 1835, and Dr Richard L. Mason was elected to succeed him. 10*



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*Dr. Gilbert served until the autumn of 1840 during which time a curriculum for four departments was adopted. He was succeeded by Mr. E. H. Gilbert*

Dr. Gilbert was the only man to serve two terms as President but before accepting the office a second time he insisted on the elimination of the lottery as a means of raising revenue for maintenance. The lottery was a general way of raising revenue for any public or semi-public enterprise, even churches used <sup>this</sup> the means in securing funds. The trustees agreed not to use the lottery but as some one said at the time they merely beat the devil around the stump, "for they raised funds by a lottery, deposited the funds in the State Treasury, and the college drew on the treasury for funds available. We cannot say, "funds needed," for the college never had "funds needed," before the friends of the college came to its rescue during the past quarter century.

When we consider the universities to the north, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and those to the south, University of Virginia, William and Mary, besides those of New England with little Delaware between we must realize a very vital purpose in the small college, that its life germ could exist through these crisis to attain a centenary in 1934 with a vitality that promises greater and continuous life in the second <sup>a</sup>century, *is a testimony to the educational purposing of Delawarians.*

The first graduation came in 1838 with four graduates of whom Andrew T. Gray was one. The holdings of Newark Academy had been turned over to the college and they existed as one organization until 1849 when the academy was reopened, its

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property was returned to it and each organization pursued its own way.

One President <sup>of the college</sup> followed another, some rich in learning but poor in disciplinary power, others lacking administrative ability. <sup>D</sup> During Dr. Gilbert's second term the period was popularly termed the golden age because of the high character of ~~few~~ <sup>most of</sup> its faculty <sup>who</sup> afterwards attained high distinction in the faculty of Yale, Harvard and University of Pennsylvania, they were Wm. A. Norton, who afterwards was called to the presidency of Delaware College, but finding the duties of Presidency distasteful, resigned in a few months to accept the chair of natural philosophy and civil engineering in Brown University, and two years later, the chair of civil engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale. His achievements in scientific research brought him many honors.

Rev. George Allen, professor of Latin and Greek, was called to the University of Pennsylvania to take the chair of ancient languages, afterwards Greek alone.

John Addison Porter was professor of rhetoric from 1844 to 1847 when he went abroad for three years of study at Glessen. Afterward he taught at Harvard, later at Brown and <sup>two</sup> years later became professor of chemistry at Yale. His influence led his father-in-law, Joseph E. Sheffield, to make the famous donation to the Sheffield Scientific School.



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Eben Norton Horsford was an itinerant lecturer on chemistry at a salary of \$200<sup>✓</sup> per year. Afterward he studied for two years at Giessen under Liebig and in 1847 he was elected to the Rumford professorship of science applied to the arts in Harvard. He submitted a plan to Abbot Lawrence that led to the founding of the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard. He served Harvard for sixteen years then engaged in the manufacture of chemicals. He has done much to advance science as applied to household arts and much in the field of education. His name is familiar in American households in Horsford's Acid Phosphate, in Rumford <sup>Baking</sup> ~~Beijing~~ Powder and in the articles he has written in restoring phosphates to flour and on "Hungarian Milling and the Vienna bread." He has written on subjects not connected with science. At Delaware College he proved himself a born teacher. He understood boys, sympathised <sup>with them</sup> and joined in their sports. His efforts secured a gymnasium fitted up for their use. He cared little for examinations but had the true spirit of university extension for he gave student lectures to which all the villagers were admitted then said to his boys, "I have explained to you, now, <sup>go</sup> and tell it to others."

The name, Newark College was changed to Delaware College April 4, 1843 when the college was flourishing and when it was drawing students from eight states, the District of Columbia and even two from Cuba, a proof of its excellence.

(1836) The first graduates were <sup>Andrew T. Gay</sup> William S. Graham, John Martin, E.B. Foote, <sup>and</sup> Isaiah C. DeGrasse.



William S. Graham the valedictorian was but 18 years of age and had a great reputation in the college for brilliancy in the art of composition. He became an instructor in the college in spite of his youth and later became principal of Newark Academy. As principal of the academy he <sup>claimed</sup> the right to a seat in the faculty. His claim was admitted as in accordance with the charter, and the principal of the academy was thenceforth a member of the faculty.

The college was apparently in a flourishing condition, but the seeds of failure were already sown. No college can <sup>without means and no faculty can carry</sup> thrive on with an empty treasury. The State fund was almost depleted and the tuition fees were not sufficient to meet the expenses. There was no help in sight, for the college had no wealthy friends, and there were not enough <sup>rescue</sup> alumnus members to contribute any sufficient funds to rescue their alma mater from the impoverishment into which she was falling. The only thing to do was to cut expenses and this was done through cutting the salaries of the already underpaid faculty. Another means of raising funds was by another boomerang. A college agent was sent out to sell scholarships at \$1,500, leaving the founder the privilege to select the beneficiary when and how he chose. The funds thus secured were used immediately and afforded temporary relief but the students flocked in when the treasury was again empty and they added to the liabilities but not to the resources. This plan was resorted to again in 1851-52.

Transferable scholarships at \$100 each were sold until the sum of \$50,000. had been realized when the sale was to cease for five years. The plan seemed good for a time, especially



since no other plan for restoring the treasury seemed possible so as to continue to operate, but it became one of the principal causes for closing the college. Tuition fees were the chief source of income, and these scholarships reduced the price of tuition to a nominal sum, and permitted several students to attend on the same scholarship. The money secured was all used when the students increased until 186 were enrolled whose tuition for the most part had all been paid previously and consumed.

One move toward economy was beneficial to the students and that was the closing of the refectory in 1845, forcing the boys to board with private families in the town. The refining influences thus thrown about the boys was reflected in the prevailing good order of this period. "The social intercourse with ladies operated as does co-education under normal circumstances. (Lyman P. Powell P.111)

The dwindling funds and lack of patronage were blamed to many things. Some of the Trustees blamed Dr. Gilbert <sup>W.H.C</sup> when they said had not redeemed his pledge of securing Presbyterian patronage, forgetting that Princeton so near by was the favorite Presbyterian college especially with the south. Some blamed the location and sectarian management, declaring that Newark was better suited for a friary, a monastery, or a nunnery than a college. This dis-satisfaction had been ardent for some time and in March Dr. Gilbert wrote a letter of resignation that was accepted July 31, 1847.

Insert James Patriot Nelson

He was the son of James Patriot Nelson, <sup>a prominent Presbyterian</sup> and the grandson <sup>member</sup> of that Matthew Nelson the eminent physician - minister who served the Presbyterian church in Lewis during the Revolution, he whose patriotism was so outstanding that he <sup>was the name Patriot on his hat and</sup> gave the name Patriot as the middle name of his <sup>son</sup> and made it the honored family middle name of several <sup>generations</sup> scholarly descendants.



*arriving until 1850* Dr. James Patriot Wilson became the third president, *in 1847*  
a man of outstanding mental ability, but lacking the tact  
to manage men, <sup>his</sup> this faculty, a brilliant one, charged him  
with making unjust reflections on them. Such discord deve-  
loped among them that the trustees were compelled to inter-  
fere by requesting the resignation of a member of the  
faculty, two having already resigned. There was much sympathy  
for the professor of languages who was compelled to resign  
but he entered the faculty of an older, richer and larger  
college. This dissension<sup>s</sup> in the faculty injured the welfare  
of the college.

<sup>William Augustus Norton</sup>  
The next president<sup>A</sup> was one of the most outstanding  
scholars of his day but the duties of the presidency were dis-  
tasteful to him. He served only a few months. Meanwhile the  
struggle for scientific subjects in the curriculum was going  
on and during the next presidency<sup>that</sup> of the Rev. Matthew Heigt<sup>s</sup>  
the college and its curriculum was revised, a new charter was  
granted on February 10, 1851, which while reiterating the  
outstanding features of the old charter of 1833 added a  
new feature to the college. It provided a normal course,  
conferring on graduates the degree of master of school-keeping.  
We know no one who holds this degree. The new charter provided  
a fine of ten dollars against anyone knowingly selling intoxicating  
liquors to a college student within two miles of the college. The  
question of intoxicating liquors had been a trouble to the college  
authorities from early days and an act to prevent sale had been  
passed in February 1843. By the new charter the trustees were



authorized to establish a scientific school for such students as might not want the regular course. This was done in the next term and many students availed themselves of its advantages. This charter brought success to the advocates of scientific as well as classical education.

The old malady, lack of sufficient funds, recurred and the remedy attempted, sale of scholarships, made it more deep seated. The college lingered on in a state of financial invalidism with a few bright periods, but the difference between the assets and the liabilities was so close as to prevent successful operation, and the end was in sight.

The sixth president was the Rev. Walter S.F. Graham, a man of genial temper, attractive manners, and abundant tact, who discharged the duties of his office with credit and under whose able administration the college took on new life. Unfortunately his health was not sound, and in the midst of his success his life ended. The number of students increased rapidly during Dr. Graham's incumbency so that shortly before his death 185 students were enrolled, 90 collegiate, and 95 academic students. There was a strong faculty supporting Graham, and after his death, Dr. Daniel Kirkwood, professor of mathematics and astronomy was elected to succeed to the presidency.

Dr. Kirkwood the seventh president was an astronomer of wide reputation. He was a man of great modesty. His retiring disposition made the office of president distasteful to him and at his suggestion in 1856, a committee was appointed to secure another president. Dr. Kirkwood accepted a call to the chair of ~~to the chair~~ of astronomy and mathematics in Indiana University



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On October 16, 1856 he resigned from Delaware College. He published many contributions to scientific literature and was a valued member of the leading philosophical societies. Under his leadership the college reached the highest point as far as number of students enrolled, 209-of whom 97 were collegiate. The funds were almost exhausted and there were no resources from which to pay the instructors a fair compensation for their services. The president received \$1,200. annually and the professor of English \$600. No wonder the degree of Master of School Keeping remained unsought.

In 1855 the Governor of the State was made an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees and remains one to this day.

The next President, the eighth, Rev. E. J. Newlin was a man of dignity, but he never succeeded in winning the confidence of the students nor the loyalty of a discouraged and inharmonious faculty, but although the college closed its doors during his presidency it was for no fault of his. It was lack of funds. Life in the little college was a checkerboard of light and shadows. The scholarship at all times was high, and the trustees and faculty were in agreement on that point. For sometime there was difference of opinion as to the merits of classical as against scientific curricula, but the demand for scientific courses won.

When a President in sympathy with youth was in charge the report was such as Dr. Gilbert made, "the highest degree of order, studiousness and exemplariness has been manifested."

When a man of whom it was said, "He knew no more about a boy than about a kangaroo," was in charge then the President's



report is of "great difficulty in disciplining refractory students," of violations of good order that become grosser, of the multiplication of the building carried so far that the president suggested to the trustees the expediency of casing the pillars with sheet iron. These students were of widely varying ages and backgrounds. They were away from home and perhaps for the first time were free from parental advice and authority. One of their number writing from the maturity of a useful life says, "We were a lively set of boys and guilty of many foolish pranks, but, on the whole not worse than the young men in similar institutions at the present time. (Dr. D. Hay Agnew 1889) (Dr. Lyman P. Powell P. 97)

The talented Dr. Daniel Kirkwood was followed by the Rev. E. J. Newlin of Alexandria, Va. He was the President who was unfortunate enough to be in office, when with an unharmonious faculty adding to his troubles, and an inability to win the confidence of the students, the college faded into a state of coma for want of the stimulating influence of an endowment or offers of funds for maintenance.

The saddest incident in the life of the college came at this time, but had no effect on the life of the college for suspended animation had already been induced.

The junior and sophomore classes had an annual exhibition in March which was an event of great importance in the life of the College and in the social life of the town. An honored member of one of these classes was chosen to deliver an oration.

The members of the other classes had a custom of preparing programmes ridiculing the performance. These sham programmes were distributed among the audience and at first were merely amusing but of late years had become offensive.



~~ouling the performance. At first these programs had been of an innocent though amusing nature, but of late years had become the medium of insult.~~ A young man, John Edward Roach, had been chosen to deliver the oration. He was a sensible, gentlemanly young man, greatly beloved by those who knew his character. It was reported that the programs prepared for distribution were particularly vicious and insulting, and that Roach and his friends determined that they should be destroyed. The committee organized to destroy the programs broke into the room of the student in whose possession they were and, having obtained them rushed into a fellow member's room and was busily stuffing them into the stove when the opposition arrived and snatched the burning pamphlets from the fire. The carpet took fire, the room was filled with smoke and one on his knees was trying to rescue the burning papers. The room was in confusion, men struggling with each other when one rushed out scowling followed by Roach bleeding profusely. He staggered out upon the portico and sat down, but growing weaker sank back across the door sill with his body inside the house and his legs outside on the portico. In a moment a doctor, one of the trustees, was by his side vainly striving to staunch the flow of blood; and take up the severed artery, but Roach expired without being able to name his assailant, or to make any statement that was trustworthy at the trial.

Who stabbed John Edward Roach? He had no enemies. College students are seldom vindictive. Three men were arrested, two were discharged, but one, who owned the fatal disk, was indicted as the



as the perpetrator of the homicide. He was tried for murder in the first degree. Circumstantial evidence was conclusive to many, but the jury could not agree. No one saw who stabbed Roach. Testimony was elicited after the trial which would undoubtedly have brought conviction, but no one intended to kill Roach. Some years after, the accused one was injured in an explosion near Baltimore, and died as Roach died from the severing of the carotid artery.

This homicide was one of the most woeful tragedies in the history of American education. Those who were most closely associated with this tragedy lived such exemplary lives and won the unrestricted confidence of their fellow-citizens, rising to prominence in their chosen professions. Where shall we place the blame? Does it not belong to that spirit of lawlessness to be found in colleges where, because of superior education and cultural association we have a right to expect the greatest respect for law. Is not obedience to law a requisite of college men as it is of those who may not enjoy the privileges of college life? Is there any right in "college spirit," being mob spirit? Is it not possible to bring college men under obedience to law, or does the sanctity of college walls authorize lawlessness? If a college does not foster living spiritually, which means citizenship in its broadest sense, then that college belies all tradition for higher education and it should pass away.

A small college like Delaware, in a border state could not have survived the years following the date of suspension.

*Civil War - which filled the*



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Those students who came from the south would withdraw, and any feeling of harmony existing in trustees, faculty, and student body would be broken during a civil war that made such a cleavage between North and South. The closing of the college March 30, 1859 was so closely followed by the ~~Civil~~ War that men's minds were absorbed by that struggle and the affairs of the college received little attention though there were several meetings of the trustees at which plans for reviving the college were discover<sup>ussed</sup>ed. There was no outlook that offered any hope, and for more than six years no meeting of the trustees was held.

In the meantime the Congress of the United States in 1862 passed an act donating to each State in the Union 30,000 acres of public land, or an equivalent of land scrip for each representative and Senator in the Congress. This Act would bring to the State of Delaware 90,000 acres of land or its scrip equivalent. This was for the purpose of establishing agricultural colleges where without disturbing the classical and scientific courses in operation such branches should be added as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life. This scheme might include military tactics. The assent of the State Legislature was necessary to make the national grant available.

The college had lived during these dormant years in the minds and hearts of the trustees who now saw a possibility of future usefulness for it if it could be put under the control of the State and made distinctively a State College. They proposed to convey to the State an equal interest in all the funds,



On property, and equipment of the college condition that the State should appoint not more than half the number comprising the Board of Trustees, the other half to be from the original corporation, the Governor of the State had been made an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees in 1855. By this action it was proposed to meet the terms of Congress and obtain the 90,000 acre value for the college. The State accepted the plan and Delaware College became the beneficiary of the Act of Congress, (The Merrill Act) passed in 1862.

The college was re-incorporated, receiving its new charter on January 22, 1869 with the Governor already an ex-officio member. A board of trustees of thirty members was appointed one half by the State and one half from the old board. The members of the General Assembly were to distribute for the State thirty free scholarships, ten to each county, the recipients to be exempt from tuition fee. From the time of re-incorporation the college was to be non-partisan, non-sectarian, and undemoninational.

On May 4, 1869 the trustees of Delaware College deeded back to the Trustees of Newark Academy the property transferred to them on January 27, 1835 according to the agreement made then, that if at any time the college ceased to maintain an academic department the property and principal were to be returned to the trustees. They were given the power to resume their functions and reinstate the academy. The only surviving members of the old board were Willard Hall and William T. Read and they in the



same year elected ten other members and Newark Academy resumed its work as a preparatory school.

In a short time the State students in the college were limited to ten from each county, and they were not to be appointed annually hereafter. In 1873 another attempt to establish a normal school in the college was made, an appropriation of \$3,000. for 2 years for the same was made by the State, but again the normal school did not prove successful and no further appropriation was made.

In 1875 a more liberal provision for the public schools of the State was passed and the President of the College was made ex-officio member of the State Board of Education.

The ninth president of the renewed College was William H. Furnell, LL.D. chosen in May 1870. He was a graduate under the so-called "Golden Age" of the college under the second period of Dr. Gilbert's administration in 1846. He was a trustee before the suspension and having been present at the going to sleep he was well qualified to be present at the re-awakening. He had been leading an active life politically, had been postmaster of Baltimore and assessor of internal revenue. He was a man of affairs and brought a well-stored and well trained mind to his new task. He had the happy faculty of disciplining without embittering, and his warm sympathy with boy nature enabled him to avoid the rocks on which many another well meaning man would have been wrecked. With these qualities he was a splendid teacher, ready of speech, with a clearness of thought that impressed his students, and with a



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personal magnetism that inspired boys to their best work. As one Newark Divine remarked, "He is an all round man."

P We arrived at Newark and were soon in the presence of one of the most amiable and engaging men I have ever met, Colonel William Henry Purnell, President of the College, Graduate of Delaware in 1846, lawyer, something of a statesman, trusted by President Lincoln in critical times, ex-postmaster of Baltimore, he had abandoned political life for the more congenial environment in which he now found himself. He was well grounded in economics and English literature, was quite a master in elocution and had acquired a high outlook on public affairs. He was a true-hearted man and most gracious gentleman," upright in carriage as in character."

(From George Morgan's Sunny Days at Dear Old Delaware - Delaware Notes, Eighth Series, 1934 - University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware.) Dr. Purnell was just the man needed for the task of re-enlivening Delaware College.

The Governor was an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College and by the act of 1875 - the President of the college was made ex-officio president of the State Board of Education.

In 1871 the professor of chemistry became ex-officio State chemist.

Under Dr. Purnell women were admitted as students but at this time their presence was not popular for there was no provision for them in a college ~~and~~ <sup>only</sup> having one building.



The college offered no facilities for co-education. There was but one building on the college grounds and for those who did not go home at night accommodations had to be provided in College Hall. Some of the men objected to this, although there was no general opposition to co-education. It became clear that it could not be conducted without making some special preparation for women students, so the practice of admitting women students ceased in 1885, although the women remained to graduate in 1886. Some of the falling off in the number of students is due to this.

After five years of service Dr. Farnall resigned and the abolition of co-education followed close upon his leaving.

The tenth President of the College was Dr. John H. Caldwell who assumed office September 1885. He had studied law in 1841 but abandoned that field for the ministry. He was eminent in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having filled offices of distinction in that denomination. He was a man of unchallenged ability and as a Methodist preacher he was expected to draw students from that denomination which so far had patronized the college but little. His conscientious efforts to fill the college with students won general admiration, but from the first the trustees realized that they had made a mistake in electing a preacher, advanced in years to a State College when he was not then in the educational current.

From the beginning the President and the faculty were in discord and their long and bitter antagonism almost wrecked the discipline of the college. A storm of dis-satisfaction broke out



in March 1887 which increased until the Trustees asked for the resignation of president and faculty which were immediately tendered but acceptance of the faculty was deferred until June 1888 but on March 27, 1888 the President's resignation was accepted he having informed the Board that the bishop of his church had appointed him to take charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Frederica and that he would certainly sever his connection with the college at the close of the term. The resignation was immediately accepted and Dr. Lewis P. Bush, a member of the trustees, was elected President pro-tempore and the rest of the faculty were retained.

On June 10, 1888 a man who was a school man from the kindergarten up, Dr. Albert <sup>N</sup>. Raub, principal of Newark Academy was elected to the presidency of the college. He brought tact, long experience in educational work, a tireless energy and great executive ability to his task. He was hampered by a lack of proper preparation on the part of the students for college entrance. Only one high school in the State, Wilmington, prepared boys for college entrance, and the only corrective of this condition was to allow only a few to graduate, "the faculty being very careful about that," (Geo. A. Harter, Delaware Notes, Eighth Series, University of Delaware, Newark, Del. 1884, 112 p.)

Lack of sufficient income, low tuition fees, the old prepaid and pre-spent scholarships kept resources so low as to prevent adequate salaries for full professorships, but even so, some very able men were members of the faculty. Dr. Raub's prospects were made brighter by the passage on March 2, 1887 of the



which  
Hatch Bill (Morrill Act) <sup>^</sup> was passed in 1890 and with the funds that came to the college the agricultural experiment station was opened and Federal aid gave great impetus to the College. The State appropriated \$5,000, to Delaware College at this time, and <sup>an</sup> ~~since~~ <sup>appropriation since</sup> increased <sup>^</sup> greatly, has given a more adequate income. Departments in agriculture, electrical engineering mechanical engineering, and civil engineering were established. A gymnasium, a wood working shop, a machine shop, greenhouses, <sup>n</sup> and a new recitation hall were erected and grounds for athletics and for horticultural experiments were purchased. The annual income of the college was raised to \$36,000. by these acts and the prospect of larger income still brightens the outlook for the future. Of this income \$15,000. goes directly to the Experiment station.

This advent from poverty to comparative wealth permitted the college to establish additional courses and attracted a larger number of students and in 1891-92 the number had increased from 16, the number Dr. Raub found, to 97. The amount of money available for professor's salaries had increased also so that the number of subjects assigned to each one was lessened by calling additional <sup>ing</sup> able men into the teacher's field.

One thing that kept Delaware College from rating high was the low standard of work required for entrance. It was 1897 when the faculty finally succeeded in establishing entrance examinations and not until 1904 that this plan was fully established. The organization of the college preparatory schools of the Middle States and Maryland undertook to prescribe the minimum amount of prepara-



tion for college entrance and this was a great help. The thing that kept scholarship low was the necessity of getting students. In 1885 there were but 40 boys and 5 girls, and the next year there were but 17 boys at the beginning and 13 at the close, but these hard times are passed let us hope, forever.

Dr. Raub was succeeded by Dr. George Abram Harter who had been professor of Mathematics since 1885. He had been a fellow member of the faculty with President Purnell and Raub and continued as professor of mathematics after resigning the presidency, continuing his faculty membership for fifty years. His reminiscences cover a longer period than any other faculty member, but not so long as Mr. Manlove Hayes, of Dover, Trustee whose approval was necessary for Dr. Harter's original appointment. Mr. Hayes was a student at Newark Academy when the school was first built. He laid the first brick of the college, as a lad, was a trustee until age retired him at ninety years old.

Dr. Harter grew with the small college, <sup>through</sup> its expanding years, and has lived to see it grow from few students, out of poverty into an enrollment of half a thousand men and women into a university with an adequate State and Federal income capping the public school system of the State and promising a glorious consummation of Public Education in Delaware.

Scholarly, Democratic Dr. <sup>Samuel Chiles</sup> Mitchell followed Dr. Harter into a period of growth through loyal alumnus aid that revolutionised Delaware College and paved the way for developments under the present college head, Dr. Walter F. Hulihan, that have



brought into being an organization, The University of Delaware, beyond the most rosy dreams of those men who had the courage to build College Hall because of a vision of usefulness held more than a century ago.

Under Dr. Mitchell's fostering care, whose love of teaching took him back to the chair of history at the University of Virginia and left vacant the presidency of Delaware College for Dr. Bullihen to fill so ably, there has been the most marked development in what is the capstone of education in Delaware.

Before the renaissance of Delaware College there were no athletics, nor Greek letter fraternities to develop school spirit, but there were two literary societies that developed mental alertness and forensic ability perhaps beyond what any other force could have done at the time. These two literary societies were almost as old as the college itself and for a long time were disputants as to which was the elder.

The Delta Phi Literary society was at first composed of preparatory students, and the Athenaeum, of college students, but the membership of each soon became collegiate by faculty ruling.

The purpose of organization as stated by the Delta Phi was "intellectual improvement." Their society they stated, "had been organized for the purpose of mutual improvement especially in extempore disputation, and in the acquisition of a correct and forcible style of English Composition."



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As the Athenaeans expressed it, "our object is intellectual and literary improvement to be sought by the regular exercises of the society, the friendly contact and collision of mind, and by a fraternity of feeling which is anxious for the common benefit of the whole." (Delaware Notes, 8th Series, 1934 Univ. Press. P.63.

The societies were given quarters in the college building, the Delta-Phi Hall in one wing and the Athenaeon Hall in the other. These headquarters were sacred to the two societies and were the only places conducted by the student exclusively. The faculty hounded the students on the campus, in town, even in their beds, for faculty members visited the student's rooms, but in his Society Hall he was safe from a prying world. Nobody could attend meetings in a society's Hall but members of the society. Here the students found vent for competitive as well as gregarious instincts. A keen and continuous rivalry existed between the two societies. One afternoon, evening, or morning of each week was devoted to the regular meeting of the society, which consisted of a literary program, announced and prepared in advance in addition to other regular or special business. Opening a minute book of the Athenaeon society at random we find the following, "January 25, 1851, the society met, all members being present except Smith, Prayer by Chaplain. Debating followed on the question, "Will despotism increase in the European Governments? After debate the Society rendered the decision. Declaiming followed; all performed except C. Johns who was excused. Gant fined for disorder. Composition followed, all who were required read. All these exercises



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were sufficiently criticised. Then performers for next week were appointed, four debaters, four declaimers, and four composers. A question for next week's debate was chosen Committee reports followed, and then the meeting was opened to miscellaneous business, during which it was moved to take money out of the treasury to pay for 400 invitations to the anniversary, and that the members pay towards printing Professor R-----'s address; and so on until the session finally adjourned."

A page from the Athenaeum minute book, opened at random, fictitious names used. H. Clay Reed, Delaware Notes, p. 64.

These meetings were conducted in a formal and parliamentary manner. Members were fined for absence, for misdemeanors, for failure to carry out assignments on the programs. Indeed the development along literary forensic and parliamentary lines was beyond what the college curriculum could give because it was voluntary student activity. The Delta Phi Society was conducted on the same high plane. There were always earnest members at hand to point out the advantages of the exercises of the society to the participants. "As J. Edward Roach," of regrettable memory expressed it. Let us never forget that in laboring for Delta's cause we are but benefitting ourselves; and that the harder we work for her, the greater will be our own regard."

So the literary societies carried on. Much paper was used up in the compositions, prose and verse. The anniversaries of these two societies were a vital and very interesting part of the commencement exercises, and the benefits derived by these budding orators, statesmen, and literati were in proportion to their individual capacities and contributions.



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Besides the training in methods of effective expression, the society enabled the students to discuss current affairs. Local and national questions were oftener debated than remote arguments concerning Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great. The debaters produced oftentimes spirited and lengthy discussions first by the appointed debaters, and then by the members themselves after which a vote was taken on the question. However sound these students reasoning may have been, such discussions turned their attention to public questions in a most vivid and effective manner. Many Delawareans who afterwards were elected to public office attested to the value they had received from their membership in either of these two literary societies.

Another distinctive contribution these societies made to the good of the college was the building up of their libraries. Liberal sums were spent from the treasuries of the societies for books, and numerous honorary members sent gifts. The college was in financial straits and struggling for its very existence, so that it had no money for books. A self-satisfied Delta Phi in 1864 could safely say that <sup>our</sup> library is unrivaled, and that our society has surpassed not only our worthy opponents, but also our Alma Mater in purchasing standard noble works."

The societies were impelled by rivalry if by nothing else, to build up creditable collections. In 1855 Delta Phi hearing that our rival Sister has made an addition to her library," assessed her members a dollar a head to spend in getting her library ahead once more. In 1857, "Delta" called attention to empty shelves and urged, "that we go right to work to raise one thousand dollars among our old members and honorary members as a permanent fund for in-



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creasing our library annually.))

It is difficult today to appreciate the warm attachment of old Delaware College students for their societies. Though they were sponsored and fostered by the faculty they were conducted solely by the students themselves, or they would not have existed from the beginning of the college life until they were superseded by the more modern interests, fraternities, athletics and inter-collegiate contests. They were so much the vital life of the college that at its renaissance in 1870 the literary societies resumed their activity. They were a spur to each other for excellence in scholarship. Delta Phi had the temerity to charge the Athenaeum, that they did not study, and the Athenaeum immediately sent their great fighter to inquire into the matter.

The Greek letter fraternities are social in character while the entrance into the literary societies was on intellectual merit. Each society prided itself on some <sup>rare</sup> rare book in its library, or some choice edition; The Athenaeum owned John Eliot's Bible translated for the Indians. The Delta Phi owned Calvin's Christian Institutes. It is to be hoped that these libraries so highly valued by the Athenaeum and Sigma Phi have found their way into the library of the college, and did not fall into other hands during the years when the college library had no proper housing. One of these rare volumes if sold to a collector would bring a sum which reinvested would fill several shelves with reference works much needed for current use.

It would be inviting controversy to attempt to decide which type of student activity is best able to develop college



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spirit and intellectuality. Now when alumni and others, interested in making the University, the capstone of an adequate public school system, we may surely hope to see a spirit of loyalty in Delaware College.

Public school system <sup>are ing</sup> given so liberally in an expansive campus, new buildings, equipment, fair salaries, retirement funds, in building up the material side of the University, let us of Delaware hope to see that vital need- College spirit grow and dominate all the life of the University of Delaware.

But let us go back to the ending of the lean years. The two Merrill Acts turned the classical college into a land grant college with an agricultural department and military training unit. It was evident that instead of being half state and half private with half the trustees appointed by the State, and half elected by the college corporation, the college was of ever increasing value to the State, <sup>should be made a State College,</sup> and a re-incorporation was effected in 1913 with a perpetual existence as a corporation. Its Board of Trustees with the Governor, the President of the College, the Master of the State Grange and the President of the State Board of Education as members ex-officio was organized and Delaware became a State College with a State appropriation which was increased according to need, and means.

From time to time the question of a women's college had been considered, and, as before stated, women had been admitted, but for lack of proper accommodation co-education had been given up although during Dr. Purnell's presidency of the college from 1870 to 1885, 37 women were graduated. Interest in a college for women had never died out and all the women's organizations in the State



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had agitated the question, The State Federation of Women's Clubs were especially active, the State Grange, the Delaware Association of College Women and among individuals, no one was more active than Mrs. A. D. Warner;-

A commission was appointed by Act of the General Assembly in 1913 to present a plan for the organization of such a college. The members were the Governor, Honorable Charles R. Miller, Dr. George W. Marshall, George A. Harter, President of Delaware College, Miss Mary A. Hather, president Delaware Association of College Women, and Mrs. A.D.Warner, President of the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The recommendations of the Commission were accepted and in March 1913 an Act was passed authorizing the appointment of a Commission of seven members with authority to erect and equip two buildings as the nucleus of a college for women, and an appropriation of \$125,000, was made for same. The appropriation amounted to \$150,000, before used through interest accumulation. The members of the Commission were, the Governor, Honorable Charles R. Miller, the President, protempore of the Senate, Dr. George W. Marshall, the Speaker of the House, Chauncey P. Holcomb, President of the State Board of Education, Dr. George W. Twitmyer, Dr. Harry Hayward, Mrs. A. D. Warner, and Mrs. S.J. Wright.

On June 9, 1913 \$9,000. was paid for 19 acres half a mile south of College Hall. On June 16, 1913 the turf was turned. In January 1914, work was begun on Science Hall and Residence Hall.

In September 1914 came the opening day with gifts that mainly furnished the new buildings. Three courses were offered to

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women, Arts and Science, Home Economics and Education. Up to 1934, 573 women had graduated and only three of this number had died. A two years normal course was instituted which has since been extended to four years. This has raised the standard of scholarship for teachers in the State, and the summer course which has been conducted has given those who had not secured a degree an opportunity to do so in a required length of time. At this time an applicant for the position of teacher must be a graduate of a four year course in an accredited teacher's college.

The Women's college has been under the direction of Dean Winifred J. Robinson whose influences has been wholesome and constructive. She has been fortunate in the instructors associated with her. At all times strong teachers have been on the faculty and to an outsider the progress of college life for women in Delaware has seemed to flow harmoniously.

The Women's college came at a turning point in the life of Delaware College though it was neither cause nor effect. A new growth set in, a tide flowing from college spirit born during leaner years than face the college today. An alumni meeting was called in March 1913 at the Wilmington Country Club. Among the alumni members present were Dr. W. Owen Syphard - H. Rodney Sharp - Dr. Walter Steele - Judge Hugh Morris - S. Pearce Cann - Richard T. Cann, Jr., Charles W. Bush, George L. Medill, George McIntire. The meeting was for the purpose of raising an alumni fund, the income of which was for the purpose of maintaining the President's salary and \$100,000. was the goal.



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When \$20,000. was reached Mr. Pierre S. du Pont gave \$50,000. Mr. Josiah Marvel offered \$1,000. a year for five years through friends \$5,000. was set as the salary for the President's whole time to be devoted to executive work. This alumni meeting was rich in its results. The men who were among the graduates of Delaware met together to plan for their Alma Mater's future growth, to give of their thought, their interest and their means to a development of its influence and usefulness. Their interest aroused the interest of others and gifts were poured into Delaware's treasury that made a great expansion possible. The first large sum was fifty thousand dollars that Mr. Pierre S. du Pont added to the twenty thousand ~~and~~ subscribed at the alumni meeting for the President's salary.

President Harter who had served as president since 1895, a man of tact, of ability and of fine scholarship graciously offered to retire to his ~~hold~~ position as <sup>ch</sup> teacher of mathematics in order to make way for a new man for new duties, and Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell was called from the chair of history at Richmond to the presidency of Delaware College.

Mr. <sup>he watched</sup> Pierre du Pont watched Dr. Mitchell's work with approval and donated gifts to the College amounting to \$1,800,000. for the <sup>ground</sup> building and endowments. His first gift was an extensive campus reaching from the old campus at College Hall to the Women's College building, 78 acres. This with 217 acres in the college experimental farm constitutes an ample acreage and a splendid extent of <sup>in</sup> campus that offers ample room for future expansion.



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Owing to the impetus of new growth which set in with the opening of the Women's College and with the alumni interest manifested at the same time, fine gifts came from the members of the alumni and from the du Pont family who were friends of education. After Mr. duPont's gift of land, Mr. H. Rodney Sharp, in 1917, class of 1900, paid to have Old College Hall remodelled and the interior fireproofed. He had roomed there in his student days.

In 1917 Mr. duPont built Wolf Hall reequipped for science. Later Harter Hall, the first men's dormitory was built. Mr. H. Rodney Sharp built the fine auditorium, Mitchell Hall which Mr. du Pont equipped with the splendid organ from Longwood Conservatories fully remodelled to harmonize with the architecture of the new building. In turn came Evans Hall, the fine library placed midway between Old College Hall and the Women's College, the new gymnasium with its standard swimming pool, the buildings for the Women's College being erected as funds were available, the last one being a gymnasium for that college.

The growth of the colleges made possible, three schools, Engineering, Agriculture, Arts and Science. In 1921 the General Assembly merged the three schools into the University of Delaware. We have all seen children who began life as a puling, sickly infant, who, in spite of all efforts and all care continued through childhood undersized, weakly, but who in their adolescent years suddenly began to grow in stature and in strength and to the surprise of their friends developed into handsome stalwart youth. Such has been the life of the Delaware University. In 1834 one student entered the college.



At times it seemed the struggle for existence must end in inanition, then came the lapse into a sleeping sickness from 1859 to 1870 when only the watchful care of Evans, the faithful treasurer, kept the spark of life flickering until with State aid and the Merrill fund the spark was fanned into a small flame and in 1913, the State, ~~aid~~ seeing a value in a State College, gave Delaware a new charter endowing it forever. Now developed the vital thing in development of man or man's work, an inward growth. School spirit began to function. The alumni became aware of their Alma Mater and their enthusiasm was contagious. Some gave large gifts and their friends matched them, but many gave smaller gifts and service and the sickly immature grew upward and outward and reached man size in 1921.

The growth is continuing and will continue if College spirit continues. Without this inward growth the outward growth dies.

Samuel Chiles Mitchell continued as president until 1920, six pregnant years, but he turned then to his more attractive work of teaching, and resumed the chair of history in Richmond University. He was followed in the presidency of the Delaware University by an able successor, Dr. Walter Hulihan, under whom the College became the University and under whom healthy growth continues.

The Delaware University is located in a quiet town, very easily accessible by two main railroads and by fine highways. It is still a small school where students may come in contact in an intimate way with the mature minds of the members of the



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faculty. It has traditions of men of achievement who have profited by training there and the thing most needed to glorify its traditions, and to continue its growth and development is a spirit of loyalty in class and on campus, College spirit. Not the convenience of a near by college, but the privilege of our own State University. To the schools of the State thoroughness of preparation is a responsibility for fundamentals that shall send to the University splendid material for the rounding out of a finished education leading to high thinking and high living.

At Newark today after a hundred years of struggle we have a State University whose future is not hampered by poverty, as was its beginning, New Ark College. The work that may be done for humanity in scientific achievement, in engineering development, is not limited today by lack of means and of equipment. It may be carried to rich fruition by the spirit of service that comes from the schools to the class room of the colleges of the University. The foot-ball field has its function, the swimming pool is a thing of need, athletics have a proper place in keeping bodies fit habitations for keen minds, but brawn without brains will encumber any nation and lead the race downward.

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SUMMARY  
OF  
ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS, 1876-1886

Examination of Candidates for Certificates

1876 Report

The examinations were made comparatively easy at first, with the idea of raising the standards gradually and avoiding violent dislocations in the school set-up. The practice of requiring licences had proved a stimulus to improvement, since the same candidates were able, the second year, to answer a far larger proportion of the questions on a more difficult paper.

Candidates were tested on "Orthography, Reading, Writing, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, History of the United States, and the Theory and Practice of Teaching." Written papers were required in arithmetic, geography, grammar, and American history; the rest of the examination was oral, and apparently public.

Only one grade of certificate was issued, since the Superintendent felt that an essential part of the teacher's work was to "impart ideas about which a child may talk and think"; a person barely literate himself is obviously unqualified to undertake such a task.

Visiting Schools

Because such a large percentage of the State's teachers were wholly untrained in management and methods of teaching, an important part of the Superintendent's work was to assist those in service to correct errors in their practice, and to suggest better procedures. Unfortunately, it was physically impossible for one man to do this



satisfactorily, since the school's average session was only seven months, or 147 days, forty of which must be devoted to teachers' examinations and Institutes. Even if he included holidays and stormy ones in his visiting schedule, a superintendent would have to average almost four schools a day to complete his rounds. They were, on the average, about three miles apart; sessions ran from 9 to 12 in the morning and 1:30 to 4:30 in the afternoon; in New Castle county the term was about nine months, in Kent, about eight, and in Sussex, just under five. Not all Kent schools opened before December, and most in Sussex closed by mid-March. This operating program indicates the impossibility of one man, in addition to his other duties, visiting all of them for a period long enough to give an amateur teacher any constructive supervision.

#### County Visits: New Castle

The chief difficulty confronting the schools was the indifference of a majority of the residents to the condition of their schools and their efficient operation. It was not unusual for teachers to be unjustly dismissed on unsubstantiated charges, or from incompetents to be retained because of personal popularity.

In September and October of 1875, when he made his first inspection, Superintendent Groves found teachers "mostly using the methods used in the schools where they were taught. If they had been taught, according to the old method - reading, writing, and ciphering - that was their program. It was reading without any regard to inflection, articulation, emphasis, or even a proper regard to the oral elements; writing without even so much as a specific supervision of the exercise; arithmetic, merely the 'ciphering' part. In grammar there was the



the mere recitation of the text; in geography, eight or ten questions, and 'take your seats.' There was too much hearing lessons and not enough teaching. But on the other hand I found earnest men and women full of enthusiasm. Their schools showed that trained hands had put them in order; system was taught as well as grammar."

Most of the schoolhouses in New Castle county were comfortable, had some apparatus for the teacher's use, and were provided with ample and shaded grounds. The table below shows their construction and furnishing.

Visited	76
Stone or brick	44
Frame	26
Log	3
with blackboard	73
" maps - charts	20
2 globes	9
Male teachers	18
Female	58

Some of the blackboards mentioned were too small, badly placed, or had no chalk; some of the maps were obsolete.

"The schools, as might have been expected, lacked systematic organization, and much teaching power was necessarily wasted. The studies that belong to public schools were not properly used, especially in considering the wants of children."

#### County Visits: Kent

Most of the comments on the general situation in New Castle County applied equally to Kent County.

One of the peculiar traditions in the middle county was the practice of having a woman as teacher during the summer-fall term, and a man for the winter-spring months. This lowered the schools' efficiency by requiring children to make too-frequent adjustments to new personalities and teaching methods, and by making teaching

necessarily a part-time occupation and a somewhat secondary consideration. Though the county did have some good teachers doing excellent work, the Superintendent commented: "I must say that some others are merely putting in time and drawing their pay."

Many of the schools in this section had, in the late fall of 1875, already adopted the uniform texts prescribed by the State Board of Education, and were achieving gratifying results with them. Discipline was usually mild, and order in the schoolroom good.

The grounds received little care. Many of the buildings were exposed to the sun. They were generally "small, uncomfortable, and poorly furnished, the children crowded into too small a space, with little ventilation and few comforts. In some cases children were required to sit on benches without backs during the long sessions. In one school--I found enrolled 116. The number present was 83. According to the estimate of the teacher, the size of the house was 15x20 feet. In many other houses the children were so crowded that there was scarcely room for recitations. The largest house (was approximately) 24x40 feet, the smallest, 15x20 feet, and the average, 20x25 feet; the average number of children to a school was fifty."

The report on construction and equipment shows:

Visited	83
Brick	4
Frame	74
having boards	79
" maps	6
" globes	4

Many boards were nearly worthless. Four schools had no equipment whatever for the teacher.

#### County Visits: Sussex

Not all the schools in this county were visited, because of their early closing date. Nearly all the teachers in this section were men



who filled in the off-season for farming, approximately three months, with short-term school-keeping. Most of them were ill-equipped for the task. "In many schools," writes Dr. Groves, "neither grammar nor geography were taught. Reading, writing, and ciphering formed the sum and substance of the daily work. But little attention was paid to the elements of arithmetic. Such a thing as knowledge of numeration and notation was not, in many cases, known by the teachers, much less taught in their schools." In conferences with teachers who reported for examination, he had emphasized the importance of fundamentals in teaching arithmetic, and, in his inspection tour during the winter, found evidence of improvement.

He was particularly impressed by the eagerness and attention pupils exhibited when he gave short talks or demonstration lessons; he emphasized that the reason for the poorer schools found in this part of the State "did not lie in the inferior intelligence of its children."

The report of construction and equipment for Sussex county showed:

Visited	117
Stone or brick	1
Frame	116
blackboards	98
maps	--
globes	--
Male teachers	104
Female teachers	13

Physical conditions were highly unsatisfactory. All but one of the schoolhouses were frame. They were, he wrote: "Small and poorly furnished. Long desks are stretched around the walls of part of the house, and benches with no backs or stays. In many cases children are compelled to await their turns in writing, there not being enough room to accommodate all at once. I found in my visits neither charts, maps, or globes in any of the schools of this county. Nineteen had no blackboards."

#### Teachers' Institutes

The Teachers' Institutes inaugurated in 1875-76 had been satisfactory even beyond expectation. Many teachers, during the superintendent's



inspection tours, gratefully acknowledged the help they had received from suggestions made at the meetings. New ideas on methods and classroom management, and in some cases even new intellectual horizons, had been opened for many of the participants.

The first meeting was held at Middletown on October 28, 29, and 30, 1875. Morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to discussion of practical problems, and to talks and demonstrations involving theory and practice of teaching. On the evenings of the 28th and 29th, there were public lectures by Superintendent Woodruff of Bucks Co., Pa., and Dr. W. H. Furnell of Delaware College.

A similar meeting, highly successful from the standpoint of attendance and enthusiasm, was held at Dover, December 9, 10, 11, 1875, and a third at Georgetown, February 2, 3, 4, 5, 1876. School officials had had some misgivings about the Sussex Institute, but it received unexpected and encouraging cooperation from both schools and the public. "The majority of the teachers in this county being males, the discussions of the various subjects presented were more lively than at either of the others," commented Supt. Groves. Not only schoolmen, but lawyers, doctors, and ministers "lent their presence in the good cause."

Superintendent Groves had come to feel that a public normal school was an indispensable part of a complete public school system.

(This volume also contains statistics from Superintendent David A. Harlan's Wilmington reports, and specifications for a model district school house.)

#### 1878 Report

Examination results for 1878 showed great improvement over those of 1875. Of the 462 individuals certified in the earlier year, "not



more than one-fifth could then have passed the examinations required this year." At the first three examinations, Sussex papers had been intentionally made easier than the others, because teachers in this section did not have access to the opportunities for improvement in service that those in the more thickly settled neighborhoods did. In 1878, however, all examinations were of uniform difficulty.

Dr. Groves answered in some detail the objection that some primary teachers raised <sup>against</sup> having to meet the same requirements as those in more advanced schools. Theirs, he said, was the most responsible position in the entire school system, since they had the first molding of all students, and gave their only instruction to many. Since children in the lower grades cannot yet read with much facility, their teachers cannot rely upon textbooks; they must really teach, orally. Consequently, they must be well-informed. A position in these grades requires the greatest teaching power and personal fitness.

A first grade certificate had been authorized, and seven of them issued, requiring satisfactory grades in all regular grade subjects, and in addition, Natural Philosophy (general science), Rhetoric, Geometry, and Algebra.

A single man charged with the other duties of a State superintendent, could not, in the time available, complete the important work of classroom supervision.

#### Sussex County

Conditions here were steadily improving in the face of "almost insuperable difficulties." Two years earlier, almost nothing had been really taught; by 1878, the Superintendent could report: "Order and discipline have taken the place of disorder and irregularity." Tool



subjects were now being competently taught; grammar and geography were being introduced rapidly. The teachers were an eager and interested group, and their spirit was rapidly spreading to the public. The most serious problem was the prevalence of poorly constructed, ill-ventilated buildings, more than half of them too small and inadequately furnished for school use. One of the Superintendent's notebook items read: "Number of pupils on the roll, fifty-seven; average age, about ten years; seating capacity at desks for twelve." Many schools still had a mixed array of textbooks. In the great majority of schools, the term was still only about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months.

#### Kent County

About two-thirds of the schools in Kent were in prosperous condition, though the rest remained as they were "years ago." It was becoming a more common practice to employ a single teacher throughout the entire year; results were excellent. There was still a tendency on the part of many districts to hire a "cheap" teacher, regardless of ability. Most of the districts in the county were too large.

#### New Castle

New Castle county's longer school term made general school conditions more satisfactory there than in other sections of the State, and there was a steady improvement year by year under the closer supervision the Superintendent's office was able to supply. Many schools had acquired new furniture in the past few years. Four new consolidated districts had been formed, with graded schools in each, during 1878. Almost all the schools had well-used blackboards, and many of them had maps and charts. Public interest in the schools



was reviving.

### Institutes

Teachers' Institutes continued successfully through the biennium. The chief difficulty they had to overcome was the occasional refusal of certain commissioners to allow their teachers to attend; a few would not even permit the school to be closed on the teacher's own time; more refused to credit the day on the payroll. The superintendent commended the example of Wilmington, which, though independent of the State Superintendent, had allowed its teachers full pay for the day if they cared to accept the invitation to join.

### Comments and Recommendations

The school law should be codified, and made more easily available to those who must consult it. School taxation should be made the province of the Levy Court, to be administered in the same manner as other county taxes were. Though many districts had adopted the State-recommended texts, they were beginning to allow other sets also, and the situation was becoming in some cases more confused than before. Consolidations were needed in many sections to make a good school available for all the children. In many instances, one good school might be maintained by several neighboring districts at the same cost for each as their wretched individual establishments, and be no more inconveniently located.

Only about half the teachers in the State had complied with the licensing requirement.

The Superintendent again urged that a State Normal School be established.

(Reports of towns, detailed statistics, and reports of colored and of Wilmington schools were included in this volume, but not summarized here.)



## 1880 Report

Institutes had proved a great success in raising the standards of teaching and of scholarship among teachers in the State, more than half of whom had never attended any but district public schools. Most of the districts had acted favorably upon the Superintendent's request of two years previous that commissioners allow their staffs to attend with full pay. Institutes had not only increased the efficiency and broadened the horizons of instructors; they had helped arouse more general public interest in education than had previously existed.

Examination regulations had been revised to permit the issuance of three grades of certificate. The second and third grade required annual examination in the elementary subjects listed in a previous report, as a stimulus to constant self-improvement. The second grade certificate covered the same subjects as the third, but required a rating of 90 on "all questions proposed." Though this was admittedly a high standard, 53 such certificates had been issued. The first grade remained as before.

## Condition of the Schools

During the entire period of his superintendency, Dr. Groves had stressed the need for a thorough, comprehensive, primary training, and had devoted as much of his time as possible to improving the teaching of the "three R's" and language study.

Teachers were required to improve their own penmanship to pass the annual examinations; copy plates had, in many instances, been supplied the children; study of fundamental principles of penmanship had supplanted mere unguided copying. Superintendent Groves considered the results excellent.



Reading was being taught with the idea of producing good readers, rather than "pushing children through books" as was once the case. Stress was placed upon expressive oral reading, and upon comprehension. Rather than "spending a long time on learning the alphabet," as their fathers had done, beginners were learning to read from the start. Many schools had recently provided reading charts, and in others the teachers used a similar method with the aid of the blackboard.

"Ciphering through the book" was no longer the approved method in arithmetic; lessons instead were explained, prepared on slates with help from the teacher if necessary, and tested by independent blackboard work, where the student was required to explain his solution. The best teachers had begun making the exercise more practical and more interesting by introducing supplementary problems based on materials of the children's everyday experience. "In short," concludes the Superintendent, "the method of teaching arithmetic has been revolutionized within the past six years."

He continues with a description of the new developments in language study that is worth direct quotation:

"The study of language rather than technical grammar is another feature in the schoolroom that is being followed with excellent results. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact that, but lately has it been discovered children cannot successfully pursue the science of our language ... At no time could the study of technical grammar fit children of nine or ten years of age to produce a page of well-written composition. But today many classes of such an early age can be found in our schools who can readily show such proficiency."

Organization was far more satisfactory than it had been earlier, and there was better order in the schoolroom, enforced with less of the brutal discipline that had once been common.



Schools were still inadequate from a physical point of view; There were too few of them, and many of those in service were not properly equipped for health, comfort, or efficient teaching. "Children are sent from a home fitted with care, neatness, and comfort to spend the entire day in a house that would not in many cases be considered fit for a dwelling."

The average pay for teachers had during the biennium fallen several dollars per month from their already niggardly levels, and, since the published average included town and village salaries, "at least nine tenths" of the individuals concerned received less than the official average. Consequently it was becoming increasingly difficult to attract promising recruits to the profession or to hold competent, mature members; people of the type who should have been teachers, if they undertook the work at all, after a few years of apprenticeship either left the State or changed their occupation.

Consolidation is both feasible and necessary in many districts. Many towns have found it decidedly satisfactory. The entire State needed redistricting.

#### Teachers' Association

The third attempt to organize a Teacher's Association in the State was made in August, 1879; this one was successful. An annual meeting was held at Rehoboth Beach "during the last week in August," 1880. The membership included eighty "teachers and friends of education" from all counties and from both public and private schools.

Some of the topics they discussed still have a familiar ring. Papers were read on: "How can the period of harmful reading be avoided?";



"Educational Tramp"; "The Development of Character in the Schoolroom"; "How Shall We Keep Teachers Longer in the Schoolroom and Prevent Frequent Changes?"; "The Public Schools as a Preparation for Citizenship." Rev. J. E. Mowbray delivered a lecture on "Destiny of the English Language." Prof. T. N. Williams lectured on "Intellectual Power." Chief Justice Comegys delivered a lecture on "Teachers, Their Relations to their Pupils, and the Duties and Responsibilities Growing Out of It."

The Association petitioned for a normal department "connected with our State Institute at Newark." It also passed resolutions, insisting "with the dignity of true self-respect that we are entitled to proper remuneration for our services"; deploring irregular and uncertain tenure due to the method of levying the school tax, and urging that this matter be "on the same basis as other tax laws of the State," and finally stating, as the opinion of the public and private, town and rural teachers, and the friends of education, "that it would accrue to the highest interest of education throughout the State, if there were but one school law applying alike to the whole State."

There were still a considerable number of teachers who had not complied with the certification requirements. The Superintendent urged that the two dollar examination fee be abolished.

He also recommended that, since the colored residents of the State were citizens and voters, and were economically unable to support their own schools without help, it would be both prudent and just for the legislature to make them a grant for the purpose. Funds for this purpose should come from a special appropriation, not from further division of the school fund dividend, already too small for the needs of existing white schools. Outside Wilmington, there were "about fifty" colored schools.



The law had recently been changed to make six years the minimum school age, instead of five. This had relieved overcrowding in the primary schools, and had occasioned very little dissatisfaction.

The Superintendent again recommended that the entire school law should be carefully revised, reenacted as a unit, and made readily accessible. Under existing circumstances, it was difficult for anyone to trace through twenty pages of the Code, and two additional acts, a point he wished to verify.

(History of Free Schools in Delaware--pp. 42-54; should be copied by a stenographer) *(has been)*

#### 1882 Report

The Annual Report for 1882 records gradual "substantial and permanent" improvement in Delaware schools "in several directions." The system had gained many friends in the several years just passed. However, "hearty cooperation of parents and school commissioners" was still lacking in many districts.

Appointment of an assistant superintendent had made it possible for each school in the State to be visited at least once during the year.

He reported the teachers, as a body, hardworking and conscientious. Though some gains might still be made through simple cooperation between parents, teachers, and local officials, the legislature would have to initiate the next major steps. One vital need was the provision of a normal or training school so that teachers would not have to consume public funds and the time and energy of children "learning their trade at public expense." Another was laying "broadly and firmly the foundation of a better school system." He did not favor compulsory



education under the condition existing in the State in 1880. He felt that more energy should be spent upon making schools worth the attendance of those who were willing and anxious, before the problem was complicated by bringing in the indifferent and hostile. He also believed that the law could not possibly be enforced, and would be openly ignored in a way to bring all school requirements into contempt.

Scholastic standards had been raised at each of the annual examinations; even under these circumstances, the average grade achieved by all applicants was higher in 1883 than in any previous year. The examination system was proving, the Superintendent believed, a valuable means of keeping teachers alert to all opportunities for self-improvement. Unfortunately, in many communities, such opportunities were limited; some stimulus was needed to prevent mental rusting among those who spent their entire working lives in the company of children.

#### Visits to Schools

All schools in Kent and New Castle counties had been visited twice annually, and those in Sussex once during 1880-82. During his visits, each from one to two hours in length, the supervisor tried to direct the efforts of both pupils and teachers into the most profitable channels. In 1880, he gave demonstration lessons showing the possibilities in oral language instruction; visits the following year showed that the suggestions had borne fruit. In 1882, the emphasis was upon intelligent reading. There were sixteen-year-olds in some of the schools "who could not only not read intelligently, but could not even read at all. They had been in school several years, but their parents desired them to become thoroughly acquainted with the spelling book before undertaking to read." Reading, commented Superintendent Groves,



is the fundamental tool of further education.

Institutes had been held regularly and successfully for eight years, supported by contributions from the teachers' own meagre salaries; they should now receive an appropriation from the legislature sufficient to cover necessary expenses. Freehand drawing should be added to the curriculum.

Only a very few of the badly needed schools had been erected. "A majority of our school buildings are unfit for the purpose for which they are used. They are flimsily constructed, wretchedly arranged, built on small lots, and in low places, and contribute in no respect to the comfort of the children. Nearly all of them seem to have been built without a thought of ventilation.

"In some the windows are too small, in some, they are too high, and in some too low. The same disregard for the accommodation of light is everywhere observable. The rooms are dingy and gloomy enough to ruin the eyesight of both teacher and pupil. Stoves are supplied in winter, which produce a suffocating heat, and the remedy is found by opening windows to let in draughts, which carry with them colds, fevers, rheumatism, pneumonia, and consumption. One child is seated close to the stove, where he stews for hours in the foul atmosphere and suffocating heat. Another chances to find his place near an open window, where the chilling draught soon adds his name to the victims of croup, in the bills of mortality. In these wretched houses the poor children are packed in numbers that would make even a bright, well-ventilated, well-lighted house unhealthful, and kept for hours breathing in the seeds of sickness and death.

"And in most cases the furniture is in keeping with the house. Long benches without backs, or with straight backs, are used, and little children are compelled to sit for hours on old slabs, with their feet



dangling in the air, unable to touch the floor .."

There were, of course, good schoolhouses, well-furnished and equipped for efficient work, but the State still had far too many in urgent need of repair or replacement.

The Superintendent pointed out that the physical condition and the quality of the neighborhood school were rapidly becoming a factor in the sale or rental value of property, since desirable renters or buyers were usually the sort of people who wish good accommodations for their children.

Most of the credit for the improvement of the schools during the eight years of his incumbency, he said, belonged to the teachers.

Several changes in the school laws were vital if there was to be much more progress. School tax levies must be made uniform, and their collection more certain and less cumbersome; otherwise it would be impossible to raise the more backward districts to the standards reached by the better ones. Under the provisions then in force, clerks of the school districts were required to order books for resale to pupils, without compensation for their work or protection against loss. Many clerks refused to undertake the responsibility. A better plan would be to designate ten or more book depositories per county, whose custodians would be allowed 5 per cent profit, and supervised to guard against incompetence, profiteering, or embezzlement. A third change in the law should be made to permit issuance of life certificates, under careful regulation and after examination, to candidates with ten or fifteen years of successful teaching to their credit.

Real school progress would require more liberal financing; low salaries were costing the State its best experienced teachers, men



and women alike, and discouraging competent young people from entering the profession.

(Examination questions, statistical tables, and reports of special districts, Wilmington, and colored schools are included.)

(No report for 1884 has been seen)

### 1886 Report

#### Condition of the Schools

The eleven-year period under a State Superintendent of Public Instruction showed an encouraging willingness on the part of local officials to supply adequate equipment and plant, and to pay good teachers. The chief barriers to further advance were the continuing indifference of many of the parents, frequent change in teachers, and unwillingness of some commissioners to assume their full responsibility.

Over \$125,000 had been spent on the erection and improvement of schools during the biennium 1884-86. Some sections, however, were still struggling along with "seats that seem designed for engines of torture," with schools in damp or unhealthy locations, or without maps, charts, and other necessary equipment. Public opinion or law must promptly abolish these primitive survivals.

The Superintendent recommended that agriculture be accepted as a suitable study for rural schools. No satisfactory text had yet been found for the purpose.

The school library movement, which Willard Hall and other school pioneers in New Castle County had tried so hard to stimulate a generation earlier, had been revived during the past few years; the effort had been effective in a few districts.



Another need to which Mr. Carpenter called attention was a good, widely circulated school journal.

The Negro schools has shown steady growth during 1884-86. There were, by 1886, 69 of them outside Wilmington, supported by local taxation, State appropriation, and a share in the school fund. Nearly all of them were in serious need of better buildings and more equipment; consolidations in some towns and villages might relieve the situation in parts of the State.

Institutes had continued an important element in the program for improving teaching methods.

Fifty-eight book depositories had been set up; their managers were allowed 10 percent profit, but were not bonded, an oversight which the superintendent asked the legislature to remedy, if the program were to be continued. He had come to the conclusion that only free textbooks for all students would provide a really satisfactory solution to the problem, and suggested a method of financing which would not place too great a strain upon the districts.

He protested the almost complete autonomy which incorporated town schools were granted. They received a considerable share of the State dividend, but only Wilmington was in a position to supply professional supervision equalivalent to that the superintendent's office provided; therefore only Wilmington should be exempt from State control.

Unused funds should be reallocated annually.

A State Normal School remained one of the outstanding needs of the system. The report suggests a specific program, embracing a two-year course in grade-school subject-matter and history of education, methods, management, and psychology. Free scholarships--possibly twenty for each county--should be awarded upon examination to candidates over 16 years of age (girls over 15) who pledged themselves to a specific

term of service in the public schools. No new building would be needed, since the course might be added to the curriculum at Delaware College, or the Academy at Newark. (Powell says that the Academy was conducting a private normal school at this period.) L. P. Powell. History of Education in Delaware, P. 80.

(Reports of Delaware College, town and Wilmington public schools, specimen examination papers, tables, and lists of approved texts are included in this volume.)

In 1887, the offices of State Superintendent of Free Schools, and assistant superintendent were abolished in favor of county superintendents, one for each county. (Weeks, p. 109)

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Adult Education in Delaware<sup>1</sup>

One of the catch-phrases of the post-depression era is "leisure-time activity." The machine age, or the economic system resulting from it, has given most of us time to think and to do in greater measure than ever before. One of the most important duties of the Department of Adult Education is to help us make the most of this time. As Dorothy Canfield Fisher says:

"Our complicated modern world demands much more trained intelligence from its citizens than the simpler world of our grandfathers..Leisure time, badly used is an opiate; well used, it is the raw material out of which the most enduring satisfactions can be shaped." (2)

The program of adult education in Delaware and, for that matter, all over the country, includes courses in art, music, government, and science. It answers other needs too--for elementary subjects, for homemaking, and for commercial courses. The line between Adult and Vocational education is an indistinct one; however, separate departments exist, and it is a tradition to keep them separated. (3) So the Department of Adult Education has for its goal the cultivation of the individual rather than his preparation to fit into a job. It is a sort of folk college of the arts and sciences.

Adult education did not begin with this program in mind; it began simply as an organization to help immigrants know something of the language and government of America, so that they might become well-adjusted citizens. After the department had been teaching immigrants, some of them illiterate, the rudiments of our language and culture for



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several years, it became evident that there were many native-born Americans, illiterate or nearly so, who needed and wanted help too. The census of 1920 helped to reveal this need. This was the second phase of the department's work. The third came about gradually. Requests for courses in government, in crafts, and in numerous other subjects began to reach the department, both from foreign-born "alumni" of the schools and from native-born pupils in them. Through the addition of courses between 1920 and 1930 the character of the curriculum changed tremendously. At first the great middle class pooh-poohed the idea of attending night-school classes. Such schooling was for the submerged third, for the poor and the ignorant. That attitude has disappeared completely. Today college graduates and persons of all degrees of social and financial standing attend classes and community gatherings organized by the Department of Adult Education. There is scarcely a phase of community <sup>or</sup> civic activity where its work does not penetrate. Why this is so becomes apparent as the history of its growth is followed.

Between 1880 and 1920 Delaware had received its share of the great influx of central and southern Europeans to this country. The largest percentage of them was from Italy and Poland, and other countries with low educational standards for the masses. In 1903, sixteen years before the department was founded, provision had been made in Wilmington for night schools for vocational education. These schools were conducted for white and colored minors and adults who



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lacked previous educational opportunities. (4) Although attempts were made to provide for immigrant education in these schools, nothing came of them. In the first decade of the century also, a Reverend Cleland, a Presbyterian minister, with the help of several public school teachers organized classes for immigrants. (5) When he left Wilmington a committee of foreign-born citizens took over his work, and the Board of Education gave them the use of school rooms. (5) But no work of any great extent was done until after the outbreak of the World War. It was realized then that a great number of unassimilated aliens was a thorn in the side of a nation aspiring to national unity.

A State program of Americanization was first adopted in Delaware in September 1918, as a part of the State's official war program under the Council of Defense. On January 1, 1919, when the Defense Council ceased to exist, the Service Citizens of Delaware took over this program. This organization, known today as the Delaware Citizens Association, is an important civic group. Their Americanization Bureau, under the direction of Miss Helen Hart, had for its purpose the development of facilities which would help the foreign-born become well-adjusted citizens. It was their policy to develop facilities and then to turn them over to public control. The Department of Immigrant Education came into existence in March 1919, when the General Assembly, convinced that the Service Citizens' Americanization schools were valuable, enacted legislation for their support. Miss Marguerite Burnett became the Supervisor of Immigrant



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Education for the State. The act of 1919 appropriated \$15,000 a year for each of two years. (6) In January 1920, another act increased this appropriation to \$25,000 a year, in order to strengthen the teaching staff.

Courses were organized in Wilmington and graded as Beginning (literate or illiterate); Intermediate; and Advanced. Through the requests of foreign-born residents of rural communities in New Castle County, work was extended to them. First Henry Clay, then Montchanin and Rockland took advantage of the new program. Petitions from the two lower counties began to come in; because aliens there were scattered on farms and in small towns, it was often impossible to organize classes for them in school centers. Instructors had to go to them in their homes and leave materials and instructions there for study, and they often returned for a second and third visit. These women went by the picturesque name of "itinerant teachers." Classes were held wherever and whenever possible; there were classes in a grange hall, in a tarpaper shanty, over a store, and on a lighthouse boat.

In Wilmington day classes were instituted for night workers; then in 1921, a year of unemployment among immigrants, a large number of jobless men began attending class at American House. For these men there were social activities to supplement classroom work. There was also an all-year-round night school.

In the year ending June 1922, 147 petitioners for naturalization were prepared in Wilmington schools, and 16 in Kent County.



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Wives, until this time, had shared the citizenship granted their husbands, but now the Cable Law of 1922 was in force, and women had to be naturalized independently.

The same year Miss Burnett made two significant recommendations: First, that the education of immigrant mothers be carried on in homes and neighborhood centers; and second, that native-born illiterates receive instruction under the Department of Immigrant Education. Both were later carried out.

The year 1923 saw increased opportunities in the lower counties; in Kent, the Hartly center for Bohemian farmers, and in Sussex, the itinerant teachers. At this time 54 classes were organized in the State, and the cost of instruction and supervision totalled \$19,112.14. The term cost per individual was rather high--\$15.57.

Already the character of the enrollment was changing. Because of the new laws restricting immigration, the number of newly-arrived immigrants decreased in the schools; and because of the growing interest in naturalization the number of older foreign-born residents increased. Further, the immigration restrictions lessened the number of non English-speaking beginners in classes, and thus simplified some of the school's problems. (In 1921 47 percent of the students, in 1923 only 26 percent, were non-English-speaking.)

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Home classes for mothers of small children had to be organized on a very special basis. Pre-school children could not be left alone, nor could they very well be brought to school to distract other students. The plan worked out was this: Any group of four mothers could agree to meet with an instructress at the home of one of them for one hour a week. If the class included eight or more women, they were entitled to two hours a week. Two hundred and forty-three women, natives of eleven countries, and incidentally the mothers of six hundred and sixty-nine children, took advantage of the home classes. Their teachers had previously completed a training course given by the supervisor of home teaching.

The Service Citizens' Americanization Bureau had begun home-teaching four years previously (1919). Their 1920 classes had reached 74 mothers. Now the Cable law was increasing the demand of women for home classes; but the State had made no additional provisions for immigrant education for the next two years, and so the Service Citizens continued to finance home teaching, giving \$5,400 for the purpose in 1923.



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Another service for aliens was the steamer class for children under sixteen years of age. These children had, for the most part, attended schools in their own countries, but they had no knowledge of English. The course, paid for by the Delaware Society of Colonial Dames, was discontinued a few years later because the need for it no longer existed. The Colonial Dames then contributed to the support of an itinerant teacher for lower Delaware.

Interest in naturalization was growing steadily, as the increased figures for naturalization show. At the same time, the requirements for naturalization were being raised, as Miss Burnett said, "to conform to standards consistent with intelligent citizenship in a nation dependent upon its electorate for safeguarding its institutions and the ideals of its people."

Examinations then were held once every three months in Wilmington and every six months in the lower counties. They were conducted by the Federal Examiner in the presence of three judges. The State Director of Immigrant Education was also present. To acquaint the court and the examiner, a report of the class progress of each petitioner was prepared by the department and a copy given to each.

The training of new teachers was necessary then. Today the field is glutted (3), as is the whole teaching field. In 1922, 133 teachers took the introductory course; in 1923 only 19 were enrolled in it because most of the openings had been filled. Advanced courses were taken by in-service teachers. The training of teachers and the supervision of work were tasks divided between the Director and the



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Supervisor of home teaching. The day-by-day details of this work included the preparation of all sorts of lesson materials and tests, conferences, and visits to classrooms.

By this time there was a numerous "alumni" of the school who continued to take a lively interest in what was going on. The students themselves had an advisory council, and the two groups, often working together, arranged a number of activities. The Americanization News, commencement exercises, picnics, and the promotion of interest in legislation providing for the continuance of immigrant education--all these went to make up their program. Commencement exercises were very colorful, with dances, costumes, and songs from the countries represented. The pleasure and goodwill created by such activities as these were of value, both to the participants and to the State. It is very significant that the pupils in home and school centers were only a third of those affected by the schools; the husbands, wives, and children of the pupils indirectly were influenced by the teachings brought into the family by one member of it.

In 1924 it was recommended that the Department of Immigrant Education become the Department of Adult Education, and the next year the change was effected. The department planned to organize as many classes as possible for illiterates, but the Americanization program was not to suffer. The report for 1925 stated that there were 7,500 native-born illiterates in the State. A survey showed that there was ample accomodation for whites, both in day and in night classes, but that there was nothing for the Negro. As a result, two night-



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school centers were opened for forty two-hour sessions for the benefit of Wilmington Negroes. Over half of the initial enrollment of 60 was made up of middle-aged men, serious and hard-working, whose greatest desire was to learn to read the Bible. Except for these two classes, nothing was being done for illiterates because the appropriation for this work was not yet available. Work was still confined to immigrant education. The Quota Law of 1924 had reduced immigration to an almost negligible amount, and work with aliens had been going on for six years; yet the enrollment continued to increase. More applications for naturalization and the growing popularity of home classes for women accounted for this increase. Home classes were successful because they dealt with problems immediately concerning our language and customs. The women discussed trips to the City Hall to pay taxes, to the bank to deposit money, or to a lawyer to buy a home.

A follow-up study of new citizens was made in 1925 to discover what percentage had become involved in crimes or violations of the law. It showed that 41 men had been convicted of 65 offenses, most of them violations of motor laws, charges of intoxication and disorderly conduct. None of these is precisely a cardinal sin. There were also two cases of larceny and five of non-support. Since this kind of work departs too widely from the field of education proper, it was never continued.

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The Department of Adult Education began its work, state-wide in scope, with native-born illiterates in 1926. The Parent-Teacher Associations of the State had already located and interested persons needing instruction. Fifty rural school districts were covered by sixty-nine teachers who held classes for 1,014 illiterates and near-illiterates. Since there were approximately 10,000 of them in the State, 10 percent of the problem was being covered.

The following year attendance increased, and more advanced courses began to intrude themselves. A few high school graduates were enrolled. Literacy tests were given at the end of the term to those who had not yet reached the maximum achievement, and the results were quite satisfactory, nearly one-third reaching the maximum achievement. In the rural districts at this time almost nine-tenths of the total enrollment was made up of Negroes, many of them interested in home-making and the manual arts, as well as reading and writing. A number of farmers and farm-workers were enrolled. Ages ranged from the twenties upward; one pupil was an octagenarian. Commencement banquets and get-togethers were instituted for these classes, and they were quite as successful as the ones for immigrant groups.

Courses for the foreign-born began to broaden out, too, to include more varied studies in handcrafts, home-making, civics, and government. Community and neighborhood activities became even more popular. The need for picnics, pageants, and patriotic festivals



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is a deep-seated one, judging by the hold they took and are still taking on men and women. In this age the school must supply social as well as intellectual wants. The department of adult education took it upon themselves to supply this want not only for foreign-born parents, but also for their grown children.

In 1928, something like full stature was achieved for the department. The superintendent's report for the year stated that "this year, the adult educational program was expanded to include any form of educational activity desired by adults in the state for intellectual, civic, and social growth and development." The rural enrollment, particularly in white school centers, continued to increase. College graduates as well as illiterates took courses. Their studies included the traditional three R's, parliamentary law, salesmanship, American History, handcraft, and governmental and life problems. The cost of all the department's work was rather more this year than ever before, the government appropriation for the year being over \$31,000.00.

Communities were free to choose what courses they desired, and an advisory council, consisting of one member from each rural school center, helped formulate the adult education program for the future. In 1929 the rural attendance increased further.

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Cooperation with the department of vocational education became necessary, and requests for agricultural and trade subjects (aviation was one of them) were referred to that department. The selection and training of teachers became a difficult task, because so many kinds were needed. Of the teachers employed, some were members of the University faculty, some were on high school faculties, and others were elementary school teachers. They covered a curriculum that was beginning to be bewilderingly varied. The advisory council, elected from the enrolled pupils, continued to be very useful in evaluating and formulating policies. Classes for adults must consist, after all, of what those adults really want. In the Negro centers, for example, interest continued to be primarily in the elimination of illiteracy and deficiencies in elementary education. Support was given to all colored centers with ten or more in attendance. The enrollment in them decreased, however, between 1928 and 1929. This decrease was due to the falling off of the Negro population in rural districts.

It is interesting to note that 900,000 adults throughout the United States in 1930 participated in adult educational programs. 3,055 of them were in Delaware activities. These figures show that Delaware played a very modest part in the national program. During the preceding decade a world interest had grown up in adult education. In 1929 a world conference was held in Cambridge, England. Even our vast national program was only a



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part of the new movement.

In the meantime the foreign-born enrollment had decreased slightly in Delaware; the Quota Law was making itself felt. The immigrants, who for nearly ten years had been receiving the most of the State's investment in adult education, now needed less attention than formerly. During the ten-year period there were changes in the education of the foreign-born. These changes were in character rather than in volume, and they were due to the Cable Act and the Quota Law. The Cable Act was the motivating force for the study of English and of American institutions by women. The interest stimulated by these courses brought about the enrichment of the curriculum to include activities in child care, home management and decoration, weaving, handicrafts, physical education, American cooking, and the use of modern housekeeping implements. In 1928 for the first time home teaching was supported by public funds. Women with no small children were taught in the school centers. Women made up 57 percent<sup>of the general enrollment</sup> in 1928, the largest proportion to that time. Up to and including the present year, foreign-born women have continued to take as much interest in education as their husbands. In 1920 women made up 8.4 percent of the enrollment; in 1930 they made up 67.1 percent of the enrollment.

A new need was growing in the meantime--the need of the grown children of immigrants for adult education. These children,

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forced by economic conditions to leave school as soon as the compulsory age limit is reached, need some kind of continuing education for their own satisfaction and for the betterment of their jobs.

The elimination of illiteracy remained a major objective in Delaware. According to the 1920 census there were 10,502 illiterates in Delaware. A later checkup found many inaccuracies, especially in the foreign-born group. Graduates of European high schools had been classed as illiterate because they could not read English. In 1925, legislation had been enacted to make the education of illiterates a part of adult education; and in 1926 the Parent-Teacher Associations of the State had promoted a campaign for pupils, giving both publicity and money.

Because illiterates are in the minority, they hesitate to admit their shortcoming; they are hard to interest in opportunities for overcoming it. The bureau had to use strategy. They sent out a stream of posters, articles to newspapers, and letters to families which included illiterates. They sent announcements to be made through churches, lodges, and places of employment, and through the schools to the children of illiterates. Personal invitation sometimes proved effective. It was not unusual for three of four thousand calls to be made a year by teachers and organizers.

Classes were held for them, as they were also for immigrants, at the most convenient times and places; the time ranged from 8:30 in the morning to 10:30 at night and the place was sometimes a store,



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a factory, a field, or the teacher's automobile. Between 1919 and 1930 some 4,500 illiterates were enrolled in classes. In short, the campaign was an intensive one. Great care was taken in the selection of teachers, and when selected they were pre-trained by the Director and given training in service through institutes and conferences. The lesson materials used for the foreign-born helped text-book writers in the general field of illiteracy. Studies of the capacities and learning abilities of illiterate adults were made. The bureau realized the importance of intelligence tests; only through them can the educability of illiterates be determined. In 1932 the intelligence testing of 32 illiterate adults showed that 20 of them were below the median Intelligence Quotient. Their median chronological age was 45; median mental age,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  years; and median I. Q., 70. Illiterates below a certain mental age are non-educable; it is useless to send them to classes. Others besides those of low intelligence are hard to educate; few persons over fifty-five years of age ever master the mechanics of reading and writing; and others in the State are migrants, mostly negroes and immigrants, working as unskilled laborers in factories and on farms. They come and go; the State can give them little help during their brief stay.

The 1930 census showed that, non-educables notwithstanding, illiteracy had decreased 25.8 percent in Delaware in 10 years

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(from 10,502 to 7784). Very naturally, the foreign-born group showed the largest reduction, 29.1 percent. This group had the largest number of young illiterates, and had instruction available for the longest time. The lowest percentage of reduction was, as might be expected, among the native whites. Negroes were the middle group; in Kent County colored teachers brought about the very great reduction of 36.2 percent; but in Sussex County illiteracy among Negroes increased 3.6 percent because of the influx of Negroes from Southern States. The colored population of the State, by the way, increased 7.2 percent during the decade.

By 1930 the immigrant problem was a thing of the past. The "greenhorn" was a rare sight in Delaware, and 54 percent of all the foreign-born residents had gained their citizenship. Half of the remaining aliens were women, many of them preparing for naturalization, and the other half were for the most part men of long residence in Delaware who had never taken the trouble to become citizens and probably never would. Since 96 percent of all the aliens naturalized in the State had received instruction in Adult Education classes, the State had surely been repaid for the investment which it had made.

The depression had a marked effect on Adult Education. Because of it and the restriction of the quota, immigration practically ceased. Hence, more than ever, the department had to emphasize further training of the immigrants already here. These were



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for the most part in the lowest-paid population group, and so among the worst sufferers of the depression. Their American-born children often presented serious problems in maladjustment.

In 1933 the effects of the depression were more marked than ever before. The number enrolled in courses decreased a little, but the number in group activities rose from 13,936 to 20,659. The number of applications for naturalization was much reduced because, with unemployment widespread, few could afford to pay the increased naturalization fees. The scope of instruction in the home classes was widened to include such depression problems as clothing shortage and family maladjustments. Courses giving specific information or skills were deservedly popular in the school classes. The department held community meetings for the naturalized alumni of the schools, at which such topics as safety and the care of the teeth were discussed. Educational motion pictures were shown and community sings were held.

Another depression service was the States Service Bureau for Foreign-born People, instituted in 1932 under the direction of Miss Grace T. Brewer, and dealing with the social problems of immigrants. This bureau is still functioning.

By 1930, three years from the time of its inception, general adult education (not including illiteracy classes) had increased its enrollment from 451 to 1,640, and the next year it outnumbered the combined enrollment in Americanization and negro classes. After that



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it had a steady growth. The P.T.A.'s often took the responsibility of organizing courses, since their membership included most of the educational leaders of rural Delaware. Each year new courses were added; psychology, dramatics, and farm economics were a few of the additions. Their culminating activities included county exhibits and programs at the end of the year. Community activities--meetings, lectures, and get-togethers of one kind or another were attended by thousands. In Wilmington alone there were forums, discussion groups, the Wilmington Community Chorus, and a great many others. When any agency requested experienced leadership, for group work, the department gave it. The P. T. A.'s women's clubs, churches, granges, and schools often did make such requests.

Organized classes in general adult education, for some reason, were always more popular in the lower counties than in Wilmington. Much general adult work, however, was done in the city under the designation of community activities. Most of the organized instruction in Wilmington proper continued to go for Negroes and for the foreign-born. A movement of Negroes to the city increased Wilmington's demand for reducing illiteracy 100 percent.

Some 3/4 of the pupils in general adult education were parents, and their occupations varied from unskilled labor to the professions. In 1934 the department began to plan activities for unemployed young people--high school and college graduates. Their new increased (and often enforced) leisure time, when put to use, meant an increased use of public school equipment. That was one beneficial result of the de-



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pression. In 1935, through the department of adult education, teachers from high school staffs were brought to the newly-created C. C. C. camps to give instruction in public affairs, handcraft, cooking, typing, and public speaking. The department also provided guidance for young people on N.Y. A. Projects. For the second-generation foreign-born, physical education, home-making, and leisure-time pursuits furnished a great many activities. Some research was attempted on case histories of delinquent youth from less privileged homes. This work was never continued because it encroached too far on the field of social work.

In 1936 two interesting connections were made, with the New Castle County Workhouse, and with the Ferris Industrial School. At the Workhouse a seven-month course was given, which 229 persons attended. At the Ferris School, which already had a staff of instructors, leisure-time activities were provided for 36 boys.

Instruction at the Workhouse was of two kinds: Help in overcoming illiteracy and lack of elementary education, and discussions of vocations and conditions of employment, which led to a consideration of economic and technological trends. The next year a course in health education was added, with discussions of tuberculosis and venereal diseases. The Red Cross gave the women a course in home nursing and hygiene. The women also had community singing and motion pictures; individual guidance was given

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to those who wanted it. None of these activities was compulsory; all were free to take or to leave them.

The "new education" movement very naturally colored this department as well as the public school system as a whole. Miss Burnett's phrase, "more effective individual and community living" is a very nearly perfect definition of the philosophy of the new education. The training of leaders in the department continued, and an intensive study of curricular problems in music, art, and parent education brought the department into line with the new trends. A closer coordination between school and community brought about an increased use of the division's services. This coordination was due to the great variety of services which the Department of Adult Education rendered. All the old services were continued, and wherever there was a new need, it tried to help. So its activities ramified through all levels of society, age, and interest.

The largest number of pupils continued to be enrolled under general adult education, for the most part in rural districts; and in informal activities attendance soared into a score of thousands. Over half of the increased enrollment consisted of men.

Naturalization fees were finally reduced in 1936, and there was an immediate increase both in the number of petitioners and in the size of naturalization classes. Home classes continued to stress



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parent-child relationships. The elimination of illiteracy remained a major objective among the foreign-born and the Negroes.

The new services of the department were so numerous that they cannot all be listed. Among them was guidance in individual problems. Underprivileged young people out of school were given the chance to discuss their problems--personality, family, or vocational. The department sponsored two nursery-school groups; its specialist in art served as art chairman for the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Miss Burnett worked on the building of the public school curriculum. The Red Cross provided home nursing and hygiene courses for eight groups of adults. Nurses in the Homeopathic and Wilmington Hospitals received instruction in choral music and public speaking; and guidance in program planning and leadership was given several women's clubs. For the State A. A. U. W. a series of public meetings on educational topics was arranged. The department played a role in Art Week, in the State Folk Festival, and in the Tercentenary Celebration of the Landing of the Swedes in Delaware.

In Wilmington alone some forty types of courses are given today for a multitude of different reasons. Now as always emphasis is placed on serving the least privileged first and best. The majority of those enrolled are normally adjusted citizens; hence the most time and effort go to them; but, proportionally, the illiterates and aliens who take courses receive more time and attention per person.

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Adults who work all day with words or figures at a desk find a wonderful release in the manual arts and in music; housewives enjoy brushing up on literature and art; and residents of a small community get a broader perspective through the study of international affairs, and in consequence a more critical attitude towards news, and a greater tolerance of new ideas.

The machine age, philosophers say, produces a need for self-expression through creative activity. Doing such creative work develops appreciations and understandings which extend beyond the courses taken to life in general. The recent budget cut which reduced the department's appropriation by one-half has greatly hampered its work. But adult education has not lost its significance; its greatest importance lies, not in what has already been done, but in what is yet to be done. As Jesse Homer Newlon says:

"The school that serves parents as well as children will provide the adult with abundant opportunity to cultivate his intellectual powers, his aesthetic abilities, tastes, and capacities for appreciation. Thus may the increased power which industrialism has placed in the hands of man be made the instrument for the creation of a better and more beautiful America, the education of a generation not only capable of wise enjoyment of their heritage but of enriching it, a generation in which the individual will more nearly come into his own." (8)



FOR THE YR. ENDING:	COST TO STATE	ENROLLMENT GEN'L ADULT ED. & ILLITERACY	ENROLLMENT AMERICIZATION	NO. NATURALIZED WHO ATTENDED CLASSES
1920	\$15,000.00		1151	69
1921	16,464.68		1193	142 <sup>9</sup>
1922	30,441.04		1162	163 <sup>9</sup>
1923	21,004.67		1566	170 <sup>9</sup>
1924	24,988.60		1349	170
1925	22,631.49	60	1510	329
1926	25,215.65	1158	1531	173
1927	24,999.98	1050	1224	226
1928	31,247.53	1240	1086	171
1929	31,250.00	1247	1216	181
1930	32,500.00	2232	1376	109
1931	32,499.37	3445	1333	137
1932	33,769.87	4155	1396	103
1933	33,616.84	3864	1414	85
1934	31,177.90	4394	1461	99
1935	31,177.07	4754	1258	96
1936	32,560.00	5736	1169	100
1937	32,561.00	5086	1423	123
1938	33,241.00	6112	732	134
1939	33,241.00	7786	455	165

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- (9) Number prepared for naturalization; number naturalized not available.



With the initiation of a group of national studies by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in 1924, the American movement for adult education came into being. Some educational historians trace the movement back to the Colonial town meetings, in vogue especially in New England from the seventeenth century onward. In any case, for more than one hundred years prior to 1924, more or less formal educational activities of several types for adults had been in existence.

The agricultural and mechanical institutions appearing co-incidentally with the industrial revolution in the early nineteenth century constituted one early manifestation. So also did the lyceum movement of the 1830's and 1840's which flourished until the Civil War. The last quarter of that century marked the establishment of the free public library and the university extension movements, both important adult education agencies then and now, and also the founding of the Chautauqua Institution in New York. From the latter stemmed the many traveling Chautauquas served rural portions of the country, which only declined with the advent of improved means of rapid transportation following the World War of 1914-18. In the same quarter of the nineteenth century were founded the first social settlements, like <sup>these</sup> ~~there~~ English prototype adjuncts of universities and each with an avowed adult educational purpose. The enormous federally supported agricultural extension program, operated <sup>cooperatively</sup> ~~comparatively~~ with the land grant colleges in the several states, came into being just prior to the World War in 1914 through the passage by Congress of the Smith-Lever Act. The large expansion of the program of vocational education is what theretofore had been

"out-of-school youths" or "young adults" came with the War itself in the passage, again by Congress, of the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917. In the same period there developed the national crusade against illiteracy, and following the War came the educational movement for the foreign born known as "Americanization." In the meantime evening schools, both elementary and advanced, had made their appearance as tax-supported ventures. Public and private agencies -- the latter particularly of the type now known as group work -- had commenced educational activities for adults, as had men's and women's clubs and organizations of a religious and semi-religious character, such as churches and young people's organizations. Experimental centers like the People's Institution of Cooper Union in New York and the New School for Social Research, had been founded, and already a worker's education movement had been formed under American Federation of Labor auspices. All of these ventures and agencies cited are today recognized parts of the adult education movement.

The Carnegie studies of 1924 served, therefore, less to initiate the movement and more to relate a number of theretofore disparate ventures under one general term -- adult education -- borrowed for the purpose from British usage.

A series of national and regional conferences in 1925 and 1926 resulted in the formation of the American Association for Adult Education, a national agency chiefly financed by the Carnegie Corporation, charged with the responsibilities of maintaining a national clearing house for information; of conducting and sponsoring research and studies, experiments, and demonstrations; and of publication materials on the philosophy and techniques of adult education.



### Spread of the Movement.

Since 1926 the growth of adult education in the United States has been rapid and at times spectacular. Each year in the period immediately prior to the economic depression reached its climax in 1932-1933 showed a marked increase in the number of adults participating. This increase is attributed in part to shortened working hours for the bulk of the population, due to scientific progress and invention and to mass production. Employment in the quantity of adult educational offerings may also be assigned as a cause. Multiplication of the agencies offering educational opportunities has kept pace with the increased enrolments.

The economic crisis resulting in reduced incomes and wide unemployment had the effect of increasing sharply the need of and demand for adult education. Partly in response to this demand and partly to afford employment to out-of-work teachers and others qualified to teach, the federal government's relief program was enlarged to include education services for an adult student body estimated at its peak to number 2,250,000 persons. With the gradual diminution of the relief effort over the years and with the elimination of certain of the special projects included in the relief adult education program, it is probable that not more than half this number of adult students is now reached during any one period. However, public school systems in the more progressive parts of the country have absorbed the best of the relief teaching staffs with consequent enlargement of opportunities for the adult public. Hence the loss to the adult education total enrolment of the country is not as great as indicated by the curtailment in the relief program.

Conservative estimates place the number of persons engaged more or less continuously in some form of adult education at 27,000,000, or about one in three of the adult population. Aside from radio education, in which listening groups are a development of the past ten years, the largest single classification within this total is that of farm residents participating in the program of agricultural extension, jointly administered by the United States Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges of the several states. The radio and rural classification are estimated at 7,000,000 persons each. Recreation agencies and the public schools each account for about 2,000,000 persons of the educational enrolment. Library adult education (reaching those library patrons engaged in consecutive, planned reading or reading courses), lyceums and chautauquas (reaching those enrolled in consecutive lecture courses as contrasted with attendances on casual lectures), and men's and women's clubs (engaged in whole or in part in educational activities) possess enrolments of 1,000,000 or more each. The private correspondence schools, operating for profit, have an estimated active enrolment of 1,250,000. Vocational education for adults and the open forum movement, the latter under both private and public sponsorship, involve an additional 500,000 each. University extension and relief groups, including churches, reach the proportions of 350,000 and 300,000 respectively. Important classifications involving 100,000 persons or less include parent education, special adult schools, vocational rehabilitation, industrial and commercial corporations schools, worker's education, vocational guidance services, museum groups (both in art and in science), collegiate alumni groups (including both general and professional "refresher" courses), settlement activities, drama groups and little theaters (exclusive of audiences), inmates of



penal institutions, organizations of the foreign born, music groups (participants, not audiences) Negro groups, community groups for volunteer leaders, formal courses for professional leader training health education groups, and so forth. The extent and nature of the approximately forty recognized sub-fields of adult education can best be ascertained by reference to the Handbook of Adult Education in the United States. (See Rowden).

### Improvements of Standards

Despite sudden and sharp accretions in enrolments, most branches of adult education have exhibited marked interest in raising standards of instruction and of leadership in the fifteen years since the movement was established. In 1936 the American Association for Adult Education, as a means toward improvement of standards, initiated a series of cross-section examinations of agency fields and of functional problems in adult education. These studies, published and in preparation, number twenty-seven and make their appearance in the series on the Social Significance of Adult Education in the United States. The total circulation of these books has exceeded 50,000 copies. These have been extensively used in foreign countries as well as in the United States. Two major problems have emerged as the result of this series of evaluations: the paucity of qualified leaders, both lay and professional, for adult groups; and the serious lack of suitable instructional materials, in print or in any other form, which at one and the same time are academically sound and yet simple enough for use at the several educational levels involved.

Progress has been made in leader training in various parts of the country. Attention given to the problem by the Work Projects Administration has been particularly productive of results. Certain

of the state education departments have also continued successfully "in-service" training institutions for adult teachers. New ventures and experiments in leader training have recently been projected also by private volunteer associations operating largely in the group work field, by workers' education organizations, and by universities, colleges, and teacher training institutions. All of these efforts promise concentration on the techniques and plans involved in adult instruction as contrasted with the outworn and ineffective methods heretofore carried over from instruction in child-centered schools.

Some advances in solving the numerous technical problems in the presentation of subject-matter materials have been made in the Readability Library, established at Teachers College, Columbia University, by the American Association for Adult Education under the direction of its Committee on the Formation of Materials. In the three years of its existence the staff of the Laboratory has conducted certain original researches; has correlated and made available for use by teachers, librarians, publishers, and others interested much of the psychological and related research bearing on adult reading habits and interests; and has also conducted certain direct experimentation in producing materials at several levels. The results of one such experiment have been given to the public through cooperation with a commercial publisher, who has brought out eleven titles in the People's Library series. These books, on a variety of subjects, are aimed at the level of difficulty represented by the average school-leaving age of the present adult population, which is between the eighth and ninth grades of formal schooling. Some 200,000 of these books are already in circulation. Experimentation at other levels



continues. The Laboratory is also concerned with testing the validity in practical use of the various vocabulary and other tests devised by psychologists for rating difficulty of printed materials. Plans are made to show to librarians and others new and verified means of gauging difficulty of books and of determining capacities of readers.

### Social Work Relationships

The social case work and group work agencies increasingly have become aware in recent years of their educational functions. There are few manifestations of adult education that do not concern the staffs of these agencies in the handling of their clientele. Settlements, in their earliest day definitely dedicated to educational objectives by the universities whose adjuncts they were, in their development through the years gradually drew away from education. It is only in the past twelve or fifteen years that in the more forward-looking settlements education has come back into the importance it originally held. The process has been accelerated recently through the extensive cooperation of the Work Projects Administration and its predecessors.

The schools for the training of social workers and group leaders have been quick to see this change of direction, not only on the part of the settlements but by the private and public agencies dealing with relief and by the large group work organizations as well. As a consequence, curricular enlargements have taken place designed to equip the worker in training with a knowledge of contemporary adult education and its history and with such techniques of instruction as are applicable in social work situations. There is a recognition that social work today necessarily involves not only the psychological, psychometrical and technical training

formerly given the case worker (and which is still prerequisite) but also a knowledge of group work techniques involving much of the specific training formerly reserved for the teachers and for the recreation worker. Seemingly something approximating a new profession is evolved. The influx into the social work field of some thousands of WPA teachers and leaders of adult groups has had a tempering effect upon conceptions of social work training formerly held. It seems probable that the social worker of the future will be expected to rely upon adult education as a therapeutic in the treatment of individuals who have become subject to social dislocation.

One area in which the advance of education as a therapeutic aid has been rapid is in the treatment of patients in sanatoria, particularly those maintained for the tuberculous. The more important of these institutions throughout the country now provide facilities for study, some have ambulant patients only but some have bed patients also. The radio and the hospital amplification system have been found useful in this connection.

An interesting manifestation of the close relationship between recreation, education, and social work has arisen in the past year in connection with new housing ventures financed in part by the federal government. Sponsored by the New York City Housing Authority and financed in part by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, an experimental program has been established at the Red Hook (Brooklyn) Housing Project. Immediate response on the part of families residing in the project has enabled the formation of the Red Hook Community Association, whose members participate in the activities and in part finance them. It is expected that the Red Hook venture will serve as a program model for the 125 federal housing projects scattered throughout the country.



Progress in providing educational and library facilities for inmates of penal institutions has been made in the past three years, largely stemming from experimental activities initiated in New York state institutions by a commission appointed by the governor. The rehabilitation of the prisoners has been facilitated by the multiplication and improvement of the educational offerings open to them, ranging from the purely vocational to the cultural. An enlargement of the training of prison guards and staffs to include professional knowledge of educational techniques, more adequate teaching materials, the provision of space for informal as well as formal educational activities, and the acquisition of genuine libraries for lending have all combined in the better prisons to emphasize the possibilities inherent in the modern treatment of offenders. It does not seem likely that the prison or the penitentiaries of the future, state and federal, will come to be regarded--as in the case of the reformatory as primarily an educational, rather than a correctional, institution.

#### Adult Education Councils

In more than a hundred of the larger communities of the United States there have come into being, particularly in recent years, community councils for adult education. In addition there exists an undetermined number of similar organizations in smaller communities, some of them embracing near-by rural territory within county councils. The council is usually regarded as a planning body rather than an operating agency. Its membership commonly consists of individual citizens and representatives of various educational agencies, both publicly and privately supported, chief among which may be mentioned the library, the public school, and the council of social agencies. The councils uniformly serve

as local clearing houses for information about adult education opportunities; conduct studies and surveys; and often make plans for and give publicity to enterprises designed to develop community, as opposed to organizational, thinking along educational lines. It is as yet too early to determine whether the adult education council devices will be universally adopted. One result of council organization has been to increase in the past three years the number of conferences upon adult education problems. These have been local, sectional within a state, and state-wide in scope. In addition, through cooperation between the community councils, state associations for adult education, and the American Association for Adult Education, some twelve regional conferences representing all parts of the country are regularly held each year.

#### Adult Schools

A recent development premised on utilization of school plants, but usually conducted outside of the machinery of the public school system, is the so-called adult school, which has been particularly successful in the suburban communities near metropolitan centers. The first experiment of this kind was organized five years ago in the Maplewood South Orange School district of northern New Jersey. Here a citizens' committee planned the school, publicized it, and financed it through the exaction of small course fees for enrolment. In four years the Maplewood venture grew to a total enrolment of more than 3,500 individuals with some 5,500 course registrations. The faculties of near-by universities and colleges supplied the needs for teachers and leaders. The Maplewood school has been widely copied in New Jersey and in the New York area, while its counterparts exist in some middle western regions, notably that adjacent to Chicago. The schools are notable for the wide scope of



their offerings and the informal nature of their activities. The Maplewood school in one year offered a choice of 72 courses in as many subjects. Cultural courses, discussion groups in the social sciences, vocational subjects and recreation all were included.

An important study sponsored by the American Association for Adult Education and conducted by N. L. Engelhardt and a group of associates at Teachers College, Columbia University, was completed in 1940 and the results published under the title "Planning the Community School." This is a guide for school officials and boards, architects, and civil associations in adjusting school plants, both those in existence and those projected, to adults as well as to child needs. The studies point out a decisive trend and gives valuable information relating to the conception of the school plant of the future as one involving use by all agencies and classes of the population.

#### Public Agencies

Chief among the public agencies for adult education in urban centers for the public school system, with its many offerings is the evening elementary and high schools, in the special vocational schools, and--more recently--in various institutions and short courses. In the passing decade much of this work has been carried on in cooperation with the WPA, although even in the face of a national wave of economy in school expenditures the efforts supported by local tax funds have not lost their identity. In some cities the programs have increased rather than decreased in this trying period.

The public schools in the several states carry the burden of the extensive effort to combat illiteracy commenced in the early nineteen twenties as the Americanization movement. The cooperation of the WPA in this campaign has been noteworthy in effect. The well-organized Department of Adult Education of the National Education Association has been of great service in helping to maintain this program.

The WPA program, though decreased in size the past year, still provides educational services for just under a million persons. In most cities the classes of courses are offered in school buildings and in cooperation with the public service systems. No charge is made for these educational services. The group served is preponderantly underprivileged.

Other public agencies serving the educational needs of the underprivileged is the Civil Conservation Corps. Here young men in camps, whose wages received in return for work and sent to the relief of their families, are provided with educational advisers and instructors, in both vocational and cultural subjects. Enrollment in educational activities is popular with the young men, most of whom take advantage of the opportunities afforded. The chief public agency serving rural residents is the extension service, jointly maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges. This, the largest adult agency of the country, and served by 8,500 professional leaders, men and women, and several hundred thousand volunteer readers recruited from among the farmers themselves. The program is predominantly vocational, though in the past three years discussion groups in the social sciences and purely cultural groups and classes have been formed.



The greatest public agency serving both townsmen and country-men alike is the public library. While librarians are slow to admit a responsibility for the initiation of adult education activities in their communities, recent trends indicate a growing relationship on the part of the professions that their considerable expenditure of public funds can be justified only as a measure by their proved educational usefulness. Library-initiated book forums, discussion groups, lectures and radio broadcasts are becoming more common. Readers' advisory services institutions in the urban libraries serve many thousands of serious readers annually. The preparation of book lists, reviews, and various guides to reading direct many individual readers, while the auxiliary services to participants in group adult education activities comprise one of the greatest contributions to sound work in the entire field.

#### Forums

The number of public and privately conducted open forums in the United States is not known, but that the regular participants in general run well above 500,000 seems certain. There are records of more than 700 forums regularly meeting and it seems probable that with the education of those conducted by churches, clubs, and other private organizations, the number would run well over 1,000. Attendance varies with a few score to weekly meetings sometimes involving attendances of 2,000, to 3,000. If such radio forums as the Town Hall of the Air and the People's Platform are included with the listening and discussion groups based upon them, figures of astronomical proportions are reached. The forum movement, though in existence for many years, has had its most rapid growth in the past three years. Records are in hand of more than 100 whose date of founding was prior to 1931. Recently, however, new forums

have been appearing at the rate of about 100 a year.

The initial experiment of a public forum under school auspices commenced at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1931. Subsequent experimentation in Springfield, Massachusetts, and Hartford, Conn., proved equally successful. In 1936-1937, the United States Office of Education after putting over its emergency program stimulated public forum demonstrations in 580 local communities in 38 states. This factor greatly augmented public response to forums, which now seem accepted as a desirable and highly necessary concomitant of modern living and understanding of contemporary issues.

The techniques followed usually call for a speaker or speakers for the presentation of a given question or issue, effort being made to set forth conflicting points of view. The audience is permitted to join in the discussion period that follows, either by a question or direct assertion, usually limited in time by the chairman. In a survey made by the United States Office of Education of 583 public forums in 1936, a gross attendance of 2,245,392 for 11,010 meetings was reported, or an average of 204 per meeting.

#### Workers' Education

The mechanics institutions of the first quarter of the 19th century were the earliest institutions of workers' education in this country. By the end of that century, a new direction became manifest in the formation of labor colleges, peoples' institutions and similar ventures aimed chiefly at the training of labor leaders. As the labor movement grew, however, educational activities for workers themselves came into being. In 1916 the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union set up a permanent education department for its members that continues to this day. In 1921 the Workers' Education Bureau of America was founded and within two years was



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accorded American Federation of Labor approval. In the same year occurred the first summer session for women workers in industry at Bryn Mawr College. Also in the same year the Brookwood Labor College for the training of labor movement readers was founded. In the score of years that followed, the number and quality of work-controlled educational enterprises increased widely. WPA cooperation in recent years extended the movement to a number of theretofore unserved areas. There are now some half dozen regularly recurring summer sessions for workers in industry, several residential colleges, a regularly maintained system of labor institutions for universities and colleges arranged by the Work Education Bureau, and a national fund service established by the American Labor Education Service (successor to the Affiliated Schools of Workers), in addition to field services maintained by the Federal government through its emergency relief agencies.

#### Other New Developments.

Special service activities, each involving in some degree experimentation, demonstrations, and publication of the results of such activities, are being maintained in many sub-fields of adult education. To mention briefly only a few of the newer of such developments: The National University Extension Association is engaged in a careful study of extension divisions; the Associations in Negro Folk Education have published a series of Bronze booklets dealing with negro life, history and accomplishments, including a portfolio of Negro art; the Federal Radio Education Committee is completing a study of radio listening groups in this country and abroad; the People's Guild of Brooklyn is experimenting in the use of sound motion pictures in a series of film forums, the showing being followed by reading and discussion; the American

Philosophical Society is making an exhaustive study and demonstration of science in adult education in the Philadelphia area; the Common Council for American Unity is founding a new periodical designed to acquaint both the foreign born and the domestic born with the educational contributions of the opposite groups; and the University of New Mexico is embarking upon a three-year educational demonstration with the predominantly Spanish speaking residents of Taos, county, New Mexico.

The growing realization of the interdependence of adult education and democratic processes has sharpened interest among the educators and civic leaders alike in the problems of adult education. The movement has taken its place among the truly important considerations in the American social scene.



EDUCATION IN DELAWARE

PRELIMINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SECONDARY SOURCES

(July 11, 1940)

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