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HISTORICAL  
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WILMINGTON, DEL.:  
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TEVENSON, M. MORRIS, Apothecary, Felton, Delaware, was born in Dover, February 26, 1840. His parents were James H. and Temperance A. (Morris) Stevenson. His father was a builder in his early life but became a merchant in 1846. He was a man of honor and uprightness, with great energy and enterprise, and enjoyed the full confidence and respect of the community. He died in 1849, at the age of thirty-eight. Mrs. Stevenson is still living and resides with her son, the subject of this sketch. She was born in 1809. The grandfather of Mr. M. Morris Stevenson, Thomas Stevenson, was born in Smyrna, (then called Duck Creek Cross Roads,) February 25, 1787. He was a prominent member of the M. E. Church for half a century, and for many years was a Justice of the Peace in Dover. He died in that place in the triumphs of the christian faith, November 10, 1865, when in his seventy-ninth year. He was the son of James Stevenson, who came to this country from England, sometime prior to 1774, and settled at Duck Creek Cross Roads. He married Margaret Denny, February 14, 1775. He was an Episcopalian and highly esteemed as a citizen. His descendants have ever since been residents of the same locality, living mostly in Smyrna and Dover. Mr. M. Morris Stevenson attended in his boyhood the public schools of his native place, and for three years the private school of Prof. William Sharp. At the age of fourteen he entered as a clerk the drug store of D. F. Barton, with whom he remained six years. In May, 1860, while still under age, he removed to Felton, and embarked in the drug business on his own account. In this he has been from that time successfully engaged, and has become the leading apothecary of that part of the state. He is one of the most prominent business men of Felton, and one of its most highly respected citizens. For four years he has been one of the commissioners of that town, and a trustee of the Felton Seminary since 1874. He was postmaster from 1866 to 1868. He connected himself with the Masonic order of his town in May, 1872, since which time he has been treasurer of the Lodge. He joined the Odd Fellows in March, 1861, and is treasurer also of that Lodge. Mr. Stevenson is a member of and an elder in the Presbyterian

church. He was married September 20, 1865, to Miss Lydia Walton, youngest daughter of David Walton, late of Milford. Mr. Walton was a man of remarkable christian character. He died in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have had four children, of whom three are living; Lucretia M.; Fannie B., and Grace Walton Stevenson.

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OBINSON, ALFRED P., of Georgetown, Ex-Deputy-Attorney General of the State of Delaware, was born in Georgetown, Feb. 17, 1842. An account of his ancestry is given p. 237. He received a good English education in the schools of his native place, and leaving the academy at the age of seventeen and a-half, he at once commenced reading law in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1863, when he was twenty-one years of age, and began the practice of his profession as his father's partner. His success was marked from the first, and after the death of his father, May 4, 1866, he continued alone the professional business of the firm. He now stands in the front rank of the members of the bar in Delaware, practicing in the civil, criminal and chancery courts, in each of which he is distinguished. He has a large and lucrative practice, and has been engaged in many of the most celebrated cases, which have been tried in Sussex county since he came to the bar. He has a fine intellect, and is devoted to his profession, throwing his whole strength and power with vehemence into every case entrusted to his care. Engrossed in his duties, he remains quietly at home, finding there more than enough to engage all his time and thoughts. He is, moreover, a gentleman of high social standing, and the warm regards of his fellow-townsmen still further attach him to the home of his fathers, and the place where he has spent his life. In 1875, he was Clerk of the State Senate, and the same year was appointed Deputy-Attorney General, by Hon. John B. Pennington, then Attorney General for the State. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, held in Cincinnati in 1880. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Masonic order. He is also a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.



**R**OSA, JOHN JAMES, Master of Delaware State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Farmer and Fruit Grower, of Milford, was born in Ulster county, New York, April 10, 1833. His parents were Jacob H. and Catherine (Hasbrouck) Rosa. Jacob H. Rosa was a farmer all his life, an enterprising, prosperous and popular man, greatly respected by the community. He died in June, 1877, at the age of eighty-one. He was the eldest son of Herman and Catherine (Sleight) Roosa, and the name was changed by him to Rosa. Herman Roosa was one of the early settlers of Ulster county, and the land he took up is now in possession of the fourth generation of his descendants. He was the son of Herman Roosa, the elder, who emigrated from Holland to New York. According to the family tradition the Roosas were originally French and the name was Rossian, and they removed to Holland, probably to enjoy religious freedom. The mother of the subject of this sketch was the daughter of Rockliff Hasbrouck, who belonged to one of the oldest Huguenot families in Ulster county. The old Hasbrouck house was built of stone in 1705, and the port holes in the parlor, from which the inmates defended themselves against the Indians, are still to be seen. In 1836, when he was only three years of age, Mr. Rosa's parents removed to Cayuga county, Central New York, where his father continued farming till 1870. Mr. Rosa enjoyed the advantages of a good English and business education in the schools of Cayuga county, till the age of sixteen, after which he attended only during the winter season till the age of twenty. He continued to live with his parents, taking the burden of care at the farm, till he was married, in 1860, when his father retired, and he assumed entire charge. This he continued till 1870, when he removed to Milford, and then purchased of Joseph Yardley, the farm on which he now resides, and which has become famous throughout the United States as the J. J. Rosa Fruit Farm. It consists of ninety acres in the suburbs of Milford, and is excellently located for the purpose to which it is devoted. Mr. Rosa has been very successful with his peach trees, of which he has two thousand, and the same number of fine pear trees. His eight and a-half acres of strawberries have paid well, also, his ten acres of Wilson blackberries and seven acres of black raspberries. Besides these he has plums, apples, grapes and asparagus, which have been profitable. His fruit raising has not only been a success, but has attracted attention throughout the State and many portions of the United States. He erected an Evaporator in 1876, principally for the purpose of saving his own fruit. It has a capacity of two hundred and fifty baskets in twenty-four hours. Mr. Rosa evaporates only the best fruit, of all kinds, excepting strawberries. His evaporated fruits have a high reputation on the market. He was an active member of the Fruit Growers' Association till it ceased to exist, when, in 1876, he was largely instrumental in organizing the Milford Grange, No. 6, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he was made Master for the first three years. On the organization of the Delaware State Grange, in 1877, Mr. Rosa was made Master, which honorable and responsible position he has held ever since, having been elected for four successive terms. He has attended six annual sessions of the National Grange, as a representative from Delaware. These were held in Louisville, in 1874, in Chicago, in 1876, in Cincinnati, in 1877, in Richmond, in 1878, in Canandaigua, New York, in 1879, and in Washington, in 1880. He keeps some stock on his farm, all thoroughbred Jerseys, in which he takes a pardonable pride. Mr. Rosa is not a politician, and is independent in his views and sentiments. He was brought up in the Presbyterian Church, and still attends and aids in maintaining that denomination. He was married in 1860, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Alexander and Magdalen (DuBois) Elting. This family is also of French Huguenot extraction, long settled in Ulster county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Rosa have three children; Alexander Elting, Ida Elting, and Jacob Herman Rosa. Mr. Rosa is a gentleman of large intelligence, broad, liberal and practical views and great enterprise. These qualities have made him conspicuous in the agricultural interests of the State, to which he is devoted, and with a physical and mental organization, which has thus far enabled him to do a large amount of work for one no older than is J. J. Rosa.



**C**RIPPEN, EDWARD JOHN, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Philadelphia, was born in Milltown, near Stanton, New Castle county, May 26, 1826. He was the second son of Silas and Maria (Rodgers) Crippen, who were both from Kent county. Silas Crippen was a farmer, and was born in Frederica in 1797. In 1804, when only seven years of age, he lost his father, Benjamin Crippen, who was also a farmer, and was brought up from that time partly by Mr William Townsend of that place, and partly by Mr. Zadoc Townsend, who were brothers, and relatives of his mother. He married about the year 1818. His oldest child was James Crippen, now engaged in mercantile business in Wilmington. The third child was Joshua D. Crippen, who went to California in 1849, and after spending some years at the gold mines, was elected sheriff of Mariposa county in 1858, and was re-elected every two years for a period of fourteen years. He died, while still holding that office, in 1872, leaving a widow and three children. Sarah Jane Crippen was the fourth child and only daughter. She died unmarried in Newark, at the house of her brother Edward. The wife of Silas Crippen had previously been married to a Mr. Townsend, by whom she had two daughters, both now deceased. She died in 1835, and her husband in 1841. The family were originally from Scotland, and came to Delaware, it is supposed, with the early settlers. By the early orphanage of Silas Crippen, the family Bible and much that is of great importance in their history, has been lost trace of. Two brothers, James and Benjamin Crippen, first came to this state, leaving John, an elder brother, in Scotland, who inherited the family estate. This estate, now of immense value has, within the last forty-five years, been left without an heir. Undoubtedly the Crippens of Delaware could be proven the rightful owners, but for the difficulty of recovering the lost links in their history. They have always borne an excellent name, and have been highly esteemed in the communities where they have resided. His mother dying when he was only nine years of age, Edward J. Crippen was brought up in the family of John Peach, Esq., the husband of his half sister. He was sent regularly to school and received, for that time,

a good English education. With this for a foundation, and indulging through life a natural fondness for books and reading, he has attained a more than usual degree of culture. In 1842 he went to live with his elder brother, James, in New Castle, and was clerk in his store. He first commenced business for himself by opening a store in Newark, where he remained three years. In 1853 he removed to Philadelphia and entered into partnership with his father-in-law, W. S. Maddock. This gentleman was the proprietor of the oldest grocery house in Pennsylvania, located at 115 South Third street, Philadelphia, and which has been in continuous business, and in the same family from the time of its establishment in 1805. The founders were W. S. and E. Maddock, who continued it till 1826, when it was taken in charge by W. S. Maddock, of the second generation, till 1853. By the admission of Mr. Crippen at that time, the name of the firm was changed to W. S. Maddock and Company. Mr. Maddock died in 1867, and his son, John B. Maddock, of the third generation, continued the business with Mr. Crippen, the firm bearing the name of Crippen and Maddock. John B. Maddock retired in 1873, and William Maddock Crippen, the eldest son of the subject of our sketch, was admitted to the firm, which now assumed the name of E. J. Crippen and Company. This name it still retains, but this cherished son, the idol of his parents and of his many friends, was removed by death, May 28, 1882, when in the thirtieth year of his age. Mr. Crippen has now taken in his place his younger and only son, J. E. Crippen. The large grocery business which they conduct is both wholesale and retail, and has been sound and successful from the time of its first establishment in 1805. There has never been, during all this length of time, any variation in its strength or credit; it has never paid less than one hundred cents on the dollar, and its condition was never more flourishing and substantial than now. As an old, reliable business stand, it has been for generations one of the landmarks of the city, and bids fair to hold its place firmly amid all the changing scenes around it for generations to come. Mr. Crippen has long been known as one of the solid men of the city, as sound in character and all the essentials of a noble manhood, as in credit. He is a trustee in the Tabernacle Baptist church,





*E. J. Crippen*



Chestnut street above Eighteenth. He was married in 1850, to Miss Mary Maddock, daughter of W. S. Maddock, and granddaughter of the first W. S. Maddock, who, with his brother, founded the business of which we have given an account. William M., mentioned above, was the eldest of their three children. The second child is Elizabeth Maddock Crippen, and the youngest is James Edward Crippen. Mrs. Crippen died in March, 1882. In her loss and that of his son, so soon succeeding, Mr. Crippen has experienced a sorrow which has elicited the deepest sympathy of his friends and acquaintances.

**REYNOLDS JOHN A.**, Retired Merchant and Farmer of Middletown, was born near that town, December 4, 1813. His father was William Reynolds, a farmer who was born in Appoquinimink hundred and died in his 48th year. His grandfather was Thomas Reynolds, also a farmer of the same hundred. The family is of English ancestry and were among the early settlers of the country. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Arnold Naudain, an uncle of Dr. Arnold Naudain, U. S. Senator from Delaware. At the age of eight years, shortly after the death of his father, John was sent first to the pay school, then to the Middletown Academy where he remained until he was fifteen years of age. He then entered the store of Mr. John McDowell, at Dover, where he continued for one year, when he accepted a clerkship in the store of Mr. William B. Janvier, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age, when he returned home. He began the business of agriculture at the age of twenty-two. At first he rented the land which he cultivated, when, after four years, he became the owner of a farm known as "Glenwood," lying two and a half miles from Newark and containing 165 acres. Soon after this he purchased another farm of 100 acres, being assisted by his friends to make the payments thereon. This kindness was the result of his integrity and the confidence reposed in him by his friends. Mr. Reynolds was very successful as a farmer, which business he followed until 1861, when he began merchandizing in the town of Newark, where he remained for three years. He then removed to Middletown, and in connection with his two younger sons, engaged in the

general mercantile business, which he continued until 1868, when he retired from business. Mr. Reynolds was reared in the Whig party and voted with it while it lived; he now is a Democrat in politics. He was nominated on the Whig ticket in 1852, and was one of the three Whigs who were elected from New Castle county to the State Legislature, serving in the session of the General Assembly of 1853. He has never desired political office, and with the exception of the above single term of service in the House, has declined to serve in public life. Mr. Reynolds was appointed by Governor Saulsbury in 1867, one of the Trustees on the part of the State for Delaware college, which position he still holds. He has been a director of the Citizens National Bank of Middletown since 1873, and also occupies the position of Notary Public for New Castle county. Mr. Reynolds has been very successful in life, and by industry and self-dependence from an early age, he has achieved success. He is universally esteemed as a citizen, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in the past has been an elder and trustee of his church. Mr. Reynolds has been twice married, first to Miss Mary G., daughter of Samuel Moore, of New Castle county, Del. She died April 1858, leaving four children, three of whom are yet living: John A. Jr., farmer; Edward, merchant at Dover, and Samuel M., a merchant at Middletown. He was again united in marriage to Miss Caroline C., daughter of Joshua B. Fenimore. He has won a high place in the esteem and confidence of those who know him by his genial disposition and unquestioned integrity.

**WOLFE, DR. WILLIAM WELLS**, of Milton, who died in that town in May 1866, was born in 1800. His father, Dr. Jacob Wolfe, was also a physician of Milton. Dr. Wm. W. Wolfe, after careful literary training entered on the study of Medicine, and after graduating from the University of Maryland, settled for the practice of his profession, in Milton, where he spent his life. His brothers were Jacob and Erasmus Wolfe, merchants of Philadelphia. Dr. W. W. Wolfe, married Ann, daughter of Governor Hazzard. Himself and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. She died in July 1866, her honored husband preceding her by only a few



months. For forty years Dr. Wolfe was engaged in a large and extensive practice and left behind him a name for skill in his profession, and for great uprightness of life. Two sons and one daughter survived their parents: Dr. David Wolfe, a farmer near Milton, Dr. William Wolfe, of Laurel, and Mrs. Charlotte, wife of John R. McFee, attorney at law, Georgetown, Delaware.

**T**ANTUM, JOSEPH R., M. D. of Wilmington, was born in Moumonth county, New Jersey, on the 12th day of April, 1834. He is the son of James Tantum, a wealthy farmer of that county, and was educated in the best schools in that section of the country. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in mercantile business, which he prosecuted successfully for several years, but finally disposed of it and engaged in the drug and apothecary business. In a few years he decided to relinquish that occupation and to prepare himself for the duties of a physician, for which he believed he was especially called. Immediately after the disposal of his interests in the drug and chemical department he commenced the study of medicine. While thus engaged events occurred that deeply impressed him with the probable truth of homeopathy, and he decided to examine it carefully, and at once entered the office of Prof. O. B. Gause, M. D., of Philadelphia. Here the same characteristics exhibited themselves that had marked his early life, viz: an indomitable will and a determination to succeed in all that he undertook. He was a faithful and diligent student, being absent from lectures but two hours during the last year's course at College. After the completion of a thorough course of instruction, he graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1865 he moved to Wilmington and here commenced practice. His success in building up a large practice in a short time is almost unprecedented in the history of his profession. He is a kind and courteous gentleman, a skillful surgeon and an accomplished physician; strong in his conviction of right. Homœopathy has in him one of its strongest and firmest advocates and supporters. Euthusiastic in the faith of its beneficent and scientific provisions for relieving the sick and restor-

ing to health, he has labored as hard to advance the system as for his own personal benefit.

**R**ECORDS, THOMAS ELLIOTT, Merchant of Lewes, Delaware, was born three miles from Lewes, January 7, 1828. His father, Isaac Records, was a farmer and also a builder; an industrious, thrifty and upright man; highly regarded in the community, and a member of the Methodist church. He died, September 29, 1843. His wife was Temperance, daughter of John Elliott of Little Creek hundred. Seven of their eight children grew to maturity;—John, a leading lawyer of Pendleton county, Kentucky, died, unmarried, February 1, 1869,—Ann, married Mr. James Magee and died September 10, 1869, leaving one child, Temperance J. Magee,—Sarah, widow of Wm. Massey of Kent county; Mary died unmarried; Rufus, also, at the age of twenty-two. Thomas E., the subject of this sketch, and Margaret L. who married James H. Davidson, of Indian River hundred. The father of Isaac Records was also a farmer, near Lewes, and the family, which is of French origin, is one of the oldest in the county. Mr. Records received a good common school education which he has supplemented by reading and study, and is well informed and conversant on all the leading topics of the times. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in Lewes, and continued in this employment till 1852, when he went to Madison county, Missouri, as bookkeeper for the mining company of R. F. & T. F. Fleming, of Philadelphia. In this position he remained till March 1856, when he returned to Delaware and was for two years in mercantile business, in company with Henry Wolfe, Senior, in Lewes. He disposed of his share in the business in the spring of 1858, and in the following spring opened a store in his own name, which he has conducted to the present time with uninterrupted success. He is a wholesale and retail dealer in grain, fertilizers, flour, wood and all kinds of produce. He is the owner of two farms,—the "Bay Side," near Lewes, and "St. George's Chapel," in Indian River hundred. Mr. Records has been a life long Democrat, and in 1864 was elected a member of the Levy Court of Sussex county for four years. In 1870 he was elected to the State Senate, serv-





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ing with great credit in the sessions of 1871 and 1873. He was on the Finance Committee and instrumental in defeating the attempt to change the usury laws of Delaware which would have unsettled all the investments in the State. He was also influential in securing the passage of the present tax law which has not since been materially modified. Mr. Records has also been kept almost constantly in office in Lewes in connection with its educational interests or local government. He was elected Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee in 1878, which position he still occupies. He is steward and trustee in the Methodist church, of which he is one of the leading members. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Lay Electoral Conference at Wilmington, and to the same body in Dover in 1880. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1849. His marriage with Miss Esther Rebecca, daughter of Rev. John T. and Mary (West) Hazzard, of Lewes, took place in June, 1860. They have had three children; John Hazzard, William Thomas, died August 7, 1868, and Mary Hazzard Records. Mr. Records is a gentleman of high character and a worthy representative of the self-made men of Delaware.

**R**ICKARDS, KENDAL, ESQ., Farmer, of Baltimore hundred, Sussex county, was born in that locality, August 8, 1816; being the youngest son of Eli and Rachel (Derrickson) Rickards. His father was a farmer in independent circumstances, an industrious and respected citizen, and a member of the Methodist church. His first wife lived but a few months after their marriage, and he was next united to Miss Evans, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. She also died, and in 1810 he married Rachel, daughter of John Derrickson. Their four children grew to maturity;—Isaac, a farmer, who died in March, 1878, leaving one child; Stephen, a farmer and a man of family; Kendal, the subject of this sketch, and Mary, who married J. D. Lynch, and died in 1850, leaving two children. Eli Rickards died November 12, 1833, in his sixty-sixth year. His father was Jones Rickards, also a farmer, who owned the property on which his son resided when Kendal Rickards was born. He died in 1790, at the age of fifty. Esquire Rickards was

favorable with but few educational advantages, all his school days amounting to no more than nine months. There were almost no schools in that part of Delaware during his childhood and youth. He grew up on the farm, and his father dying when he was seventeen years of age, he assisted for one year afterward in the care of the estate. He then followed the sea five years, being engaged in the coasting trade, and spending his winters at home. In 1840, having married the year previous, he purchased two small tracts of worn-out land, containing forty-eight acres, for which he paid four hundred and fifteen dollars, and commenced farming. To this land, on which he still resides, he has added all the adjoining property; and owns, with his other farms, six in all, about one thousand acres; all well improved and under good cultivation. He has a stock range of four hundred acres. He raises cereals and stock. He is one of the most enterprising and successful agriculturists in the county, and has succeeded by industry, economy and well directed effort. Mr. Rickards was a member of the Whig party till 1844, when he joined the Democracy, in which organization he has since been a leading member in his county. He was made constable in the three years following 1842, and also in 1853-'54. In 1854 he was appointed Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, the duties of which office he discharged with so much ability and acceptance, that he was twice reappointed, holding the office for three full terms of seven years each. In this position he won the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and gained a wide reputation as a just, fair and honorable officer. In 1876 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the popular branch of the General Assembly, and served with credit during the session of 1877. He has always been deeply interested in educational matters, and active in promoting the interests of the public schools of his locality. For seventeen years he was clerk of the Local Board of School Trustees. He has been a class-leader and trustee in the M. E. church, with which he united in 1839. In that year he married Eleanor M. Carey, by whom he had seven children;—Ann M. T., married to Dr. James D. West; Mary C., wife of James N. Laws; Elizabeth L., wife of John R. Steele; James K., married to Alice K. Bennett;

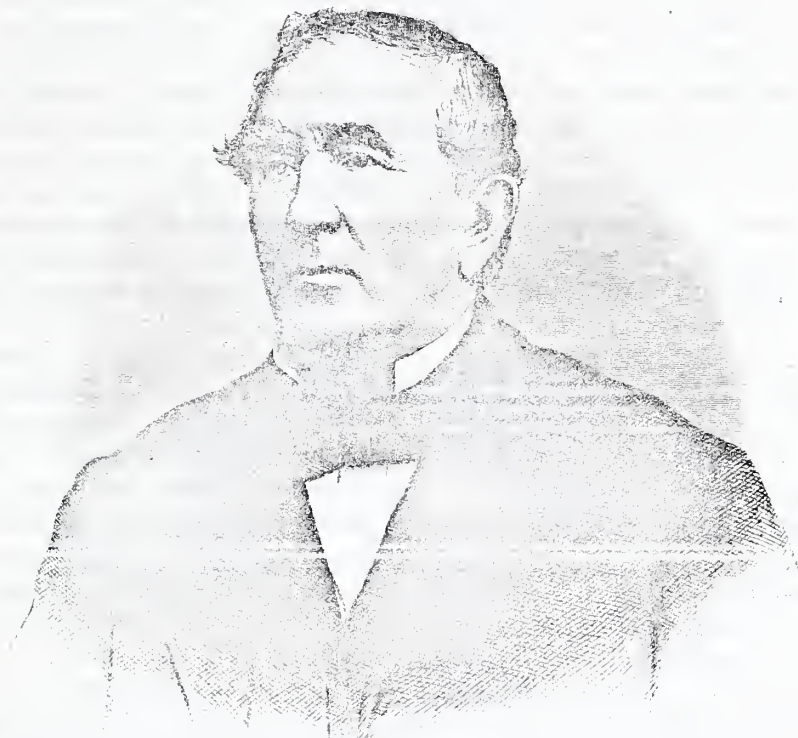


Charles S., married to Irene Lynch ; Sarah E., wife of Peter Gray, and George Washington Rickards, who married Kate Lynch. Mr. Rickards had the misfortune to lose his wife November 23, 1875. In January, 1876, he married Elizabeth S., widow of David H. Derrickson, and daughter of Lemuel Lynch. His children by this marriage are Minerva W. and Mattie Rickards.

**P**OSTLES, STEPHEN, of Camden, Retired Morocco Manufacturer, was born between Frederica and Milford, in Kent county, Sept. 29, 1811; being the fifth and youngest child of Zadoc and Eleanor (Parker) Postles. His father, a farmer, a most excellent man, and a devoted member of the M. E. Church, died in 1812, when his son, Stephen, was only six months old. The grandfather of the latter was Shadrach Postles, who with his brothers, Thomas and John, were the first of the name who came to America. They settled in Sussex county, and in the year 1800 Shadrach and all his children, with the exception of Zadoc, who had married, removed to Franklin county, Ohio, where he died and his descendants are scattered throughout the West. Mr. Postles grew up at the old homestead. A very poor school kept only about two months in the winter, was all he had any opportunity of attending. At the age of sixteen he left home, and for nearly two years worked for Jehu Reed on the old Hewston farm, in Murderkill Neck, receiving only \$3.50 a month, or a shilling a day for fifteen hours labor. In the fall of 1829 he became a clerk in the store of his cousins, Job and Solomon Townsend, of Frederica, with whom he remained four years, receiving but thirty dollars a year, but he learned how to conduct business, and was introduced to a course in life which held before him the promise of better things. Leaving his cousins, he formed a partnership with Thomas Lockwood in the general merchandise business, in Frederica. The firm of Lockwood & Postles dissolved after three years, by mutual consent, and Mr. Postles purchased, in the fall of 1837, the Hardcastle farm, one mile from Camden. On this he worked hard, and also, after a year, established a small foundry and plow manufactory for the supply of the surrounding country. This, after continuing with success till 1850, he sold to Nock and Dickson, of Camden, but

continued farming. In the spring of 1853, he was urged by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, uncle of his wife, to remove to Wilmington, and engage in the manufacture of morocco. This he at first declined to do, but in the fall of that year, partly in consideration of better schools for his children, decided to take the step. The change was made in November. He entered into partnership with Mr. Baynard, and set himself to work to learn the business. Notwithstanding the closest application, he scarcely made enough the first year to support his family, but they did make some reputation. The establishment had before been in bad repute, and was sadly run down. The second year they began to prosper, and in 1856 built a new brick factory on Fourth street, between Orange and Tatnall, in which his son, General James Parke Postles, is now conducting the business. The financial distress of 1857, they foresaw and were prepared to meet. In January, 1858, Mr. Postles bought out his partner, and after that owned and conducted the business in his own name. The two years following were successful; 1861 was not so profitable, and in 1862 the factory was stopped, the men discharged, and ruin seemed inevitable. As the war progressed, he was enabled to renew business in a small way; credit and cash were gone, but he had never lost his credit for integrity. By degrees prosperity returned, and in 1866 he took his two eldest sons into the business, the firm taking the name of S. Postles and Sons. After two years of continued success, his eldest son, William R., retired from the firm, which then bore the name of S. Postles and Son. In 1873, just twenty years from the time he left his country home, Mr. Postles bought the fine residence in Camden, owned by Hon. John Glancey Jones, which he has from that time occupied, though he did not withdraw from the business in Wilmington till 1875, when he sold out to his son and retired. He has forty-six acres of fine land, contiguous to his home, which he takes great pleasure in cultivating. He is hale and vigorous, and heartily enjoys life and the comforts and luxuries he has gathered about him. Mr. Postles was never a politician but always took a deep interest in political affairs. He was an Old Line Whig; voted for Bell and Everett, and for Lincoln the second time he was nominated, but finally left the Republican party, from which he dif-





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*Stephen Pastley*



ferred on the question of colored suffrage, and has since voted for the Democratic nominees. He has long been a prominent and influential member of the M. E. Church, with which he united in 1829, and has filled all the lay offices. He was, in 1880, a lay delegate to the Lay Electoral Conference, at Dover. His first wife, to whom he was married, April 15, 1834, was Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Roe, of Kent county. Their children were Thomas, who died in infancy; William Roe, who was a soldier of the Union army during the late war, and now resides in Camden; General James Parke Postles, Adjutant-General of the State of Delaware, and engaged in the morocco business, in Wilmington; Eliza Melissa, wife of John P. Doughten, of Wilmington, and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. Mrs. Postles died, January 21, 1848. On the 8th of January, 1850, Mr. Postles married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Casson, by whom he had three children, Elizabeth Casson, who died at the age of seven; Mary Ann, who died in infancy, and Laura Baynard Postles. He had the misfortune to again lose his wife, August 16, 1875.

**R**OBINSON, THOMAS, the Loyalist, brother of Judge Peter Robinson, was a gentleman of high character, of superior education and of great talents and influence. The following account of him is found in "Sabine's Loyalists of the Revolution, Vol. 1." "In July, 1775, the Sussex county Committee took him in hand for his acts and words, and unanimously declared that he was an enemy to his country and a contumacious opposer of liberty and the natural rights of mankind! His offences were various. Peter Watson swore that being at Robinson's store, he saw his clerk, John Gozlin, weigh and sell two small parcels of bohea-tea, one of which he delivered to a girl and the other to Leatherberry Baker's wife. Robert Burton testified that Robinson said to him that the Whig committees were a pack of fools for taking up arms against the king, that our charters were not annihilated, changed or altered by the late acts of Parliament, etc., Nathaniel Mitchell testified that Robinson had declared to him, the present Congress were an unconstitutional body of men, and also that the great men were pushing on the common

people between them and all danger. After hearing this evidence the committee summoned Robinson to appear before them to answer. But he returned word that he desired his compliments to the gentlemen of the committee and to acquaint them that he did not nor could not think of coming before them unless he could bring forty or fifty armed men with him. These 'compliments' were voted to be 'insulting and imperious,' and a resolution pronouncing his defection from the Whig cause followed." He was fined one thousand pounds and his property was confiscated, and he took refuge in Canada. He afterwards returned to Sussex county, and died, and was buried at St. George's Chapel.

**D**OWNING, HIRAM T., Merchant of Georgetown, was born near Cannon's Feiry, in Sussex county, October 11, 1833. His father, James Downing, was a merchant in that village. He died in 1862. His mother was Margaret, daughter of James L. Wallace, a local minister of that county. Mr. Downing was well educated in the public schools, attending until 1853, when he spent a year at the academy in Zanesville, Ohio. After that he was a clerk in Laurel, in his native state. In 1856, he went to Danville, Ill., where he was engaged as mail and station agent on the Wabash Valley railroad, until 1860. Returning to Delaware he was engaged in farming for three years, on the former estate of his grandfather on the Nanticoke river, after which he was again a clerk in Laurel. In November, 1865, he was appointed by Governor Gove Saulsbury Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Register in Chancery for a period of five years, at the expiration of which he was re-appointed a second term of five years. He is now a merchant in Georgetown, and the owner of fifty acres of land in its suburbs. He also owns a small farm near Redden Station. He has been successful in life, and is regarded as a business man of superior abilities. Mr. Downing has always belonged to the Democratic party. He became a Mason in 1854, and has passed all the chairs of the Blue Lodge and the Chapter and Council degree. In 1860 he was married to Martha, daughter of Nathan Cannon, Esq., of Concord, Sussex county, and has three children; Jennie Vernon, Lizzie Ellegood and Hugh Turpin Downing.



**M**CCOMB, COLONEL HENRY S., late of Wilmington, was born in that city, July 28, 1825. He was of Scotch Irish descent and was the second in a family of five children, who, by the death of their father, a blacksmith, were left at an early age dependent on the exertions of their mother. She was a devoted christian, and a woman of uncommon energy; and undertaking her difficult task with faith and resolution, brought up all her family well. She lived to an advanced age, reaping a rich reward for her heroic endeavors in the success and eminence attained by the subject of this sketch, who early took the place of his father to the whole family, and in her later years was enabled to surround her with every comfort. He was but a boy at the time of his father's death, but was obliged to leave school and assist in the common support. This he did bravely and cheerfully, exhibiting even then the same bright, undaunted spirit that won him so many friends and served him so well through life. Commencing as an errand boy, he was next a roller boy in the office of the Delaware Journal, and was afterwards apprenticed to Israel Pusey, to learn the trade of Currier. Here his great ambition was, after a complete mastery of his trade, to buy as much of his time as he could from his employer, and to make as early a start in life as possible. With this end in view he saved all that he could of his earnings, and worked indefatigably, rising at four in the morning and often accomplishing a good day's work before breakfast. In addition to all this he studied hard at night, and improved every opportunity he could find for mental culture. His books lay near him as he worked, and labor and study were often zealously pursued at one and the same time. It was often remarked in after years that however suddenly he might be called upon, and whatever post of honor he was expected to fill, he was always able to acquit himself in the most gratifying and satisfactory manner, such as could only be expected of one who had enjoyed the advantages of thorough training and culture. He succeeded in buying two years from the face of his indenture papers, and was free, with a good trade, at the age of eighteen. For a short time he worked as journeyman with Mr. James Webb, in the leather business on the corner of Third and Tatnall streets, but soon

bought out his employer and commenced life for himself. His heroic struggles through all these years had not failed to attract attention, and his appearance and manner were such as to win regard, and to command confidence and respect, even at that early age. Hon. Willard Hall had been his Sabbath School teacher for years, and was greatly interested in him, freely aiding him with counsel, with his open partiality and friendship, and, when needed, with his money. Other prominent men in the Hanover Presbyterian church which he attended, assisted him in the same way, and were always ready to give him an extra push forward if any rival or ill-disposed person would discourage or pull him back. Such countenance and favor would have made the way comparatively easy for any young man, but the wonderful energy and surprising business talent of young Mr. McComb was the real impelling force. His business moved forward with a rapidity and an apparent ease that makes the tale of his successes seem more like a fanciful dream than an account of real life. At twenty-five he was recognized as one of the foremost men in his native city; at thirty he had passed nearly all competitors in trade, his social position was in the front rank, and at forty he took his place among men of national reputation as projectors and promoters of great public enterprises. It is also affirmed that the example of his wonderful energy and of his success so stimulated many others to like exertions that it has had much to do with making Wilmington, as a manufacturing city, one of the first in the country. He became, finally, the most extensive and successful manufacturer in his line in the United States. In the war he was of great service, holding immense contracts under the government for furnishing tents, knapsacks, etc. His work was always ready at the time named, and gave entire satisfaction, gaining for him the lasting friendship and esteem of the War Secretary, Edwin M. Stanton. He was also a strong personal friend of President Lincoln and the members of his cabinet, and when a military governor was ordered for Delaware the commission was made out for Col. H. S. McComb. This, however, he declined, and advised against the appointment of a military Governor for the State, and his advice was followed by the authorities





Yours Truly  
H. E. McComb




at Washington. He raised and equipped, at his own expense, the Fifth Delaware Regiment of which he accepted the position of Colonel, serving gratuitously. Later, among his personal friends were almost all the men of public note who have figured before the country for the last twenty years. He was vivacious, genial and affable, and his intercourse in private and social life was as pleasant as his business career was brilliant. His conversation and his personal presence possessed a magnetic charm which will long be remembered by those who enjoyed his acquaintance. Also, he was a man cast in nature's finest mould, and the pleasure of observing, added to the enjoyment of meeting him. He will long be missed on the streets, in the church, and wherever he was most frequently seen. After the war he turned his attention, principally, to railroads, any branch of which, it was said, it was only necessary for him to take hold of to make it a success. He was one of the originators of the Union Pacific Railroad, and took an active part in carrying this grand enterprise to successful completion. In 1868, he came in possession of the Mississippi Central railroad, at which time he conceived the idea of running a trunk line between New Orleans and Cairo, Illinois, by securing control of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, which was under the management of Gen. Beauregard of Confederate notoriety. In this he succeeded after much opposition, and began to operate his grand trunk line, which ran a distance of nearly six hundred miles, the complete consolidation being effected July 4, 1873. In 1870 he bought six thousand acres on this route, covered with pine timber and laid out what is now called McComb City. It is situated on high ground, in one of the most desirable locations in that section of the country, being one hundred and five miles from New Orleans. Its population is now two thousand. Colonel McComb was called, in the south, the "Railroad King." Besides being President of the Southern Railroad Association, and President of the road above mentioned, embracing, with his other railroad interests in the south, nearly seven hundred miles of continuous road which came under his special supervision, he was largely interested in many of the leading lines of the country. He was the first President of, and a large owner in, the Narraganset Steamship Company, or the "Bristol Line" of steamers between New York and Boston, but resigned this position that he might give more time to his southern railroad interests. It is gratifying to be able to add that the people of that section in time fully realized the value of his services, and expressed their gratitude and appreciation in the warmest terms. When first among them he was antagonized by their prejudices; the road he took possession of was thoroughly disorganized, out of repair, utterly without system in the management of its details, burdened with debt and powerless to develop the country through which it passed: in little more than three years he brought the bonds of the company from 70 to about par, built over one hundred miles of new road, put the road bed, of over five hundred and fifty miles, in complete order, and thoroughly equipped the road; he and his associates having invested in it seven millions of dollars. The New Orleans *Picayune* of March 11, 1874, contains the following: "A memorial has been gotten up, signed by corporations and merchants, capitalists and citizens, of all classes of this State and Mississippi, addressed to Col. H. S. McComb, President of the Great Northern and Mississippi Railroads, expressing to that gentleman their great admiration, respect and gratitude, and the vast services and benefit rendered to their States and the great Northwest by the completion of unbroken railroad communications, between this city and Chicago." "The signers of this testimonial are all the cotton factors and commission merchants in this city, the wholesale grocers and dealers in western produce, and a multitudinous array of the leading merchants, manufacturers and traders in New Orleans, and in all the towns and villages along the Jackson and Mississippi Central Railroads, including all the bank presidents and presidents of insurance companies of this city, many professional gentlemen, and high public officials, and all classes, generally, whose names, in small type, make up fifteen pages of the pamphlet. Few men have ever enjoyed or more richly deserved such a splendid testimonial from citizens whose good will, respect and confidence have been won against such strong prejudices and formidable obstacles as confronted Col. McComb, when he commenced



his labors in this section. There are few men in this country, who could have achieved this brilliant result. There can be no doubt that there did not exist in our section, either the capital or the enterprise to accomplish so great an undertaking." In his reply, when presented with this testimonial, Col. McComb stated that "the company of which he was President had not been satisfied with the mere prolongation or extension of their railroad; they had sought to give it depth and solidity as well as length, superseding insecure and perilous cribwork, with a solid earth basis, and to make it as safe as any northern road." In the winter of 1880 he bought up the controlling interest in the Delaware Western Road, and secured from the Legislature of Delaware the amended charter which made this road necessary to the Baltimore and Ohio's projected through-line to New York, realizing upon this venture a very large profit. In his connection with the credit Mobilier exposure his name became more generally known to the country at large, and it was chiefly through his instrumentality that the workings of this great scheme were brought to light. A very general purification of congressional affairs followed. Had there been any stain upon his personal record, politicians and others would have then gladly made use of it, but none was to be found. He came out of that most searching ordeal unscathed. It had previously to this been written of him in one of the many public notices which the career of such a man must from time to time call forth; "Never, from his boyhood, has he indulged in a single habit of dissipation, but recognizing the nobility of life, he has added to his wealth and morality, the crowning glory of a christian character, which, through great temptations, has always been consistently maintained." He was a life-long and active member of the Central Presbyterian Church, and warmly interested in the success of his denomination, as well as of other religious bodies throughout the city. The churches, benevolent societies, and many struggling associations, he often aided largely. Also, the industrial establishments of his native city he greatly assisted and promoted in securing for them orders from companies whose work was, in a measure, under his control. The benefits accruing to Wilmington in such ways as these, from his powerful and extended influence, can,

perhaps, never be accurately measured. In the last decade of his life he relaxed, somewhat, the tense strain of his earlier years, and was less absorbed in business, living proportionately more to his home and friends, and to the world at large. He had, towards the last, occasional premonitions of that fatal attack of heart disease, that so suddenly summoned him from earth; but his appearance and manner was that of a man in robust health and in the full enjoyment of life. On the morning of Friday, December 30, 1881, he left home, perfectly well, to attend a banquet to be given in Newark, New Jersey, to Mr. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State. Stopping a short time in Philadelphia, he was taken ill and expired at noon. The shock throughout the community, and to all his friends, far and near, was great. His appearance in death was of one in pleasant slumber only: his residence was kindly thrown open before the hour for the funeral services, and the public permitted to pass through and take a last farewell of the familiar figure that will long be sorely missed. The occasion was one of profound sorrow, and of deepest sympathy for the stricken family. Colonel McComb married, June 16, 1853, Miss Elizabeth McKane Bush, daughter of Charles Bush, of the then well-known firm of Bush & Lobdell, car wheel manufacturers. Mr. Bush died not long after, leaving his daughter a large property, and Colonel McComb was appointed to settle up the estate. It was while in the performance of this duty, that all the grand possibilities of railroad enterprise first loomed up before his quick and comprehensive mind. Colonel and Mrs. McComb had five children; Charles Bush, who died at the age of five years; Ellen Bush; James Craig; Jane Elizabeth, and Martha McComb.

ILSON, WILLIAM, of "the Levels" near Middletown, was born at "Homestead Hall," September 17, 1810, being the youngest child of Edward and Lydia R. (Rothwell) Wilson. Edward Wilson was an extensive farmer and land owner, and a man of prominence in his time. He died about 1820, at the age of fifty-seven. He had six children, viz: Thomas, Edward, Mary R., Sarah Ann, Lydia P., and William Wilson. Thomas died at the age of twenty-one, just after graduating from college. Ed-






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Wm. Wilson



ward died, unmarried, at the age of sixty; Mary R., married Richard Lockwood, a merchant of Middletown, and first cousin of General Henry Lockwood of the United States Army. (See sketch in this volume.) Sarah Ann married Dr. Stanert, by whom she had three children. After his death she married George Flintham, by whom she had two children. Lydia P. married John Whitby, a grain merchant of Odessa, her only daughter being Frances, wife of Columbus Watkins. William Wilson, the subject of this sketch, received a good English education at the district schools and the Middletown Academy. On attaining his majority he engaged in agriculture which vocation he followed through life with great success. He received a considerable landed estate from his father, but the system of farming then in vogue had worn out the soil and rendered the land of little value. But Mr. Wilson was not satisfied to continue on in the old beaten track. Being a man of broad and advanced views, of unusual business and executive ability, he improved the soil, bringing it up to a high state of cultivation, and so increased his fortune, that years before his death he possessed about thirty-five hundred acres of the choicest land in Delaware, and just over the line in Maryland. This large estate consisted first of the "Mayfield," farm on which his son, John T., now resides; the "Middlesex," "Homestead Hall," "Heath Mansion," "Brick Store Landing," and the "California" farms in Delaware; and the "Barnes" tract, the "Foard" farm, "Painter's Rest" and "Oregon" farms, in Cecil county, Md. He also owned ten dwellings in Warwick, a carriage shop, machine shop, and vacant lots, valued at about \$13,000. The "Brick Store" farm descended at the death of Mr. Wilson to his two sons, William N. and John T., through their mother Rachel (Naudain) Wilson, having been in possession of her family since the original patents were given them by Wm. Penn. Mr. Wilson's lands were chiefly devoted to the raising of cereals, but when the growing of fruit began to attract the attention of farmers of the state, he became early interested, and had as many as thirty five thousand peach trees in bearing at one time. The estate now has on it about forty thousand peach trees, and this interest has been profitable from the first. In politics Mr. Wilson was an old line Whig, and in

early and middle life was very active in party affairs. He was indifferent to office, but was several times prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Wilson was first married to Rachel, daughter of Rev. Arnold S. Naudain, of whom see sketch. He had by her three children, Lydia R., William Naudain and John Thomas. Sketches of both these sons will be found in this book. Lydia R. married James P. Rothwell, of New Castle county, and had two children, one of whom died in infancy: the other, Delaware Wilson Rothwell, is now eight years of age. Mrs. Lydia Rothwell died in 1872. Mrs. Wilson died in August, 1862, and in 1863, Mr. Wilson married Miss L. Annie, daughter of Jacob V. Naudain. By her he left seven children; Rachel R., Mollie L., Edward V., Annie Jessie, R. Alexis, Howard Groome and Bayard K. Wilson. Mr. Wilson died August 21, 1879, greatly regretted by the whole community. He was a man of great uprightness of character, faithful to every trust, and exceedingly kind to the poor and unfortunate.

OBINSON, ALFRED P. Sr., Lawyer, the youngest son of Judge Peter and Arcada (Robinson) Robinson, graduated at Delaware College, in Newark, and practiced law at Georgetown. He was appointed Secretary of State in 1851, by Governor Wm. Ross, and served four years. He was a gentleman of fine culture and good ability, but not of great energy. He was universally respected for his amiable character and kindness of heart. He married Clara C. Porter, daughter of Alexander Porter, of Wilmington, at one time Mayor of that city. They had three children, the eldest being George J. Robinson, an officer in the fifth Texas regiment, and distinguished for his bravery during the war of the rebellion. He now resides at Corsicana, Texas, where he is practicing Dentistry. The second son, Thomas Robinson, was Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Register in Chancery, for Sussex county, from 1860 to 1865. In the latter year he went to Texas, and settled in Houston, where he is now a practicing Dentist. A sketch will be given of the third son, Alfred P. Robinson, lawyer, of Georgetown, and Deputy-Attorney General of the State of Delaware. Mr. Robinson died May 4, 1866.



**B**RIGHT, WILLIAM, Capitalist, of Wilmington, was born in Philadelphia, April 11, 1814. His father, Captain William Bright, was born near Swedesboro, New Jersey, and for many years, commanded the "Good Friend," a vessel owned by Stephen Girard. During the war of 1812, he, with his brother George, was captured by the British and detained in Dartmoor prison, sharing the sufferings of other American prisoners, until the close of hostilities. Mr. Bright had then just enough money left to pay his own passage home, and that of a fellow prisoner, who, however, immediately deserted him on their arrival in New York, and never discharged his debt of gratitude. He then returned to a sea-faring life, which he followed till middle age. He married Miss Sarah Pratt of Philadelphia, who was noted for her intelligence and beauty. She died when her son William, the subject of this sketch, was in his eighth year. Her ancestors and also those of her husband, were among the earliest settlers of the country. At the tender age of ten years, William Bright was put to work on a farm, under a hard master, with no one to protect his interests. It was stipulated in writing that he should attend school six weeks in each year, but he was kept at home on every trivial pretext, and his whole attendance rarely amounted to more than three weeks annually. After he became a man, however, he attended night school, and has been all his life a careful reader, observer and thinker; storing up a vast amount of knowledge and practical wisdom. His boyhood was full of hardship and he was often cruelly treated. When he was fifteen and a half years old he went to learn the house-carpentering trade with William Weaver, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, with whom he continued till he was within six months of his majority, serving out the full five years of his apprenticeship. His labors here were arduous, and he suffered many privations, but he worked on patiently and industriously, sustaining himself with the resolve, and the assurance he felt within him, that the future should yet make him ample amends for the past. His fidelity so won the confidence and esteem of his employer that, when disabled by an accident, about two weeks before the end of his apprenticeship, he gave him a home until his recovery, and then offered him per-

manent work and full remuneration. As soon, however, as his health would allow, he came to Delaware, where he worked for some months as a journeyman, but embraced the first opportunity to take a contract for himself. This was to build a house for Harman Tally, of Brandywine hundred, a member of the Delaware Legislature, for one hundred dollars. This money was the first that had ever been paid him for all his labor, and putting it at once at interest he made it the foundation of all his success. While earning it he pushed his work with the greatest energy and industry, going to it by four o'clock in the morning, through the snow more than knee deep, and doing it so thoroughly and well, as to attract general notice. On its completion he established himself in business as a builder, and had all the work that he could attend to with the assistance of apprentices and journeymen. This he continued till 1839, when, having bought a farm in the vicinity—the same property on which his wife was born—he engaged in agriculture which he followed successfully for ten years. In the latter part of 1849, he was induced to purchase the store of John and Jacob Rice, prominent grocers in Wilmington, and was highly successful in the business, clearing several thousand dollars a year; but disposed of it at the end of three years on account of his health. In 1852 he engaged in the Real Estate business with success, buying and selling farms in Delaware and Pennsylvania, and houses and building lots in Wilmington and vicinity. He retired in 1876. He is now the owner of a very large number of houses in Wilmington, and of farms in each county of the State, besides other property. His success has been but the natural outgrowth of the qualities that have distinguished him all these years. Prompt, energetic, fair and upright in all his dealings, and possessed of excellent judgment and great business capacity, that Mr. Bright will succeed in whatever he undertakes, is in the minds of most, a foregone conclusion. He was for eighteen years a director of the Farmer's Bank in Wilmington. In 1875 he was elected President of the Rehoboth Beach Association, in which position he continued till 1878, when he resigned. In July, 1881, he was again elected to this office, which he still holds. The object of the association was to provide a popular summer re-





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*Wm. Bright*



sort on the Delaware coast, in connection with a camp meeting to be held each season at that place. In the winter and spring of 1876 Mr. Bright erected there the celebrated "Bright House," which, during the season is often insufficient to accommodate the large number of guests who apply for entertainment. He takes an active interest in all public improvements, and delights to use his means in promoting the best interests of the community in which he resides. Of this abundant proof has been given by his course as trustee of the Wesleyan Female College. This excellent institution struggled on many years under the most discouraging burden of debt, finding, however, in all its trials a true and earnest friend in Mr. Bright. Finally, no other alternative presenting itself, the trustees permitted it to be sold, and Mr. Bright became the purchaser, his only object, however, being to re-dedicate it to the cause for which it was originally erected, and with new and better facilities and greater advantages than it ever before enjoyed. From this time his name, as its greatest benefactor, will be inseparably connected with its career, which, no one can doubt, will be one of highest usefulness and honor. Mr. Bright has always been deeply interested in all national, state and city affairs, but has never been a politician, and though frequently solicited to do so, has always been reluctant to accept public office. He was elected president of the city council in 1867 on the Democratic ticket, and re-elected on the same ticket the year following by a still larger majority, though the city was then in the hands of the Republican party. In 1874 he was a prominent candidate for the nomination as Governor of the State. He united in his boyhood with the M. E. Church, in which he has held office the greater part of his life. He is now a member of Grace church, in Wilmington. He was united in marriage, February 23, 1837, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Philip and Sarah Rodman, of Brandywine hundred. In this relation he has been eminently happy; indeed, in all respects, his life, since he reached maturity, has seemed a compensation for his early trials. Thirteen children have been born to them, of whom three died in infancy. Also, a daughter, Victorine, died July 13, 1867, in the twenty-first year of her age, and another daughter, Mrs. Sarah Jennie, wife of J. W.

Burney, died in March, 1878, leaving three children. The surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Bright, are Mrs. Hannah E., widow of Henry Talley, late of the Farmers Bank of Wilmington; George W., now in the real estate business; Mrs. Laura A., wife of John A. Myers; Mrs. Anna P., wife of Thomas H. Rile, all of Wilmington, and the Misses Ella D. and Lillie E. Bright, and Paul and O. Percy Bright, who are still under the parental roof. The lesson furnished us in the life of Mr. Bright, is one full of encouragement to every boy in Wilmington, and is a bright example of what the poorest may attain. As their own townsman, whom they may meet any day upon the streets, his early struggles, his triumphs and his successes, seem a matter of personal pride and interest. He had his own way to make from childhood, commencing indeed, from the very bottom of the ladder, without friends, education or money. To-day he is one of our honored citizens, a man of wealth, intelligence and influence.



HITE, SAMUEL, U. S. Senator from Delaware, from 1801 until his death, which occurred in Wilmington, Nov. 4, 1809, at the age of thirty-nine years. Son of Judge White of Kent, and was buried in the graveyard of Old Swedes Church.



ELLEGOOD, DR. WILLIAM THOS., son of Joshua Adkinson Ellegood, of Concord, Sussex county, Delaware, was born March 17, 1837. He was educated at Newark Academy and Delaware State College. After which he studied medicine and graduated M. D., from the University of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1860. The expense of his education was generously borne by his brother, Dr. R. G. Ellegood. Soon after obtaining his medical degree he went to the West, settling for the practice of his profession in West Ely, Marion county, Missouri. In 1851 he was appointed Surgeon of the 23rd regiment of United States Infantry, of the State of Missouri, and shared in the many hardships and painful duties imposed by the several campaigns and engagements in which his regiment participated until it was captured in the battle of Shiloh; he, with his assistants, escaped by retreating to the shelter of the gun boats on the river. He had be-

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

come eminent in his profession, and his skill and admirable qualities as a man and a physician, rendered him popular and won him many friends. After his return from the army he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Stilwell, of Hannibal, Missouri. He died, January 3d, 1867, leaving one son, William Ellegood.



**SIMPSON, CLEMENT CECIL**, Farmer of Harrington, was born in Milford hundred, March 29, 1809. His father, Thomas Simpson, was a cripple from an injury received in infancy. He was at first a farmer and afterwards a teacher, but such was the regard in which he was held, that he was nearly all his life kept in office. He was also noted for his piety. In 1829, he was elected to the Legislature on the Adams or Whig ticket, but he died before he took his seat, November 29, of that year, at the age of forty-five. He married first, February 28, 1805, Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Cecil, of Queen Anne's county, Md. Two of her children grew to maturity; Clement Cecil, the subject of this sketch, and Ezekiel Merrick, who died, August 24, 1875, in California. His wife having died in 1813, he married, the following year, Mrs. Mary, widow of Beauchamp Walton, and daughter of David and Susannah Harrington, by whom he had one child, William Walton. She died in 1817, and in 1820 he married Rachel, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth Griffith, by whom he had three children; Silas Asbury, Margaret Ann, deceased; and Thomas Simpson. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was John Simpson, born December 28, 1750, and died July 14, 1819. He married Mary, daughter of Matthew and Ann Milford. She was born January 15, 1748, and died April 19, 1826. Their children were, Esther, who died in 1840, aged sixty-three; Nancy, born in 1773, was killed in young womanhood, by being thrown from a horse; Clement, born in 1779, and John, born in 1781. The two last went to Ohio in 1818, where they lived to old age and left large families. The youngest child was Thomas, father of Clement Cecil, born November 26, 1783. The family is one of the oldest in Kent county, and the land titles in their possession, were among the first granted. Of Scotch Irish origin, they have always been a hardy, industrious people, worthy to stand among the representative men of the

State. Mr. Simpson attended school during the winter season, till he was fourteen years of age, when he was for three years in a blacksmith's shop, but that business affecting his health, he went to farming. In 1852 he purchased a farm in Mispillion hundred, on which his son Alexander now resides. In 1857, he purchased an adjoining farm which he still owns, and in 1868, bought six acres, now part of the town of Harrington, which he divided, and sold most of it in village lots. In 1869 he purchased the farm where he now resides, and has since added two small tracts adjoining. Most of his lands are devoted to grain, but he has also raised some fruit, and sold large quantities of ship and other timber. Mr. Simpson has succeeded by integrity and good management, and is a well-read and well informed man. He is widely known and respected as one of the most worthy and substantial citizens of Kent county. He joined the Republican party upon its organization, having been formerly a Whig, and was during the war a staunch Union man. He was married in January, 1832, to Ann, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Morris, then of Kent county, but formerly of Caroline county, Md. Six children grew to maturity;—Alexander Simpson, a farmer, married Lydia, daughter of Henry and Rhoda Lewis, and has thirteen children; Mary; Ezekiel Henry, married Louisa Callaway, and died October 3, 1878, aged thirty-six years; Richard John, residing in Kansas; James Thomas, and Sarah Matilda, wife of Thomas A. Melvin. Mrs. C. C. Simpson died, February 28, 1880, aged seventy years.



**GIBBS, BENJAMIN**, a Farmer of New Castle, and late Recorder of Deeds for that county, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, June 16, 1812. His father was Isaac Gibbs, who was born in Philadelphia. A large landed estate was bequeathed to him by a paternal uncle, and he removed to Delaware to take possession of this tract, which was situated on the "Levels" near Middletown. The progenitors of the Gibbs family in America were three brothers who came to this country with William Penn. Benjamin Gibbs, the eldest, became a resident of Philadelphia. His son Benjamin Gibbs, Jr., was a well known merchant of that city, and his name is found affixed to the agreement or







*Clement H. Simpson*



compact by which the merchants of Philadelphia bound themselves to import no goods subject to stamp duty. His name also appears as one of the founders of the Franklin Library of that city. Edward Gibbs, the second brother, settled in Delaware. He soon, however, removed to Kentucky, and thence to South Carolina, where the family name became prominent. Edward, the third brother, chose New Jersey as his home. Isaac Gibbs, father of the subject of this sketch, purchased a farm near Newark, to which he removed in 1815, because of the educational advantages its locality afforded, and his son, Benjamin, was educated in Newark under the supervision of Rev. A. K. Russell, of the Presbyterian church. In 1833 they returned to the old homestead called "Danby" on the Levels, and here Mr. Benjamin Gibbs began farming. In 1842 he removed to Newark where he remained for four years and afterward purchased "Fairview," an estate of 205 acres, where he has since resided. Mr. Gibbs gave his attention chiefly to raising fruit and found it a paying interest. He had at one time 7000 peach trees in bearing. Mr. Gibbs acted with the Whig party so long as it existed: in 1854, he became a member of the Democratic party and was appointed Register of Wills, by Gov. Saulsbury in 1869, and served in this capacity for five years. He was reared in the Protestant Episcopal Church and was a vestryman from his early manhood. Soon after reaching his majority he was made a Mason and served in all the chairs of the Blue Lodge. He was married, January 22, 1845, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Justa Justis of Swedish antecedents. Six children were born to them; Joseph Shewell, Amca Dale, Gustavus Justis, Isaac, Edward Cantwell and Catharine Justis. Blameless in his life, and honored and esteemed in all his public and private relations, Mr. Gibbs was an example of a christian gentlemen. He departed this life December 13, 1880.

 RIGHT, CUSTIS WISE, (deceased.) Lawyer of Georgetown, was born in Millsboro, Sussex county, February 1, 1840. His father, Colonel G. H. Wright, has been for many years Cashier of the Farmers Bank of Georgetown. His mother was the daughter of Colonel William D. Wap-

les, of that county, and connected with the Custis and Wise families of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Mr. Wright was educated at Princeton, and studied law in the office of Hon. Elisha Cullen. Admitted to the bar in New Castle, in September, 1862, he became the law partner of Hon. Willard Saulsbury, then United States Senator from Delaware. In 1865 Hon. Gove Saulsbury, being speaker of the State Senate, became *ex-officio* Governor of Delaware, upon the death of Governor William Cannon, and Mr. Wright was appointed Secretary of State. The duties of this position he performed for six years, until the close of Governor Saulsbury's administration, with great fidelity and ability. In 1872 he was nominated by his party as their candidate for Congress, but the ticket was not successful. He now gave himself with renewed earnestness to his profession, in which he rose rapidly, and increasing business taxed all his energies, when in the midst of his bright and successful career he was stricken with illness which terminated fatally, November 29, 1874. Mr. Wright had many friends. He was a young man of great goodness of heart, and winning address, and his rare talents drew around him many warm admirers. The loss sustained in his death will long be felt. He was married in November, 1865, to Miss Emma R., daughter of Sam'l Rowland Paynter, and granddaughter of Samuel Paynter, formerly Governor of Delaware. Mrs. Wright with their two daughters, Maud and Mary, reside in Georgetown.

 ILSON, REV. JAMES P., D. D. a celebrated Clergyman and many years Pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, was born in Delaware about 1750. He resided at New Castle and first studied law, in the practice of which he became very distinguished. In early life for some years after the Revolution he was a strong Anti-Federalist, but never held office. He was a man of profound learning, with an acute and metaphysical mind, well suited to teach the truths of christianity, while his humble, and ardent piety, and most faithful discharge of his pastoral duties, won for him the warm regard and veneration of his people and the whole community.

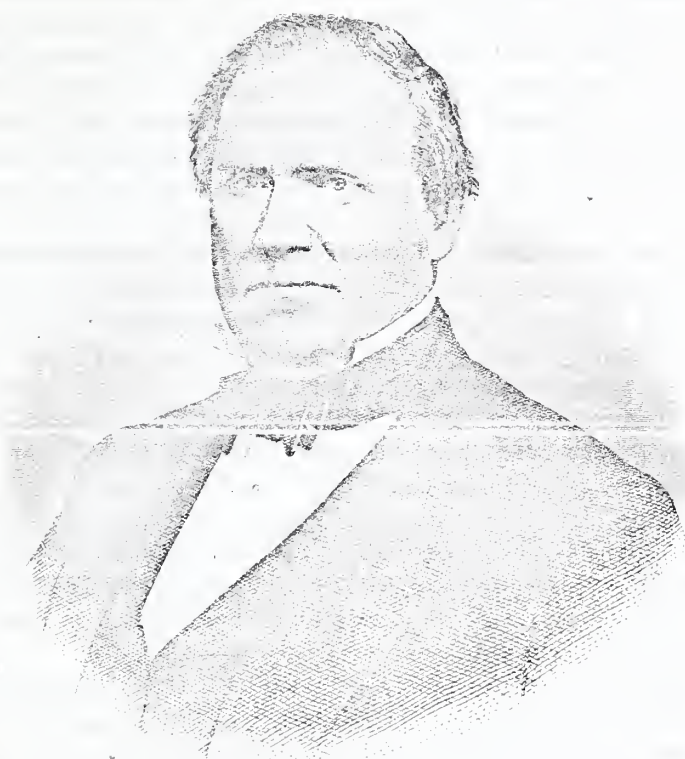




JOHNSON, ALEXANDER, Farmer and ex-Senator, was born on the old homestead in Mispillion hundred, Kent county, Aug. 15, 1812. His father, James Johnson, lived on a large farm which he cultivated, but his principal business was surveying. He had a high reputation in his profession and was at one time surveyor for the county. Many of the records of Kent and Sussex counties show how large an amount of labor he performed. He died in February 1828, when in his fifty-ninth year. He married about 1797, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Priscilla (Polk) Hayes, and sister of Manlove Hayes, father of Manlove Hayes of Dover, and also father of Judge Alexander L. Hayes, who was forty years a Judge in Lancaster county, Penna. Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson had seven children; William, a lawyer, died in 1861, at the age of sixty-three; Charles Hayes died in 1821, at the age of twenty-one; James who was killed by an accident, December 25, 1821, at the age of twenty years; Mary Ann, born 1805, died in 1849, unmarried; Manlove, a farmer, born in 1807, died in 1863; Elizabeth, born in 1810, married George Johnson, and died January 18, 1866, leaving a family; and Alexander, the subject of this sketch. The grandfather of the last named was Samuel Johnson, a farmer, who was born August 16, 1737, on the old homestead, where, also, he died September 30, 1792. He married Miss Mary Ann Willey of Sussex county, who was born April 15, 1740, and died February 9, 1811. Their eleven children were Elizabeth, who married Nathan Davis of Kent county; William who died unmarried at the age of thirty years, a man of great ability; Nathan, who died in 1835, leaving no issue; Purnell, who died in 1829, aged sixty-two,—his daughter was the wife of Governor Tharp; James, mentioned above; Sarah, born in 1771, married Thomas Brown, and died in 1827, her children all now deceased; Nancy, died young; Mary, born in 1776, married William Willey; Priscilla, born in 1780, married James Miller, and died in 1822; Nancy, the second, born in 1782 and died 1799, and Phœbe, born in 1785 and died in 1797. The great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch was John Johnson, who was born near Belfast, Ireland, about the year 1700. He came to America in

early manhood, and married soon after his arrival. He purchased of James Parker, the original patentee, a tract of land known as "Parker's Island," and afterwards added to the original purchase other tracts of land till he owned over one thousand acres. This land was situated in Mispillion hundred, two and a half miles, southeast of Farmington, and has been the home of the family ever since. Part of it is now in the possession of Mr. Johnson. He attended only the public schools, but acquired a good education under the teaching of his parents, who were both well educated and kept their home well supplied with the best books and periodicals of that day. Mr. Johnson's taste was for farming and he has been devoted to agriculture all his life. His father died when he was only sixteen years of age, and the care of the farm from that time devolved principally upon him. He remained several years with his mother. In 1850 he purchased an adjoining tract of one hundred and twenty-five acres, on which he built the large and commodious residence he has since occupied, with the extensive outbuildings. He has also added at other times to his original inheritance, till he now owns over eleven hundred acres in a body. A portion of the land was low and marshy and was considered of small value, but by ditching and underdraining Mr. Johnson has reclaimed it and made it very valuable and productive. He has not invested largely in fruit, having now only about two thousand peach trees. He has a fine apple orchard, but his lands are devoted to grain, stock and hay. For wheat and corn they are unsurpassed in the State, but Mr. Johnson's specialty is hay, of which he is one of the largest and most successful growers in the county. As an agriculturist he stands among the first in the State and deserves especial credit as the pioneer in redeeming the low lands and making them valuable. Mr. Johnson has always been active in public affairs. As a Whig he was, during the existence of that party, very influential in Kent county. In 1838 he received a commission from Gov. Coinegys as Justice of Peace and Notary Public, the former of which offices he resigned at the end of one year. In 1840 he was elected to the Legislature on the Whig ticket, and served with credit in the session of 1841. In 1842, al-





*Alex. Johnson*



though only thirty years of age, he was nominated for the important office of Sheriff of Kent county, and elected for two years; which office he filled with ability, giving general satisfaction. On the demise of the Whig party he refused to affiliate with the Know Nothing movement, and has since acted with the Democratic party. In 1858 he was elected by that party to the State Senate and served with credit in the sessions of 1859, 1860 and 1861. Since that time he has not been in political life. Mr. Johnson was one of the original friends of the Delaware Railroad, and with the supporters of that enterprise labored indefatigably to secure the building of the road. He took a considerable amount of stock, and was elected a member of the first board of Directors, a position which he has held uninterruptedly to the present time. He was married June 10, 1847, to Miss Williamina, daughter of Hon. Henry M. Ridgely, and has three children living; Henry Ridgely Johnson, a lawyer by profession, residing in Dover; Nicholas Ridgely Johnson and Annie DuPont Johnson. Mrs. Johnson died June 25, 1859. Mr. Johnson again married February 26, 1868; the lady being Lizzie E., daughter of W. N. W., and Elizabeth (Cropper) Dorsey, of Milford. By this marriage he has one child, Elizabeth.

**R**IDGAWAY, WM. HENRY, President of the Farmers' Fruit Preserving Company, Wyoming, Kent county, was born in that county, April 8, 1824. His father, Joseph Ridgaway, was born in Talbot county, Md., January 25, 1786. He was a farmer, and about the year 1814 removed to Kent county, Delaware, where on the 22nd, of February 1816, he married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Brown) Lowber. The ancestors of the Lowber family came with the early Dutch settlers, and patented Amsterdam Farm, in North Murderkill hundred, in Kent county, about four miles from Camden, before the conquest of the colony by the English. The Ridgaways were also an ancient family, descended from the nobility of England, and their coat of arms is still preserved in Philadelphia. Three brothers came to this country among the earliest settlers, one of whom settled in New Jersey, one in Pennsylvania, and one in Maryland, in all of which States they have numerous descendants.

The grandparents of Joseph Ridgaway, were William and Sarah Ridgaway of Talbot county, and his father, James Ridgaway, was born March 2, 1753. Besides the subject of this sketch, Joseph Ridgaway had three children, only one of whom grew to maturity; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. William Brown, and died, May 3, 1845, leaving one child, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of John B. Satterfield. William Henry Ridgaway was trained to the usual labors of the farm, attending school in the winter season until he had reached the age of seventeen, when for a year and a half he attended at Pennington, N. J., the Academy of the Annual Conference of that State. In 1844 he went West and engaged in business in Indiana, for eighteen months, when, having laid up a few hundred dollars, he returned and entered Dickinson College, in the fall of 1848. It was the great desire of his heart to take a full course in that Institution, but the death of his father, in 1851, leaving him the only one to take charge of the estate, compelled him to leave college in his junior year. He then undertook the settling up of his father's affairs, and from that time devoted himself to farming. Mr. Ridgaway was one of the first men in Kent county to discover the advantages of fruit raising, and in 1853 commenced the cultivation of peaches, in which he was very successful, becoming one of the pioneer fruit growers of the State, and is one of its most prosperous farmers. He was one of the stockholders in the Dover River Steamboat Company, which ran a steamboat from Barker's Landing to Philadelphia; but this company failed and his stock was lost. He took twenty five scholarships in Dickinson College, and also a one hundred and fifty dollar share in the Wyoming Institute, a regularly incorporated college. His landed estate consists of 877 acres of the best land, besides village property, bank stock, mortgages, &c. In January, 1876, Mr. Ridgaway was elected President of the Farmers' Fruit Preserving Company, and fills this position with great efficiency. He is most highly regarded and esteemed in his business capacity, as well as in all the relations of life. He is an ardent patriot, a staunch Union man and Republican, and voted for Lincoln at both elections. He joined in 1846, the M. E. Church, of which he has ever since been a prominent and useful member, and in which he has filled



the offices of treasurer, steward, and class-leader. He was married, July 29, 1852, to Miss Mary M., daughter of Rev Levin Prettyman of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, and has four children; Mary, now Mrs. A. P. Lasher, Principal of Pennington Institute, N. J.; Charles Bascom, A. M., a graduate of Dickinson College, and a lawyer in Atchison, Kansas; Wilbur Joseph, and Annie Clara, who are still at home with their parents.

**PHOEBUS, GEORGE ALFRED, D. D.,** was, born January 4, 1830 in Somerset Co., Md. His ancestors were of English descent and among the earliest settlers of the county. George Phoebus, the head of the house in America, was a young man and unmarried when he immigrated: In 1678, he was married to Ann Smith by Capt. Thomas Haller. After her death he was married to Mary Jones. He had four sons and two daughters, and died at a very advanced age in 1747. John Phoebus, his youngest son, born in 1717, was married in 1750, to Anna Muir, of a Scotch family that had settled, partly in Somerset, and partly in Dorchester counties, Md. To these were born seven children, as follows: Rev. William Phoebus M. D., born in 1754; Mary, 1756; Henry, 1758; John, 1762; James, 1767; Lewis, 1770; Thomas, 1777. Of these, William entered into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1783, and became an honored, wise, and venerated minister, distinguished for his piety, varied learning, and unswerving integrity. He also studied, and, after graduation, practiced medicine in the city of New York. He was the first active Methodist Preacher from Somerset county. He died at his residence in New York, in November, 1831. Lewis Phoebus lived an upright, exemplary life, dying in the 73rd year of his age. Thomas died in New Orleans, of yellow fever, in 1812. The father of these, John Phoebus, opened his house to the Methodists, and for several years it was an established place for public worship; his hands ministered to the necessities of the first Methodist preacher that died in America, and from his house to the family burial ground, was conveyed the remains of the Rev. William Wright. He himself lived till near the close of the last century. At his death his homestead went into the possession of his son John. The latter was married in 1793,

to Margaret Muir of Dorchester county; to them were born, Thomas, in 1795; James, 1797; John, 1799; Sarah, 1802; William B, 1804; Elizabeth, 1806; and Dorington Glover, 1809. In 1816, the father, mother, and two of the children were cut down by an epidemic which was widespread and almost devastated various sections of the Peninsula. John Phoebus continued to follow the example of his father in entertaining the Methodists, until finding their number increasing, he built for and gave to them a chapel with the land whereon it stood. In this work he was aided by his brother Lewis, who, notwithstanding he had a very large family, kept also an open house for the weary itinerant. Both brothers were blessed in their posterity, Lewis being the father of Harrison Phoebus, the owner and proprietor of the popular hotel at Old Point Comfort, Virginia. James Phoebus, the son of John, was prominent in his native county, possessed of a clear mind and vigorous intellect, together with moral qualities that gave both grace and power to his character. He spent nearly one third of his life in public service. In politics he was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. At the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he was the owner of a large number of slaves. His servant men enlisted in the Union army, and he himself went with them to the recruiting offices to be assured that they were properly enlisted; the women with their children were provided with homes by him when they were all made free by the emancipation proclamation, while two motherless children were legally taken charge of by him, and protected within his own family, until one, an invalid, passed away, and the other was grown. He was a friend of the poor, a counselor for his community, an advocate of temperance, a christian of purity of character, and holiness of heart. He was twice married; first to Eliza Howard, who died early in life, leaving an only son, William Jas. Howard, who also died in early life. In 1829 he was married to Ann Willing. By this marriage the male and female branches of the family were re-united, Ann (Willing) Phoebus, being descended from Mary Willing, daughter of Nancy Ross, daughter of Mary Walton, daughter of Alice Ellen Spicer, daughter of George Phoebus. By this marriage came George A. Phoebus, whose name is given at the head of






*Geo. A. Phoebeis*




this sketch. There were eleven children as the fruit of this second marriage, four of whom have died. The father closed his useful and honorable life in 1868. The early life of Dr. Phoebus was pleasant. His parents, being strict but liberal christians, gave all possible care to his culture in childhood. He was given free access to books, and to the schools of his native county. In these he was prepared for college and entered Dickinson College in 1848, spending two years. At the termination of his college life he taught school until yielding to the convictions of his mind, he entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1853, being connected with the Philadelphia Annual Conference. His ministerial life has been spent mostly on the peninsula, and nearly one-half in the State of Delaware. He is known in the church as a bold and original thinker, with a mind patient in investigation, and earnest in the enunciation of Gospel truths. He is an ardent supporter of the cause of education, and being himself a life-long student, takes high grounds on this subject. He is connected with various Boards in his church, and being versed in her ecclesiastical history, occupies the highly responsible position of defender of her usages. He is a Methodist of the Asburyan type, holding that episcopacy is a third order in the church, differing from presbytery, not in degree, but in the power and quality of ecumenical superintendence; that, therefore, no man should take upon him this office, unless he be called thereto of God; that consecration to office in the church, while it is both wise and in conformity with ecclesiastical usage, is merely conventional, and imparts no inward quality or qualification. Dr. Phoebus has been honored not only by his own church, but by the sister denominations, it being a principle of his life to commend whatever is good in all. In 1873, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the trustees and faculty of Dickinson College, and almost at the same time that of D. D. by the Delaware College. He is much engaged in literary work, and besides the publication of addresses, sermons, and essays, other and more imposing work may early appear from his pen. In 1856, he was married to Virginia Caroline Massey, second daughter of the Rev. Jas. A. Massey. The Massey family came to this country from the Island of Jersey, one of the

Guernseys, and was settled in Kent county, Md. The order of descent in America is as follows: Elijah Massey, born in 1732, Benjamin, his son, 1767, James Augustus, his son, 1808, Virginia Caroline, his daughter, 1837. Dr. Phoebus has, by his marriage, a companion whose culture and intellectual qualities are of a high order, and who is known and respected for her literary productions. They have a large family of children, who are trained almost entirely by their parents' instruction.

CLEAR, HENRY CLAY, of the firm of McLearn & Kendall, Carriage Builders, Wilmington, was born in that city, November 20, 1838. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Bush) McLearn. John McLearn was a dry goods merchant in the above city, but late in life went into the banking and brokerage business. He was a man of upright and positive character, and exerted a wide influence. In the Whig party he was a leading member, working earnestly for its success. He was a regular attendant and supporter of the Presbyterian Church. His wife died at the age of forty-five, but Mr. McLearn lived to reach his seventy-seventh year, his death occurring in 1874. The names of their six children were, Anna Bush, who died in 1872 at the age of forty-three; John Patterson, of the Wilmington Mills Manufacturing Company; Samuel Bush of the D. K. Miller Lock Company, Philadelphia; Henry, Clay, and Elizabeth Bush McLearn; one son died in infancy. Henry C. McLearn received his education at Professor Hyatt's Institute in Wilmington, and at the age of fourteen, by his own desire, was apprenticed to the carriage trimming business with Henry Pretzchner, with whom he served four years. He then worked as a journeyman till 1863, when he formed a partnership with Mr. P. L. Allen, for the manufacture of carriages; the firm bearing the name of Allen & McLearn. This was dissolved after one year, and he then formed his present partnership with Mr. Casper Kendall, under the firm name of McLearn & Kendall. They purchased of Mr. John Merrick, first the factory at the corner of Second and French streets, and in 1866, of the same gentleman, the works he had erected the previous year at the corner of King and Ninth streets. These were then the largest works of that kind



in the United States, and the firm has continued since, with great enterprise and success. In May, 1882, their factory was destroyed by fire. Their stock of finished coaches and carriages burned was very large, as also many that were under way, representing, with the building, machinery, tools and materials, a loss of nearly \$65,000. With characteristic energy and enterprise the firm at once rebuilt their works, running their building up four stories high, the last story being finished with a mansard roof and the new machinery being of the latest and most improved kinds. By September 1, 1882, they were in full operation with an increased force of the most skilled workmen in every department. Mr. McLearn has been one of the leaders and managers of the Republican party for several years. He was chairman of the city Republican committee in 1879 and 1880. It is admitted that to his efforts and management it was largely due that the city of Wilmington gave President Garfield a majority. Mr. McLearn is a strong worker but has never allowed himself to be a candidate for office. He was made a Mason in 1863, and is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He is a member of the West Presbyterian church, and has been chairman of the Board of Trustees since the organization of the church in 1868. He was married in 1865 to Miss Martha J., daughter of John G. and Mary C. (Culbert) Yates, of Wilmington. They have four children living; Walter, Malcolm, Anna Bush and Martha McLearn.

UMMINS, GEORGE WILSON, President of the Kent County Mutual Insurance Company, retired merchant, and farmer of Smyrna, was born in that town, January 18, 1809. His father was John Cummins, for many years a leading merchant of that town, a man of great industry, business capacity and integrity, and was, at the time of his death, perhaps, the largest land owner in Kent county. He died in July, 1833. His mother was Susan H., daughter of William Wilson of Kent county, Maryland. She was an estimable woman, and died in 1845. George W. was the eldest son and second child, and attended school first in Smyrna Academy, an institution which his father contributed largely to build and support. At thirteen years of age he went to Wilmington and attended

Enoch Lewis' (Friends) school for three years. When sixteen years of age his father put him in his store to perform the duty of store-boy and clerk. Merchandizing at that time, in Smyrna, comprised, in the case of John Cummins, the ownership of vessels trading from Duck Creek to Wilmington, Philadelphia and New York. These vessels brought goods to Smyrna for most of the merchants on the peninsula, and were then distributed in Mr. Cummins' wagons, in Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. George was put by his father under the charge of the chief clerk; instructed implicitly to obey him, and attend to every duty without failing in any particular. He remained in the store of his father, as clerk, until 1830, when he was taken into partnership. At that day merchants in Smyrna bought staves, bark, wood, grain, and a variety of products of this class, which were sent to Wilmington and other cities. The larger staves finding their way to the West Indies to be used for sugar hogsheads; also, quercitron bark, after being ground, was exported to be used as a dye. In March, 1834, after the death of his father, the business was conducted by himself and brother, the firm being known as George W. Cummins and Brother, afterward as Cummins & Brother, and they also continued in the vessel business until the firm was dissolved; their larger vessels carrying grain to Boston and Providence, as well as to New York. Mr. Cummins, after this, being in business by himself from 1856 to 1859, dealt largely in the grain and vessel business, when he sold out to Col. Edwin Wilmer. Mr. Cummins has for many years been a large landowner and has given much attention to agricultural pursuits, in connection with his various other engagements. He is the owner of about 2500 acres of very valuable land in Kent county. He resides on "Woodlawn," situated one mile south of Smyrna. It consists of over 200 acres. He has on it 8500 peach trees, 1500 pear, 150 quince, and 200 apple trees. When he took this farm it was very poor; 30 acres in corn, giving only a rent of a few bushels of "nubbins" or short corn. It is now in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Cummins was a member of the Delaware Legislature in the session of 1856 and 1857, having been elected to that body on the Democratic ticket; making a good representative for one who has always had a





*E. J. Crippen*






Geo. W. Cummins




decided distaste for political position; and since this period has always refused to allow his name to be used on a party ticket. He was for many years a director of the Bank of Smyrna, and is now the occupant of that position in the Farmers Bank, at Dover. From an early period after its organization, he was one of the directors of the Kent County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and since 1868, has been President of that popular and well-managed corporation. He is a member of the vestry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Smyrna, having occupied that position for over thirty years. The late Bishop Cummins, of the Reformed P. E. Church, was a cousin, and the subject of this sketch was named for the Bishop's father. Mr. Cummins was married, June 6, 1837, to Miss Evelina M., daughter of William and Ann Denny, of Kent county, Maryland. Mrs. Ann Denny died in 1881, at the advanced age 104 years, and to the last retained the possession of her mental and physical faculties to a remarkable extent. The children of George W. Cummins, who still survive, are George W., of Smyrna, Walter, attorney-at-law, Wilmington, Sarah A., and Louisa A. Cummins.

ILLIAMSON, HON. JOHN F., Merchant, Newark, was born in Cecil county, Md., March 5, 1818. His father, John Williamson, of Scotch descent, was a farmer and miller. He was a class-leader in the Methodist church, and his house the home of the early itinerant ministers. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Robert Armstrong, of that county. They had eight children, of whom John Fletcher, was the sixth. Mr. Williamson died in 1847, at the age of seventy-three. His wife died in 1842, in the sixty-third year of her age. Both families were among the early settlers of Cecil county. Mr. Williamson's early education was limited to an attendance upon the common schools of his neighborhood till he was twelve years of age. He was then employed on the farm and in the mill till seventeen, when he left home, his father having lost his property by endorsing for others. He worked in a grist and saw mill till 1842, applying most of his wages to the support of his father's family. At that time he became a clerk in the store of John Miller

at Newark, Del. In 1846 he formed a partnership with his employer under the firm name of Williamson & Miller, which continued to do a prosperous business till 1855, when the whole business passed by purchase into the hands of Mr. Williamson, who has ever since conducted it with uninterrupted success. He has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, and has often served as school commissioner, school trustee, and town commissioner. In 1860 he was elected to the House of Delegates (on the Bell and Everett ticket) for two years, serving as speaker of that body. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket, and was the nominee for speaker. He was a useful and leading member, exerting his utmost endeavors to secure legislation favorable to the Union cause, with which he was prominently identified from the beginning of hostilities. He was in the seventh Delaware Infantry, serving as commissary sergeant of that regiment, until the expiration of its period of enlistment. He has been frequently urged by the leaders of the Republican party to allow his name to be placed upon the ticket as candidate for Governor, but has always declined the honor. Mr. Williamson joined the M. E. church in 1842, and has been a prominent member and office-bearer. In 1843 he organized the Sunday School of his church, and for thirty-five consecutive years served as its superintendent. He was, in 1872, the President of the first Lay Conference held in Wilmington, and was elected an alternate on the list of delegates of that year, to the General Conference. In 1876 the Lay Conference elected him a delegate to the General Conference which met that year in Baltimore. He was licensed as a local preacher in 1878. He was married August 27, 1847, to Margaret, daughter of William Reynolds, of New Castle county. They have four surviving children: John M., a lawyer in Philadelphia, and a graduate of Dickinson College; Alexander F., associated in business with his father; Kate A. and Maggie R. Williamson. The above simple narrative of the labors and positions held by Mr. Williamson needs no words of praise to speak his worth as a man and a christian, and the high respect and confidence in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He is of large stature, dignified bearing, and has a frank and honest countenance.



ACALLISTER, COL. SAMUEL A., Lawyer and ex-City-Solicitor of Wilmington, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1840. His father was Samuel Macallister, a journalist, and connected with the *Daily Sun* of that city. His mother Isabella Macallister, died when Samuel was three years old, and his father, in 1850. Thus when only in his tenth year he was left an orphan and is the only one of five children of his parents who survives. When but ten years old he came to Delaware, and was placed on a farm in Kent county, his opportunities to obtain an education being limited to an attendance at the public school in the winter months for three consecutive years. After this period he never again attended school. But there are some minds which rise above the most untoward circumstances, and in defiance of obstructions and outward surroundings, take hold of knowledge. Such a mind was that of Mr. Macallister. At the age of fourteen years he began going to sea, and being away in summer, came back to spend his winters on the farm. He took every opportunity to study and improve himself, more especially in mathematics and navigation, under the direction of the masters of vessels. His first voyage was to Rio Janeiro, S. A., when in his fifteenth year. He subsequently went to France and England, but was mostly employed in the West India and coast-wise trade. Upon the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted as a private and was mustered into Co. F, first Delaware Regiment, Col. John W. Andrews. His soldierly bearing and courage soon won him promotion in the field, and by successive steps he rose to non-commissioned, then to commissioned officer, until he reached the rank of 1st Lieutenant of his company, and adjutant of the Regiment. He was detailed and appointed an Aid-de-camp on the staff of the lamented General Thomas A. Smyth of Wilmington, and was within a few paces of the General when a minnie ball gave him the wound of which he died in less than twenty-four hours thereafter. He served on staff duty until he was mustered out, July 13, 1865. Col. Macallister was wounded three times, first at Fredericksburg, then at Antietam, and severely at Bristow station. Upon his return to civil life he settled in the city of Wilmington, and still suffering from his injuries, sought such employment as was

suitable to his physical condition. The position of Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Delaware, was tendered to him, and he served in this position creditably from 1869 to 1872. During this period he employed his leisure in the study of the law, under the direction of Anthony M. Higgins, Esq. He was admitted to the Bar at the December term of the Court, 1872, and immediately entered on the practice of his profession in that city. From the first he met with a good degree of success, which continued increasingly remunerative. In 1877 Colonel Macallister was elected by the city council Solicitor of Wilmington, and was re-elected to the same position for three years in May, 1878. In this position, it is not too much to say that he won the confidence of men of all parties, and made an admirable record as the law officer of the city. He has been the President and a director of the Wilmington Institute for the last ten years and has served for three years in the Board of Public Education. He has taken a large share of interest in the organization of the militia of the State, and for two years the Colonel commanding the troops of the State, resigning that position in November, 1881, and was succeeded by Col. S. M. Wood. He is now devoting his time exclusively to his law practice. In politics he has always voted and acted with the Republican party and is very pronounced, though courteous, in his advocacy of its claims. Few men of his years in this or any other State have begun life under more inauspicious and saddening circumstances, and his career is full of instruction to those youths who are left with the task before them of hewing out their path to an honorable and successful future. He has been repeatedly spoken of as a suitable man to fill the responsible position of Mayor of the city, and as far back as 1875, in a list of seven persons who were candidates for nomination by the Republican party, Col. Macallister had the second highest number of votes for his nomination, although he made no effort to obtain it. In 1882 he again was largely supported for the Mayoralty of the city. He was married in April 1872, to Miss Sadie A., daughter of Joshua A. Conner, Esq., of Chester county, Pa. Three children have been born to them: M. Isabella, Ada V., and J. Letitia Macallister.





Engraved by G. B. S. & Co. for W. H. & Co.

*J. A. Macalister*




**H**AMM, PLEASANTON, Merchant and Fruit Grower of Cowgill's Corner, was born in Camden, Feb. 23, 1812. His father, Benjamin Hamm, died in 1816, in Camden. His mother was Ann Pleasanton, a descendant of Henry Stevens, a large landholder in Little Creek Neck and among the early settlers of this part of the county. The family is still in possession of numerous articles of household furniture, which were brought from England by the ancestors of Mrs. Hamm. The subject of this sketch attended the schools of his vicinity until he was sixteen years of age when he entered the Gazette Office at Wilmington to learn printing, and continued there for four years. On leaving he followed his trade for ten years when he removed to his present home at Cowgill's Corner, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he has continued ever since. He inherited from his grandfather a farm of 114 acres situated in Little Creek Neck, and in 1880 he purchased an adjoining farm of 70 acres. Giving his attention partly to his land he has been successful both as a merchant and a farmer. In the culture of fruits he has engaged largely, raising peaches, strawberries, etc., very successfully. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been twice married, first in 1834, to Miss Abigail, daughter of Judge Christopher Sickler, of New Jersey. Two children of this marriage grew to maturity; Laura Virginia, now wife of Rev. William F. Talbot of the Wilmington Conference, Mary Anna, who married, first, Mr. Gideon Waples, of Sussex county, and afterwards, Mr. Alexander Taylor, of Dover. After the loss of his wife, Mr. Hamm married, in 1849, Miss Sallie E., daughter of William Porter, of South Milford. The three children of this marriage are Pleasanton Jr., Kate P. and Lizzie Hamm. Favored in his undertakings, his efforts crowned with success, Mr. Hamm enjoys the evening of a quiet, useful and pleasant life.

**C**AZIER, HENRY, Farmer, late of "White Hall," was born in New Castle county, June 14, 1799. His father, Jacob Cazier, a farmer of the same county, died, May 2, 1807. Jacob Cazier married Mrs. Charity, widow of Rev. James McCoy, a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, May 9, 1795. Her maiden name was Charity Benson; she was a woman of great energy and business ability,


and was conspicuous for piety, and devotion to her church. She died March 4, 1843 in the eighty-second year of her age. The grandparents of Henry were Jacob and Rebecca Cazier, whose four sons were John, Jacob, Henry and Matthias. The ancestors of the family were French Huguenots. They were large land owners as early as 1760, and patents and deeds are still in existence showing their possession of large tracts of land on the St. Augustine Creek, traversing a broad area from the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, on the Bohemia Manor, to the mouth of St. Augustine Creek on the Delaware Bay. A large portion of this property is yet in the hands of J. B. Cazier. Henry Cazier grew up on the farm adjoining Mt. Vernon Place, the estate of Jacob B. Cazier. Although his early educational advantages were limited, he nevertheless acquired a large fund of business and historical knowledge. When of age he came into possession of 400 acres of land, and such was his industry and business management that at the time of his death he was the owner of seven large farms aggregating 3000 acres of valuable land in Delaware and Maryland, which was devoted, chiefly, to cereals. Mr. Cazier joined the Presbyterian church about 1830, which event produced a marked change in his life and character. He became ardent in his attachment to every form of aggressive christianity, which he was ready at all times to sustain by liberal contributions from his growing means. He was identified with the temperance cause from its rise, and was a devoted advocate of total abstinence, visiting various points and speaking with great effectiveness in Maryland and Delaware. In politics, Mr. Cazier was an old line Whig, a great admirer of Henry Clay, and a personal and political friend of Hon. John M. Clayton. He would never allow his name to be used for any office of profit or honor in the state, yet no man was more interested or active in his party than he, during the life of Henry Clay, at whose death he ceased to take so large a share of interest in public and political affairs, yet continued to act and vote with, at first, the American, and then with the People's party until the period of his death, which occurred Nov. 5, 1859, at the age of 61 years. Few men have better illustrated than he, the virtues of industry, self reliance, and devotion to moral



and religious conviction. He was united in marriage on the 23d of December 1828, to Miss Sarah Johnston, of New York, by Rev. T. McDuley, in Rutgers church in that city. Mrs. Cazier died August 1st, 1877, in her eighty-first year. She possessed rare natural endowments and was an educated and devoted christian lady. Her death was a great loss to the church and community in which she had lived for nearly half a century. The following children were born of this marriage; Catherine Eugenia, who married Rev. Samuel Dickey of Oxford, Pa., October 8, 1850; she died March 16, 1862; Sallie Eugenia, born August 11, 1853; Mary Irvine, born August 21, 1857, and Jacob Benson Cazier.

AZIER, JACOB BENSON, Retired Farmer, near Kirkwood, New Castle county, son of Henry Cazier, was born on White Hall farm, the old homestead, Dec. 25, 1833. He attended the schools of his neighborhood till his fourteenth year, when he was sent to the Academy at Newark, then in charge of Rev. Matthew Meigs, now consul to Greece. After a thorough preparatory course of two and a half years, he entered Delaware college, where he remained till about the middle of the senior year, when he left for the purpose of making a general tour of the United States, and spent about twelve months in visiting the principal cities, and points of interest in the northern, western and southern portions of the Union. Returning home he entered upon the duties of life as an agriculturist, on the old homestead farm. In 1859, (after the decease of his father,) he retired from the practical pursuits of farming and removed to the beautifully located farm, "Mount Vernon place," where he still resides. In this farm Mr. Cazier has taken great pride, and has made of it one of the most productive and valuable estates in the country. He owns, also, the old homestead, "White Hall," and in 1873 purchased the lands devised by his father to his father's brother, John Cazier. The three tracts of land being contiguous, make one solid body of about thirteen hundred acres, bounded on the south by the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. He has, besides, other farms, in all, amounting to about two thousand acres of improved and valuable land, which he devotes, principally, to cereals. In 1878, Mr.

Cazier took away all of the old family residence but a portion of the outside walls, and rebuilt it in modern style, after plans of his own, making of it one of the most commodious, richly finished, and elegant mansions in the state. Mr. Cazier is influential and popular; is a prominent member of the Peninsula Agricultural and Pomological Society. In politics he is an independent Republican, and a sterling advocate of a strong government, but has no aspirations for political honors. He was married in December, 1878, to Miss Hannah Brinton, daughter of William Magins, late of Wilmington.

AYLOR, ANDREW D. DEACON, Merchant of St. George's, was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1828. His father, David Deacon Taylor, born in Wilmington, in the year 1800, was a machinist by trade, and in early life removed to Philadelphia, where he took Philip Garrett, a Quaker, into partnership, the firm bearing the name of David D. Taylor & Co. In May, 1827, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Warwick of Philadelphia, who came from England to America in early life, was a patriot during the Revolution, and died in 1864, at the great age of one hundred years. He was very wealthy, owning a large amount of property in Philadelphia, and after his death a chest, he had carefully guarded, was found to contain two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in continental money. David D. Taylor had two daughters, who died in childhood, and he died at the early age of thirty-one. His father, Andrew Taylor, was born in Germantown, Pa., about 1755. He married Elizabeth Deacon, of New Jersey, sister of Commodore David Deacon of the United States Navy, who died at sea on board the man of war Brandywine. They had a large family, seven living to maturity; George W., of Wilmington; Augustus; David Deacon; Alexander, living near Springfield, Illinois; Rev. William W. Taylor, a Presbyterian Clergyman residing in Wilmington; Edward T., treasurer of the Artizan's Bank, Wilmington, and one daughter, Mary Ann, who married Thomas C. Aldrich of Wilmington, and died in 1855. Andrew Taylor was for many years, flour inspector in Wilmington. He died in 1840, at about the age of eighty-seven years. The family came, originally, from Germany,





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where their name was Schneider, which, after their arrival in America, was changed to its English equivalent, Taylor. Mr. Taylor was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia till the age of fifteen, when he became a clerk in a dry goods store in that city, and was thus engaged till 1850, after which he was, for seven years a clerk in a drug store. He then took a partner and engaged in the retail drug business. In July, 1863, he entered the Quartermaster's department of the United States Army at Fortress Monroe, in which position he continued till 1868, when he settled in St. George's, New Castle county, in mercantile business. In this he has been very successful, and has become the leading merchant of the town. He has gained, also, the entire respect and confidence of the people of the place, as a man of character and worth. In politics he was formerly an old line Whig and a staunch defender of that party, and is now an equally pronounced Republican. He is now and has been for two terms previously, a member of the Town Council, of which he is Treasurer, and is also, Treasurer of the Town Library. Since 1853, he has been a member of Phoenix Masonic Lodge of Philadelphia, No. 130. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Taylor was married, in 1853, to Miss Sarah I., daughter of Joseph Keen, of Philadelphia. His eldest son, Henry Clay, is his partner in business. The only daughter, Ella Yardley, is the wife of Oliver V. Jamison, a farmer of St. George's hundred, and they have one other child, William Keen Taylor, eight years of age.

**TATMAN, CHARLES, JR., Merchant,** Middletown, was born about ten miles west of Milford, Sussex county, February 17, 1820. His father, Cyrus Tatman, born in the same place, November 13, 1789, owned a small farm and grist mill, from which he supported his family. His wife was Elizabeth Dushane, whom he married in February, 1813. They had eight children, of whom four are still living. The father of Cyrus was Purnell Tatman, a native of the same county, and a farmer. He married Bathsheba Griffith, who was a member of an extensive family of that name in Sussex county. Purnell Tatman raised a large family and died in 1826. The family is of English origin, and tradition places

their emigration to this country late in the 17th century. The descendants are now scattered through Delaware, and the Western and Southern States. The subject of this sketch was brought up to work on his father's farm and in the mill, attending for a limited period the schools of the neighborhood, which were few and poor. At sixteen years of age he became a clerk in the store of Edwards & Hazel in Middletown. In six months the firm dissolved and he became a clerk with Tatman & McKee, at Cantwell's Bridge, now Odessa. Mr. Tatman, who is still living, is his uncle and a younger brother of his father. His sketch and portrait are to be found in this volume. As his name was also Charles, Mr. Tatman affixed "junior" to his name, which he has since retained. He remained with that firm till 1843, and thoroughly mastered the business which he has made the vocation of his life. Returning to Middletown he was a clerk for Mr. Richard Lockwood for three years, and in 1846, forming a partnership with Philip Le Compt; they purchased the stock and business of his late employer. In less than a month Mr. Le Compt died, although Mr. Tatman continued the business under the firm name of Le Compt & Tatman till 1848. At that time his old employer, Mr. Lockwood, became his partner by the purchase of Mr. Le Compt's interest. Lockwood and Tatman continued to do a large and prosperous business till 1865, when Mr. Tatman bought out his partner, and has since managed his affairs with equal success in his own name. He is one of the most substantial and prosperous men of the town. By close attention to business, and by a course of strict integrity and honor, he has not only accumulated a handsome fortune, but has won for himself the respect and confidence of the community with which he has so long been identified. He was originally an old line Whig in politics and cast his first vote for Henry Clay. He held the office of Postmaster under Presidents Taylor and Fillmore from 1849 to 1854. He has also served as Town Commissioner, and as a school officer. During the late war he was a pronounced Union man, contributing heavily and exerting his influence to the utmost to assist the Republic in its struggle with rebellion. His principles and convictions naturally allied him with the Republican party, of which he is an earnest sup-



porter. He is an attendant and supporter of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years has been a member of its Board of Trustees. He has never married, but for twenty-five years was the entire support of his parents. His father's health failing, he brought them to Middletown, furnished them a home as long as they lived, and ministered to their declining years with the most tender and loving care. Mr. Tatman has enjoyed remarkable health, having had but one period of slight indisposition of about two week's duration since he was ten years of age. He is of a genial disposition, naturally quiet and retiring, but a man of superior intelligence, and one of the most highly respected members of the community.

**D**UNCAN, JEREMIAH WOOLSTON, deceased, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 21, 1810, and was the third son of John and Elizabeth (Woolston) Duncan, of whose family an account is given in a preceding sketch. He received, in common with all the other members of his father's family, a good English education, but his active and enterprising nature early asserted itself, and while still but a boy in years, he proceeded of his own volition to Philadelphia, where he became a clerk in a hardware store, remaining till he was twenty years of age. He then went into partnership, in Wilmington, with his brother, John A. Duncan, in the hardware business. In 1830 he withdrew from the firm and went into the lumber business with Baudy Simmons and Company, of Wilmington. He afterwards retired, also, from this firm and went into the West India trade and wholesale grocery business, in partnership with Matthew and Andrew Carnahan, in the same place. He next erected a steam saw mill on the "Old Ferry" property. In 1850 he removed to Chicago, where he engaged extensively in the lumber business. He owned large tracts of land in Michigan, near the straits of Mackinaw, and the town of Duncan, in that vicinity, was named in his honor. But the life he now led subjected him to frequent and severe exposures, and carried away by his activity and energy, he paid too little regard to his health. It thus happened that in the prime of his vigorous and most valuable life he contracted a fatal sickness. He returned to Wilmington and died,

December 31, 1854. Mr. Duncan was a man highly respected in all his wide circle of acquaintance, and warmly regarded among his friends. His activity and energy were remarkable, and the results proportionate. He married, in 1833, Mrs. Elizabeth S., widow of Samuel Woolston, and daughter of David Brinton. She died in 1859. Their children were, Richard B; Charles, (deceased); Henry B.; John A; William R., and Elizabeth Duncan.

**P**ERKINS, DR. AND REV. JOHN DAY, an eminent physician and preacher of Smyrna, was born in Kent county, Md., August 20, 1790. His father was Thos. Perkins of that county, who died in 1833.

His mother was Mary Kettridge, daughter of John Malden, an emigrant from England, who settled at *Turkey Point*, Cecil Co., Md. She died in Baltimore, at the age of eighty-four, having removed there in the childhood of her son, John Day, and he grew to manhood in that city. He graduated at the Pennsylvania University after having attended three courses of lectures, and began the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. Thomas Emerson Bond, afterward the able editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* of New York. After a short time, Dr. Perkins removed to Sudlersville, Queen Anne's county, Md., and there practiced medicine for fourteen years. In May, 1828, he removed to Smyrna, Delaware, and for twenty-four years was engaged in a large and successful practice. For eight years before his death he suffered from partial paralysis, which greatly affected both his body and mind. Doctor Perkins was one of nature's noblemen, in physical form and presence as well as in character. His genial manners made him a favorite, and he won the esteem and confidence of his patrons, by his unwavering integrity and honorable life. In very early life he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and after some years was licensed as a local preacher of that church, which office he filled for many years, greatly to the acceptance of the people. He married in 1813, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of James Kennedy, of Millington, Kent county, Md. The following are their surviving children; Mary J., widow of Colonel George Davis; Francis A., widow of George Biddle, of Cecil county, Md.; Thomas J., of





Samuel B. Duncan



Tallahassee, Florida; Ellen Franklin, residing in Baltimore, and Dr. William Charles Perkins, a physician of West Philadelphia, Pa., of whom see sketch in this volume. John Bradshaw Perkins, the fourth child and second son of Dr. Perkins, died at Harper's Ferry, Va., during the late civil war.


**CUMMINS, DAVID JAMES**, President of the National Bank at Smyrna, was born in that town, March 16, 1824. His father was John Cummins, a distinguished citizen and merchant of Smyrna. He had seven sons, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth. Mr. D. J. Cummins was brought up in the place of his nativity, has spent his life there, and still resides in the house in which he was born. His early education was obtained in the schools of the town, and in 1839 and 1840 he was sent to the Friends' school in Wilmington, then under the direction of Mr. Bullock. After his return he went into the store of his brother George, (of whom also see sketch,) for the purpose of acquainting himself with all the details of mercantile business. He continued as clerk for four years, and in 1845 became a partner with his brother in the general merchandise and vessel business. They built a number of vessels and shipped grain to Phil'a, New York, Providence and Boston, and were large buyers, also, of bark, staves, wood, lime and commercial fertilizers, and manufactured bricks. Mr. Cummins, retired from this business in 1853, in order to devote himself to his four farms, comprising twelve hundred acres of land; and immediately went into the business of raising peaches. Of this now large interest he was one of the pioneers of his vicinity, and has led the way, and helped and encouraged others by his success. Also the general interests of agriculture in his locality have claimed a large share of his attention, and his advice and opinion are held in high esteem. In 1854 he was made a director of the New Castle county National Bank of Odessa, which position he held for twenty years. In 1876 he was elected President of the National Bank of Smyrna, having been for two years, previously, one of its directors, and still retains this honorable and responsible position. In all his large and varied interests, as a business man, and in all the relations he has sustained to

the community in which he has spent his life, Mr. Cummins has preserved, unblemished, a reputation for integrity and honor, and as a citizen is influential and widely respected. He is a member of the Democratic party, but with so many other pressing demands upon his time and attention, has taken comparatively little interest in political affairs. He has been for many years a vestryman of the St. Peters P. E. church of Smyrna, having been from his boyhood in its communion. He was married, June 29, 1852, to Miss Juliet M., daughter of William Polk, Esq., of Odessa. The six children of this marriage are all living; William Polk; Margaret P.; Susan F.; Juliet Agnes; Edith J., and Albert W. Cummins.

**MAULL, GEORGE WOOLLEY, M.D.**, of Georgetown, was born in that place, September 7, 1807. His parents were James and Mary (Kollock) Maull. His father, who was a house-carpenter, served his apprenticeship at Millington, Md. He was in the war of 1812, and in 1823 was elected Sheriff of Sussex county for three years. John Maull, the father of James, was a ship-carpenter, and fought in the revolutionary army. He was an Episcopalian. He had nine sons and one daughter, who all lived to old age. His youngest son, Joseph Maull, was Governor of Delaware, and died while filling that office. The father of John Maull was from England and tradition says, came over with William Penn. The family settled in Lewes, and were among the first English settlers there. Dr. Maull was educated at the Georgetown Academy. When nineteen years old he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph March, of Lewes, and afterwards continued with Dr. Elias S. Richards. In 1827, he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated with distinction in 1830. Returning to his native town he took out his license in May of the same year, and commenced the practice of his profession. He soon took high rank and attained the largest practice of any physician in that part of the country. For sixteen years he never left his field of labor to stay over night, and his success was largely due to his untiring watchfulness and care. His deep interest and faithful watching of every case entrusted



to him, inspired in his patients a trust and confidence that was restful and helpful to them and greatly aided his skillful administration of remedies. During the war he was left with almost the entire professional business of his locality in his hands, the other physicians being absent at the scene of hostilities. His practice has had no interruption from the time of his settlement in Georgetown to the present. He is now, probably, the oldest practicing physician in the state, and is still in the enjoyment of excellent health. He still has a large practice, although there are now many more physicians, and considers himself as capable as ever. He never wears glasses when driving. Dr. Maull has been for many years a member of the Medical Society of Delaware. He was married in 1830 to Miss Julia Hobbs, a native of Baltimore. Three of their five children are now living. Dr. William Maull of Wilmington, whose plate and sketch are in this volume; James Henry Maull, ex-Postmaster of Georgetown, and Emma Green, widow of the late John E. P. M. Parker, a prominent druggist of Georgetown. Mrs. Maull died August 3, 1874, at the age of seventy years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, an excellent christian woman, and greatly beloved by all who knew her. In November, 1875, Dr. Maull married Mary Jane Butler, his present wife. He has, occasionally, during his long and useful life, taken time to travel, and has made himself quite well acquainted with the western portion of the United States and Territories.

UMP, ISSAC, M. D., of Dover, was born in North West Fork hundred, Sussex county, November 8, 1809. He was the youngest of twelve children, whose parents were Olive and Mary (Priest) Jump. His father was born in Maryland and removed to Delaware in early life. He was a man of good education and stood high in the community. He was a farmer and also a surveyor and conveyancer, and wrote most of the deeds and all kinds of legal papers for the neighborhood. The elder James A. Bayard once said of him in court, that he could "draw a stronger instrument in fewer words than any lawyer in the state." He died at the age of fifty-six, when his son Issac was but one year old. The mother of the latter also died when he was only four, and an

older sister, Mrs. Mary Nexia Stafford, took him under her care till he was eighteen. Until nearly that time he attended the neighborhood schools, and afterwards engaged in teaching, continuing his studies by himself. From that time he made his own way in the world and obtained a professional education by his own exertions. At twenty he commenced the study of the languages, and somewhat later the study of medicine. In 1834 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1836, and settled in Dover in April of that year. He is said to have had a larger practice than any physician who has ever lived in Dover, and has enjoyed throughout all these years the entire confidence of the community. He was a Director of the Farmers Bank at Dover from 1848 to 1853; and is a Director of the Delaware Railroad; elected to this position by the stockholders in 1868. For several years prior to 1876 he was President of the First National Bank of Dover. Dr. Jump was a Whig in politics, and as such his influence was felt and decided, but for many years he would not allow his name to be used as a candidate for office. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years. Although in the minority in that body he exerted strong influence in behalf of humanity and justice, and the principles of his party. During his term, the code of Delaware was revised and what is known as "The Black Code" was re-enacted, but every provision of those measures Dr. Jump opposed with a strength and a decision that is now remembered to his honor. During the war his enthusiasm for the Union and the old flag was infectious and inspiring. He succeeded in obtaining arms from the Federal Government, and organized a company of which he was elected captain, and drilled them thoroughly in military tactics. Many of them afterward became officers in the field. When the rebels invaded Maryland and it became necessary to send men into that state from Delaware, he, to encourage those who had families dependent on their daily labor, had all the grain from his farms carried to his mill as a supply from which such families might draw free rations during that time. Since the war Dr. Jump has been U. S. Examiner for his part of the state. In 1874 he was nominated for Gov-





Very truly yours  
Isaac Sumner




error by the Republican party, and ran ahead of his ticket, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent by only twelve hundred votes, though the average majority for the Democratic ticket was largely in excess of that. He has been for many years a steward in the Methodist church, with which he united in 1852. Dr. Jump was married in November, 1843, to Miss Ruth Anna, daughter of Jonathan Jenkins, of Camden, and sister of Mrs. Dr. Ridgely of Dover. She lived only eight months after her marriage. January 6, 1846, he married Miss Margaret Hunn, of New York city, who died three years and a half afterward, leaving him a daughter. He was again married, October 8, 1856, to Sarah Virginia, widow of Charles Alling, of Newark, N. J., and daughter of Alexander C. Hyer, formerly a merchant of Philadelphia, and a member of the "Order of The Cincinnati." The daughter of Dr. Jump married Martin B. Hillyard, and died in 1878, leaving two children, Mary Olive and John Hunn Hillyard.

**N**IELDS, COL. BENJAMIN, Lawyer of Wilmington, son of Thomas and Eliza Nields, was born in East Malborough township, Chester county, Penna., July 12, 1831. His ancestors were English Friends, and were among the earliest settlers of that part of the state. His parents both died while he was very young and his opportunities of education were limited, but fortunately this neighborhood was noted for its spirit of liberal advancement and many advantages for culture were offered the young. These he so well improved that, when he reached the age of manhood, he was unusually well qualified for the profession he desired to adopt. In Dec. 1855, he commenced the study of law with John C. Patterson, Esq., in Wilmington where, though an entire stranger, his generous disposition and kindly social qualities soon won him many friends. His preceptor evidenced his entire confidence and trust in him by many generous acts, and was greatly gratified at the success which followed his admission to the bar at Georgetown, in April, 1859. The tendency of his early surroundings, as well as his own sense of right, having enlisted his sympathies in the anti-slavery cause, he became identified with the Free Soil party and was an active supporter of Fremont in 1856,

and of Lincoln in 1860. When the President called for three months troops, in 1861, he, at once, assisted in raising a company of which he was appointed First Lieutenant. The regiment, when complete, was ordered to guard the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, between Baltimore and Havre de Grace, in which duty it continued until mustered out. In 1862 Lieutenant Nields raised a Battery of Light Artillery, the first and only Battery of the kind ever recruited in Delaware. He was commissioned Captain of this organization which was composed of the first young men of the state. It was mustered into the service of the United States in August of that year, and was ordered to Camp Barry near Washington. It took part in the defense of Suffolk, Va., when that town was besieged by Longstreet, and later was sent to New York to assist the enforcement of the draft. On his return to Camp Barry, the private soldiers of his command presented Captain Nields with a very elegant jewelled sabre as an expression of their admiration for him as an officer, and their appreciation of his unwearying care for their health and comfort. When the officers appointed by the British Government to visit the United States and examine the improvement in arms and war material, were in Washington, General Barry, Chief of Artillery, U. S. A., selected the 1st Delaware Battery from among the many Batteries, both regular and volunteer, then near the city, as the one best displaying the perfection attained by this branch of the service in the United States. It was soon after ordered to the Department of the Gulf, and Captain Nields embarked at Baltimore in command of two Batteries in addition to his own. Arriving at New Orleans, February, 1864, he reported to General Banks, who assigned him a position in the army fitted for the Red river expedition, and he, with his command, took part in all the engagements of that disastrous campaign. After the battle of Sabine Cross Roads he was made Chief of Artillery on General Emory's staff, and as such had command of all the artillery of his division and of the siege guns of the expedition. For conspicuous gallantry at Cane River Crossing, April 23, 1864, he was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. In the fall of this year he was transferred to the Department of Arkansas,



and during the winter and following spring, served as Chief of Artillery and Ordnance on the staff of General Joseph J. Reynolds. In May, 1865, he was one of the officers appointed to receive the surrender of rebel troops west of the Mississippi, under the command of General Jeff. Thompson, and June 24, 1865 was mustered out of the service, having been the only member of the bar of New Castle county who had entered the army for the three years' service. In the fall of 1865, he opened a law office in Wilmington, since which time his practice has steadily increased until it has grown to one of the largest and most remunerative in the state. Although always maintaining a deep interest in matters of public concern, and never failing to render active assistance in every important political campaign, he would never allow his name to be used as a candidate for public office, preferring to devote his whole attention to the practice of his profession. His sympathy is ever actively enlisted in the cause of the unfortunate, and all schemes for the encouragement of the deserving and the succor of the helpless find in him a hearty supporter. Colonel Nields was married, June 27, 1867, to Miss Gertrude W., daughter of James and Mary A. Fulton, of Ercildoun, Pa. The family are Friends and for generations have been residents of that locality. Colonel and Mrs. Nields have now five children: Percy, Greta, Bessie, James Fulton and Edgar.

ASHIELL, WILLIAM W., Capitalist of Laurel, was born about two miles from that place, on the estate now known as "Patrimonium," December 9, 1823. His father, Winder Dashiell, a farmer and merchant in Laurel, resided part of the time on this estate and part of the time in the village. He was born, August 1, 1789, and married, December 11, 1816, Mary, daughter of Isaac and Polly Moore, of Sussex. One child of this marriage is now living, Mary Jane wife of William Bacon, residing near Barren Creek Springs, Wicomico county, Md. Mrs. Dashiell died, July 24, 1821, and Mr. Dashiell married, January 30, 1823, Polly, daughter of Charles and Nellie Moore, also of Sussex. She had one child, the subject of this sketch, and died, September 11, 1827. Mr. Dashiell was married the third time, April 20,

1828, to Sallie N., daughter of William and Charity Moore. She died, November 25, 1833, without children, and he married next, February 12, 1835, Rebecca M., daughter of James H. and Nancy Phillips, also of Sussex county. Two children of this marriage are living; Nancy E., wife of Dr. Joseph A. McFerren, of Philadelphia, and Rebecca A., wife of Daniel Fooks, druggist of Laurel. Winder Dashiell was successful in life and left considerable property. He died, May 31, 1851. His parents were John and Nancy Dashiell. John Dashiell was born, November 15, 1757, in Somerset, now Wicomico county, Md, near Wetipquin. About 1788, he removed to Laurel, Delaware, where he was for a number of years a prosperous merchant. He purchased, in 1796, the estate on which the subject of this sketch was born, and which was his home the remainder of his life. He married, June 25, 1780, and had seven children. Three of them married; Betsey, to David Howard, of Somerset Co., Md., and had a family of children; Winder, mentioned above, and Nancy, who married Luther Moore, and was the mother of J. Turpin Moore, a prominent citizen of Laurel. John Dashiell died, April 13, 1818. His father was Winder Dashiell, a descendant of the ancient family of Somerset county, Md. They were originally "Huguenots or French Protestants, who, upon the the revocation of the edict of Nantes, or in some earlier persecution, fled to England. The origin of the name is said to be a motto of the pious Huguenots, 'GoD a shield:' the word God in early times ending as well as commencing, with a capital. The name was first 'D' a shield,' next 'Dashiell,' finally, 'Dashiell.' The American head of the family was James Dashiell, who settled in the above county about 1666. He purchased and resided upon land at the head of Wetipquin creek, and which, by his will, dated in 1696, admitted to probate in 1697, he devised to his son James. The records in the land office at Annapolis, also show that the first James Dashiell, patented lands in Somerset county in 1672, 1673 and 1696. He left four sons; viz. James, Thomas, George and Robert, and one daughter, Jane. From the elder James have descended, it is believed, all the families in the United States who bear the name of Dashiell." The above account is taken from the records of the family in "Representative men of Maryland, and Dis-





Engraving by G. B. Archer & Son, New York

Yours Truly  
W. W. Dashiell



trict of Columbia." William W. Dashiell attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and for three or four years the Laurel academy, which enjoyed at that time the instructions of a very superior teacher. In 1842 he became a merchant in Laurel, in partnership with his father, who furnished the capital while he transacted the business. After four or five years his father withdrew, and Mr. Dashiell continued alone. Besides everything kept in a general store, he dealt, to a limited extent, in wood, produce, lumber, grain, etc., and also owned and run several vessels. In 1854 he retired from mercantile business, and purchased large tracts of land, now amounting to about 4,500 acres, all of which are rented, and in a good state of cultivation. Upon them are 25,000 peach trees, and he has large interests in small fruits. He also owns and rents several stores and dwellings in Laurel, and has an interest in three coasting schooners. He has always kept closely to business, and has become one of the most wealthy men of the place: modest and indisposed to office, he is esteemed as one of the most worthy of men. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1840 he united with the M. P. church, in which he has been an office bearer for many years. He was married June 26, 1854, to Miss Miranda H., daughter of Capt. William and Eleanor Wheatley, of Broad Creek hundred. Her father was a descendant of an ancient English family who early came to America, and settled in Dorchester county, Md. The family are numerous in that county, and have always been highly regarded. Mr. and Mrs. Dashiell have had four children; Alma Ellen, died in infancy, Mary Clara, Eleanor, died April 27, 1864, and Marian Dashiell.

**B**IRD, ROBERT MONTGOMERY, M. D., Physician and Author, was born in New Castle, February 5, 1805, and died in the city of Philadelphia, January 23, 1854. He was of an old Delaware family and his earliest progenitors in America settled in New Castle about A. D., 1700. He was educated at Mount Airy College, Germantown, and afterward studied medicine and graduated M. D., from the University of Pennsylvania. He engaged in the practice of his profession for one year in Philadelphia, and then gave it up for literary pursuits. His first

introduction to the public as an author occurred in 1828, when he published in the *Philadelphia Monthly Magazine*, tales entitled "The Ice Island," "The Spirit of the Reeds", and "The Phantom Players," and the poem entitled "Saul's Last Days." Though he wrote several comedies, it was in tragedy that he excelled, which gave a freer sweep to his imagination and the powers of mind required in the delineation of the sublime and terrible. Edwin Forrest was the means of introducing Dr. Bird's plays to the public, and they, specially the "Gladiator," were written for him, and with reference to his peculiar powers. The "Gladiator" laid the foundation of Forrest's fame and fortune. George H. Boker once said: "If Dr. Bird had managed rightly about the 'Gladiator' he would have died a rich man." As it was he received from Forrest \$1,000 for each of three plays, and \$2,000 on account, in all \$5,000. There was a contract by which Dr. Bird was to receive an adequate share of the profits, but it was never put on paper. Dr. Bird had an interview with him touching this matter in 1837, when he evaded the claim, and he never saw him afterward. We think the public exaggerates the Gladiator's literary merits. It has some fine lines, but the author counted it full of mere thunder and stage effect, and little more. "Oraloosa" was probably inferior; "The Broker of Bogota" was better, and the author's favorite, except "Pelopidas," a play never produced. Dr. Bird was that unfortunate being, a universal genius. Had his talents been less varied, doubtless they would have made a deeper mark. As it was, he attained success in the drama and in fiction, and later in journalism. In early years he wrote poetry; but verse-making was his amusement rather than serious pursuit. He had gigantic literary plans, but on this splendid framework no house was ever built. The treatment he received at the outset of his career did him irreparable harm. Always a thinker and a brain worker, he was not fitted for the battle of life. No business education checked the fastidiousness of an intensely poetical temperament, or enabled him to seek and hold his own. Guileless, generous, the soul of honor, truth and unselfishness, he was more than once the victim of false or ill-judging friends, and his last conscious utterance was, "My life has been a failure." His novels appeared in



this order : "Calavar," 1834 ; "The Infidel," 1835 ; "Hawks of Hawk Hollow," 1835 ; "Shepard Lee," 1836 ; "Nick of the Woods," 1837 ; "Peter Pilgrim," 1838 ; and "Robin Day," 1839. Of these "Nick of the Woods" was by far the most popular ; "Calavar" (*me judice*) by far the best and a genuine romance. Most of them were reprinted at the time in London. In July, 1837, Dr. Bird married Mary Eliza, daughter of Philip F. Mayer, D.D., pastor (1805-57) of St. John's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia. They had but one child, Frederic Mayer (see Johnson's Encyclopædia), now Chaplain and Professor at the Lehigh University. In 1839, his health caused him to retire to a farm on the Elk river, in Cecil county, Md., and he shortly after removed to his native town, New Castle. There for some years he was occupied with scientific, literary, and political writing ; being active in Whig politics, and very intimate with Hon. John M. Clayton. At one time he was talked of for the Senate, and suggested as Director of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1842-3 he was Professor of Materia Medica in the short lived Philadelphia Medical College, and associated therein with the McClellans, Dr. Morton and other eminent men. In 1847, Mr. Clayton desired to consolidate the *North American* and the *United States Gazette* and make a great Whig paper. He arranged with Dr. Bird to purchase a one-third interest, and he removed to Philadelphia. For the next six and a-half years his life was very retired and laborious, and his editorials gave the paper rank and weight. In January, 1854, worn out, not so much by work as by the worries of business, a brain fever carried him off within ten days. He, perhaps, never wrote an impure line, spoke, consciously, an untrue word, or did a mean or selfish act. He had no cause to be ashamed of having lived, or of being loth to die. His gravestone in Laurel Hill records simply his name, date of birth and death, and the text, "He giveth His beloved sleep."

**P**OLK, JOHN P. R., Attorney at Law, Wilmington, was born, October 18, 1845, in that city. He is the sixth in descent from Robert and Magdalen Polk, who emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, and to America in 1660, and settled in Somerset county, Maryland, at a place still

known as Dame's Quarter, in that county. The name was originally Pollock and by contraction came to be Polk. This family is one of the historic families of the United States, and from this settlement sprung the wide spread branches of the Polks who have given a Governor to Delaware, and to several other States of the Union, more than one Senator to the United States Congress and one President to our Nation ; besides a Bishop to the Protestant Episcopal Church and a Lieutenant General in the late confederate army. History tells, also, of this family in connection with the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in 1775, of which they were among the chief promoters, and their love of liberty and culture down to the present time. The subject of this sketch received a careful and classical education, and after these preparatory studies, entered Nassau Hall, Princeton, in 1864, and after four years, graduated from that honored institution with great credit, in the class of 1868. After several years of travel and wide observation, he entered the office of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, as a student of law, and after three years was admitted to the bar. He settled in Wilmington in the practice of his profession in which he has been successful, and to which he is greatly devoted ; having obtained by his life and abilities a large share of the public confidence. Mr. Polk is quiet and polished in manner, a gentleman of high social standing, and a well read lawyer.

**C**UMMINS, DANIEL, Merchant and Land Owner of Smyrna, was born in that town, April 12, 1820. His parents were John and Susan (Wilson) Cummins. He attended the schools of his vicinity and was afterward sent to Delaware College, from which institution he graduated, and began life in the capacity of a clerk in the store of his brother George W. Cummins. After a short time and before he was of age, he was given an interest in the business. This partnership continued for two years, when he joined Mr. Jacob Raymond and began the mercantile business. The firm of Raymond and Cummins did a large business, buying and shipping grain, lumber, etc., to northern markets in which they were very successful. Mr. Cummins bought out the interest of his partner in 1844, and assumed full control of






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*J. B. Riddeman*



the business. He was very successful, and in time his became the leading business house of Smyrna. He retired in 1859, after fifteen years of active life, and removed to "Fout Hill," a farm which he had previously purchased. This property he greatly improved, and devoted it, principally, to raising blooded stock, in which he took great pride. He only remained here a few years, when he returned to Smyrna. He was elected to the House of Delegates on the Whig ticket in 1849, and served in that position with great credit and usefulness. He was Speaker of the House during the session of 1851-2. Mr. Cummins was married, April 13, 1843, to Miss Martha A., daughter of Jacob Raymond, of Smyrna, of whom see sketch. The two surviving children of this marriage are, Eliza B., wife of Doctor James C. Dirrickson of Berlin, Md., and Alfred Lee Cummins. He died, June 9, 1861, leaving behind him a record of integrity and honor.

 FIDDEMAN, COL. HENRY B., President of the First National Bank of Milford, was born February 3, 1807, in Mispillion hundred, Kent county. His father was Philip D. Fiddeman, a farmer well known as a stock raiser; a man of great uprightness and integrity, and several times elected to the State Legislature. He died in 1840, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He married Mary, daughter of Major Anderson of Kent county, a real estate owner and a Justice of the Peace. Mrs. Fiddeman was a christian lady, and a devoted wife and mother. She died in 1817, at the age of twenty-five years. Col. Fiddeman was reared upon the farm and received a fair business education. At the age of seventeen he entered a store as clerk at Cannon's Ferry, Sussex county, where he remained until he reached his twenty-first year, when he became an equal partner, and the firm was long and favorably known as Powell and Fiddeman. They commanded an extensive trade and operated largely in vessel property, lumber and grain. In 1838 they removed to Wye Landing, Talbot County, Md., where they successfully embarked in a like business. In consequence of a partial failure of his health, Mr. Fiddeman sold out his share of the business in January, 1845, and removed with his family to the farm of his boyhood near Vernon, Del. In February, 1847, he removed to the

farm called "Oakland," in Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, which he had purchased of Peter F. Causey, afterwards Governor. In September, 1848, he was elected on the Democratic ticket, to the State Senate from Sussex county, and served in the session of 1849. He was elected to the speakership of the Senate in 1851, and also at an adjourned session, called for the purpose of passing the revised code of state laws. After the adjournment of this session he removed to Milford, where he had purchased, enlarged, and improved the property at the north corner of Front and Walnut streets, his present residence, the corner room of which is occupied by the First National Bank. Here he engaged in the coal and lumber business and the purchase and sale of real estate, which he continued for several years. He was elected a director of the Delaware Railroad at its inception in 1853, and still holds that position. He was President of the Milford Steam Boat Company, incorporated by the Legislature in 1853, which owned and operated a side wheeled steamer, plying between Milford and Philadelphia. The enterprise was unsuccessful owing to the difficult navigation of the Mispillion. The President, by a resolution of the stockholders, sold the steamer, settled the liabilities of the company, and disbursed among them the surplus funds, *pro rata*. He was also a commissioner, appointed by the Legislature, for the improvement of the navigation of Mispillion creek, and as treasurer, disbursed some \$10,000. He was for sixteen years a director in the Bank of Smyrna, representing its office of Discount and Deposit in Milford, and for a major part of that time alone, with power as a committee to discount paper, which was exercised with such discretion as to avoid the loss of a single dollar to the bank. This position he resigned after his re-election in 1876, and soon after, by a liberal subscription to the capital stock, assumed a leading part in the First National Bank of Milford, of which he was then made, and is now the President. He was very active as one of the original directors of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, and was at one time its President. He is still a large stockholder in this road. He was again, in 1874, elected to the State Senate, and appointed a commissioner from Delaware to the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876. He has served the



Democratic party of which he is a consistent member, in several State conventions, and upon one or more occasions as the presiding officer. He was one of the largest slave holders in the state. Most of his slaves he brought over from Maryland on his removal to Delaware as they were unwilling to be left and separated from the family. All of these, over twenty in number, he liberated on the ratification of the anti-slavery amendment to the constitution of the United States in 1865. He has been a prominent member of the Milford Presbyterian church and an elder for many years, contributing liberally to its erection in 1851 and to its maintenance since, serving continuously as a trustee, and most of the time, and now, president of the board. He was married in 1830 to Miss Eliza Ann Smoot of Dorchester County, Md. She was a member of the Presbyterian church for many years previous to her death, a most excellent and devoted christian lady. She died, November 12, 1866, in her 57th year, and is interred in the Protestant Episcopal Cemetery of Milford. The beautiful monument erected to her memory bears this inscription; "Erected to my beloved wife, Eliza A. Fiddeman—for thirty six years my companion and support in the trials of life, and endeared by all the virtues that adorn the christian wife and mother. Free from the pain and sorrow of this earthly night she has entered into that perfect rest that cometh with the morning of eternal life." Col Fiddeman has one child surviving, Mrs. Mary E., widow of Dr. Mark G. Lofland, of Milford.

**W**HITTOCK, HENRY G., Farmer of Appoquinimink hundred, was born in Alkampton, Somersetshire, England, June 13, 1809. His father, Benjamin Whittock, a farmer, was one of a family of three sons and six daughters, viz: William, Joseph, Benjamin, Sarah, Mrs. Simmons, Elizabeth, Miriam, Martha and Ann. The Whittocks are an old English family of means and standing, and had been land owners in Somersetshire for many generations. Mr. Whittock has in his possession documents containing the family names as far back as 1745. He came to America, landing in New York city, March 25, 1832, and soon after commenced farming in Philadelphia county, Pa., near Fox Chase, now included in the city limits. He remained in that

State till 1848, when he removed to Delaware, settling in St. George's hundred, New Castle county. In 1853 he became a resident of Appoquinimink hundred, moving in 1858 to the "Hook" farm, where he has since remained. He is one of the model farmers of Delaware, and it may be mentioned as an unusual circumstance, that he has chosen to rent rather than to purchase land. But he has been remarkably successful and is one of the most prosperous agriculturists in New Castle county. The farm under his care contains three hundred acres of upland and the same of marshland. He has about six thousand peach trees on the place, and with him they have been a success. Mr. Whittock was originally an old line Whig, but now acts with the Democratic party. He was brought up in the Episcopal church, with which, however, he never united, and in 1837 joined the Presbyterian denomination. He has now been for twenty-four years a ruling elder in Drawyer's church at Odessa. He was married in 1840, to Ann, daughter of George Stockdale of Philadelphia, and half-sister of Hon. Joseph L. Caven, late President of the City Council, of that city. They have had nine children: Henry Harrison, died in Philadelphia county, Penna., in his fourth year; Mary Elizabeth, married Charles M. Matthews, and died in 1864, in her twenty-second year; Joseph, residing with his parents; Robert Caven, farmer, near Middletown; Abraham Martin; Alonzo Stockdale, farmer near Mount Pleasant; Ida Ann, married Mr. William H. West of the eastern shore of Maryland; Henry Goodfellow and George. As a christian gentleman and a worthy citizen, Mr. Whittock has the sincere regards of the community.

**R**OBINSON, JUDGE PETER, the first appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware, and Thomas, his brother, the loyalist, settled in Sussex county, at the St. George's Chapel, Indian River hundred. This was a voting place and a town of some historic interest. But little of the life of Judge Robinson has been preserved, but he is known to have been a gentleman of prominence, and was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware, October 8, 1793, at the same time that Hon. George Read was appointed Chief Justice of the same court.





David Davis  
Lt Col 44 Infy  
Camm-g



**D**AVIS, COL. SAMUEL BOYER, son of John Davis and Elizabeth Boyer, his wife, was born at Lewes, Sussex county, March 25, 1766. His father having been taken prisoner while serving in the Army of the Revolution, suffered so severely from the effects of bad treatment by the English that he died shortly after his release. His widow removing to Philadelphia about 1783, Samuel was placed in a counting house for a short time, but his inclinations being for a maritime life he went to sea for several years. During one of his voyages to France he met and married Rosa Elizabeth, daughter of Baron de Boisfontaine, a French nobleman, after which he served a short time as a Captain in the French Navy. The disturbed condition of France became so great, however, that he resigned, and returning about 1796, settled at New Orleans. He there served as "*Capitaine del Porto*" (Captain of the Port) under the Spanish Government, the then owners of Louisiana; the position being similar to that of Collector of the Port. On the cession of Louisiana to the French in 1800, he became a "*Fuge de Pain*" of the Parish of St. Bernard. He was also engaged in business, and particularly in sugar planting, the raising of sugar cane having become very profitable. Having accumulated what was in those days a large fortune he retired from business. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he came North and offered his services to the Government. Towards the close of 1812 the British Government had declared the ports and harbors in the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays in a state of vigorous blockade. The commander of the British fleet, Admiral Beresford, in March, 1813, proceeded to levy contributions on the people inhabiting the shores of Delaware Bay. This demand for provisions was sternly refused by the people and the officials. Benson J. Lossing, in his "Incidents of the War of 1812," says: "The spirit of the people thus manifested, astonished Beresford, and he held the thunders of his threat at bay for almost three weeks. The Governor of Delaware, in the meantime, summoned the militia to the defence of menaced Lewistown. He reiterated the positive refusal of the inhabitants to furnish the invaders with supplies. Beresford continued to threaten and hesitate, but at length, on the 6th of

April he sent Captain Byron with the Belvidere and some smaller vessels to attack the village. They drew near, and the Belvidere sent several heavy rounds of shot into the town, with the expectation of terrifying the inhabitants into submission. These were followed by a flag of truce, bearing from Byron a renewal of the requisition. Colonel Davis in command of the gathering militia repeated the refusal, when Byron expressed a regret because of the misery he would be compelled to inflict on the women and children by a bombardment. 'Colonel Davis is a gallant man and will take care of the ladies,' was the verbal reply. A cannonade and bombardment followed this correspondence, and were continued for about twenty-two hours. So spirited was the response of a battery on an eminence worked by the militia that the most dangerous of the enemies gunboats was disabled, and its cannon silenced. Notwithstanding the British hurled full eight hundred of their 18 and 32 pound shot into the town, and many shells and two Congreve rockets were sent, the damage inflicted was not severe. The shells did not reach the village, the rockets passed over it, but the heavy round shot injured many houses. No lives were lost. An ample supply of powder was sent down from Wilmington, while the industrious enemy supplied the balls from his guns. A large number of these were sent back with effect. Unable to capture the town, the British attempted to land the next day, for the purpose of seizing live stock in the neighborhood. They were met with great spirit at the verge of the water, and driven back to their vessels. For a month longer they lingered, closely watched by the vigilant Davis, and then dropping down the coast seven miles below Lewistown, they attempted to supply themselves with fresh water from Newbold's ponds. Again they were driven to their ships. Failing to obtain supplies on the shores of the Delaware, the little blockading squadron sailed for Bermuda, where Admiral Warren was fitting out reinforcements for his fleet in American waters.' So much pleased with the courage and skill shown by Colonel Davis, was Beresford, that he sent a flag of truce, desiring to make the acquaintance of so brave a man and skillful a soldier. This was accorded, and the two combatants, after an hour's pleasant conversation,



mutually pleased with each other, and being, each, somewhat versed in painting, exchanged water colored sketches; that given by Beresford being still in the possession of Colonel Davis' family. Colonel Davis was badly wounded in this bombardment and battle, having been struck in the face by a part of a shell, and also had his ankle shattered by a splinter. He recovered the use of his leg, however, entirely. March 17, 1813, he received from President Madison his commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment, U. S. Infantry, which was recruited in Delaware and Pennsylvania, and on May 6, 1813, was transferred to the Forty-fourth Regiment, of which he afterwards was made Colonel. This regiment was recruited in Louisiana. He was placed in command of the defenses at Sandy Hook, which commanded the entrance to New York Bay, and in 1814, was ordered to Albany, New York, as one of the Judges of the Court Martial for the trial of General William Hull, who had surrendered Detroit to the British in 1812. On the completion of this duty he was ordered to re-form his regiment at Sandy Hook and proceed at once to New Orleans. On this march he passed through Wilmington, encamping for the night on a hill on William Warren's lands, about one mile west of the city. They reached Wheeling, Va., the regiment marching on foot, and from that point were conveyed on flat-boats down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, arriving there the day after the battle of that name, fought January 8, 1815. They were ordered to Fort St. Philip, one of the river defenses below New Orleans, to the command of which Colonel Davis was assigned. He remained in the army until 1819, when he finally resigned. Struck by the exceeding beauty of his camping ground near Wilmington he came north soon after and purchased it, a house having in the meantime been built thereon, naming it "Delaware Place." He spent his summers here, going south in the winter to his plantations, until about 1830 when he became a citizen of Pennsylvania, living in Philadelphia, from which city he was elected a representative to the Legislature for the sessions of 1831-32 and 32-33. In 1834 he was a candidate for Congress, but being defeated, and his wife dying shortly thereafter, he removed permanently to his native state. He never held

office here, although he always took an active interest in all political and public affairs. In 1837 the State of Delaware presented him with a gold sword, in recognition of his services during the war of 1812, a gift in which he justly took great pride. In 1837, he married Sally, daughter of Edward P., and Janette Jones, of Wilmington. He died, September 6, 1854, after a short illness, and was buried in the Brandywine cemetery. By his first wife he had three children; Horatio, Alonzo and Oscar, and by his second, five; Delaware, Sussex D., Kent D., Elizabeth and Harriet. Delaware is living in Virginia; Sussex D., practising law in Philadelphia, and also Register in Bankruptcy; Elizabeth married, first, to Charles H. Stokes, of Philadelphia, and afterwards to Hampden P. Morris, of Virginia, and Harriet, widow of Capt William B. McKean, of the United States Marine Corps, are those now living. Kent D. died in 1865, a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Horatio in New Orleans in 1857; Alonzo in 1854, and Oscar in 1839. Colonel Davis was a singularly handsome man, fully six feet three inches in stature, with a most winning smile and graceful and courteous bearing. His life had been full of event and incident, and gifted as he was with a vigorous intellect, strong memory and brilliant powers of conversation, it was not strange that in his later days he should frequently be called on to entertain strangers of distinction. His residence, "Delaware Place," became the property of his son Delaware, and subsequently was purchased by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, who still resides there. In politics, Colonel Davis was a strong Jackson Democrat, whose devotion to his country never faltered, and whose motto was that of his political leader, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved." By the people of Lewistown he was always held in the most grateful remembrance, and whenever he visited that place the citizens testified, always, their appreciation of his services by a salute from cannon.



RIFFITH, WILLIAM, F., Merchant of Newark, was born August 6, 1848. His father was Caleb Griffith, who died April 19, 1855. He was a man of great industry and great physical power, a good citizen, and died in his 35 year much regretted. His mother was Miss Mary Elizabeth Briscoe.






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Your truly  
Washington Jones



His grandfather was Joseph Griffith (of whom see Plate and sketch in this volume). William was the second son of his parents, and attended the public school until fifteen years of age, when he was sent to Newark Academy, under the direction of Professor E. D. Porter, and remained there for two years. At the expiration of this time he went West and resided in Indiana for one year, when he returned East. He then engaged in the occupation of clerking in Easton, Talbot county, Md., which he continued until he returned to Newark and embarked in the mercantile business in the Autumn of 1870, which he still continues. He has been very successful in business and is a man of great energy and fine business ability. Mr. Griffith was reared in the Baptist Church to which his family has been attached from the early settlement of the Welsh tract; the first pastor of that church in this locality being a Thomas Griffith, of whom the Griffiths are lineal descendants. He is a Democrat in politics, though not partisan. He has served as a town commissioner for the last two years. Mr. Griffith was married February 21, 1871, to Miss Marianna, daughter of William H. and Susan A. Wilson, of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

ONES, WASHINGTON, Morocco Manufacturer and President of the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, was born in Wilmington, January 5, 1818. He is a son of the late William G. and Rachel Walker Jones. His father, who was a cabinet maker, lived all his life in the house where he was born, and died there in his eighty-ninth year. The great-grandfather of Mr. Jones came from Wales and was among the early settlers of the Diamond State. His mother was from a substantial Pennsylvania family of Irish descent. Mr. Jones attended the schools of his native city as much as the delicate health of his childhood would permit. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in a retail dry goods house in Philadelphia, and at eighteen, went into a wholesale house in the same city. At the end of a year he returned to Wilmington, where he spent a year as a dry goods clerk, after which became discount clerk in the bank of which he has been for many years the honored President. In 1839 he engaged in the dry goods business on his own

account, which he carried on prosperously until January, 1858, when he disposed of it and associated in partnership with Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, under the firm name of Baynard & Jones. They erected suitable works, and early in 1859 commenced the manufacture of Morocco. Mr. Baynard died in 1864 and Mr. Jones assumed the control of the whole business, since which time it has increased fourfold. In 1867 he associated with him Mr. Daniel Post Price and his son, Charles Rice Jones, under the firm name of W. Jones & Co., and in 1873 another son, Wm. Gideon Jones was admitted to the firm. The business done by this establishment is one of the largest of its class in the country. They import their own skins from Calcutta and sumac from Sicily. Their goods, which are exclusively for first-class boots and shoes, are sold in all parts of the United States. Mr. Jones has traveled extensively in his native country. He has been an active member of the Second Baptist Church of Wilmington, since January, 1841, and has held nearly every official lay-position. He was for many years the President of the Board of Trustees, and was Treasurer of the Church for seventeen years. He took an active and leading part in collecting the funds to erect the beautiful church edifice at the N. E. corner of Fourth and French Sts., and was himself one of the leading contributors. He superintended the Sabbath School for fifteen years and has been for many years a deacon. He takes an active interest in the welfare of the church and is one of its most liberal supporters. He was married in 1841 to Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of Mr. Washington Rice, a prominent and highly respected citizen and a leading grocer of Wilmington. The four children of this union were Emma D. (Mrs. Wm. W. Lobdell), Charles R., Margaret R. (Mrs. D. S. Cresswell, of Philadelphia), and William G. Mrs. Jones died, October 4, 1854. In 1856, Mr. Jones married Emma W. Stager of Philadelphia, and they have one child, Lizzie S. Jones (Mrs. N. B. Danforth). Mr. Jones has been a projector of many of the enterprises that have contributed to the material prosperity of the city. Among them are the Franklin Cotton Factory and the Wilmington Coal Gas Co., in each of which he became a director. He is the only surviving director of those who obtained a char-



ter of the Gas Co. in 1852. He has also been an active promoter of various new railroad enterprises, and has held positions of trust and responsibility in connection with them. A few years after he resigned his clerkship in the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, he was elected a director, and he has held that position, with short intervals, ever since. He became President of the Bank in 1868. Mr. Jones is one of the most careful and far-seeing of our business men. His active enterprise and sound judgment have not only advanced his own interests, but his liberal public spirit has contributed largely to the substantial and permanent growth of his native city. Mr. Jones is a gentleman of affable manners and is universally esteemed for his sterling integrity, great business capacities and kindness of heart.

**ELLEGOOD, ROBERT GRIFFITH,** M. D., of Concord, Sussex county, was born March 16, 1828. He is descended from William Ellegood who emigrated from Wales about 1750, and settled on the eastern shore of Virginia, removing soon to the vicinity of Concord, then in Maryland, where he patented and purchased large tracts of land on the head waters of the Nanticoke river. He had four sons, Thomas, John, William and Robert, and one daughter, Mrs. Sally Hitch. He died in 1790, greatly respected as a man and a citizen. His son Robert, the grandfather of Dr. Ellegood, inherited a portion of the original estate and became a farmer of some note for that time. He died in 1800 at the age of fifty years. His wife was Mary B. Adkinson of St. Mary's county, Md. They had four children; William, Joshua A., Thomas and Sarah. Their son Joshua Adkinson Ellegood, the father of Dr. Ellegood, was born on the old homestead in 1789. He was a man of ability and high character, and acquired considerable wealth which was mostly invested in lands. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the community, and for fourteen years held the office of Justice of the Peace. He died in 1845. He married Miss Ann Griffith, of Concord, daughter of Col. Seth and Nancy (Houston) Griffith. Col. Griffith was also a man of prominence, a large land owner, and at one time sheriff of Sussex county. He owned the land on which the

town of Concord now stands, and himself surveyed and platted the town. Mrs. Ellegood was born in 1804, and now resides in Seaford. Dr. Ellegood was the eldest of eight children, six of whom still survive. He attended the schools of his neighborhood till fourteen years of age, after which he enjoyed, for three years, the advantages of an excellent select school in Laurel. His plans for a full collegiate course were interrupted by his father's death in 1845, and he being the eldest child, was compelled to return home and become, practically, the head of the family. The superintendence of the homestead, and the care of the family henceforth devolved upon him till his younger brothers and sisters were grown. He assisted his mother in settling up the estate and in educating the elder children, while he bore the entire expense of educating the younger ones. A sketch of his brother, Dr. William Thomas Ellegood, whom he educated, is in this volume. At the age of twenty-one Dr. Ellegood began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Jas. H. Fisher. In October, 1850, he matriculated at the Pennsylvania Medical College, graduating M. D. in March, 1852. He immediately settled in Concord for the practice of his profession, where he has since remained. In his practice he has risen to prominence as one of the first physicians of the State, and enjoys the confidence and high esteem—not only of the county in which he resides, but of the people of the entire State and the adjoining counties of Maryland. He probably has the largest practice in the county, and his labors have been constant and great for twenty-eight years. Dr. Ellegood has contributed valuable papers to the medical journals of the country. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and has been President of both bodies. He is a member of the American Medical Association, in which he has repeatedly represented the State. He has also taken a deep interest in popular education, and from the time of his twenty-first to his thirty-sixth year he served continuously as School Commissioner. He has also been somewhat prominent in public affairs, having served once as a member of the Legislature. In 1866 the Legislature elected him to the office of Auditor of Accounts, which he filled with great ability for three terms of two years each, viz: 1865





John Truly  
Jacob H. Moore



to 1867; 1871 to 1873; 1873 to 1875. He exerts a wide influence in the councils of the Democratic party. He has often been a member and frequently presiding officer of the County and State Conventions. Beside all these multiplied labors and responsibilities, he has found time to become one of the largest and most successful agriculturists of Sussex county. He owns 900 acres of land in the vicinity of Concord, divided into convenient farms, and most of it under a high state of cultivation. He has 6000 peach trees in bearing, besides other fruits; ten acres of strawberries and fifteen acres in blackberries. His son Robert now has the principal oversight of his farming interests. Dr. Ellegood was married, July 28, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Nutter and Margaret Cannon, of Concord. They have had four children; Joshua Adkinson, M. D.; Robert, farmer; and Seth Griffith, a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point. They had the misfortune to lose their only daughter, Martha, in infancy.

**M**OOORE, HON. JACOB, Lawyer, of Georgetown, was born at Laurel, Sussex county, November 21, 1829. His father, Louther Taylor Moore, was a merchant of that place for nearly half a century, and after an active life of three-score and ten years, died during the past decade. His mother was Eliza S., daughter of Isaac Wootten. She died in 1863, aged 58 years. But three of their twelve children lived to maturity: the oldest of these being the subject of this sketch. After completing his preparatory studies, in 1846, he entered Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., of which the celebrated Eliphalet Nott was President, and after a full four years' course, graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1850. His studies had been prosecuted with the view to fitting himself for the legal profession, and after graduating he chose Georgetown as his residence, and Hon. Edward Wootten then and now (1882) one of the Associate Judges of Delaware, as his preceptor. An apt, persevering and hard-working student completed his legal studies in three years, and after passing an excellent examination was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State, in April, 1853. Well equipped for the struggle, and possessing a determination to succeed,

he achieved immediate and constantly increasing success, and to-day stands in line with the foremost and best lawyers of the State. Not only his mastery of legal lore, but also his thorough literary training, personal magnetism and indefatigable industry, have contributed toward the rapid strides he has made in his profession. He is a close student and hard worker, and it is not unfrequent that the rising sun finds him where the setting sun left him, still pondering over some knotty legal problem submitted to him for solution, and patiently and thoroughly working out and building up his case. This constant and intelligent application to his work has long since brought its certain reward, for at home, throughout the State, and in some of the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland it has created for him a clientage so large that to meet its demands seems an impossible task. Yet he turns no legitimate business away, and whether the cause be great or trifling, client rich or poor, whether the business be civil or criminal, he applies himself to it with a determination to win. A wise, thoughtful and discreet counsellor, he is even more successful as an advocate, and by the careful arrangement and skillful handling of his cause, by presenting his facts clearly and concisely, by logical argument and impassioned oratory, he is probably best known and most admired. Mr. Moore was actively identified with the Democratic organization from his youth until the assault upon Fort Sumpter, when believing that his party on the great question of the day was wrong, he became a Republican, and still thinks and acts as such. His loss to the Democratic party was generally recognized, and the gain to the Republicans was made still more manifest, for he immediately became an acknowledged leader among his new political associates. He made powerful Union speeches throughout the State, and under the inspiration of his eloquence no small part of Delaware's quota in the army was secured. He assumed his new party relations in the face of Democratic promises of high political offices and honors that could and probably would have been fulfilled had he remained with them, but he answered first and last that he preferred country to political preferment, and that so long as he believed the Republican party was the only instrumentality through

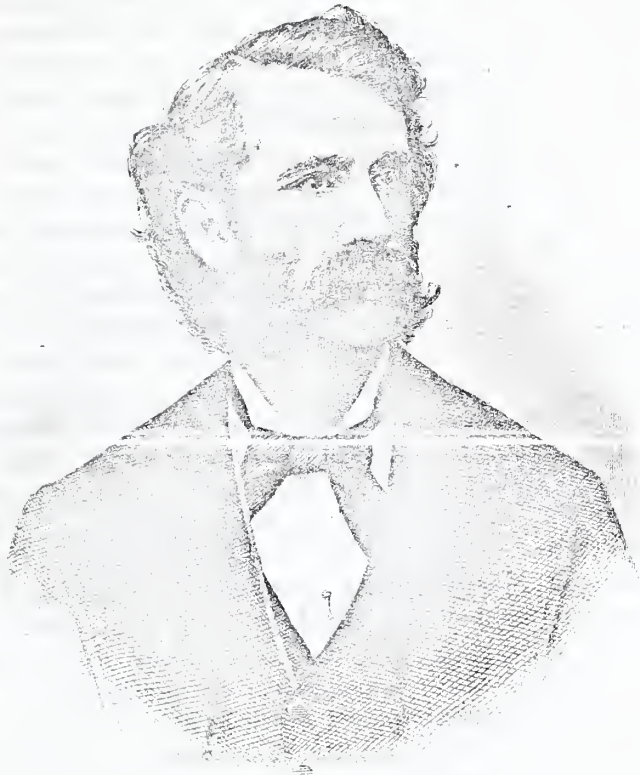


which treason could be punished and the Union preserved, he should continue to act with and work for it regardless of personal aggrandizement. His legal business also suffered severely because of his change of party relations, his clients principally being Democrats; but this state of affairs was short-lived, and soon his practice began to grow and increase until its present enviable proportions were reached. At the very outbreak of the war he saw the necessity of promulgating in every way possible, the principles and purposes of the Republican party, and in connection with William, afterwards Governor, Cannon commenced the publication, in Georgetown, of *The Union* a weekly paper. Mr. Moore did most of the editorial work, and by the crisp, vigorous manner of his writing, soon gained for the paper a large circulation, and made it a great help to the Republican cause in Southern Delaware. In the summer of 1862, he was a delegate to the State Republican Convention and nominated William Cannon for Governor. At first there was considerable opposition to Mr. Moore's choice, and several other candidates were named, but he plead the cause of Mr. Cannon with such force that he was nominated almost by acclamation. The wisdom of the selection was fully demonstrated in the following fall, when Mr. Cannon was elected. In 1863 the Sixth Delaware Regiment was organized in Sussex county, largely through Mr. Moore's influence. He joined it as a private, but was soon elected Lieutenant Colonel. Soon after the organization of the regiment it was assigned to guard duty on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, in Maryland, and later was stationed at Fort Delaware. Col. Moore was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, and September 3, 1864, was commissioned Attorney General of Delaware for the term of five years. His appointment to this office was the second time a lawyer of the same name had been called to discharge its important duties. Hon. Jacob Moore, from whom Colonel Moore was probably descended, was appointed Attorney General of the three counties on Delaware in 1774. His commission, the original copy of which is still preserved, reads as follows: "The Hon. John Penn, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief of the counties of New Castle, Kent

and Sussex on Delaware, and of the Province of Pennsylvania; To Richard McWilliam, keeper of the Great Seal of said counties, Esquire, greeting: These are to authorize and require you to affix the said seal to a commission tested by me, and bearing even date herewith, appointing Jacob Moore, Esquire, Attorney General of and for the government of the counties aforesaid; and for so doing, this shall be your warrant. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at New Castle, the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four. JOHN PENN.

Col. Moore filled the office with such signal fidelity and ability that to the bench, bar and people it was a matter of much regret when a change was brought about through the mutations of politics. To show how the bench regarded him it is only necessary to quote Chief Justice Gilpin, who had also been Attorney General: he said of Colonel Moore, "He has made a good officer and has tried more important capital cases than were ever tried by any other Attorney General in the State; and during his term of office the law of murder has been firmly settled." On retirement he devoted himself to his ever growing practice, and is now attorney for the Junction and Breakwater, and Breakwater and Frankford Railroad Companies, for the Old Dominion Steamship Company of New York, and other corporations. Since the expiration of his commission as Attorney General he has held no public position, and has never been before the people for office, although time and again his party has sought him as a candidate for Congress. He has no personal political aspirations, and avoids politics beyond helping and advocating, in an unostentatious way, the Republican party and its candidates. Col. Moore has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1854, and has served as Deputy Grand Master of the State, and Deputy Grand High Priest. On October 23, 1860, he was married to Miss Eliza R., daughter of John D. Rodney, of Georgetown. Five children have been born to them, of whom only two survive; Charles Louthier and Nellie. The son, now in his eighteenth year, is preparing for the legal profession. In social life Col. Moore is as great a favorite as he is popular in his profession. He is a man of medium height,





Eng. by D. B. Barth & Son, E. 11, m. N.Y.

*J. Burke Postles*




robust and muscular, with a calm, thoughtful face that is lighted up, and materially changed in expression, when speaking. He is a capital story-teller and an interesting conversationalist, acquainted with a wide range of topics, and is a gentlemen of sterling integrity.


**P**OSTLES, GEN. JAMES PARKE, Adjutant General, of Delaware, and Morocco Manufacturer, was born at Camden, September 28, 1840. He is the son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Roe) Postles. His father owned a large farm near Camden, and Gen. Postles attended the country schools of that vicinity, until 1853, when his parents removed to Wilmington. He completed his education in the excellent public schools of that place, and when he had passed the whole curriculum, he entered, in 1856, the office of his father, then a large and successful manufacturer of morocco leather. With the exception of one year during which he was employed as a clerk in the grocery store of J. S. Cowgill, he continued with his father until the outbreak of the war of the rebellion in 1861. His enthusiasm and patriotism were so much aroused that he seized the first opportunity to enlist for the defence of the Union. He joined Co. C, First Delaware Regiment, under Col. Henry Lockwood, for three months. This regiment was assigned to duty on the line of the P. W. & B. R. R., and at the close of the term our subject was mustered out as First Sergeant of his company. On the re-organization of the command for the three years' service he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. A, First Delaware Regiment. His regiment spent the winter of 1861-62 on duty at Fortress Monroe, where they acquired a discipline which rendered their subsequent service efficient. In the spring of 1862, they formed part of the column that captured Norfolk, Va., and they were afterwards sent to Suffolk. After the battle of Chantilly, fought, September 1, 1862, they were assigned to the army of the Potomac, and participated in the Maryland campaign under General McClellan, which was terminated by the route of General Lee's forces at Antietam. In this engagement in which his company lost 44 out of 85 men, Captain Evan S. Watson was killed, and Lieutenant Postles was promoted to the Captaincy. They accompanied the army in its

march, via Harpers Ferry to Fredericksburg, and went into winter quarters at Falmouth, Va. Captain Postles commanded his company in the terrible battle at Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, and was afterward appointed Inspector General, Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army corps. He served in this capacity until August, 1863, having meanwhile taken part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; and was then, on account of impaired health, detailed for duty at home in connection with the draft. In September he was assigned to duty by the Secretary of War, as enlisting officer of the Fifth Maryland Regiment. After re-enlisting the men for three years the regiment was ordered on duty at Fort Delaware. Soon after their arrival there Captain Postles was appointed Inspector-General of the Island, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until July, 1864, when failing health rendered it necessary for him to resign, after a service of three years, two months and twenty-two days. On his return from the Army he re-entered his father's morocco manufacturing establishment, and in 1866 he was admitted to a partnership under the firm name of S. Postles & Sons. In 1876, General Postles was appointed by the Centennial Commission one of the Judges for Leather and Leather Products for the Centennial Exhibition. He devoted five days of each week during a period of three months to this labor and examined minutely over two thousand exhibits. The work was so thoroughly and systematically done that their report was said to be the best classified in the exhibition. In January, 1877, General Postles purchased his father's interest in the Morocco business, and since that time he has been the sole proprietor. (For description of the factory see Industrial Department.) He was politically educated as an old line Whig, and in 1860, though not a voter, he was an enthusiastic champion of the Bell and Everett party. As his record indicates, he was devoted to the Union cause, but the issues of the war having been decided, he, like many another gallant soldier, in time, became identified with the Democratic party. In December, 1878, he was appointed by Governor Cochran, Adjutant General of the State, to succeed the late General William S. McCaulley. General Postles is a Master Mason, and being a public spirited and




enterprising man, is an active promoter of benevolent associations. He was married, September 17, 1863, to Miss Sadie, daughter of the late William H. Dodd, first Assistant Engineer U. S. N., and who died of Hydrophobia in November, 1878. Of this union was born one child, Grantley Parke Postles.

OOPER THOMAS, Served as a Representative in Congress from Delaware from 1813 to 1817. He was a cultured gentleman of more than ordinary ability, and filled his position in the halls of Congress with credit.

RAZIER, EZEKIEL COOPER, Farmer and Member of the Levy Court of Kent county, was born, November 10, 1825. His father was Alexander Frazier, a farmer of North Murderkill hundred, who died April 23, 1867. His father was James Frazier who emigrated from Scotland in 1798, landing at Oxford, Md. He acquired a handsome property as a farmer, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married Deborah Emory, of Kent county, Del., and died at the age of fifty five years, in 1853. The mother of Ezekiel Cooper was Catherine, daughter of Thomas Cooper of Kent county. The following children were born of this marriage; Ezekiel C., the subject of this notice; Sarah, Thomas C., Peter, Alexander, Catherine, William J., Richard C., and Mary Frazer. Mr. Frazer grew up on his father's farm and attended the schools of his vicinity in the winter, until twenty years of age. He then took charge of the farm and managed it until he married and removed to his present home, a farm containing 140 acres, one-half mile north of Petersburg. Mr. Frazer is a representative farmer and has been very successful. He has an orchard of 1000 peach trees in bearing, but his farm is principally devoted to grain. He is a man of intelligence and influence, industrious and honorable, and a highly esteemed citizen of the State. He was reared in the old Whig party which he supported until 1854, since which time he has been identified with the Democratic party. He served as Assessor of his district, and Inspector of Elections. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Levy Court. In these positions he has served with credit, and won the confidence and respect

of men of all parties as a faithful and able officer. He joined the Baptist church in 1873 and has been Treasurer of his church for several years. He was married, May 22, 1849, to Miss Mary, daughter of Emory Knotts, of Kent county. Four children have been born of this marriage; William E., of Elkton Md., Thomas K., at home; Joseph R., of Colorado, and Sarah C. Frazier.

OOPER, JOHN BRADY, Merchant of Smyrna, was born in Kent county, October 1, 1830. His parents, Richard and Mary (Brady) Cooper, are now deceased. The former was a farmer, and both were members of the Baptist Church, and exemplary christian people. Four of their six children are living. Thomas Cooper, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was born in Maryland, and removed to Kent county, Delaware, about 1790. He was an Episcopalian, and the family was of English origin. Mr. Cooper attended the public schools of the county till he was twelve years of age, but is mainly self-educated. He worked on the farm till he attained his majority, when he became a teacher in the public schools for ten years, and was very successful. He began with the lowest school and at the time of leaving was teaching the highest school and receiving the largest salary paid in the county. He then opened a small confectionery store in Smyrna, and as his business increased other things were added, till it finally became a store for general merchandise. He now has the largest store in the town, and keeps a greater variety of goods than any other merchant, his prosperity and continued success showing the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the citizens. This establishment is first class in every particular. Mr. Cooper is a man of public spirit and has borne his share in all the public enterprises which tend to the general welfare. He has been Secretary of the Smyrna Building and Loan Association since its organization in 1866. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1853, and a Trustee for the last fifteen years. He was married, in 1855, to Mary F., daughter of John H. Rash, of Kent county, and has two children living; Fletcher Ellsworth and Irving Thompson Cooper.





Truly Yours  
J. H. Adams



 DAMS, JOHN HYNDMAN, of Wilmington, Retired Iron Manufacturer, was born in that city, October 13, 1820. His father, John Adams, in partnership with a half brother, James Cochran, conducted what was considered in that day, an extensive manufacturing business in the same place. John Adams died in 1856, at the age of sixty years. His wife was Margaret, daughter of John Hyndman, also of Wilmington. She was an excellent christian mother, a member of the Presbyterian church, and carefully brought up her children in that faith. She and her husband were both of mingled English and Irish descent, and the ancestors of both came to this country and settled in New Castle county about the middle of the last century. The subject of this sketch was the second of the four children of the family. There were, younger than himself, one brother and a sister. This only daughter died at an early age. The younger brother is now the Rev. Carson Wilson Adams, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman of New York city, a member of the Presbytery of West Chester, N. Y., and of the synod of New York. Mr. J. H. Adams received his early education at Belknap's Academy. He left school very early and entered, as a boy of all work, the hardware store of Duncan & Bros., where he was employed for about five years, when he left, and for the three years following was engaged with Messrs. Betts, Pusey & Harlan. While here employed, in the year 1837, he assisted in building the second pump which was furnished for the water supply of Wilmington. He with others placed the pump in position, and when it was ready for operation, enjoyed the distinction of turning on the water. More thoughtful and far-seeing than most boys, Mr. Adams had not, from the time he left school, neglected the cultivation of his mind, improving whatever opportunities he could find, besides attending a night school for several winters. He was one of the original seven who, founded "The Young Men's Literary and Debating Society of Wilmington" which afterward became the Franklin Lyceum: finally merged into the Wilmington Institute, of which Mr. Adams is a life member. On the eighth anniversary of the Society, October 18, 1841, he was made its president. In 1839 the Messrs. Duncan dissolved partnership, the senior partner, Mr. John A. Duncan, taking the business into his own hands. This gentleman then desired Mr. Adams to take a position in his store as salesman, which invitation he accepted, after first purchasing his time of Messrs. Betts, Pusey & Harlan. This he did though he was not an indentured apprentice, and he was here engaged for the next eight years. In 1847 he commenced, on his own account and in a very small way, the heater and range business. It increased year by year under his management, until by close application, hard work and rigid economy, with an occasional outside venture of small pretensions, he had accumulated a moderate capital. With this he decided, in 1857, to embark in the manufacture of iron: a business, at that time in a very depressed state, but one of which he had the best knowledge and the most practical acquaintance. He accordingly connected himself with the firm of McDaniel, Craige & Company, proprietors of the Old Ferry Rolling Mill, and manufacturers of bar iron. For about four years they did little more than meet expenses. In 1860 Mr. W. S. Craige withdrew, and the firm name was changed to that of McDaniel, Adams & Company. This firm established during the war an enviable reputation for the manufacture of "Chain Links" of superior quality, and were subjected to an exceedingly severe test by the Government Inspector, yet of the many thousands made by them not one was rejected. During this period Mr. Adams not only spent the entire day, but often the night, in the mill among the workmen. In 1863 the firm was dissolved and was succeeded by "The Diamond State Iron Company," of which Mr. Adams was chosen president. He retained this position till the fall of 1865, when he sold out his interest in the company and early in 1866 connected himself with the McCullough Iron Company, manufacturers of block and galvanized sheet iron. This is now the most extensive establishment for the manufacture of galvanized sheets in the country, and is a formidable rival of English manufacturers. He was connected with this company for nearly sixteen years, twelve years as vice-president, and four years as president. He devoted himself unremittingly to his duties, attending however, more particularly the purchase and sales department. He retired in April, 1882, and on the 19th of



July last sailed with his wife for Europe. Mr. Adams has always strongly advocated a protective tariff of discriminating duties and believes in it as a question which touches the very life of the nation. As next in importance to this he urges a currency of which gold is the basis, and maintains that every dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, should be of equal value. The advent of the Republican party in 1856 first awakened in him an interest in politics, its principles meeting in him a full and hearty response, with the manhood and courage to avow and uphold them. During the memorable winter of 1859-60, he was President of the Club of the People's Party in Wilmington. One of the first great meetings held after the Convention, in Chicago in May, 1860, to ratify the nominations, was that in the City Hall in Wilmington, in June, 1860. It was exceedingly large and enthusiastic, and was the first meeting, in a slave State, to applaud and uphold the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. Of this meeting Mr. Adams was chosen chairman. He was President of one of the divisions of the Union League during the dark days of war, and spared neither means nor effort to aid the Government in the struggle. In 1866, Mr. Adams, for New Castle county, Hon. N. B. Smithers, of Kent county, and Jacob Moore, Esq., of Sussex county, were appointed delegates to the Loyalist National Convention, held that year in Philadelphia, the object of which was to bring together, for fraternal greetings, the Union men of all sections of the country. Mr. Adams was also appointed a delegate to the National Convention called by the National Board of Trade, which was held in Boston in February, 1868; and was active and prominent as a member of the committee appointed by that body, to take into consideration the question of "Taxation," which was then weighing heavily on the industrial and commercial interests of the country. Also, in that year, he was nominated for State Senator from New Castle county, on the Republican ticket, but the strong prejudice then existing against the extension of the right of suffrage to the colored people, caused the defeat of the ticket. In 1867 he was elected a member of the City Council of Wilmington, and after serving two years, was chosen President. He was for a second time elected from the fourth

ward, and again from the sixth, under the new arrangement of wards. He was, also, for several years, a member of the Board of Public Education, in which capacity he was very decided in the expression of his views in regard to the education of the masses, believing it indispensable to the permanency of a popular government, and strongly advocated the study of Latin in the High School. In 1873, he gave two gold medals, worth about thirty dollars each; one for the male and one for the female department of the High School as prizes for those who passed the best examination in English grammar. He offered the same prizes the succeeding year, and has continued to do so each year since. The occasion of the bestowal of the "Adams Prizes," as they are called, is given special prominence; the first men of the city being asked to present them with appropriate addresses. Mr. Adams is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married in 1844 to Mary Anna, daughter of Samuel McCleary, late of Wilmington, one of the pioneers in the manufacture of improved cotton, woollen and paper machinery, in this section of the country. Mr. Adams has been unusually favored and happy in his domestic life. The children of the family have numbered but two; the eldest, Maggie Hyndman Adams is now the wife of Alexander Clark, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has three children; John H. Adams Clark; Ralph Ewing Clark, and Winthrop Alexander Clark. The younger daughter, Susie Springer Adams, married Henry L. Townsend, of Germantown, Penn., and has one daughter, Marian Adams Townsend. The residence of Mr. Adams on Delaware avenue is one of the most elegant in the city. To the young people of the place, whose benefit he has so much at heart, the lesson of his life is of inestimable value, and with all its suggestions and inspiration is kept constantly before them by his personal presence.

**B**ARKLEY, SAMUEL, one of the proprietors of the Cake and Cracker Bakery of Barkley & Brother, Wilmington, was born in Ireland, May 14, 1844. His parents came to America and settled in Wilmington before his recollection. In 1848 he commenced his attendance at the public schools which he continued till he was sixteen years of age, at which time he was appren-






Yours truly  
Marist



ticed to J. Morton Poole & Company to learn the machinist business. He faithfully served out the term of his apprenticeship, winning golden opinions from his associates and employers, with whom he remained as a journeyman until he reached the age of twenty-two years. He then spent two years in the Tool works of William A. Betts, also of Wilmington, after which being solicited by his brother to join him in the new enterprise he had in view, he became partner with him in the Cake and Cracker Bakery and Candy Works, first established by them on the corner of Sixth and Spruce Streets, and of which a full history and account is given in the Industrial department of this work. This flourishing business the brothers have built up by their own unaided efforts, by fair dealing, enterprise, and originality in ideas and ways of working; and the steady increase of their success and popularity seems likely to know no diminution. Mr. Samuel Barkley is a man of remarkable energy, and the foundation of his prosperity is laid in character and principle. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

ARIS, JOSHUA, Lawyer and Ex-Mayor of the city of Wilmington, was born in Willistown township, Chester county, Pa., April 7, 1832. His parents, Caleb and Ruth (Bennett) Maris, were Friends, and possessed, in a marked degree, the characteristic excellencies of that society. Caleb Maris was a miller by vocation, devoted to the interests of religion, and his pure and upright life gave him a wide influence. He died in September, 1838, at the age of fifty, and his wife, in 1864, at the age of sixty-eight. They had six children; Jacob Bennett; Phoebe, who married Edward Pray, both of whom are now deceased—they left one daughter—Joshua; Thomas, who died at the age of sixteen; Barclay, who died in 1853, and George C., a Conveyancer, in Wilmington. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch, also named Caleb Maris, was a large and prosperous farmer, of Chester county, Pa. He owned four large farms. He died in 1838, at the age of ninety-four, and his wife, Ann (Fawkes) Maris, the same year, at the age of ninety. They had eleven children, of whom Caleb was the ninth. The Maris family were English Friends, who came to Pennsylvania

soon after the arrival of William Penn. Losing his father at the age of six years, the subject of our sketch had but limited opportunities of education. He lived part of the time with a relative, and the residue with a stranger, till he was sixteen and in 1848 was apprenticed by his guardians to learn the cabinet making business. But he thirsted for knowledge, and becoming free at twenty, determined to obtain an education. He attended the academy at Newark, Del., for one term, and afterwards the schools of Wilmington, and received private instruction till he was fitted for college. He entered the Freshman class of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., in 1854, but, after attending one year, sickness, family duties, and other circumstances, obliged him to abandon his cherished hope of a full collegiate course. He taught for one year, and in 1856 commenced his legal studies with the late Chancellor Daniel M. Bates, in Wilmington. In that city he settled in the practice of his profession immediately on his admission to the bar, in 1859, and, from the first, achieved a decided success. He has proved a safe and judicious counsellor; a legal adviser in whose character, wisdom and judgment implicit reliance can be placed. These sterling qualities met with speedy recognition, and he was early and repeatedly called upon to assist in public affairs. He was a member of the old Whig party during its continuance, then of the American party, and united with the Republican party soon after its organization in Delaware, proving ever since one of its most able and consistent friends. In 1859 he was elected clerk of the City Council, and was twice re-elected to the same position, making three terms of one year each. He then declined an election to a fourth term in order to give himself more exclusively to his profession. In 1863 he was nominated for the office of Mayor of Wilmington, and elected by a majority of four hundred and forty seven votes. His administration was popular and successful, and at the conclusion of his first term, which was only one year, he was re-elected by a majority of four hundred and ninety-five votes. A nomination for a third term was tendered him which the requirements of his private business led him to decline. In 1871 he was elected by a majority of four hundred and eighty-three votes to the office of



President of the City Council for a term of two years. He discharged its duties with his usual fidelity and success, and his party insisted upon his accepting the position for a second term to which he was elected by a majority of eight hundred and thirty votes. Accordingly he was for four years in this responsible office. In 1872 he was elected to the Legislature from New Castle county, and served ably as a member of that body. He was on the committees of Education and Ways and Means, and was Chairman of the Joint Committee from the House for the codification and revision of the laws of the state. Mr. Maris has given much attention to the subject of Building and Loan Associations, several of which have been organized by his own efforts. In many of them he has served as president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, or a member of the board of directors. At the present time he is a member of seven such organizations, being president of two, vice president of one, treasurer of another, and a director in others. He has also been connected with several benevolent and secret societies, and is a member of the Masonic order, of the Independent order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, (at present Great Chief of Records of the G. C. W. S.) and the order of United American Mechanics, having held in the latter two of the highest offices in their gift, and in the I. O. O. F, the highest position in the State and represented the Grand Lodge of Delaware in the G. L. U. S. for three terms. Mr. Maris was married January 12, 1870, to Miss Martha A., daughter of David and Harriet I. Howell, of Yardleyville, Pa., and has three children: Bertha H.; Dela H., and Elma Howell Maris. He was a birthright member of the Friends' Society, but after his marriage he, in 1873, united with the St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Bishop Lee is the Rector, and of which church his wife is also a member.

**B**IGGS, WILLIAM PIERSON, Ex-Legislator and farmer, of New Castle county, was born, January 22, 1838. His father was John Biggs, a farmer of Pencader hundred, a man who achieved success in life by industry and integrity. He was a prominent member of the M. E. Church, and for many years was connected with its official board. He died, January, 5, 1860, in his

seventy-first year. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Diana Bell, of New Castle county, a lady of great intelligence and many virtues. She died, December 14, 1877, at the age of seventy-eight years. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of four sons, and of six children, who grew to maturity, whose names are as follows: Hon. Benjamin Thomas, of whom see sketch in this volume; Sewell Chambers, Register of Wills, New Castle Co., a sketch of whose life and portrait will also be found in this work; Jane Elizabeth, wife of the late Rev. W. H. Brisbane, of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church; Joseph, a farmer, now residing in Cecil county, Md.; Mary Anna wife of Rev. Theodore Stevens of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, and William Pierson. The last named attended the district school until seventeen years of age, when he was sent to the New Jersey Conference Seminary at Pennington, where he continued for three years. At the expiration of this time he returned home and engaged in farming on an estate owned by his father, known as "Locust Grove," one and a half miles west of Summit Bridge. He remained upon this farm until 1870 when he removed to the farm on which he now resides, known as "Sunny Side," and containing 230 acres of land, one half mile north of Summit Bridge. Upon this farm Mr. Biggs has planted 12000 peach trees which have been very remunerative. He also cultivates corn and wheat to a large extent and has been very successful. In addition to "Sunny Side," Mr. Biggs owns a farm of 212 acres, two and one-half miles south of Bohemia Bridge, upon which he has a fine orchard of 10,000 trees. This orchard has been very productive, and in the 15 years of his ownership there have been but two years of failure in peaches. For 15 years he has been extensively engaged in a peach nursery, and has been very successful. In politics Mr. Biggs has always been a Democrat, and in 1874 was elected to the Legislature of the State, serving in the session of 1875. He served as chairman of the Committee on Corporations, and made an efficient member of the body. He is a trustee and steward of Bethel M. E. Church, at Pivot Bridge, having attached himself to that denomination in 1861. He was united in marriage, January 17, 1865, to Miss Fannie,






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*Yours Truly*  
*J. Willis*



daughter of James Boulden, of Pencader hundred. They have two children, Clara May and Mellie Boulden Biggs.

ILLIS, REV. JONATHAN SPENCER, of Milford, a well known Minister of the Gospel, was born April 5, 1830, in Oxford, Talbot county, Md. His father was William Barnaby Willis, who was sheriff of Talbot county for several years, and represented that county in the Legislature of Maryland for four terms. He was a large land owner, and a very successful agriculturist. The father of William B. Willis, was John Willis, known as "Oxford John." He served as officer of Customs at Oxford, for thirty years, and was remarkable for his general knowledge, wit and large hospitality. He was the grandson of John Willis who removed from Virginia in the latter part of the 17th century, settling at Snow Hill, now Preston, Md. His grandfather was Sir Richard Willis, an English nobleman who came to Virginia with the early colonists and took up extensive land grants near Norfolk. The mother of Rev. J. S. Willis, was Mary, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Eleanor (Robinson) Spencer. Captain Spencer was an officer in the war of 1812, and served under General Benson, in the affair of St. Michaels. He died in 1822, at the age of thirty-eight years. Captain Spencer was the son of Perry Spencer, of "Spencer Hall," who made a large fortune in ship building. He was the uncle of Rev. Joseph Spencer, D. D., of the P. E. church, Professor Matthew Spencer; Henry, Edward and Robert Spencer, well known in Law, Theology and Letters in the history of the State of Maryland. Captain Spencer left three daughters, of whom Mrs. Willis was the eldest. The second daughter married John Willis, uncle of Rev. J. S. Willis. He resided near Carrollton, Mo., and died in 1881. The other daughter married Thomas Jewell, Esq., of Georgetown, D. C. Mrs. Willis' ancestor, Robinson, who was the immigrant from England, was a man of wealth, and married late in life. He loaned the Government large sums of money for the prosecution of the war. He was a true patriot and a staunch friend to the Government. Mr. Willis, the subject of this sketch, was carefully reared in the morals and discipline of christianity, both his parents having been, from

early life, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the oldest of nine children, and was reared on "Long Point," a large farm, near Oxford. He attended the district school in Oxford Neck until he was fourteen years of age, when he spent a year in his uncle's store, (Mr. Jewell,) at Georgetown, D. C. Returning home he spent two and a half years under the tuition of Lyman Griswold, where he was taught the higher mathematics, and obtained the rudiments of Greek and Latin. Before the completion of his seventeenth year he was appointed teacher in one of the district schools of Talbot county and continued this profession for seven years, part of which time he was principal of the academy, at Trappe, in the same county. He joined the M. E. Church at seventeen years of age. During the years intervening, his mind had been drawn to the ministry as his life-work, perhaps, instrumentally, through the influence of his mother. He was licensed to preach as a local minister of the M. E. Church at the age of twenty years, and his friends and the church were the agents in bringing about from the first, his assuming the duties of this holy calling. In the spring of 1854, at the age of twenty-four years, he was admitted to the Philadelphia Annual Conference, whose session that year was held in the city of Reading, Pa., and was appointed to fill the charge of Centreville, Maryland, in 1854, Camden, Delaware, in 1855, Dover, in 1856, Frederica, in 1857-58, and Odessa, in 1859. In 1860-61 he was in charge of Tabernacle Church, Philadelphia. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Waugh, in 1856, and Elder by Bishop Scott, in 1858. He served as pastor of the Mt Vernon, now Spring Garden M. E. Church during 1862-63, which church he built and organized, beginning with forty-five members and closing his pastorate with two hundred and eighty communicants. In the winter of 1864 he accepted a call from the Western Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, but resigned after one year, and retired from the active ministry, until the spring of 1867, when he returned to the M. E. Church, and took charge at Harrington, where he continued until 1859, when he received a call to the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, of New York city, and was transferred to the New York East Conference. He remained in



charge of this church for three years. He was then pastor for three years of the M. E. Church at Stamford, Connecticut; here he was eminently successful, having had great temporal and spiritual prosperity. He was returned to New York, where he took charge of the Seventh Street M. E. Church, remaining there for three years. He acted as president of the Preachers' Meeting, in New York, for one year, with much acceptance to that body. In consequence of the poor health of Mrs. Willis, he in the spring of 1878 returned to Delaware, and for a year was employed in looking after the interests of his landed estate. In the spring of 1879 he was made pastor of the Felton charge of Wilmington Conference, where he resided until March 1882, when he was appointed to his present charge at Milford. Besides being an able and eloquent minister, Mr. Willis has the endowments of a poet of a high order, and has written a number of poems of rare literary merit. He wrote a series of War Lyrics for Forney's "Press" during the late war, which were widely quoted in the periodical literature of that time. He was also the author of a centennial poem which received high praise from William Cullen Bryant. In 1877 he was the poet for the commencement occasion of Dickinson College, the poem being of the highest order and well received. The world may soon hear of him in a volume of his poems. He is widely and favorably known as a lecturer. His "William the Silent," "The First Woman," and others have been delivered to charmed audiences in many states. Mr. Willis is the owner of between four and five hundred acres of land, half of which is devoted to the culture of fruit of all varieties. He is a Republican in politics and though not a politician in any sense, he still takes deep interest in the welfare of his country. His family record is a grand one as to loyalty to the republic in all her wars. He furnished a substitute during the late war though he was not drafted, and was busy in hospitals and devoted himself to alleviating the sufferings of the soldiers. He has been twice married, first in 1851 to Miss Annie S., daughter of Hugh Vallaint, Esq. of Ferry Neck, Talbot county, Md. She died in 1862, and was interred with the three children of this marriage in the family burial ground in Ferry Neck. He afterwards mar-

ried Miss Annie, daughter of Hon. William Townsend of Frederica. Two children were born of this marriage, William Townsend who died in his second year, and Elizabeth Townsend Willis.



**CHURCHMAN, HENRY LAWRENCE,** Farmer and Grazier of Stanton, New Castle county, was born in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pa., March 20, 1821. His father, Caleb Churchman, was a farmer and grazier of that county, a birth-right member of the Friends' Society, but was dismissed for the offence, it was said, of joining a company of light horse cavalry during the last war with Great Britain. He died in Chester, Pa., in 1863, being in the 81st year of his age. His wife was Martha, daughter of John Shelly, a farmer of New Castle county. She died in 1827. Mr. Churchman was sent to the Friends' School at West Chester, and also that at Burlington, New Jersey. After his return he assisted his father until he reached his 22nd year, when he commenced farming and grazing upon his own account, on his father's farm in Philadelphia county, Pa. Dec. 1, 1842, he came to New Castle county and purchased "Spring Garden," a farm which he greatly improved, residing thereon until 1852, when he returned to the old homestead known as the "Marsh Farm," in Philadelphia county. Here he built a commodious residence and outbuildings, and continued to improve it until 1856. In June, 1859, he purchased what was known as the "Cripple Farm," the estate on which he now resides, situated in White Clay Creek hundred. He is the owner of 600 acres, and devotes his attention to stock raising, consisting of sheep, cattle, and horses. In addition to this large farm, he is also the owner of a farm near Oxford, Chester county, Pa., consisting of 80 acres of valuable land, now occupied by his brother-in-law Benjamin W. Oakford. He takes a large share of interest in public affairs, and has served as School Commissioner for his district, as well in Pennsylvania, as since his return to Delaware. Reared in the old Whig party, he continued to act with it while it continued to exist, and since the advent of the Republican party he has identified himself with its purposes, aims and measures. Mr. Churchman is a man of great uprightness in business, possessing a geniality and intelli-





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*Mr. Hayes.*



gence which render him greatly respected wherever known. In business circles he is highly valued for accurate judgment, and possesses administrative qualifications of a high order. As the President of the National Bank of Newport, and in other financial positions, his discharge of the duties imposed on him has been eminently satisfactory. His industry, economy, and habits, have rendered him successful in the several pursuits which have engaged his attention. He was married on the first day of December, 1842, by Rev. Albert Barnes, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Alexander Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia. His eldest daughter is the wife of Mr. John Cranstons of Newport, his eldest son died in Chicago, and his second son, a soldier of the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was killed in the action at Ashby's Gap, Va.

**H**AYES, MANLOVE, Dover, Secretary and Treasurer of the Delaware railroad, was born in Kent county, May 5, 1817. He is the second son of the late Manlove Hayes, farmer and merchant, who died in 1849, past eighty years of age. The family record and ancestry is given in the sketch of Judge Alexander L. Hayes. The youth of the subject of our sketch was spent on his father's estate, a few miles east of Dover. In 1832, he entered the academy at Newark, then at the height of its prosperity, under the management of Rev. A. K. Russell, and continued in the academy and college till the winter of 1836, with the exception of one year spent at school in York, Pa. In December, 1836, he left college to accept a situation as assistant in John C. Trautwine's corps of civil engineers, and was engaged in locating the East Tennessee Railroad from Knoxville to the Georgia state line near Chattanooga. The surveying for this road was made through the Cherokee country, at the time the government was removing the Indians to the reservation west of the Mississippi river. He remained in charge of a division of the railroad until 1840, when, by reason of financial troubles, work was suspended and the engineer corps disbanded. Returning to Delaware in 1840, Mr. Hayes soon afterwards engaged in farming and continued to live on his farm, "York Seat," until 1864, when he removed to his

present residence, just without the town limits of Dover. In 1846, and for several years afterward, he was associated with the late Chancellor Harrington and Caleb H. Sipple, Esq., of Dover, in establishing a steamboat line to Philadelphia from Dona Landing, seven miles from Dover, and superintended the building of the wharf, hotel, and other structures at that place. In 1848 he was chosen clerk of the State Senate and was a member of the last Whig Legislature, elected in 1852. During the important session of 1853, he was identified with the legislation by which power was granted the Delaware railroad company to extend their road north from Dover and connect with the New Castle and Frenchtown, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroads, thus securing to the people of the Peninsula a line by rail to Philadelphia and Baltimore. He was elected a director of the Delaware railroad company in 1864, and has been secretary and treasurer of the company since 1870. Mr. Hayes is also a member of the Historical Society of Delaware, and a trustee of Delaware College. He is also President of the projected Bay Shore railroad, and is a member of the boards of several other public enterprises in the state. Evidently the value of his services are too well understood and appreciated to leave room for hope that an exacting public will allow him any opportunity of leisure or inactivity. He assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Dover, in 1865, and is still a director. Always greatly interested in agriculture and in the progress of that industry in Delaware, he has participated in every movement in his county for its promotion. He has been since its organization the correspondent from Kent county to the Agricultural Department at Washington, and is corresponding secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. He was one of the first in his county to engage largely in the cultivation of fruit, and his agricultural pursuits, which absorb a very considerable portion of his time, have always been to him a great source of pleasure as well as of profit. Since 1861 he has acted with the Republican party, and has been strong and decided for the Union. His mother was a Friend, and also his wife, and he inclines to the faith of that society, but is not a member of any church. He was married, February 17, 1851, to Miss Rebecca



Carmalt, daughter of James and Sarah (Perry) Howell of Philadelphia. They have three children living; Mary, Edith and Anna Belle.

**R**ASH, MOSES. Farmer, of Pierson's Corner, was born December 7, 1810, in West Dover hundred, in which place his father, Joseph Rash, was a large land owner. He died in 1836, at the age of 82 years. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Davis, of Kent county. She died in 1844, in the 75th year of her age. They were both members of the M. E. Church. The father of Joseph was John Rash, a large owner of real estate, who resided near Wyoming. He married Miss Micah Wilson, and had four sons and four daughters: Daniel, who went to North Carolina, where he died at the advanced age of 109 years; Andrew, who lived to be 87 years of age; Joseph, named above; Martin, who also reached his 87th year; Hester, who married William Green; Letitia, who married Isaac Beer; Patuma, who married Eben Walls, and Angela, who married William Whitby; each of the daughters left children. This family is one of the most ancient in the State, and deeds are in existence showing their possession of lands in Kent county over two hundred years. The subject of this sketch had few opportunities of early education, a teacher being employed for perhaps two months in the winter for the neighborhood. At the age of 22 years he began farming on the lands of his father, at Pierson's Corner, where he resided for three years, and in 1836 went to Middletown, where he remained one year. In 1837 he removed to Dover, where he resided for six years, being engaged in the livery business. He served as Constable of the district for one year, and as Deputy Sheriff for two years. In 1843 he removed to a farm near Pierson's Corner, which he inherited from his father, and in 1845 purchased the farm where he now resides, an estate of 115 acres of excellent land. He first raised grain, and in 1843 began cultivating fruit for the market. He is now the owner of 225 acres of land, which is divided into two farms. In 1849 he erected his present residence. In 1879 he built a store and granary at Pierson's Cross Roads of which his son has charge. In 1857 he removed to Philadelphia but after one year returned to

Clayton. In 1862 he removed to Wilmington, and in 1867 returned to his farm at Pierson's Corner, where he now resides. Mr. Rash is agent of Mr. William McCaulley of Wilmington and has charge of his ten farms in Kent county. He is a large, energetic man, intelligent and influential. He was very active in the old Whig party and at all times interested in its success. At the breaking out of the war in 1861 he took decided ground against secession and was a devout supporter of the Union. He offered himself as a soldier for the support of his country's flag but his age being greater than the service allowed he was compelled to remain at home, but was in heart and sympathy with those who served in the field. He is now a strong Republican and has been frequently elected as a Delegate to state Conventions. He joined the M. E. church in 1845 and has held both the position of leader and steward, but stands withdrawn from its communion. Mr. Rash has been twice married; first, July 28, 1831, to Miss Maria, daughter of Meyers and Sally (Barber) Casson, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are still living; viz: Meyers, Sarah, wife of Jas. Kersey, Maria, wife of Blanchard Smith, Eugene and Pennel. He was again united in marriage August 17, 1854, to Miss Mary C., daughter of John Lawrence; eight children were also born of this marriage, and are all living; Josephine, William H., Charles W., George B., Lawrence, Addison, Kate and Hattie Rash.

**T**EMPLE, JAMES D. W., M. D., of Kenton, was born in Templeville, Queen Anne's county, Maryland, Aug. 10, 1851, and is now the only surviving child of James and Ann (Graham) Temple. The last named was the third wife of Mr. Temple, a successful farmer, and a man widely known and highly respected. He died in February, 1852, at the age of forty five years. His children by his first wife were, John T.; William E., of whom a sketch is published in "Representative men of Maryland and District of Columbia, 1879," and Lucy wife of John W. Temple, of whom also, a sketch is found in the above work. By his second wife his children were Benjamin L. and George C.; the latter died in 1880. The Temples were an old historic family, among the earliest settlers of the Eastern Shore. Templeville derives from them







Very Respectfully.  
Henry C. Conrad



its name; also, Governor Temple, of Delaware, was of that family. Dr. Temple attended the public schools of his native village till he was sixteen years of age, after which he spent three years at a boarding school in West Nottingham, Cecil county, Md., where he was prepared for the medical college. In 1870 he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in the spring of 1874. He at once settled in Kenton, where he has grown into a large and lucrative practice, and is very highly esteemed in the community. He is a member of the Democratic party, but does not take an active part in public affairs. Dr. Temple was married, October 24, 1877, to Miss Laura, daughter of John and Margaret (Bailey) Lee. A sketch of Mr. Lee will be found in this volume.

ONRAD, HENRY C., Lawyer and President of the City Council of Wilmington, was born in Bridesburg, April 25, 1852. His parents, Aaron and Sarah W. (Pennypacker) Conrad, were both natives of Pennsylvania. A sketch of his father will be found in this volume. When very young he had the misfortune to lose his mother, and in 1856 removed with his father to Wilmington, where he has since resided. He received his education in the public schools of that city, and studied law in the office of Anthony Higgins, Esq. In 1873 he graduated at the Harvard law school, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1874. In the campaign of that year he took an active part as an out-spoken Republican, making speeches throughout the State. In the campaign of 1876 he also bore a conspicuous part, and was of great service to his party. In May, of that year, he was made actuary or superintendent of the colored schools of the State of Delaware, and has held that position to the present time. In the advancement of these schools he has taken great pride, their efficiency and flourishing condition giving abundant proof of his care, and wise and excellent management. In 1878 he filled an unexpired term in the Wilmington Board of Education, and in May, 1879, was elected a member of that body. To this position he was re-elected in May, 1881, and for a second time was made president of the Board; the distinction being more particularly marked

as a majority of the Board were opposed to him in politics. In all these positions he has been conspicuously useful, and has enjoyed public confidence and regard in a high degree. In the spring of 1880, Mr. Conrad, in partnership with Mr. Emerson, purchased *The Morning Herald*, a Democratic newspaper, of Wilmington, and established in its place *The Morning News*. With the change of name and ownership the paper also underwent a change of politics, and became devoted to the interests of the Republican party, which it has ably and zealously advocated to the present time. Soon after the purchase Mr. Emerson retired from the firm, and his place was filled by Mr. Isaac R. Pennypacker. As a lively, wide-awake morning paper, the *News* filled a niche that had been waiting for it, taking rank from the first, with the longer established journals, and became exceedingly popular throughout the towns of the State and Peninsula. To its success, Mr. Conrad devoted himself, and had the satisfaction of seeing it received with great and increasing favor. In the winter of 1882, it was purchased by the News Publishing Company, with Watson R. Sperry, late managing editor of the New York *Evening Post*, as editor-in-chief. Mr. Conrad, then renewed his law practice. On the 3d of June, 1882, the Republicans achieved a victory in the city of Wilmington, which, for the previous ten years, had been under Democratic rule, and Mr. Conrad was elected President of the City Council. The occasion was one of great rejoicing, his great personal popularity having a sensibly ameliorating effect on the opposing party. Mr. Conrad is a man of fine presence, and the truth, honor and thorough reliability of his character is manifest in his countenance and bearing. He has commenced life under the fairest auspices, and every step is attended with that favor that in sacred writ is declared rather to be chosen "than great riches." He is an active member of Grace M. E. church.

AYLOR, JAMES, TOMKINS, Farmer and Member of the Levy Court of New Castle county, was born on the farm where he now resides, July 23, 1836, being the seventh and youngest child of Isaiah and Catherine (Garvin) Taylor. His father, also a farmer, was born in Thoroughfare Neck, New Castle county, March 28, 1793.



He had but three months' schooling, but was a man of good judgment, great energy and industry, and more than average ability. He was for many years a steward and class-leader in the Methodist Church. He died July 13, 1870. His marriage took place in 1820. His wife was born in Kent county, but her father, William Garvin, came from the city of Cork. He was a Presbyterian, and resided on a strip of country known as the "Alley," near Murphy's Mills, Kent county. The six elder children of Isaiah Taylor and his wife were, William, who died at the age of nine years; Mary Ann, died at the age of three years; Sarah Jane, and John Henry, died in infancy; Catherine Maria, who became the wife of Peter S. Deakyne, and died in 1860, her only surviving child being Joseph Fletcher Deakyne; and Wilhelmina, who married George Davis Collins, near Smyrna, and died in 1860, leaving five children. The father of Isaiah Taylor was Kendall Taylor, who was born and spent his life in Thoroughfare Neck. He died there in 1796, when Isaiah, who was his only child, was three years of age. He was the son of Isaiah Allen Taylor, a farmer, who was also born, and lived, and died, in Thoroughfare Neck. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, a man of intelligence and prominence in his time. He married a Miss Francis, of an English family of New Castle county, relatives of the Rothwells. He died in the latter part of the last century, at the age of eighty-five. Mr. James T. Taylor attended the schools of the "Levels," and for about six months the Middletown Academy. At eighteen years of age he went for one year to the Conference Academy at Pennington, New Jersey, and on his return assisted his father in his store, and superintended the farm. The store was given up in 1867, having been carried on ten years. At his father's death, being the only surviving child, he came in possession of the landed estate, which he has kept under excellent cultivation. The home farm contains 187 acres of valuable land, and he has also thirty acres of woodland. He has about 2,500 peach trees which have been a paying interest, and devotes the remainder of the farm to cereals. Mr. Taylor has always been a Democrat in politics and influential in that party. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Levy Court of New Castle county for four years, and is an

efficient member of that body. He is a trustee of the Methodist Church in Townsend. He was married in 1875 to Miss Sarah Rebecca, daughter of Captain John Smith, residing near Centreville, Queen Anne's county, and sister of Rev. John E. Smith, of the Wilmington Annual Conference.



WIGGETT, COL. WILLIAM YARDELEY, Postmaster at Wilmington, was born in Seaford, March 15, 1841, being the third son of William Hinds and Henrietta Maria (Hurst) Swiggett. William H. Swiggett was a man of considerable local reputation. He taught school in his youth, and was in public life for many years, holding various positions in the county. He was Recorder of Deeds for Sussex county, clerk in the Register's office for twelve years, and Assistant Provost Marshal. He was a staunch Whig, and one of the first to join the ranks of the new Republican party. He died in 1875 when in his sixty-third year. His wife, as Miss Hurst, was an accomplished young lady of Dorchester county, Md. She was a sister of the late John Hurst, of Baltimore, and the present Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is her nephew. She died at the early age of thirty-two years, leaving a family of five children. These are now Captain Samuel A. Swiggett, a merchant at Ottumway, Iowa; Francis C., merchant tailor at Allerton, Iowa; Anne E., wife of Robert H. Ford, of Washington, D. C.; Col. William Y., the subject of this sketch, and Ashland B. Swiggett, of Washington. All these sons bravely served their country in the Union army during the late war; the eldest was captain of the Thirty-Sixth Iowa: an excellent and courageous officer. He was a prisoner for eighteen months at Camp Ford, Texas. His brother Ashland, was wounded seven times in the battle of Antietam. Mr. William H. Swiggett was again married, in 1856 to Miss Ellen A. Harris. She died in 1860, leaving him two children, who are now both residents of Iowa; Mary B., wife of Cassius M. Green, and Cornelia M., wife of Edwin Goodwin. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Major Aaron Swiggett, who married Miss Nancy Hinds, daughter of William Hinds, of Kent county, and niece of General Thomas Hinds, of Mississippi. He settled in Seaford, engaging in



the merchant and shipping business, and accumulated a considerable fortune. He was a major in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Lewes. The coat he wore in that fight is still in the family. He died in 1828 when about forty years of age. He had two sons, William Hinds and Levin Swiggett; and three daughters, Eliza Ann, who married Major W. Allen, of Seaford, and died in 1873, leaving seven children; Cornelia, who died unmarried in 1864, and Sarah J., widow of Capt. Orlando R. Martin, who died in 1860, leaving one child, Walter E. Martin. The father of Aaron Swiggett, and the first American ancestor of the family was William Swiggett, who was born in Sweden about 1750, and coming to America when a young man settled in Caroline county, Md. He married Miss Shaftesbury, and had two sons Levin and Aaron, and three daughters. He was a farmer in good circumstances, and lived to the good old age of eighty-five years, dying in 1835. The parents of Col. William Y. Swiggett removed to Georgetown when he was five years of age, and he attended the school and academy at that place till he was seventeen. He then went to Iowa, where he remained one year, and returning in 1859 entered the office of the *Georgetown Messenger*, to learn the printing trade. At this business he continued till the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, when he was one of the first to enroll himself for the defense of his country's flag, and enlisted as a private in company G, First Delaware volunteers, for three months. He was soon elected Second Lieutenant by that company, in which rank he served during the term, guarding the railroad from Wilmington to Baltimore. On being mustered out he assisted in reorganizing the regiment for the three years service and was mustered in as First Lieutenant of company C. Two months he spent at home, in recruiting, after which he joined the regiment at Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, and shared its fortunes till the battle of Antietam, in which he was severely wounded in the hip by a musket ball, and was borne from the field. After two months in the hospital he rejoined his regiment, and on the 20th of January was promoted to the rank of Captain, receiving his commission January 23, 1862, the day following his marriage. He was at that time at home on leave of absence, but soon afterwards rejoined his

regiment at Gettysburg. He was, however, unable to participate in the battle or to endure the hardships of the field. He was transferred to the veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 1, 1863, and employed in the lighter duties of the service. He was first commissioned as First Lieutenant, and on the 10th of December was promoted to a Captaincy, and was stationed at Meridian Hill, near Washington, serving in this capacity until April 6, 1864, when he was mustered out of service under general orders. He returned home, and during the following summer assisted in raising the Ninth Delaware Regiment. When it was organized he was commissioned Major, his commission bearing date, September 12, 1864. He was still suffering greatly from his wounds, which had not yet closed, but he went with the regiment to Fort Delaware, guarding rebel prisoners. On the 4th of January, 1865, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment, which was the same month mustered out of service by general orders from the War Department. Colonel Swiggett holds eight military commissions, beginning with a Second Lieutenantcy and ascending to that of Lieutenant Colonel. In September of the last named year he was appointed Mail Agent on the Delaware railroad, and removed his residence to Wilmington. He filled this position in an efficient manner till May, 1882, when having been appointed Postmaster of that city by President Arthur, he was on the fifteenth of that month confirmed by the United States Senate. He entered upon the new task assigned him with the same zeal and devotion to duty that has characterized him in the different positions he filled in the army, and the one he so recently resigned in civil life. He is an active Republican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was one of the originators of DuPont Post. No 2, of Wilmington, in which he has held all the chairs of honor. He has been Assistant Quartermaster General of the Department of Delaware, and is a member of the National Council of Administration. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He joined the M. E. Church in February, 1869, and is a trustee of St. Paul's Church. He was married, January 22, 1863, to Miss Charlotte E. D. Cannon of Georgetown, daughter of Joseph K. and Hannah (Dunning) Cannon. They have only one child, Miss Maria Swiggett.



**WILLIAMS, JONATHAN KNIGHT,** Farmer, one mile north-west of Odessa, was born in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Pa., May 23, 1828. His father, John Jarrett Williams, a farmer, born in 1782, married Lydia, daughter of Jonathan Knight, and had five children; four of whom survive: Mary K.; Thomas, a farmer on the old homestead; Jonathan K., the subject of this sketch, and John Jay Williams, a farmer of St. Augustine, Cecil county, Maryland. John Jarrett Williams was a Friend, but married out of the Society, and was disciplined; still he always adhered to that faith. He died in November, 1851, in his sixty-ninth year. His father, Anthony Williams, was a rigid member of the Society of Friends. The English tried to force him into the ranks of the British army during the Revolutionary war; he was severely threatened and the heaviest pressure was brought to bear upon him, but he did not yield. He married Rachel Jarrett, of a numerous and highly respected family in that county. She was also a Friend. The Williams family were of Welsh descent, among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and have been in all their generations, an industrious, thriving and highly respected people. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools till the age of fifteen, when he was sent for four winters to boarding schools of the Friends' Society at Clermont and at Byberry, and afterwards attended for one session the Friends Academy at Alexandria, Va., receiving at these schools a good mathematical and English education. He was then engaged on the home farm till the spring of 1852, when he removed to Delaware and settled on the farm which has now been his home for nearly thirty years. It consists of 300 acres of tillable land which is mainly devoted to wheat and corn, though he has also a great deal of fruit, and at one time had ten thousand peach trees in bearing. Mr. Williams also bought in 1871 the Mapleton estate, and in 1876 the Foard farm, on the road from Middletown to Odessa. He pays considerable attention to stock, raising horses, cattle, etc., and keeps all his lands in a good state of cultivation. He is enterprising and intelligent, and highly regarded in the community. He is a Republican in politics, and was a staunch friend of the Union during the

war. He is a prominent and influential member of the Methodist Church in Odessa, with which he united in 1868, and in which he is both trustee and steward. Mr. Williams was married in September, 1853, to Miss Fannie, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Fox) Shallcross, of Philadelphia, and sister of Serick Shallcross. They have had eight children: Lydia, who married Mr. Leonard Aspril, of Odessa; John J., died in 1856, at the age of fifteen months; Margaret Shallcross; Mary Knight; Adaline Evans, died in 1865, in her fifth year; John Jay, died in 1863, aged one year; Fannie Shallcross, and Bessie C. Williams.

**AN BURKALOW, MOSES SIPPLE,** Merchant of Magnolia, was born in North Murderkill hundred, January 19, 1831. His father, John Van Burkalow, a farmer, was a most excellent man. He was a patriot, and served his country during the Revolution, entering the American army at the age of eighteen, and served to the close of the war, a period of four years. He was four times married, but had no children by his first and second marriages. By his third wife, Mary Turley, he had several children, and in 1829 he married Miss Ruth, daughter of Moses Sipple of Kent county, and sister of the late Caleb H. Sipple, of Dover. By her he had four children; Moses Sipple; Hannah Ann, deceased; Hettie S., widow of Joseph Haregrove, of Seaford, and Eliza H., wife of Thomas E. Cottingham. John Van Burkalow died in 1842, at the age of eighty-four. He had been for sixty years a member of the Methodist Church. His father came from the north of England, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled in New Castle county. Mr. Van Burkalow attended the good common schools of his neighborhood till he was seventeen years of age, after which he was engaged in farming for ten years. In 1851 he purchased a farm in the suburbs of Camden, which he sold in 1856, and bought "the Cypress," a farm of 130 acres, two miles from Magnolia, on the Camden road. Here he lived but one year, and in 1858 sold the land and entered into mercantile pursuits in Magnolia, in which he has since been engaged. Besides merchandise proper, he has also dealt to a considerable extent in grain, produce, wood, bark, lumber and coal, which he has





Engr'd by J. S. Smith - 5 N. 4th St. N.Y.

Yours truly,

W. C. Douglass



mostly shipped in his own vessels to and from Magnolia to the large cities of the North. He has also dealt extensively in real estate ; buying and selling farms in his vicinity. His store in Magnolia is now conducted under the firm name of William M. Prouse & Co., Mr. Prouse being his son-in-law, and Mr. VanBurkalow having for some time been gradually withdrawing from active business. In politics he is a conservative Democrat and was a strong Union man during the war. In the fall of 1880 he was elected to the Legislature, and was active and prominent in the session of 1881. He was made a Master Mason, at Temple Lodge, Milford, in 1867. Mr. Van Burkalow united with the Methodist Church in 1844, at the age of thirteen, and at sixteen years of age was licensed to exhort, having from that time maintained this relation to the church. He has filled all the lay offices, and is a leading member in the church of his denomination in Magnolia. He was married in 1851 to Miss Margaret Maria, daughter of Benjamin and Catherine (Swiggett) Townsend, of Camden. Their children have been six in number : Ruth Sipple, who died in 1869, at the age of seventeen; Keturah Swiggett, wife of William M. Prouse, merchant at Magnolia ; Hattie Sipple, wife of John J. Conner, farmer, near Magnolia ; Mosena, wife of Rev E. C. MacNichol, of the Wilmington Conference ; John, who died at the age of three years, and Caleb Sipple, a son of much promise, now in his twentieth year.

**M**ASSEY, GEO. V., Lawyer and Soldier, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1841, removed to Delaware in 1849, living for one year at Newark. He afterward resided for several years at Elkton, Maryland. He removed to Dover in 1855, where he has since resided. He has been constantly engaged in the practice of the law since 1865. Has never had any public office. He was in the army for two years during the war, in the Adjutant Generals and Inspector Generals Departments, respectively.

**D**UGLASS, COL. HENRY CLAY, Grain Dealer of Clayton and Smyrna, was born at Federalsburg, Md. in 1830. His father was Joseph H. Douglass, who was in early life a farmer, and later, a justice of the peace. He was several times

a member of the Legislature of Maryland, and died in 1831, aged nearly fifty years. His mother was Charlotte, daughter of James Wilson of Dorchester county. Her ancestors were among the earliest settlers and land owners in that county. She died in 1861 in the 66th year of her age. Mr. Douglass attended a district school until the age of fourteen, when he became a clerk in the store of Hon. Jacob Charles, a well known and greatly respected citizen of Federalsburg. After reaching the age of twenty-one he was for three years a clerk in Seaford. He was next a clerk for Governor William Cannon and was in his family for two years. During the time Mr. Cannon was State Treasurer he had charge of his mercantile business to a great extent. In 1856 he was appointed by Governor Causey an aid on his staff with the rank of Colonel, and the same year was nominated by the American party as a candidate for the State Legislature. The entire ticket was defeated, yet Colonel Douglass led his ticket by three hundred votes. January 1, 1857, he was appointed ticket and freight agent for Smyrna station, now Clayton, on the Delaware railroad. In 1863 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the House of Representatives, when he resigned his position as agent. At the expiration of the session he returned to Clayton and established himself as a grain merchant, commencing in 1866 and continuing to the present time. He has been by far the largest buyer of grain on the extended line of the Delaware railroad ; his business steadily increasing in all these years and now aggregates many thousand bushels per annum. It is a business which is beset with peculiar hazards on account of the frequent fluctuations in the market, and requires great judgment and watchfulness to be safely conducted. These qualities are possessed by Colonel Douglass in an eminent degree, as shown by his experience of nearly twenty years, in which he has not only enjoyed financial prosperity, but won the confidence and friendship of his thousands of patrons in Delaware and Maryland. It was mainly through the agency of Col. Douglass that the telegraph facilities now enjoyed by Smyrna were secured to that town, in 1874. He took a large interest in the building of the branch railroad from Clayton to Smyrna, which was placed in running order in 1865.



He was one of the incorporators of the Fruit Growers National Bank of Smyrna and is at present one of its directors. He was united in marriage on the 24th of August, 1859, to Miss Kate Hanson, daughter of Colonel David Lockwood of Smyrna. Two children survive of this marriage: Henry Lockwood and Kate Russell Douglass.

**M**OORE, JOHN, Farmer, was born Oct. 22, 1826, on the old homestead farm, "Fairview," in Kent county, where he now resides. His father, Thomas Moore, was also a farmer. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of William Maffett, of Kent county, by whom he had four children, all now living; John, the subject of this sketch; William H.; Andrew H., and Susan, now Mrs. David Boggs, of Kent. Mrs. Moore died in 1849, at the age of forty-nine. Mr. Moore next married Mary Farrow, by whom he had also three sons and one daughter, their names being Francis A., Thomas F., Daniel G. and Rebecca C. The father of Mr. Thomas Moore was John Moore, also a farmer, in the same locality. He married Susan Green, and raised a family of six sons and one daughter. As far back as the family can be traced they have been residents of Kent county, and were undoubtedly among the early colonial settlers. Mr. Moore attended the public schools of the neighborhood in the winter season only, after reaching the age of twelve years, from which time he worked regularly on the farm, plowing and doing much other work quite beyond his strength; but he has always been exceedingly fond of reading, and in this way has become one of the best informed men of his locality. On attaining his majority he spent two years in traveling through several of the northern and surrounding states. Returning home he was in 1850 made Collector of Little Creek hundred for one year, after which he was, for the same length of time, clerk in a store in Leipsic. He then commenced mercantile life on his own account at Shawn's Crossroads, since known as Moore's Corners. This business he continued prosperously till 1862, when he sold it to his brother. He then bought a lot and built a house in Leipsic, where he for a time resided. He had, on coming to Shawn's Crossroads, bought ten acres of land as a beginning, and in 1860, purchased "Fairview,"

where he now resides, containing one hundred and forty-five acres. To this he added in 1868 one hundred and twenty-two acres, near Moore's Corners. He has put up a good house, commodious barns, and other buildings. His peach trees, five thousand in number, have been very profitable, as well as his apples and pears, grapes, and four acres in small fruits. The rest of the farm is devoted to wheat, grain and stock. Mr. Moore was formerly an old line Whig, afterwards he became a Republican, and an earnest supporter of that party. He was an ardent patriot and Union man during the war, and is at all times active and interested for his party. By the force of his intelligence, and the earnestness of his character, he exerts a wide influence in his locality. He was married, April 27, 1853, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Clement and Grace (Wharton) Nowell. They have had nine children, of whom six survive: Thomas Clayton; Elma Nowell; Hester Jane; Lillie May; Henry Winter Davis and Arabelle Moore.

**R**OTHWELL, GIDEON EMORY, a Farmer of Blackbird hundred, was born the 1st of August 1817, in New Castle county. His father was Major William Rothwell, of the "Levels," a large landholder and an influential citizen of the State. The Rothwells are of English ancestry. His mother was Miss Ann, daughter of Gideon Emory, of Thoroughfare Neck. The subject of this sketch received his education principally at the schools in Thoroughfare Neck. He went to reside with his grandfather in boyhood, and remained with him until he was nineteen years of age. He then returned to the "Levels," and resided with his father until he reached his twenty-sixth year, when he engaged in the business of farming on the old homestead farm of Major Rothwell, which contained 500 acres. In 1850 Mr. Rothwell purchased from Governor John Clark the farm known as "New Bristol," situated near the town of Smyrna, where he has resided ever since. He is a large fruit grower, to which he has given his attention since 1860, at which time he planted 4,500 peach trees, which number has been greatly increased. In 1869 he shipped 24,500 baskets of peaches from his farm, which were sent out of the Smyrna Creek to Northern markets. Mr.



Rothwell has been a large grower of sweet potato plants, and has supplied hundreds of thousands of plants to his neighbors and farmers through the county and State, for which he received 25 cents per hundred. He had grown and shipped from his farm in one year 500 bushels of gooseberries, he being among the earliest engaging in this business in New Castle county. Apples and pears have not done well for him, but in the cultivation of other fruits he has been very successful. Mr. Rothwell was reared an old line Whig, and acted with that party while it had an existence. He has never held political office, and has had no desire to do so; since the war he has acted with the Democratic party. He was united in marriage to Miss Catherine, daughter of George Collins, on the 9th of January, 1845. There have been nine children of this marriage: George E., a farmer of Blackbird hundred; Henrietta, now wife of Dr. George C. Borst of Pennsylvania; Anna Emory, Mary Matilda, Kate, William, Benjamin F., Maggie C. and Lydia R., all living.


**N**AUDAIN, MAJ. ELIAS, was of Huguenot ancestry, being descended from Elias Naudain, who was born in Poitou, France in 1655, and who fled to London in 1680, with his wife, Gahel Armand and three children, on account of the religious persecutions preceding the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The records of that city show, under date of March 8, 1682, that he became a British subject by naturalization. A son and a daughter were born in London, and these were baptized, in 1686, in the French Church in Threadneedle street, that being the first of the Huguenot congregation in England. This last son Elias, who was born in 1684, emigrated very early in the eighteenth century to the American Plantations. He purchased a large tract of land on Blackbird Creek, in New Castle county, and built there, about 1715, a spacious brick mansion, which is in good preservation to this day. This property is now owned by the heirs of a great-granddaughter of the builder, a sister of the subject of this sketch. This emigrant appears to have been a man of prominence and high character in the community. His name occurs as one of the subscribers to aid in building Drawyer's Presbyterian Church, near Odessa, in 1711.

He held the position of Elder in that congregation, and was selected as a lay member of the first Synod of the Presbyterian Church, which was convened at Philadelphia. Little is known of the circumstances or the precise date of his marriage, except that his wife's name was Lydia. They were the parents of seven children; of these, Elias was born in 1712, and Arnold in 1723. The latter married, in 1751, Catharine Alfree, who was then aged seventeen; and both of these died on the 6th of August, 1796. Their children were named Elias, Arnold, John, Andrew, Mary, Lydia, Rachel and Rebecca. Andrew, the fourth son, was born October 27, 1758. He settled in Kent county, at what has since been known as Naudain's Landing. On March 30, 1786, he married Rebecca Snow, whose family is said to have settled in Maryland in 1635. She inherited an estate of some three hundred acres on which the two spent their lives and were buried. Andrew engaged in farming, and in merchandising also, and by his industry accumulated an ample estate. He was careful to give each of his children an education suited to their rank in life, and to the pursuit of a career adapted to their respective talents. His position in the community was one of influence for good. Like his father and grandfather, he was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. Elias Naudain, the subject of this sketch, was one of the eleven children, and the second son of Andrew and Rebecca Snow Naudain. He was born on January 16, 1795, and died on March 12, 1849. He resided always upon the domain left to him by his father, cherishing to his last hour the associations of his boyhood, and a fondness for agriculture, as is attested by the fact that he left behind him the best improved lands in Kent. He was a man of singular excellence and purity of character. He never sought a public office, yet the general esteem in which he was held led to his selection at various times to fill posts of trust. He was elected a member of the lower House of Assembly, for the session that opened at Dover, January 3, 1826; and at that same session his brother Arnold, who was a deputy from New Castle county, was chosen speaker. March 13, 1827, he was commissioned First Major of the Fourth Regiment of Militia, by Governor Paynter; and he held that office until the repeal of the Militia law. At the



election held in 1832, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Convention to revise the Constitution of 1792, he was selected from Kent county as a member of that body, and discharged the duties devolving upon him with ability and with an intelligent comprehension of the delicate questions involved. The evidence of the value of the work of this Convention is found in the fact that, although it was performed nearly fifty years ago, it has never been necessary to amend it except in the matter of holding elections. He was afterwards twice elected to a seat in the General Assembly of the State, the last time to the Senate, where he was in constant attendance. He was here distinguished by his devotion to his duties, and by a wise and constant regard for the public welfare. With him, honesty of purpose and frankness of expression were necessary allies, and this trait was so conspicuous that it was a common saying "whatever Elias Naudain says you may rely upon." During the period between 1820 and 1830 he filled the office of Justice of the Peace in Leipsic, in Little Creek hundred, and administered its affairs with the probity, and success which his high character justified his friends in expecting. He married in his twenty-fourth year, Lydia, one of the daughters of Dr. James Jones, of Kent county, but originally from the "Welsh Tract" in New Castle county, he being of Welsh descent. Dr. Jones had been a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and served under Washington at Valley Forge; later in life he became a Baptist preacher. Four children were born of the above marriage: Rebecca, Andrew, James, and Arnold; but all died in infancy except the first named: she is now the wife of Robert H. Moor, Esq., of Philadelphia. Mrs. Lydia Naudain died in 1826; and in 1828 Elias wedded Margaret Pettigrew Millichop, of Milford. They had seven children: James M., Arnold, Matilda, Catharine, Elias, Margaret, and Sarah Green, all of whom, except the third who died in childhood, are living. Catherine married Dr. Alexander Hardcastle, of "Castle Hall," Caroline county, Md, and Margaret wedded M. Laird Simons, Esq., an editor of Philadelphia. Elias the sixth son of the subject of this sketch is the fifth of that name in immediate succession from the French refugee, and it is continued to the seventh generation

by two grandsons and a great-grandson. The widow of Major Elias Naudain, is still living (1880). He was a man of most courteous and agreeable manners, the natural outgrowth of a true and manly heart. A christian and an elder, his name should long be cherished as one of the worthiest of the sons of the ancient Delaware State.

ASE, CHARLES CURTIS, farmer of South Murderkill hundred, was born May 10, 1836, in Kent county. His father, William Case, a farmer of that hundred, was a man of integrity and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died March 21, 1877, in his 71st year. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Curtis Cordry of Kent county; he died in 1856. His grandfather was Charles Case, a farmer of the lower part of Kent county. The Case family is of Irish origin and were among the early settlers of the State. Mr. Case's early life was spent on the farm, and his education was obtained at the public school at Pratt's Branch. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a house carpenter, after which he followed this business for five years, when he began the pursuit of agriculture, renting farms till 1875, when he removed to the old Harrington farm, which he had purchased in 1874. This estate contains 128 acres, principally devoted to grain. He has had as many as 1400 Peach trees in bearing at one time on this farm, but as they have not been profitable, he has nearly abandoned the culture of fruit. In 1874 Mr. Case began to improve his land which was very poor, but is now in a good state of cultivation. He is a man of intelligence and one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of the State. He is a Democrat in politics, and has inherited his preferences, his father and grandfather having been members of that party. He joined the M. E. church when he was seventeen years of age, is a teacher of the Bible Class, and has been superintendent of the Sunday School for five years. He is an active member of his church, and has the confidence of the community in which he resides. He was married, Jan, 19, 1858, to Miss Emily, daughter of James C. Anderson, of Felton. Their children are William C., Virginia E., Henry R., Joseph C., Sarah H., and Bertha E. Case.





Engraving by J. B. Ketchum, New York

*A. B. Richardson*



**R**ICHARDSON, ALLEN BRADFORD, Packer of canned meats, fruits and vegetables, Dover, was born in South Reading, (now Wakefield,) Massachusetts, September 27, 1825. He was a son of Dr. Nathan Richardson, a distinguished physician of New England, fifty years ago, and who died in 1837, in the 56th year of his age. His mother was a daughter of Mr. Solomon Alden, whose ancestor, John Alden, came over in the Mayflower. She was the second wife of Dr. Richardson, and bore him seven children, the eldest three of whom are now living. She died in 1832. Dr. S. O. Richardson (of the "Sherry-Wine Bitters" fame) was a half brother, and he died in 1873, aged 65. A younger brother was Nathan Richardson, the author of the popular work, "Richardson's New Method for the Piano-Forte." He died in Paris, in 1859, at the age of 32, and is buried at Warren, Mass. His widow is still living. Mr. A. B. Richardson attended the public schools of his native town until his eleventh year, and Phillips' Academy, in Andover, six months, when his father dying his school days ended. After residing two years with George Flint, Esq., of North Reading, a gentleman farmer, he went to New Bedford and bound himself an apprentice for seven years to a manufacturer of tin-ware goods. While serving in this capacity he developed a taste for machinery and invention, and during his spare hours manufactured a miniature locomotive, tender, and train of cars, all in complete working order, which attracted considerable notice at that time. At the termination of his apprenticeship he remained one year longer, as foreman, and then went into the same business for himself, which he carried on very successfully about three years. At the age of twenty-three he married Miss Lucy M., daughter of Silas Stetson, Esq., of New Bedford, a lineal descendant of Elizabeth Penn, sister of William Penn, (see Genealogical Record at the close of this sketch.) One son was born to them, Harry Alden Richardson, now a partner with his father in the business of fruit packing, etc. In 1849 Mr. Richardson left New Bedford and went to Wilmington, Delaware, and continued the tin-ware, stove and furnace business, taking into partnership his brother-in-law, Mr. George M. Stetson, the style of

the firm being A. B. Richardson & Co. They were the first to send out tin-ware peddlers in this State. After two years the firm moved to Camden, where they continued in the same business about two years and a half longer, when the firm was dissolved, by mutual consent; Mr. Stetson remaining in Camden, and Mr. Richardson going to Dover, where he became associated in business with Mr. James W. Robbins, formerly of North Granville, Washington county, New York, under the firm name of Richardson and Robbins, which continued twenty-one years, until the death of Mr. Robbins, in 1876. This firm early commenced the Fruit Packing business, an account of which is published in this volume. During their long business connections, Mr. Robbins resided in the family of his partner, and he showed his appreciation of their mutual friendship, by leaving Mrs. Richardson a share of his property equal to that given to each of his brothers and sisters. According to his request, the firm name of Richardson and Robbins will never be changed, as he had devoted the best years of his life with Mr. Richardson in making the name of their firm an honorable one, and one of which they are justly proud. At the death of Mr. Robbins, Harry A. Richardson became a partner with his father, he having earned the right to the position by several years' faithful service and efficiency, with a display of good business talents, that served to guarantee the continued success of the firm. The ingenuity early displayed by Mr. Richardson has been of great service to the firm, during the years they were building up their well-earned reputation. Many of the numerous labor-saving machines and contrivances now in use by Messrs. Richardson and Robbins, and also by other establishments in the same line of business, were invented and patented by Mr. Richardson. In the summer of 1881, the building so long occupied by the firm, with its several additions that were necessary to meet the increasing requirements of their business, was demolished to give place to the large and elegant hotel, known as "Hotel Richardson," which is strictly first class, with all the conveniences possessed by the best houses in the Union. The very great increase of the business of Richardson and Robbins compelled the erection of a factory sufficiently large to accommodate their trade,




and it is now in successful operation a short distance from thier former stand. Mr. Richardson is president of the Dover Gas Light company, and has been a director of the First National Bank of Dover since its organization. He has always shown a lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of the town. His son, Harry A. Richardson, married, May 6, 1874, Priscilla H., daughter of William Walker, of Dover. They have three children: Alden B., William W., and Lucy S. Richardson. The family record of Mrs. A. B. Richardson is as follows: William Hammond, born in London, married Elizabeth Penn, sister of Sir William Penn, an Admiral in the British Navy, and father of William Penn, the Quaker and founder of the Pennsylvania colony. William Hammond died leaving his wife with one son and three daughters. Elizabeth Hammond with her children and many other persons who had Mr. John Lathrop for their minister, left England in troublesome times and came over to Boston, in 1634. Elizabeth Hammond was esteemed for her piety. She died in Boston in 1640; Benjamin, her son, removed to Sandwich, and married Mary Vincent; had five children; John, his son, married Mary Arnold, who had ten children. Their son, Rowland, married Anna Winslow, had two sons; George Hammond, their son, married Lucy Sturtevant, had six children; Hannah, their daughter married Ellis Mendall, had nine children; Mary, Lucy, Seth, George, John, Hannah, Anna, Ellis and Lydia. Mary, their daughter, married Silas Stetson, had nine children; George, Henry, Lucy, (deceased,) Silas, Mary, Lucy M., Thomas, Bessie and Hannah. Their daughter, Lucy M., married Alden B. Richardson, the subject of this sketch.

**M**OOORE, JOHN ADAMS, Retired Physician of Felton, was born in Frederica, Kent county, November 6, 1823. His father, Thomas Jefferson Moore, was a merchant and farmer, and filled positions of public trust and honor in his state, and was at the time of his death in 1859, a member of the State Senate. His mother's maiden name was Johnson. Her father was John Johnson, a man universally esteemed for his benevolent and christian character. The father of Thomas Jefferson Moore was Vincent Moore, also a farmer and merchant, and a


man of remarkable business enterprise and sagacity, who died in 1828, leaving a large landed estate. Dr. Moore was educated in the public schools under good teachers. He early learned industrious habits, and did his share, as a boy, of work in the store and on the farm. After arriving at manhood, he was mainly engaged in teaching and in the charge of his father's store, until, January 1848, when he was appointed by Governor Tharp Clerk of the Orphan's Court and Register in Chancery, for Kent county, for the term of five years. He performed the duties of this office to the satisfaction of the court, the bar, and the community. In addition to his own official duties, he assisted materially in the work of some of the other public offices, particularly in the office of the Secretary of State. When the late Chancellor Bates, then Secretary of State, removed from Dover to Wilmington, he left that office in his charge, during which time he completed a neat and elaborate index to the executive records, there having been none up to that time. During his term of office, he studied medicine with the late Dr. Govè Saulsbury. In October, 1852, he resigned his office to attend his second course of medical lectures (having already attended the course of 1851-2) at the University of Pennsylvania. Immediately on his graduation in the spring of 1853, he located in Smyrna, where he continued in the successful practice of his profession for nine years. In 1862, on account of failing health and his appointment as administrator of his father's estate, he removed to Felton. Since that time he has devoted himself principally to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been enterprising and successful. In politics he has been a Democrat, and was at one time very active, wielding considerable influence in his party. In 1860 he was elected on the Democratic ticket a member of the House of Representatives, and served in those stirring times through the regular and extra sessions of the legislature. His course in that body was conservative, and opposed to all measures of an extreme political, or sectional character. He was from the first opposed to secession, and had the honor of offering the resolution which was adopted, condemning that movement in the Southern States. He also wrote and delivered the valedictory address of the House of Rep-



representatives His whole course was characterized by the conscientious and faithful performance of his duties. In 1856 he married Martha A., daughter of Bassett Ferguson, of New Castle county. Of this marriage there were three children, of whom Jefferson, the youngest, a youth of remarkable promise, died in 1879, in the sixteenth year of his age. Although far from being a robust man, Dr. Moore has led a most industrious and useful life. He has been zealous in his efforts to promote the educational interests of his community, and was one of the most liberal founders and supporters of Felton Seminary. He is an active and official member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In all his business and professional relations he has been closely and earnestly devoted to duty. He occupies a high place in the esteem and confidence of the community in which he was reared, and in which he has spent so large a proportion of an honorable life.


 ARON, POWELL, Farmer near Hazlettville, was born in West Dover hundred, December 19, 1824. His father, William Aron, also a farmer, was born and passed his life in the same locality. He died in 1858, at the age of sixty-nine. His first wife, the mother of the subject of our sketch, was Mrs. Ann, widow of George Seward. She died in 1840, leaving ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity. He next married Hester, daughter of John Slay, by whom he had four children. He was a man of very excellent and decided character; his word was his bond. He became a christian in early life, and was for many years a class-leader in the M. E. Church. Mr. Powell Aron attended the common schools during his boyhood. He became a well read man, largely self educated, and was one of the most intelligent citizens of his locality. He remained with his father, assisting upon the farm, until he was twenty-three years of age, when he married and settled on a farm belonging to his father-in-law. In 1859, his father having died, he bought from the other heirs, one hundred and twenty acres of the family homestead, the Lockwood farm, as it was called, and some years later had under his control the whole estate, consisting of two hundred and six acres. He had at one time three thousand

peach trees, which were profitable, also apples, pears, and small fruits. Most of his farm was devoted to wheat and corn. He was a successful farmer, and highly respected in the community. Mr. Aron was trained in the ranks of the old Whig party. During the war he was a staunch supporter of the Union cause. He enlisted in the Sixth Delaware Regiment, United States Volunteers, and was Second Lieutenant of Company G. He served with that regiment, guarding the Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore Railroad, and the Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware, until mustered out of service. He was, in his locality, a leader in the Republican party, and was a candidate for the Legislature, and also for the Levy Court of Kent county, but his party was in the minority. He was for several years a trustee, and President of the Sunday School Board in the Methodist Church, with which he united in 1856. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Martha, daughter of John and Hester (Kersey) Green, by whom he had ten children; Hannah, wife of William Hallowell, of Bridgeville; John; William; Mary; Hester; Charles Henry; James Powell; Emma; Addie; Thomas; and Martha. Mr. Aron died, after a short illness, February 16, 1882. He met death with composure, and trustful and happy assurance. His sudden removal is a great loss to his family, and the community.


 YGERT, JOHN E., Phosphate Manufacturer of Smyrna, was born May 22, 1844, in Albany county, New York, the home of his family for several generations. His parents were Frederick J. and Ellen (Jewett) Tygert. Frederick J. Tygert was a farmer and leading citizen of Guilderland township, and held various offices of trust by the favor of his fellow citizens. He was a prominent member and office bearer in the M. E. church and many years S. S. Superintendent. He removed to Kent county, Delaware, where he joined his son John E. who had preceded him, and died soon after, February 28, 1873, in is 36th year. His widow is still living. John E. Tygert received a good common school education, and from 16 to 18 years of age took the principal charge of the farm. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, 177th New York volunteers, and served with General Banks on the Mississippi from the Gulf to Port Hudson,



returning home at the expiration of his term of service with greatly impaired health. When sufficiently recovered he traveled west through Illinois and Iowa. He returned home in 1865, still suffering greatly from an affection of his eyes which from that time have given him much trouble. In the winter of that year he came to Delaware and purchasing a tract of woodland near Harrington, engaged in clearing it of timber and wood. He came into possession of a farm near that town and here his father joined him and soon after died. About this time he engaged in the manufacture of Phosphate and associated with him his brother. J.E. Tygert & Co., are now widely known as the manufacturers of the Star Bone Phosphate, an article which has obtained for them a wide reputation. Of this industry, which was commenced at Harrington and afterward removed to Smyrna, a sketch and an engraving will be found in this volume. John E. Tygert is a man of fine business talents, and has made a success of the industry to which he has devoted himself. He has been twice married; first, in 1869, to Miss Mary Dunham, of Schuylerville, New York. She died in 1874, leaving one child, Edgar Tygert. On the 6th of March, 1878, he married Miss Mary Doughten of Smyrna.

 TOCKLEY, JOHN CLARK, Grain Merchant of Smyrna, was born July 9, 1835. The genealogy of the family, and a very interesting sketch of his father, Ayres Stockley, is given, previously, in this volume. John C. Stockley was educated at one of the first select schools in Wilmington, and at Delaware College. He became, in 1855, a civil engineer on the Delaware railroad, and was thus engaged for about a year, after which he was a clerk in the Bank of Smyrna for four years. Following this he was again for a few months a civil engineer on the Junction and Breakwater Railroad. From 1860 to 1864 he was cashier of the office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Smyrna, at Milford, Delaware. He then removed to Smyrna, and forming a partnership with his brother, Ayres Holmes Stockley, engaged in the grain commission business, which he still continues. His brother died, April 20, 1874. Mr. Stockley was elected a director of the bank of Smyrna in 1864, and held the position for ten years. He succeeded his father as Secretary of th

Chesapeake and Delaware Bay Railroad, continuing in this office till 1876. For over twelve years he was President of the Smyrna Library Association, one of the largest and most valuable libraries in the state. These important trusts well indicate the estimation in which he is held by his fellow townsmen. He was married in 1875, to Miss Lucy Eleanora, only child of Dr. William Daniels of Smyrna. They have one child, Margaret Caroline Stockley.

 YNSON, GARRETT L., Farmer of Milford hundred, was born July 26, 1829. His father was Rev. Matthew M. Hynson, a distinguished Baptist clergyman, of Milford, who died in 1834. His mother, Ann (Beswick) Hynson, was a devout christian, and died in 1856. Three children of this marriage grew to maturity. Garrett L., George B., of Philadelphia, and Anna, now Mrs. George Plowman, of Philadelphia. The Hynson family are natives of Maryland, and are among the most influential citizens of Kent county, in that State. The subject of this sketch was reared upon the farm and attended the schools of his vicinity principally in winter, until he gained his majority. At the age of twenty-one he followed the sea for two years, trading from Philadelphia to New England ports. He became mate of the schooner "James P. Fisher" in 1851, which was wrecked on the coast of New Jersey, January 3, 1852. The Captain and steward were lost and Mr. Hynson was saved by swimming ashore, after being in the rigging for over eight hours. From the effects of that exposure Mr. Hynson has never fully recovered. In 1856 he began farming in Milford hundred, which he continued for two years, when he removed to Illinois, remaining for two years. Upon his return home he became Master of the Schooner "James S. Buckmaster," and was employed in the coasting trade until 1861, when he resumed the occupation of a farmer, and afterward took charge of a steam saw mill in Maryland. He ran this mill in connection with a farm upon which it was built. In 1867 he removed to the home of his boyhood, where he has since continued to reside. This farm contains 165 acres, and is devoted to grain and stock raising. Mr. Hynson is a Republican in politics, and was a decided Union man during the war. He re-





Eng'd by G. Bacher & Son, Balyn NY

*Edward M. Small*



ceived the nomination of his party for the Legislature (1874) but was not elected, his party being in the minority. He is a member of Excelsior Grange, No. 8, Patrons of Husbandry, and was elected its first Master. He became a member of the Laws' Methodist Episcopal Church in 1874, and has served as superintendent of the Sunday School for three years. As an agriculturist he has been successful, and is a man of intelligence and character. He was married January 3, 1854, to Mrs. Ellen P., widow of John T. Anderson, of Milford hundred, and daughter of Shadrach Postles. Their children are Henry L., of the "Peninsula News and Advertizer," of Milford; Anna, Charles P., George B., Margaret A., and Garrett P. Hynson.

**MCINALL, EDWARD**, Apothecary, late of Wilmington, was born at Sharps-town, Salem county, N. J., November 22, 1825. His parents, James and Rebecca McNall, removed to Wilmington during his childhood. He enjoyed limited educational advantages, as he left the school at the age of twelve years to enter the drug store of Edward Bringham. In this position he devoted himself assiduously to the acquirement of a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, which was to be his life-work. He continued with Mr. Bringham until September, 1845 when he purchased, at Sheriff's sale, the drug store of Dr. Edward Worrell, then consul at Havana, and engaged in business on his own account. This store was located at No. 30 (now 124) Market street, and in it he continued a successful business career until he was succeeded by his son Edward McNall, Jr., in 1870. He uniformly declined official positions, but was induced to serve for some time as a member of the City Council. He was married, September 26, 1847, to Cecelia, daughter of the late James Fox, upholsterer of Wilmington, but of their several children, the son who succeeded him in business alone survives. After his retirement from business he resided in Philadelphia about four years, but after the death of his beloved partner in life, December 12, 1875, he returned to Wilmington and spent the remainder of his life with his son. In early manhood he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, but later in life he embraced the doctrines of the Roman Catholic


Church, of which his wife was a devoted member, and he died in that faith, May 12, 1877. He was gentle in disposition and plain and unassuming in manners, but he was strong in his convictions, upright in life, and was possessed of a sterling integrity of character that won the esteem of the community in which he lived.

**MCINALL, EDWARD, JR.**, son of the above, was born in Wilmington, December 25, 1848. He was educated at St. Mary's College, which then occupied the site of his present residence. He entered the store of his father in 1864, and in 1866 matriculated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he graduated at the head of his class in 1868. After graduation he engaged in the study of medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Henry Askew, of Wilmington, and was a student at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. In 1870, before the completion of his medical studies, he was called to succeed to the business of his father, and devoted himself energetically to its management. In 1871 he removed to the southeast corner of Second and Market streets, to secure better accommodations for his increasing trade, and there pursued a career of uninterrupted prosperity until he retired from the business, March 25, 1879, and was succeeded by N. B. Danforth. He was married, June 13, 1872, to Miss Laura Ridgeway, of Danville, Pennsylvania. Since his retirement from active business he has been occupied with the financial management of his estate, and with medical researches that were interrupted when he engaged in business. In the fall of 1879 he became an office student of Professor William H. Pancoast, the eminent surgeon and Professor of Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.


**LEE, JOHN**, of Kenton, was born, March 14, 1806, near Magnolia, Kent county. His father, Rev. John Lee, a local preacher of the M. E. church, was ordained by Bishop George. He was instrumental in building the Lee M. E. Church, at Kenton, which derives its name from him. He was a highly respected citizen and christian gentleman; he died at the age of sixty-nine years. His mother was



Sarah, daughter of Jacob Smith, of Kent county. John Lee, the subject of this sketch, grew up upon the farm and his educational advantages were those afforded by the schools of his vicinity. The most of his life was devoted to merchandizing at Millington, Kent county, Maryland. Mr. Lee came to reside at Kenton in 1872, where he lived in retirement from business cares and anxieties until his death, which occurred, November 18, 1881, and his interment occurred on the 21st. In politics he acted with the old Whig party as long as it had an existence. He afterward became a Democrat. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland in 1850, and served in the same capacity in the Convention of 1863. He held several political offices, which he filled with credit to himself and to his constituents. He was a member of the M. E. Church, which he joined in 1828, and was for many years a trustee and steward of his church. He was united in marriage in 1832, to Miss Sarah Orrell; one child was born of this marriage, a daughter named Rebecca. He was again married, December 5, 1847, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Mason and Sarah Bailey; one child, also, a daughter, was born of this union; Lana now the wife of Dr. James Temple, of Kenton, Delaware. If character makes destiny, a happy one has been entered upon by John Lee.

 ATKINS, GASSAWAY, a Merchant and Farmer of McDonough, New Castle county, was born in Kent county Md., July, 1802. His father was Gasway Watkins, of Maryland. His mother was Mrs. Paul A. Smith, formerly Miss Milcah Hart, of New Castle county, Delaware. This family of Watkins is of Welsh ancestry, and settled early in Maryland. Three sons, Gassaway, Robert and John, were the only children of Gassaway Watkins, Sr. Mr. Watkins, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, one mile above McDonough. He engaged in farming soon after reaching his majority, and resided on farms in Delaware and Maryland until 1838, when he removed to McDonough and there added merchandizing to his agricultural employments, and continued in that place and business for nearly forty years. Mr. Watkins was, in many respects, a remarkable man,

wielding a large influence in social and political life. He was in sympathy with the Democratic party, and few men in his county possessed his power in controlling and fixing the political opinions of others. His deportment was quiet, cheerful and courteous. In the enunciation of his principles, and in their vindication, he was never at a loss either in argument or repartee. Although laboring under the disadvantage of a limited education, yet his extensive reading, large intercourse with the world, and the possession of great natural intelligence, made Mr. Watkins a man of mark in his community. In 1848, Mr. Watkins was appointed collector of the Port at Port Penn, by President Polk. He was a member of the Levy Court of New Castle, and was elected County Treasurer in 1874, serving throughout his term with great satisfaction to all parties. Mr. Watkins had been reared in the doctrines of the M. E. Church, but several years before his death connected himself with the Presbyterian church in whose communion he died, April 16, 1877. He was united in marriage, in 1807 to Miss Hester McDonough, a cousin of Commodore McDonough, of the U. S. Navy. Of this marriage were born the following children; Amanda, Columbus, (of whom also see record) and Caroline Watkins.

 ANNON, WILSON LEE, Retired Ship-builder, Dover, son of Richard and Hester (Fawcett) Cannon, was born in Mispillion Neck, Kent county, Jan. 28, 1817. His father was a farmer, and a local preacher in the M. E. church. He was born near the village of Bridgeville, in Sussex county, to which place his father emigrated from Scotland. Here, also, he married his first wife, Elizabeth Smith, January 30, 1799. In 1811 he removed to Mispillion, where his wife died, and on the 5th of March, 1812, he was again married to Hester Fawcett, widow of George Beswick. He died, October 2, 1820, when his son, Wilson Lee, was only three years old. The latter lived with his mother till she also died, September 12, 1830. His school advantages were of the poorest kind; all his education has been attained entirely by his own efforts. At the age of sixteen he went to learn the ship-carpentering trade of his brother-in-law, Manlove R. Carlisle, at South Milford, and served an apprenticeship of four




years. He then worked twelve months at his trade near Paynter's Drawbridge, six months at Milford, and one year at Dover. In his twenty-third year he went to Leipsic, Kent county, where he commenced business for himself. His first vessel he built for John Reed, of Dover. He then built and sold vessels, and next built and run them for himself. He also engaged largely in the timber and lumber business, employing a great many men, and supplying immense quantities of ship timber for the eastern markets. Mr. Cannon was for seventeen years in Leipsic, where he built up a fine business, and accumulated property. He invested largely in real estate, purchasing in 1842 a large farm on the road from Dover to Smyrna; in 1847, bought the Mount Farm, and another farm in 1856. Besides these, he owns, in Leipsic, a ship yard and town lots, and built while there a handsome residence for his family. In 1862 he removed with his family to Dover, and erected the elegant mansion in which they have since resided. He also bought considerable property there; and, in 1864, purchased the Penrose lands. Since that time he has found enough to occupy his time in the care of all this property, and in superintending the culture of his lands, though he has at times indulged in business ventures of different kinds, which being made with good judgment have generally proved successful. Mr. Cannon is a man of fine natural abilities, and whatever position he has been called upon to fill, he has always been found well fitted for its requirements. He has, for twenty years, been commissioner of public schools for Kent county. In 1858 he was elected to the Senate of Delaware on the Democratic ticket for four years. In 1861 when the commissioners from the South, Dickinson and Campbell from Alabama, came to the Legislature, urging the members to secede or join the South, the Senate stood five Democratic and four Republican. Mr. Cannon had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and refused to vote for the measures and resolutions offered. He held the balance of power, and the resolutions were killed, and he has since been strongly identified with the Union-loving and loyal men of the State, and with the Republican party. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and has been a trustee for many years. He was married, September 16, 1841, to

Miss Ann, daughter of James Scotten, of Little Creek hundred, Kent county. Their four children are, Henry White, Editor and proprietor of the State Sentinel at Dover, of whom see sketch in this work; Ella, wife of Dr. S. D. Marshall, of Philadelphia; Mary Elizabeth, and Hattie. Mr. Cannon lost his wife, August 23, 1859, and on the 14th of October, 1862, married Miss Mary E., daughter of Robert B. Jump, of Little Creek hundred. By his second wife he has three children; Annie J., Wilson Lee, Jr. and Robert Barrett.


**P**RATT, DOCTOR NATHAN, of Milford, was born in Kent county, Del., September 9, 1834. His father is Henry Pratt, a farmer now residing in Kent county, at the age of 77 years. His mother was Unity, daughter of John Lockwood of Kent county; she is still living at the age of 72 years. Doctor Pratt is the second child and first son of his parents, and one of four children now living. He was reared on a farm until eighteen years of age, attending the schools of his vicinity until this period, when he was sent to the school of Mr. Wm. Sharp at Dover, where he remained for one year. He then engaged in the occupation of teaching for one season, when he entered the Seminary at Fairfield, N. Y., where he continued for one year. At the end of this time he returned home and resumed teaching which he followed for about one year, when he entered the office of Dr. John W. Sharp of Camden, and began the study of medicine. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1858, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1860 in March of that year. He began the practice of his profession April, 1860, in the town of Milford, where he continued for four years, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon at the Filbert street hospital, Philadelphia, after which he was ordered to Winchester, Va., where he acted in the same capacity at Sheridan's Field Hospital. In January, 1865, he returned to Milford and resumed the practice of medicine. Dr. Pratt has been successful as a physician, being popular with the community and influential in the state. He served as Auditor of the State, and Secretary of the State Board of Education, from April, 1875, to January, 1879, with much credit. He is at



present President of the Board of Public Schools in Milford, and has served in that office, much to the advantage of the educational interests of that town. He has taken a large interest in the public schools of the borough, and through his instrumentality there is in Milford an efficient public school of high grade. Dr. Pratt was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of William Hill, a well known farmer of Milford, November 7, 1861. Four children have been born to them; Margaret, John Lynn, William Burton, and Louis Lockwood Pratt.

AKES, JOHN THOMAS, Merchant and Land Owner, Wyoming, was born in Kent county, November 20, 1833. His father, Thomas W. Jakes, is still living in Kent county, in full possession of his mental and physical faculties, though eighty-one years of age. He is an active member and trustee of the Methodist church, an upright, honorable citizen and christian gentleman. In politics he is a Republican, and has always acted with that party. The Jakes family are of French Huguenot extraction; the name was originally Jacques, and they are descended from Henry Jacques, who was the immigrant. The mother of John T., was Nancy, daughter of William Anderson, a farmer of Kent county. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Jakes, she was the widow of Robert Hargadine, who left two children; William A., a leading merchant of St. Louis, and Julia, now wife of Robert B. Wright of Kent county. Mrs. Jakes was a most excellent christian woman, and died, July 17, 1863, at the age of sixty-nine years. The subject of this notice attended the school of his neighborhood until seventeen years of age, when he accepted a position as clerk in the store of Messrs. Luff and Green, at Camden, which he continued until 1849, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Prouse, and engaged in the business of merchandizing, under the firm name of Prouse and Jakes. This business was carried on very successfully for two years, when Mr. Jakes disposed of his interest. He was appointed Agent for the Delaware Railroad Company, at West Camden, now called Wyoming, in 1851, and filled this position with credit for eleven years, when he resigned. In 1858 he again embarked in mercantile pursuits at Wyoming, which he

has successfully conducted up to this time. In 1866 he organized and started the post-office, and was appointed Postmaster the same year. He has acted in this capacity for the past sixteen years. Mr. Jakes is a thorough business man and an honorable, enterprising citizen. He is a Good Templar, and served as a Representative from Delaware to the Grand Lodge, at its session held at St. Louis, in 1866. He is also, an Odd Fellow, which order he joined in 1854; he has occupied all the chairs except that of Grand Master, and in 1880, was Grand Representative from his State to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States, also, in 1882. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1867, and has served his church in an official capacity for many years. He was made a life director of the American Bible Society in 1878, and became treasurer of the Kent County Bible Society in 1872. He was appointed agent of the Adams Express Company in 1857, which position he still retains. He is a Republican in politics, and has been an active member of that party since its organization. Mr. Jakes was one of the few men who voted for Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860. Three generations of this family voted for President Hayes, his father, himself and his son. He married Miss Mary B., daughter of Benjamin B. Townsend, of Camden, February 14, 1853. Five children have been born to them, four of whom are still living; William H.; Charles R.; Thomas W., and Maggie T. Jakes.

INDER, JACOB, Farmer of North West Fork hundred, was born in that locality, near Horsey's Crossroads, December 16, 1808. The family genealogy is given in the sketch of his elder brother, Warren Kinder. He attended the schools of the vicinity, generally in the winter season only, being engaged on the farm during the summer, till he was about twenty-two years of age, and had acquired a very good education. In January, 1833, having married, he rented a farm and began life on his own account. In 1836 he removed to the farm on which he still resides, having purchased it the year previous. It was sold at a low price, the land being well worn out, but he commenced at once to improve it, and has now brought it up to a high state of cultiva-






*Pancrast Allen*




tion. It is divided into three farms, principally devoted to cereals, but peaches, apples, and pears have also been raised very profitably. At different times Mr. Kinder has owned other tracts of land, but disposed of them again. He was a member of the old Whig party till 1860, when he became a Republican, and was a strong Union man and patriot during the war. In his nineteenth year he united with the Methodist Church, in which he has been a trustee and class-leader for many years, and of which he has always been a liberal supporter and a leading member. He joined the Patrons of Husbandry in 1877, and is a member of Sunnyside Grange, No. 7. He was married, December 20, 1832, to Mary, daughter of Wingate and Sallie (Wilson) Cannon, of the same hundred, and has had seven children, six of whom are living. They are Charlotte Clay, wife of Samuel H. Melson, farmer of Caroline county, Maryland; Lewis Wright, farmer, married Catherine Ross; John Henry, married Maria Melson, and is a farmer in Seaford hundred; Elizabeth, married James M. Hollis of Greenwood; Stephen Warren; Wesley Spry, and David Bates Kinder. Mr. Kinder is a gentleman of intelligence and unquestioned integrity, and is a leading citizen of Sussex county.

 LLEN, PROF. PANCOAST, Dealer in Pianos and Organs, Wilmington, was born in Gloucester county, N. J., Nov. 12, 1834. His parents were Garrett G. and Rachel Allen. He was sent to school at an early age, attending the academy in Glassboro, and received a good English education. At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to the trade of glass-blowing and worked at this business as a journeyman for several years. Very early in life Mr. Allen manifested a great fondness for music. In those days the country afforded but poor facilities for a musical education, but he availed himself of such instruction as was given in the old-fashioned singing schools of those days and embraced every opportunity to cultivate his musical taste. In the fall of 1862 he removed to Salem, N. J., where he continued to follow his trade, devoting all his leisure to the study of music. In the spring of 1865 he determined to enter the Normal Academy of Music, at Geneseo, Livingston


county, N. Y., and after examination was admitted as a pupil in that institution, then under the direction of the celebrated Italian voice trainer, Carlo Bassini, and the distinguished organist, John Zundel. Mr. Allen applied himself diligently to vocal culture, and received a very complimentary endorsement from the president upon his leaving the academy. Immediately upon his return to Salem he was appointed master of the choir of South Street M. E. Church, which position he held until 1868, when he removed to Millville, N. J., and engaged in the confectionery business. After conducting this business successfully for a year he disposed of it and entered fully upon the profession of music. He was appointed professor of music for the public schools by the Board of Education, and also was called to the position of organist in the First M. E. Church. Mr. Allen held these positions until the summer of 1870, when, at the solicitation of his friend, the late J. E. Gould, of Philadelphia, he removed to Wilmington, Delaware, and entered upon his present business, at No. 107 West Seventh street, where he devoted what time he could to teaching vocal and instrumental music. His increasing business demanded a more commodious building, and in October, 1876, he removed to his present location in Masonic Temple, Market street, where he has the finest musical establishment in the State. In December, of the same year, he took into partnership Mr. F. G. Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturer of the celebrated Bradbury Piano. The firm was known as Smith and Allen, and this partnership continued for one year, when Mr. Allen assumed full control of this extensive business, in which he has been very successful. In 1877 Mr. Allen received a call to the position of chorister in the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church, under the pastorate of Rev. Isaac M. Haldeman. Being elected by a unanimous vote of the church, he accepted, and at once organized a large chorus choir of some forty voices, and he still continues the conductor of this choir. As a teacher of music, Professor Allen has been very successful, and has a large number of pupils to whom he devotes his excellent instructions. Unlike many of his profession, he has given his time and talent to the churches gratuitously, and was the first to introduce the



cornet into church music in Wilmington. Professor Allen was united in marriage, July, 1859, to Miss Martha, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Wallen, of Millville, N. J.

TAATS, HON. JOHN FLETCHER, Ex-Auditor of Delaware, was born at Fieldsboro, January 9, 1835. His father was Elias Naudain Staats, who was by occupation a school teacher. He was a gentleman of excellent education and unblemished character. The mother of the subject of this notice was Martha, daughter of John Weldon, a farmer of Appoquinimink hundred. After the death of Elias Naudain Staats, which occurred in 1835, she married John Lynam, and after his death became the wife of John Naudain. She is now a widow and resides near Odessa. John F. Staats attended the school at Fieldsboro until 17 years of age, when he obtained a clerkship in Odessa, with Beaston & Watkins, which he continued until 1854, when he went West. Upon his return he began the mercantile business, locating at Blackbird, which he conducted for two years. His business at first was a success; he sold his goods for cash only, but afterward began a credit business and lost everything. In 1862 he returned to Fieldsboro and purchased the estate known as the "Old Staats Homestead," where he has continued to reside ever since. This farm consists of 236 acres, and at the time of his purchase it contained an orchard of 1,000 peach trees, the number of which he increased until he had 6,000 in bearing. It proved a paying investment until 1880, when nearly all his trees were destroyed by a heavy storm. Mr. Staats devotes his farm to grain, and through his management it has become very productive. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never been a politician. He was Commissioner of Public Roads for his district for four years, from 1870 to 1874. He was elected State Auditor by the Legislature in 1879, which position he filled with credit for two years. He is Secretary of the State Board of Education, having held this office for two terms. Mr. Staats is an enterprising citizen and a gentleman of intelligence and character, a strong temperance advocate, honorable in all his dealings and a man of great energy and industry. He is a member of the M. E. Church, which he joined

when but a lad of 12 years; and is now connected with St. Paul's, Odessa, to which he is greatly attached. He was united in marriage, March 31, 1858, to Miss Martha R., daughter of Mark Davis, a leading farmer of New Castle county. Four children have been born of this union: Clarence D., Martha E., Mary E. and John M. Staats.

AULSBURY, HON. ELI, United States Senator from Delaware, was born in Kent county, December 29, 1817. Sketches of his brothers, Governor Gove and Chancellor Willard Saulsbury, with some account of this gifted family, and their antecedents are included in this volume. His father appreciated the advantages of education for his children, and sent them to school whenever they could be spared from the labors of the farm, but these often detained them at home both in the summer and the winter. Such opportunities as he had his son Eli eagerly improved, and these were supplemented by the reading and study of after years. The study of the law early possessed a fascination for him, and he became well read in legal lore long before entering the profession. He finally studied with his brother, the Hon. Willard Saulsbury, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. His abilities were already well understood, and he at once entered the foremost ranks of the profession, having a good practice from the beginning. He was admitted to practice in the Superior Court of the United States, December 17, 1873. Mr. Saulsbury was always a Democrat. Personally popular, easy and fascinating in conversation, and decided and logical in the expression of his views, he wielded no small influence long before entering the arena of public life. In the years 1853 and 54, he served his party in the State Legislature. Elected to the United States Senate, he took his seat March 4, 1871, succeeding his brother Willard Saulsbury. He was re-elected in 1876, and his term of service will expire, March 3, 1883. The great popularity of Senator Saulsbury, and his continuance in this high position, leave nothing to be said of his character and abilities. He possesses great suavity of manner, and inspires the warmest personal friendship. He has been an office bearer for many years in the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he united in 1838



**F**OWLER, EDWARD, M. D., a leading Physician of Laurel, was born in Wicomico county, Md., at Spring Hill, July 3, 1835. His father was Edward Fowler, who was a leading farmer of that county. The father of Edward Fowler, Sr., was also Edward Fowler, who was a farmer and resided at Spring Hill, which estate he purchased after the death of his father. He removed to a farm which he owned on Dame's Quarter, near Deal's Island, but after a few years returned to Spring Hill where he continued to reside until his death. He was the eldest son and inherited the estate of his father who settled on the Wicomico River near Green Hill or White Haven, owning lands at both points. The presumption is that most of the Fowlers north and south sprang from this source. The mother of Doctor Fowler was Matilda, daughter of Benjamin Dashiell Esq., Attorney at Law, of the well known Dashiell family of Somerset county, Md. When twelve years of age he began attendance at the Salisbury Academy under the charge of Col. S. A. Graham. After leaving school his purpose was to enter upon the study of law. He entered the office of Hon. L. T. H. Irving, but in consequence of ill health he was compelled to abandon it. He returned home for the purpose of recuperating his health by out-door exercise, fearing to engage in a sedentary profession. After a short time, however, he began the study of medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. John E. Fowler. He matriculated at the University of Maryland and graduated from that institution in 1858. Immediately he began the practice of his profession in partnership with his brother, which continued until 1862, when he removed to Sharptown and was there for three years. At the solicitation of citizens of Laurel he took charge of the practice of the leading physician, who had removed to the city of Philadelphia in 1865. The field upon which he now entered was a laborious one, but his skill and devotion have succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. As a physician Dr. Fowler stands as a representative of his profession in the State. In 1881 he was appointed by Governor Hall a member of the State Board of Health. From early life he has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has filled many offices

in the church and has been frequently elected to the Diocesan Conventions of that church. In politics he is a Democrat and frequently vindicates his party's cause on the hustings. He is a fluent and effective speaker, and has always refused to allow his name used for any office of trust or honor in the State. Dr. Fowler was united in marriage in April 1861, to Miss Ellen, daughter of John E. Harris, of Wicomico county, Maryland. She died in July, 1869, leaving two children, a son and a daughter. He was again married in 1870 to Miss Kate Harris, a sister of his former wife. Three children survive of this marriage; two girls and a boy. He was made a Mason in 1871, and stands connected with Hope Lodge, No. 4. He has served his lodge in the capacity of Senior Deacon, Junior Warden, Senior Warden, and Master.

**C**COURSEY, THOMAS BOON, was born December 14, 1806, in Camden, Del. His father was Thomas Coursey, a carpenter and builder of Camden, who died in 1838, a member, leader and steward of the M. E. Church. His mother was Mary Boon, of Caroline county, Md. She was a consistent christian woman and died in 1806. Thomas Coursey Sr., had been married three times. His third wife was Margaret Vincent. Four of his children lived to reach maturity. The educational advantages of Mr. Coursey were limited. There were no public schools in his neighborhood, and until his fifteenth year he attended a private school, during the winter months, when he began to learn the business of a carpenter. He followed this occupation for years, devoting his leisure moments to study. His mind was of a high order, his natural intelligence great, and these, with his devotion to books, have enabled him to acquire an unusual amount of information on most subjects. In 1838, he became interested in the milling business at Wyoming Mills, near Camden. In 1860 he purchased the property where he now resides. At that time it was known as Spring Mills, and consisted of a grist and bark mill, both of which were in great need of repair, and two hundred acres of land most of which was worn out. For this tract, mills, etc., he gave four thousand dollars. He here devoted himself to hard labor, rebuilding and repairing the mills, and at the



same time often grinding grain through the night. He had built, in 1838, a wool carding mill which, after enlarging and improving, he removed to Spring Mills, and it proved a successful venture. His mill carded the wool for the farmer's wives of the neighborhood who manufactured the wool into fustain, or hand made kersey. But cloth manufactories soon became established, wool found a better market, and Mr. Coursey sold his carding machinery. In 1870 he set out two thousand peach trees for market purposes, which paid handsomely. Mr. Coursey has delivered addresses in various parts of the State before agricultural clubs and societies, and has been an active, intelligent and able promoter of the interests of Delaware farmers. He was among the earliest to use guano as a fertilizer, and upon hearing Dr. Gov. Emerson tell of its effect upon worn out land, he sent to Philadelphia for three hundred pounds of Peruvian guano. That fertilizer could not be found in the city and two barrels of Icabo guano were forwarded. This was the first brought below Dover. His land when purchased would produce no wheat, and very little corn. It has since grown an average of seventy-five bushels of corn and twenty bushels of wheat per acre. Mr. Coursey has been a large contributor to the public press, and has written with remarkable ability upon all the leading subjects of the day, moral, political and agricultural. In early life he espoused the Democratic side of politics and acted with that party until 1848 when his moral convictions made him a legal suasionist and party affinities a prohibitionist of the strictest school. Upon the organization of the American party he acted with it and also with the People's Union party, and gave to President Lincoln's measures an unwavering support. He was active in the canvass which resulted in the election of Gov. Cannon as the war Governor of Delaware. In 1870 Mr. Coursey was nominated by the Republican Party of Delaware as their candidate for Governor. Although they were in a hopeless minority the canvass developed the fact of Mr. Coursey's wide popularity. In 1838 Mr. Coursey became a member of the M. E. Church, and was Conference steward of the Philadelphia Annual Conference and since the organization of the Wilmington Conference, has been continuously a member of its Board of Stewards. He was elected one of the lay

delegates to the General Conference of the M. E. Church which convened at Cincinnati in May, 1880. Mr. Coursey was married to Sally A., daughter of William and Ruth Wilson of Kent county, the 26th of January 1832. Her grandfather, the immigrant Wilson from Great Britain, settled in Kent county near Milford. Mrs. Coursey died in the sixty-first year of her age, the 13th of December, 1871. She was a remarkable woman, wholly devoted to the comfort of others, especially the poor and suffering. Of the marriage, eight children were born, five of whom died in childhood. The children: Mary Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of John Harrington of Kent county: Ruth Ann, wife of Dr. Dawson, of Frederica, and Sallie, residing with her father at Spring Mills.

**R**IDGELY, NICHOLAS, one of the early Judges of the Supreme Court, was descended from a wealthy family in England, a younger branch of which arrived in this country the last of the 17th century. Judge Ridgely was the son of Henry, whose father, Colonel Henry Ridgely, was born in Anne Arundel county, Province of Maryland, February 2, 1694. His mother was the daughter of Colonel Nicholson Greenberry, of that county. In 1711 Nicholas Ridgely married Sarah, daughter of Col. John Worthington, of Anne Arundel county, he being seventeen, and his child-bride fifteen years old. He was a father at eighteen, and they lived happily together nine years, when she died, March 16, 1721. The Worthingtons then, as now, occupied a high social position in Maryland. He became a resident of Cecil county, Maryland, and married the widow of James Gordon, at her home, on Elk river, December 5, 1723. His wife was twenty at the time of her second marriage, and had married Mr. Gordon when but fifteen. She was the daughter of Robert and Mary French, of New Castle, Del. Robert French was a man of great influence at that day, and letters are yet preserved from William Penn to him. He was, in 1699-1700 and again in 1707, a delegate from the three lower counties to the Pennsylvania Colonial Assembly, and was commissioned Associate Judge of the Court of Pennsylvania, August 20, 1701. He, with Jasper Yates, was mainly instrumental in securing for the three lower counties a separate Assembly. Nicholas





Engt by C. Beebe & Son, Bklyn, N.Y.

*Willard Sanbury*



Ridgely came to reside in Delaware in 1732. His mother, had married Robert Gordon, Chief Justice of the three lower counties. Soon after coming to the State Mrs. Ridgely died. As foreman of the Grand Jury his name is found on a petition to the King against granting to Lord Baltimore privileges in abrogation of the rights of the Penns. On December 26, he married Mary, daughter of Judge Hugh Middleton, of Salem, N. J., and widow of Captain Benjamin Vining, of Salem, N. J., and after marriage resided near Salem for several years on an estate of Mrs. Ridgely. Here Charles G. Ridgely was born; in 1740 he removed to Kent, Del., with his family, and resided on the farm contiguous to Dover, now in the possession of his great-grandson, Dr. Henry Ridgely. He was appointed Treasurer of Kent county soon after his coming, and then Clerk of the Peace, Prothonotary and Register in Chancery. In 1746 he was commissioned Judge of the Supreme Court of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, and enjoyed that honor to the close of life. Subjoined is an entry copied from his book of entries in his hand.

New Castle Co. Dr. to Nicholas Ridgely

"To attendance and holding Supreme Court at New Castle, with Rives Holt, and John Curtis, Esqs., on  
"Sat., ye 5th and Mon., ye 7th days Oct. at 30s 3/4 a day  
"as allowed by law. To milage New Castle and back  
"92 miles at 6/2 a mile as allowed by law.

5*£* 6*s* 0*d*.

He was selected by Cæsar Rodney as his guardian, February 27, 1745, and his papers show his great interest for, and warm attachment to a ward who grew to be the most intense and distinguished patriot of the State. He also had charge of the rearing of his stepson, John Vining, who shared a father's solicitude with his half-brother Charles. To Nicholas Ridgely's teachings we, perhaps, owe the production of three noted men in Delaware history. Cæsar Rodney, John Vining, who became distinguished in the State, and Dr. Charles G. Ridgely, of each of whom see sketch. Mary, sister of John Vining, married Rev. Charles Inglis, missionary in Kent, subsequently rector of Trinity Church, N. Y., and finally Bishop and member of the Provincial council of Nova Scotia. Nicholas Ridgely died on the 18th of February, 1755, full of years and of honors. This was said with truth of him, in the biographical notice after

his death: "Charitable without ostentation, and religious without bigotry; his country celebrated his obsequies with tears, and embalmed his memory with praise and applause."



AULSBURY, HON. WILLARD, Ex-United States Senator, and now (1882) Chancellor of the state of Delaware, was born in Kent county, June 22, 1820. An account of his parentage will be found in the sketch of his brother, Governor Dr. Gove Saulsbury. He received part of his education at Delaware College, and also studied at Dickinson College. He pursued the study of law, first with James L. Bartol, now Chief Justice of Maryland, and afterwards in the office of Martin W. Bates, United States Senator from Delaware, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1845. He soon became the leading lawyer in Georgetown, in which place he settled in the practice of his profession. His character, learning and talents, commanded general confidence, and secured him an immense practice. His clients came from all parts of the state. In 1850 Mr. Saulsbury was appointed Attorney General of the state, by Governor Tharp, an office he filled with great distinction for a term of five years. In January, 1859, he was elected by the Democratic party to the United States Senate, and took his seat on the fourth of March following. To this high office he was re-elected in 1865, and held it till 1871, a continuous period of twelve of the most important years in the history of the nation. To preserve that nation intact, Senator Saulsbury believed to be our highest duty. He could not tolerate aught that savored of secession. At the completion of his senatorial career he was appointed Chancellor of the State, November 3, 1873, which office he still fills with great ability. His powers of mind are as remarkable as the amount of labor he can accomplish. As an instance, he has been known to dictate to two persons at the same time, on difficult and intricate questions of law, and keep both writing with rapidity. Chancellor Saulsbury, when at the bar of this state, had but few equals before either Court or jury. In the latter case, his fine person, magnetic force and an exuberant fancy, capable of investing the dryest details of evidence with a vivid realism



of the facts and circumstances, impressed the juror and made him to see, especially in criminal cases, almost with the eyes of the advocate, until the class of damaging facts on the other side were either forgotten or dwarfed in the juror's mind. As a statesman and party leader, he was on the conservative side in the Senate, and while he was an outspoken opponent of the folly of secession and all its measures, was during all his time in that body compelled to a defensive rather than aggressive attitude. Had it been otherwise, and had his party been in power, his fine mind, great-heartedness, and eloquence would have made him second to few men in that body. In the state, while a leader of his party, he had a following which always won success. Mr. Saulsbury was married, in May, 1850, to Miss Anna M., daughter of Hon. John Ponder of Milton, and has had three children; John Ponder, a lawyer in Dover; Margaret who died in January, 1875, at the age of nineteen, and Willard Saulsbury, Junior.

**F**ERGUSON, RICHARD, Esquire, of Blackbird, was born May 11, 1832, at that village. His father was Bassett Ferguson, a farmer and merchant during the latter part of his life. His death occurred in November 1853. His mother was, before marriage, Miss Susan T. Weldon. She was a member of the M. E. Church, and was married when a widow, to Vincent O. Hill of Blackbird hundred. Richard Ferguson, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of seven children. The others are, Martha, wife of Dr. J. A. Moore, of Felton; Colin, a farmer of New Castle county; Susan, the wife of Charles B. Satterfield of Blackbird; Mary Ellen, wife of Mortimer Ricords, a farmer living near Blackbird; Temperance, wife of Richard Brockson, a merchant of Blackbird, and Benjamin B. Ferguson, engaged in the Department of Pharmacy in the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ferguson attended the public schools of his vicinity until his nineteenth year, but during the summer worked on the farm. He began merchandizing at Blackbird in 1853, and continued in the business for two years, and afterward devoted his attention to farming. He resides upon a well cultivated farm of seventy-five acres, contiguous to the village of Blackbird. His attention, as a farmer, has

been principally occupied with the rearing of stock and grain. His political sentiments have always been Democratic, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Legislature to fill the unexpired term of the session of 1857, the vacancy having occurred through the death of Bayman Deakyne. He was appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov. Burton, and served in this position for seven years. He was for six years Trustee for the poor for New Castle county. Mr. Ferguson is not a member of any church, but was educated in the tenets of Methodism, and has usually attended the M. E. Church. He was united in marriage to Miss Bathsheba H., daughter of Thos. Deakyne, of Thoroughfare Neck, the 15th of March 1864. Mr. Ferguson is the Postmaster at Blackbird, and has, for many years, competently held that office. He is highly respected in his vicinity, as an intelligent, honorable, and upright citizen. He is the trusted adviser and helper of all who come to him for assistance; his intelligence, sympathy, and knowledge of law, fitting him admirably for such service.

**P**ECK, COL. ISAAC AUGUSTUS, of Redden Station, Sussex county, was born at Catskill on the Hudson River, New York, April 9, 1828. His father was Ephraim M. Peck, who died in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1850, at the age of forty-five years. His mother was Eliza (Lowe) Peck, still living. Five children were born of this marriage. Colonel Peck was educated at the common schools of Ulster county, which he attended until thirteen years of age, when his father put him to work in his shop where he learned the business of carriage building, he continuing in it until twenty years of age. He worked at his trade for a short time, when he removed to Rahway, N. J., and took charge of the Union Carriage Works, and became President of the company. At the breaking out of the war he entered the United States service as clerk in the Quarter Master's Department. After serving three months in the Quarter Master's Department, he was commissioned by the Secretary of War as Colonel with authority to raise a regiment. He immediately proceeded to enlist men, and his regiment was mustered in as the "2d District of Columbia." His command was assigned to duty in the District, and continued to fill this



duty until the resignation of Colonel Peck, caused by ill health, late in 1863. He removed to North Carolina and sought to recover his health, and after a short time he engaged in the lumber business in Brunswick county, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. After the war Colonel Peck took considerable interest in the re-organization of that State. His opinions being obnoxious to some of the citizens, he was attacked by ruffians and received considerable personal abuse, because he was a northern man and a Republican. He was appointed to the position of clerk in the United States Custom House at Wilmington. He then was made Sergeant at Arms of the Constitutional Convention in the autumn of 1867. He served in this capacity until the close of the Convention, when he obtained the contract to refit and re-furnish the Senate department of the Capitol Buildings. In 1869 he removed to Montgomery County, Penna., where he became superintendent of the Sash, Door and Blind Factory of Messrs. Barber and Henderson. In November 1873, Colonel Peck became interested in the lumber and bark business at Redden station where he now resides. In 1873 he purchased 203 acres of land at Reddins station, on the J. & B. R. R., and erected thereon a large steam saw mill for the manufacture of flooring and a variety of turned work for the northern markets. He also saws large quantities of ship timber and building lumber. He is also engaged in the mercantile business which was started in June, 1880, and he has been successful both in his store and in mill enterprises. In 1876 he built his present comfortable residence, situated about half a mile from the station. He is a man of great enterprise and business ability. He has been successful in building up and maintaining a large business, and enjoys the confidence of the citizens of his neighborhood. He married, first, Miss Mary E. Dumond, of Ulster N. Y., May 21, 1839. Of their six children, two survive; Clinton C., and Clara E. Peck. Mrs. Peck died February 1879. She left behind her a memory fragrant with the virtues of a Christian. The Colonel was again married, July 29, to Miss Abbey A., daughter of Benjamin Burton, Esq., of Sussex county. One child has been born of this marriage, Samuel S. Peck.

**D**AVIS, SUSSEX DELAWARE, Attorney-at-Law of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Delaware Place near Wilmington city, Delaware, on the 30th day of December, 1838. Delaware Place was the handsome residence of his father, Colonel Samuel B. Davis, of whom see a very fine steel plate and biographical sketch in this volume. His mother was Sally, daughter of Edward P. and Jeannette (Moore) Jones, of New Castle county. He is the second son of his parents; his elder brother being Delaware Davis, Esq., of Virginia; another brother, now deceased, was Kent Delaware Davis, Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps, who died, January 11, 1865, see sketch of Col. Davis for the family connections, page 322 of this volume. Mr. Davis secured an excellent preparatory training at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, and in 1856 entered Nassau Hall, Princeton, graduating A. B., with honor, in June 1859. His inclinations and preferences were for the profession of the law, and soon after he left Princeton, he entered the law office of Hon. Geo. M. Wharton, so distinguished in the annals of the Philadelphia bar. Mr. Davis was admitted to practice, in Philadelphia in January, 1862, and immediately entered upon the duties of his profession in that city. He has, by his recognized abilities, won an honorable place among the leading lawyers of Philadelphia. He was appointed local counsel and Assistant Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1871, and served with eminent ability in that relation for three years. In 1872 Mr. Davis was appointed Register in Bankruptcy and continues to hold this position. In politics he is an Independent Republican, and while attached to the principles of his party, is unwilling, blindly to be dominated by party affiliations. Upright in his dealings with all, his large clientage by his ability and frankness find themselves assured that their interests are perfectly safe in his hands. He is admirably adapted to some of the specialties of his profession, and in cases in Equity in the Circuit Courts of the United States has had large experience, having been appointed as Master in a number of such cases. His reports furnish evidence of the possession not only of a legal mind of great acuteness and force, but also of admirable literary culture and taste. He was united in marriage on the 12th day of February, 1874,



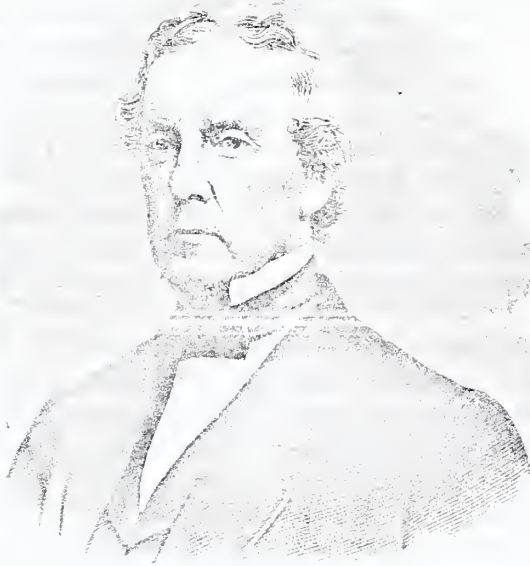
to Miss Mary Fleming Hare, daughter of Robert Harford and Mary (Fleming) Hare, of Philadelphia, Pa. Three children have been born to them of this marriage; Samuel Boyer, Caroline Hare, and Robert Hare Davis.

**MARTIN, HON. EDWARD LIVINGSTON**, Member of Congress from Delaware, was born in Seaford, Sussex county, March 29, 1837. He was the youngest son in a family of ten children, whose parents were Captain Hugh and Sophia (Willis) Martin. A sketch of his father will be found in this volume. He attended the public and private schools of Seaford till 1850, when he spent a year in the Newark Academy, followed by another year in Delaware College. He was next two years in the celebrated academy of Anthony Bolmar, in West Chester, Pennsylvania, after which he entered the University of Virginia, graduating four years later, in 1859, from the school of law. Returning to Delaware he further pursued his legal studies in the office of Hon. Daniel M. Bates, in Wilmington, with whom he continued eighteen months. In 1863 he was elected clerk of the State Senate, which remained in continuous session till 1865. In 1866 he again returned to the University of Virginia, where he spent six months in the law school, and on his return was examined and admitted to the bar in Dover, in the fall term of that year. He opened an office in Dover, but was soon summoned home by the illness of his father, with whom he remained till his decease, in June, 1867. Himself and his eldest brother, Luther Martin, were left executors of the will, and the care of his mother and of the estate devolved upon him. She lived till November, 1869. "Woodburn," the estate on which Mr. Martin now resides, fell to him and his brother Luther. The care of this property made it necessary for him to relinquish the active duties of his profession and devote himself to agriculture, in which he has since been engaged. The whole estate consists of about four hundred acres, and is largely devoted to fruit, having about ten thousand peach trees and large quantities of the small fruits. In these Mr. Martin has been very successful. The rest of the farm is devoted to grain and stock. Mr. Martin was reared in the faith of the Democratic party

and for many years has been one of its leaders in the State of Delaware. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1864, in Baltimore in 1872, in St. Louis in 1876, in Cincinnati in 1880. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the board of commissioners by the Legislature to settle the boundary line between Delaware and New Jersey, Chief Justice Comegys and Hon. William G. Whitely being the other members from this State, and Cortlandt Parker, Abraham Browning and Albert Slape, the commissioners on the part of New Jersey. The commission was discharged in 1875, before a settlement was effected. In 1877 Mr. Martin was appointed by the Legislature, the commissioner from Sussex county to encourage the introduction and growth of the sugar beet interest. In 1878 he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected to the Forty-sixth Congress. He served on the Committee of Accounts, on the Committee of the District of Columbia, and on the special committee for the Centennial Celebration of the surrender of Yorktown. Mr. Martin made so honorable a record in Congress that he was re-nominated by his party, and elected to the same office in 1880, his competitor being Hon. John Houston, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the State. Mr. Martin was married, March 17, 1869, to Miss Clara, daughter of William W. Dulaney, of Sussex county. They have five children; Woodburn, William Dulaney, Rosalie, Mabel Bayard, and Edward Livingston, Jr. Mr. Martin is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been a member of the Vestry of St. Luke's Parish, Seaford, for more than twenty years, and many times a delegate to the Diocesan Convention.

**TYGERT HERMAN S.**, of the firm of J. E. Tygert & Co., Phosphate manufacturers, Smyrna, and of 42 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, was born, July 30, 1848, in Guilderland, Albany county, N. Y. His parents were Frederick J. and Ellen M. Tygert, who were natives of that county. His grandfather was John Tygert, who in early life followed the business of saddle and harness making, but afterwards became a farmer. He was a native of Ireland and came with his parents at an






Galaxy Feb. C. 1872

*Ralph W. Emerson*



early age to America, settling in Dutchess county, N. Y. He served a regular apprenticeship and upon reaching twenty-one years of age received from his master a saddle in lieu of his freedom suit. After becoming free from his trade, he settled in Amsterdam and afterwards went to the town of Knox on Hilderburg mountain. Here he reared a family of twelve children, of whom six were sons. The grandfather of Mr. Tygert was the second son of his parents, and both his great grandparents died at Guilderland in the home of their grandson, the father of Herman. Reared on his father's farm, he continued his attendance at school in winter up to early manhood, and had, besides these opportunities, a period of four months' instruction at Eastman's Business college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His older brother, John, having come to Delaware in 1865, left in his hands, to a good extent, the work on the farm, on which he continued until 1873, when he also removed to this state and began business with him in the manufacture of Tygert's Star Bone Phosphate, a business so wisely and energetically conducted as to have attained its present large proportions. The Messrs. Tygert are both Methodists and are such by rearing and preference, but are of wide liberality in religious and political views. Herman S. was united in marriage to Fannie A., daughter of George Schell, of Guilderland, Albany county, N. Y., and their children are Nellie and George S. Tygert.

MERSON, GOUVERNEUR, M. D., Physician and Author, was born in Kent county. His father, Jonathan Emerson, died in the boyhood of this son, and his mother, after several years of widowhood, married the late Manlove Hayes, of the same county. She was a most estimable woman, of remarkable intelligence, and under her care and the protection of a liberal-minded step-father, he received an excellent education. He spent some years in travel, including a voyage as surgeon on board a merchantman, to the Mediterranean, and thence to Canton and other Chinese seaports; and returning to Philadelphia in 1820, he settled there in the practice of his profession. He here enjoyed a large share of the public confidence, his judgment and skill as a practitioner being universally acknowledged. Dur-

ing the latter part of his life, however, he withdrew from practice and lived in comparative retirement, giving much attention to farming, in which he availed himself of all modern improvements. All through his career he manifested decided literary tastes, and made many valuable contributions to the literature of the period. His writings were principally upon scientific, statistical and agricultural subjects. To medical literature he added largely, chiefly through the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. Of these literary and scientific labors, the most remarkable was a series of tables exhibiting the rate of mortality in Philadelphia, from each and all causes, of the sexes at all ages, during thirty years, from 1807, when the first official bill of mortality was issued. These tables have always been recognized as possessing great value. Among his contributions to the literature of Agriculture, is the Farmers' and Planters' Encyclopædia of Rural Affairs, an octavo of thirteen hundred pages, replete with most valuable information to the rural classes, and which long ago attained the rank of a standard work. Dr. Emerson carried out his theories by the practical pursuit of agriculture, demonstrating, on a large scale the truths promulgated through the scientific investigations of Baron Liebig and many other eminent scientists. He was the first to introduce Peruvian Guano into the Atlantic States, and to recognize the great advantages of the phosphatic, and other concentrated fertilizers, proving their good effects on his extensive farms in Delaware. Several of his addresses on the subject of agriculture were published in pamphlet form, and one delivered in 1872, before the Farmers' Club, of Kent county, on "Land drainage," as applicable to the wet and swampy lands of that county, is particularly valuable. His last work was a translation from the French, of De Play's remarkable treatise on the Organization of Labor, a production of profound interest. Dr. Emerson was a clear, easy, elegant and impressive writer, who succeeded in making interesting every subject that he handled. Even at an advanced age he preserved wonderful vigor of mind and body. He was a member of many literary and scientific societies, among which was the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the United States Agricultural So-



ciety, the Philadelphia Horticultural Society, the United States Pomological Society, the Franklin Institute, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and several other less prominent associations. Dr. Emerson was quiet and unobtrusive in manner, and was exceedingly popular in a large circle of cultivated acquaintances, of both sexes. Though he esteemed highly the society and conversation of ladies, he never married. He died at his residence, on Walnut street, Philadelphia, July, 1874, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends in that city and in Delaware.

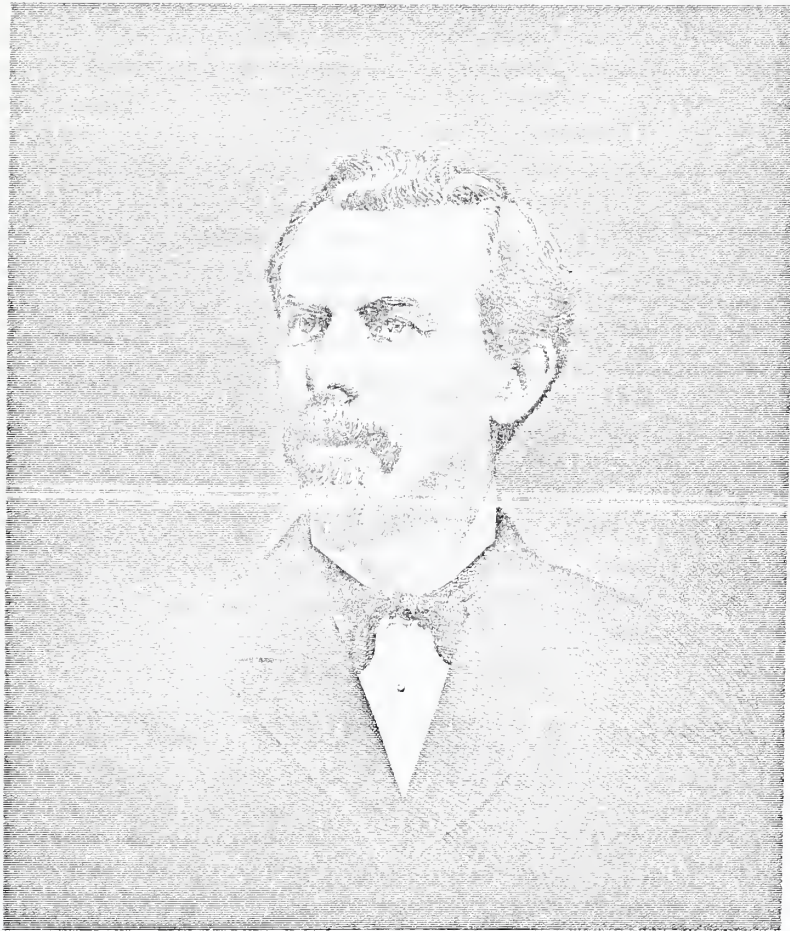
**B**ROWN, JOSEPH, Farmer, of South Murderkill hundred, was born January 24, 1839. His father was Thomas Brown, a farmer of the same locality. His mother, who is still living in Frederica, was Mary, daughter of Armour and Elizabeth Lockwood. Seven children were born of this marriage, six of whom survive, Joseph being the eldest. The grandfather of Joseph was also named Thomas; he was a farmer and owned large tracts of land lying in the vicinity of Frederica, which he had inherited from his father, William C. Brown, who lived and died on the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch. Joseph Brown attended the schools of Frederica, principally in winter, until he gained his majority. Upon the death of his father he assumed the management of the farm for his mother. He continued here for three years, when, in 1871, he began farming for himself, upon an estate of 287 acres. He devotes his land to stock and grain, principally, though he has cultivated peaches to some extent. When he began farming he raised five hundred bushels of wheat and one thousand bushels of corn upon his farm; his land being since greatly improved, he now raises one thousand bushels of wheat and one thousand five hundred bushels of corn on the same number of acres. Mr. Brown is a practical farmer, and by industry and push, has brought his land up to a fair state of cultivation. He is a man of character and intelligence, and has made his business a success. In politics he is a Democrat and has always acted with that party. He was married, December 28, 1871, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Frisbie B. Clark, of Camden. Two children have been

born to them of this marriage; Elma C. and Lizzie Brown. Doctor T. A. Brown, a well-known and popular physician of Wilmington, is a younger brother of Mr. Brown.



**SMITH, THOMPSON RIGGS**, Manufacturer and Lumber Dealer, of Lincoln, Del., was born in Sussex county, N. J., on the 17th of November, 1834. His father was Daniel Smith, a farmer of Sussex county, N. J., and now residing in Bradford county, Penn., at an advanced age. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Silas Riggs, of Sussex county, N. J., and is still living in her sixty-sixth year. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of eight children, who are all living. His only sister is Mrs. White, widow of John S. White, who died a soldier in the United States service at New Orleans in the late civil war, June, 1864. The brothers are Robert, Losey, William, Beamen, Theodore, and Augustus. Thompson Smith was educated at the public schools until fifteen years of age, when he was sent to the academy at Hamburg, N. J., where he remained for three terms. At the age of eighteen he went to work upon the farm of his grandfather, Nathan Smith, in Sussex, N. J.; in 1853 he went to Tompkins county, N. Y., and engaged in the book agency business, during which time his father removed to Bradford county, Penn., and he joined his family after a short time. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the 161st Regiment, New York Volunteers, under command of Colonel Kinsey, and served in the Red River Expedition under General Banks. He was in several engagements, and was in the actions of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. He remained in service until 1865, when the regiment was mustered out. Upon his return home, in 1866, he came to Delaware and engaged in his present business in connection with Mr. Whitehead, under the firm name of Smith & Whitehead. At this time the manufacture of shingles engaged their attention, and they thought to make this a specialty. The business enlarged and they began the manufacture of fruit baskets, crates, &c., besides general house-furnishing lumber. In 1870 Mr. Whitehead disposed of his interest in the business to W. J. Hiscox, which firm continued until 1878, when they suffered a total loss of the mill by fire. Mr. Smith then became sole owner of the







Very Truly &c.  
J. H. Groves



land and all left from the fire. The mill was rebuilt by him and he has made the business very successful. He is independent in politics, and in religion is not a member of any denomination. He was united in marriage, in November, 1869, to Miss Laura, daughter of David Rider, of New Bedford, Mass.


ROVES, JAMES HENRY, A. M. of Smyrna, State Superintendent of Free Schools, was born at Red Lion, New Castle county, May 17, 1837. His father, Richard Groves, was a man of excellent christian character, universally esteemed, and was all his life a member of the Methodist church, in which, for many years, he held official position. He died in the city of Wilmington, September 18, 1879. His father was Benjamin Groves, also a farmer in New Castle county. The family are descended from Hans Graff, who emigrated from Sweden; the name having gradually changed to Grove and finally to Groves. The wife of Richard Groves was Ann Benson, daughter of Captain John Henderson of Cecil county, Md., who came from Ireland at the age of seventeen. He served as an officer in the war of 1812, and was twice a member of the Maryland Legislature. He was descended from the Stuarts of Scotland, the line of descent being carefully preserved. James Henry Groves attended the public school in his county till about fifteen years of age, when he spent one term at the Conference Academy in Charlotteville, N. Y. Returning home he worked on the farm during the following summer, but was now fully resolved to obtain an education, though well aware that he must rely entirely upon his own efforts. He entered Dickinson College in 1859, but left in seven months and went to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He supported himself by working and teaching part of the time. In the fall of 1862 he commenced teaching a public school near Kirkwood, New Castle county. He taught five years, gradually rising in his profession and securing better compensation. In 1867 he taught seven months in a Friends' school in Bucks county, Penn., after which he was two years Principal of the Grammar school in Odessa. Following this he was Principal of a private school in the same place for two years, and next was Principal three years of the Friends' school above men-

tioned. He was then Principal of the Smyrna seminary for one year. On the passage of the present school law, providing for a state superintendent, Governor John P. Cochran appointed Mr. Groves superintendent of the free schools of the state of Delaware, April 13, 1875. Each year since he has been recommended, his last appointment being made by Governor John W. Hall, April 11, 1882. Being the first to hold this office, he has had to organize the educational system in the state, and establish it upon a sound basis, a work requiring great labor, and long continued effort, but in which he has been remarkably successful, and has well commended himself to the people he serves by his devotion to his important and arduous duties. By his industry, talent, and generally acknowledged worth he has risen to the highest position in the educational interests of the state. Delaware college conferred upon him in June, 1879, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Groves is a Democrat in politics. He has been a master Mason, since 1869, and from his childhood a member of the M. E. church. He was married, October 15, 1874, to Miss Emma F., daughter of William and Mary P. (Kitchin) Flowers, and has two children, Alma Francis, and Stuart Chandler Groves.


ILSON, DAVID, for many years a prominent merchant and business man of Odessa, was born in Sussex county, about 1735. He was a Friend, and and was of Scotch ancestry. In his young manhood, and soon after his first marriage, he came to Cantwell's Bridge, where, between the years 1768 and 1772, he built the large brick dwelling house, which stands next to the Corbit House, and is still in good preservation. His first wife and the children he had by her died not long after his coming to Odessa, and in 1769 he married Mary, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Brinton) Corbit. They had two children; Rachel, afterward the wife of Samuel Thomas, for many years a successful merchant and prominent man of Cantwell's Bridge, and David Wilson, Jr. See sketch of David, Jr. Mr. Wilson was the founder of the grain and produce shipping business of Odessa, in which he was largely and successfully engaged for over fifty years. He owned a number of vessels,



and did much to build up the town. He was one of the leading citizens of New Castle county, a man of high character and greatly loved and respected. He was very quiet, but possessed great force of character, enterprise and ability. He was a very affectionate husband and an indulgent father. He died in 1820. His wife died about 1805.

ACOBS, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Farmer of North West Fork hundred, was born in that hundred, Feb. 15, 1821. His father was Thomas Jacobs, a farmer of the same hundred. His mother was Eliza Jacobs. The subject of this sketch is the second son of his parents and was reared upon the farm of his father. He attended the schools of his vicinity, principally in winter, until he was nineteen years of age. He remained upon the farm with his father until he gained his majority, when he began the pursuit of agriculture upon his own account, upon a farm known as "Danville," which he inherited from his father, and where he has resided ever since. This estate contains 268 acres, and when Mr. Jacobs came into possession of it he found it pretty nearly worn out, owing to the fact of its having been rented out for eighteen years. He could only raise nine bushels of corn and five bushels of wheat to the acre. He has, however, improved it until now he can raise thirty-five bushels of corn to the acre and treble the former quantity of wheat. In 1860 he planted an orchard of 200 peach trees, and in 1870 increased the quantity to 1000 trees. They paid very well for a number of years, but have not been so great a success recently, and in the year 1880, he did not have a basket of peaches upon the farm. He has also an orchard of pears and apples, but the pears have not been very successful. He has devoted his farm to grain growing almost entirely and has made it a success. In politics he is a Democrat and has voted with that party for a number of years. He has served as Inspector of Elections for his district many times. He joined the order of Grangers in 1877, and is at present chaplain of "Sunnyside" Grange, No. 7, at Bridgeville, Del. He was united in marriage, November, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Sallie Cannon, of Sussex county. Of this marriage

there are the following children still living, viz: George C., William H., Sallie, now Mrs. John Wiley, of Sussex county; Mary, Caroline, Belle, Lizzie, Ella and Alexander Jacobs.

ISHER, GEORGE M., Fruit and Grain Commission Merchant, Wyoming, was born in Baltimore, Md., February 23, 1845. His father was William Fisher, a farmer of Queen Anne's county, Md., who was related to the Fisher family of Delaware, all of whom are descended from three brothers who are supposed to have come to America with William Penn. His mother was Sarah R., daughter of George Smith, of Queen Anne County, Md. She died in 1869, aged 55 years. William Fisher, the father, died at the age of 70 years in 1879. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of a family of eleven children, of whom but four are now living. He attended school in the winter until he was twelve years of age, and at fourteen engaged as clerk in the town of Centreville. He continued to follow this occupation at various places until he became clerk for J. T. Jakes, of Wyoming, with whom he remained until 1867, when he went to Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which institution he graduated and returned to Delaware. He then engaged as traveling salesman for W. & H. R. Riegel, of Philadelphia. He continued with them until 1868, at which time he returned to Wyoming, and began the mercantile business with Mr. J. T. Jakes, under the firm name of Jakes & Co. This partnership continued for some ten years, when Mr. Fisher retired and entered upon his present business. He began in 1878 to buy and sell fruit and grain on commission, occupying the large buildings of the Railroad Company. He has made this business a success by his honorable dealing and close attention. Mr. Fisher is a man of character and fine business qualities, and enjoys the confidence of his patrons and the citizens of his vicinity. He is a member of the Republican party and is interested in its success. He was united in marriage to Miss Maggie, daughter of William P. Lindale, of Wyoming, January 11, 1870. One child has been born to them; William L. Fisher, now in his ninth year.





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Thomas B. Bradford



RADFORD, REV. THOMAS BUDD, late of Dover, was born in Philadelphia, October 22, 1816. His father, Thomas Bradford, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, was born in that city, September 11, 1781, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1798, studied law in the city of his birth, and was there admitted to the bar in 1802. In May, 1805, he married Elizabeth Loockerman, daughter of Vincent Loockerman, and sister of the late Nicholas Loockerman, of Dover. They had five children; Vincent L., Elizabeth L., Benjamin Rush, Colonel William, and Thomas Budd Bradford. The American founder of the family, William Bradford, a young printer of London, married Elizabeth Soules, sister of George Fox, and came with William Penn to this country, in 1682. Sometime after he went to New York, where he returned to the faith of his boyhood, and united with Trinity (Episcopal) church. He was President of its first Board of Trustees, and went to England and purchased the chime of bells. He had two sons, William and Andrew; the former born in 1683, and the latter in 1686. They learned the printing business in New York, to which place the family removed in 1693 or '94, and established there the first printing press, and published the first newspaper in that city. In 1719, Andrew returned to Philadelphia, and established *The American Mercury*. The third William Bradford, son of the second William, was born in New York in 1719, came to Philadelphia in 1738, and assisted his uncle Andrew on his paper. He married, in 1743, Rachel, daughter of Hon. Thomas Budd, governor of New Jersey. Their son Thomas, born May 8, 1745, graduated at Princeton College in 1763. In 1768 he went into partnership with his father in the publication of *The Pennsylvania Journal*. Both father and son were officers under Washington in the Revolutionary war, the father receiving, at the age of fifty-eight, a severe wound from which he suffered the remaining twelve years of his life. After the war the son resumed the publication of his paper, the name of which he changed, in the year 1800 to *The True American*, and continued its publication till 1819, at which time he had been an editor and publisher for fifty-one years, and this paper had been published by the family continuously for a period of one hundred years, being the first paper published in America, and having one day the precedence of the first Boston paper. Thomas Bradford, died May 8, 1838, at the age of ninety-four years. His wife was Mary Fisher, of Philadelphia. They had three sons and three daughters. The third son and fourth child was Thomas Bradford, the father of Rev. Thomas B. Bradford. The subject of our sketch was the third Thomas in the line of descent. He received his primary education in Philadelphia, and graduated in September, 1833, at Williams College, Massachusetts, Mark Hopkins, then being President. He was only eighteen years of age when he became Professor of Ancient Languages in the Baptist College at Haddington, Philadelphia county, Pa., and at the same time he pursued his theological studies with Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, then of Philadelphia, now of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1833, when twenty years of age, he received the degree of Master of Arts from Williams College. On the completion of his studies he was called to the charge of a Presbyterian church in Michigan. About the year 1840 he returned to Philadelphia and became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Germantown, where he remained till the spring of 1850, when his health being somewhat impaired, and his uncle, Nicholas Loockerman, son of Vincent Loockerman, of Dover, having deceased, he resigned his charge and removed to that place to look after his interests in the Loockerman estate. After this he had no pastoral charge, but devoted himself to the care of his large property. The town of Dover had previously been bounded on the north by Loockerman street, and contained only six hundred inhabitants. Mr. Bradford at once sold off building lots and put up a large number of handsome houses; and this, called Bradford's city, is now the best part of Dover, containing many of the finest residences and public buildings. All his lands near Dover he greatly improved. He married, in 1835, when only nineteen years of age, Miss Henrietta, daughter of John Singer, Esq. She died in Dover in the spring of 1851. In Sept., 1857, he married Miss Lucinda H., daughter of Dr. Robert R. Porter, of Wilmington, and granddaughter of Hon. Willard Hall, late Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, of Delaware. By this marriage he had five children: Thomas Budd



Bradford, who graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1881; Lucinda Hall, William, Robert R. Porter and Willard Hall Bradford. Mr. Bradford's health had for a long time declined. He died, March 25, 1871, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was a man of fine presence and of pure and upright character.

**W**ILLIAMS, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, Attorney-at-Law, Dover, was born in Feeding-Hills, Mass., Nov. 17, 1846, being the second son of Rev. Dillan Williams and Mary Chapman Truman, his wife. His father, a Congregational clergyman, was born in Colchester, Conn., February 16, 1805. He graduated at Yale College in 1836, and at the Theological Seminary in 1839. He was pastor of Congregational churches in New England until 1857, when he was called to a Presbyterian church in Boonville, New York, and in 1859, to a church of the same denomination in Cleveland, N. Y., where he died, Nov. 23, 1879. He was the son of Frederick William Williams, a farmer near Colchester, Conn., who served in the Revolutionary war, being present in engagements at Johnstown, N. Y., and Bennington, Vt. The first American ancestor of this family was Robert Williams, of Norwich, England who, to escape persecution by the established church in England, came to this country from Holland in 1638, and was admitted a freeman of the town of Roxbury, Mass., in the same year. William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was one of his descendants. He was the direct ancestor of the subject of this sketch in the seventh generation, tracing his descent successively through Robert, Isaac, Isaac, Ebenezer, Jonathan, Frederick William, and Dillan. Frederick A. Williams received his education in the public schools till the age of fourteen, after which he spent two years under the private instruction of his father, in the classics, higher mathematics, and the sciences. He then spent two years in learning the cabinet-making business, after which he entered a large mercantile house in Cleveland, in which he was successively clerk and bookkeeper. In February, 1868, he removed to Dover to engage in fruit-growing; and, in company with his brother, Henry Truman Williams, of New

York City, purchased a tract of land immediately adjoining that town. In 1871 Mr. Williams was elected Principal of the Dover Public Schools, then comprising four of the six districts into which the town was divided. In 1875 the six districts were consolidated by Act of the Legislature, and the schools, thus united, continued in charge of Mr. Williams, under whose care they emerged from a low condition to one of prosperity and great popularity. In 1878 he resigned the charge of the schools to continue the study of law, which he had begun in 1876, under the direction of Hon. N. B. Smithers, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar of Kent county. He at once settled in Dover, where he was very successful in the practice of his profession. In 1879 he was elected a member of the Public School Board in Dover, of which he was afterwards made Secretary. He joined the Presbyterian Church of which his father was pastor in 1865, and was a member of the church of that denomination in Dover. He was also superintendent of the Sabbath School connected with that church. In the summer of 1882 Mr. Williams removed to Colorado where he is now engaged in his profession.

**N**ICHOLSON, HON. JOHN A., of Dover, Lawyer and ex-member of Congress, was born in Laurel, November 17, 1827. His father, Jacob Cannon Nicholson, was born in Delaware, in 1804. He married Susan Fauntleroy Quarles, a native of Virginia. Her maternal uncle, George Smith, was Governor of that state, and with about seventy others, perished in the burning of the Richmond Theater, on the night of December 26, 1811. The first American ancestor of the family was Huffington Nicholson, who came to Delaware from England about the year 1720. His son Jonathan was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The latter passed his childhood in Virginia, in the counties of Amherst, and Nelson, and in 1843 entered Dickinson College. In February 1847, he came to Dover and commenced the study of law, in the office of Hon. Martin W. Bates. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1850, and from that time has continued to practice in Dover. In the same year he was appointed Superintendent of schools for the county of Kent, by Governor






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*John C. Clark*



Ross, having from very early life been active in promoting the educational interests of the State. In 1864 Mr. Nicholson was nominated by the Democratic party, and elected to represent the State in the Thirty-ninth Congress; and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, his term expiring March 4, 1869. During his first term he served on the Committee on Elections, and during the second term on the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Nicholson was married, August 2, 1848, to Miss Angelica K., daughter of John and Mary (Stout) Reed, of Dover, granddaughter of Jacob Stout, and great-granddaughter of Chancellor Killen. They have one son, John Reed Nicholson, who graduated from Yale College in 1870, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1873. He practiced in that city till 1876, when he returned to Dover. Mr. Nicholson is a leading member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has for many years been a member and office-bearer in the Presbyterian Church. Like a large proportion of his highly cultivated class, he is modest and retiring in manner, leaving to men of lesser abilities the forwardness and self-assertion more needful in their case. He is a man of most studious habits, a great reader of general literature, and his broad and generous culture is recognized and enjoyed by the first men of Dover. This pleasure is enhanced by the perfect gentle manliness and refinement of his manners, and few men in his locality are, in a quiet way, more deservedly popular.

 LARK, JOHN CURTIS, son of Major Geo. Clark, by his first marriage, was born in Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, March 6, 1799. He received the greater part of his early education at the "country pay school," but attended, for one term, the old Academy in Wilmington, then under the direction of the famous classical teacher, Joseph Downing. His habits in youth were very simple and exemplary. From his childhood he exhibited great maturity of thought and character. In partnership with his father-in-law, Major Philip Reybold, in 1824, he contracted to excavate and build the eastern portion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. On the completion of this important work he visited the city of Washington, and afterwards certain sections in the State

of New York, with a view to his settlement in life; but finally returned and bought, in 1827, a large landed estate adjoining the place of his birth, upon which he afterwards lived to the close of life. On the establishment of a State Bank in Delaware City, in 1849, he was made one of its directors, and held this position as long as he lived. He was early made a trustee of Delaware College, at Newark, and was ever a warm friend and generous supporter of education. As trustee of the Poor for many years, he interested himself in any and every improvement in the treatment and condition of this unfortunate class. Holding many local offices, he was ever earnest and active in prudently promoting that which elevated the community about him. He was, in early life a Jefferson Democrat, but became a Whig on Jackson's elevation to the Presidency, and remained a faithful adherent and generous contributor to that organization to the time of its dissolution in 1854. In 1860 he went to Chicago as a Lincoln man, taking so conspicuous a part in his nomination that he was made a Vice President of the convention, and was appointed one of the delegates to wait on the nominee at Springfield, and announce his candidacy. During the war President Lincoln had no warmer or more unselfish supporter than John C. Clark. He had great influence with the President, which he used earnestly and judiciously for the advancement of the Union cause. In the course of his long life, he accumulated a handsome property. All his business transactions were entered upon and carried forward with unswerving integrity. His was a rare christian character; before he was twenty years of age he was chosen ruling elder in the St. George's Presbyterian church, and held that office for over fifty years; and for very many years sustained a prayer meeting in his own immediate neighborhood. He was married July 18, 1826, to Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Betsey Reybold, by whom there were twelve children, seven of whom outlived the father. Mr. Clark was a man of splendid personal appearance, tall and well-formed, with every indication of finest health. He died of heart disease, July 29, 1869, in the seventy-first year of his age. Few men have lived in the State who adorned the relations of life, whether public, official, or domestic, with such singular purity, earnestness and



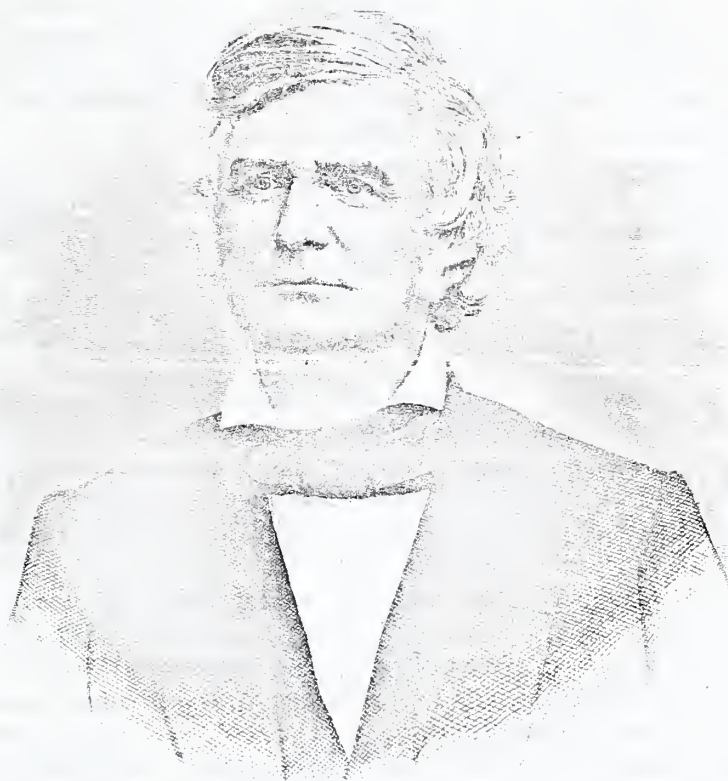
fidelity, or went to the grave more generally respected than he, of whom we have given this unvarnished record.

**S**MITH, MAJOR S. RODMAN, U. S. Commissioner and Clerk of U. S. District and Circuit Court of Delaware, Lawyer and Soldier, was born April 20, 1841, in Wilmington. His father was Albert W. Smith, whose ancestors belonging to the Society of Friends, emigrated to this country during the early part of the eighteenth century. His mother, before marriage, was a Miss Wollaston, who came of an old Delaware Quaker family. His education was obtained at the best Friends' schools in Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. After completing his scholastic education, he accepted an assistant's position in the Wilmington Saving Fund Society, of which his father was Secretary and Treasurer. In 1860 he began the study of law with Hon. E. G. Bradford, but his legal studies were abandoned, July, 1862, at which time he commenced to recruit men for the Fourth Delaware Infantry. He was commissioned First Lieutenant and afterwards promoted to the Captaincy of Company C. For gallant and meritorious services at the engagement at Rowanty Creek, Va., February 6, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Major U. S. Volunteers. In this engagement he had command of the Regiment, being the senior Captain present after the wounding of Captains Kent and McClary. Major Smith served with his regiment until the close of the war, and shared in the actions of "Bethesda Church," "Cold Harbor," "Petersburg," "Peeble's Farm," "Jerusalem Plank Road," "Rowanty Creek," "Dabney's Mills," "Appomattox C. H.," and several others, besides assisting in the destruction of the Weldon railroad in North Carolina. In the final struggle at Appomattox, he commanded the Third, Fourth and Eighth Delaware regiments, and proved to be a skilled and efficient officer. At the close of the war he resumed his legal studies and was admitted to practice in 1867. After residing in Wilmington for a year he removed to Carroll county, Md., where he continued to reside until 1869, when he returned to Wilmington to fill the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Delaware, which appointment he

had previously accepted. He severed his connection with this institution in 1873, and entered upon the duties of his present position, which office he has filled with credit for the past nine years. In politics he is a Republican, and an ardent supporter of those principles for which he contended upon the field. Major Smith was united in marriage, in 1867, to Miss Ware, daughter of Charles Ware, of Virginia.

**C**URTIS, SOLOMON MINOT, Paper Manufacturer of Newark, was born at Newton Lower Falls, near Boston, Mass. His parents were Solomon and Hannah Curtis. S. Minot was the youngest of nine brothers, all paper makers, who were all reared in, and became members of, the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was early educated at private schools, and then at Newton Academy, which he attended for three years, then under the direction of Seth Davis. He, in his seventeenth year, went into the Paper Mill of his brother to learn the business. In his twentieth year his excellent mother died, and when twenty-five he married Miss Adaline H. Hurd. He came to Newark in 1848 with his brother George B. Curtis, and they purchased the old "Meter Paper Mill," adjoining the town. This they refitted and refurnished throughout, and began the manufacture of paper under the title of "Nonantum Mills." In 1851 Geo. B. sold his interest to their brother Frederick A. Curtis and the firm became "Curtis & Bro. which has grown to its present large proportions and established a national reputation for its goods. This firm and mill have had large prosperity; in 1848, commencing with an old disused factory, with antiquated and worn out machinery, and with limited capital, and now its annual product is nearly or quite \$70,000, and with one of the best equipped manufactories in the United States. Its management and success reflect the highest credit on the Messrs. Curtis; and the community in which they live have been largely benefited by their enterprise. S. Minot Curtis has been one of the foremost and most prominent laymen of his church in the State for many years, and has been a member and Secretary of the Diocesan Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the past twenty four years, and a delegate to the Gen-





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*Robert R. Porter*



eral Conventions of this Church in the United States, for nine Sessions. In 1831 he visited Europe and was accompanied with the kindest wishes of friends, who felt and expressed a touching interest upon his safe return in improved health, and with unabated love for his country. Mr. Curtis served as a member of the State Legislature, 1861-2, greatly to the satisfaction of his constituents: September 16, 1882, he was nominated for State Senator from New Castle county by the Republican Party, with which he has affiliated since its organization. Before this, he and his eight brothers were Whigs, voting that ticket until the party ceased to exist. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, are Edward, Sarah, and Walter.

**P**ORTER, ROBERT ROBINSON, M. D., late of Wilmington, was born in 1811. His father, Robert Porter, was one of the most influential and enterprising citizens of that city. He established *The Christian Intelligencer*, and later *The Delaware State Journal*, long the staunchest Whig paper in the State. R. R. Porter obtained his early education chiefly at the celebrated school of Rev. Dr. Magraw, of West Nottingham. From early life he had almost a passion for the medical profession, and with this end in view, pursued his studies with great assiduity, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania about 1835. He was then for a time connected with the Blockley Almshouse, and still further pursued his researches into medical science under the first physicians of his time. Accepting next the position of Resident Physician at the Frankford Insane Asylum, he acquired there a valuable experience, and published his observations in the *American Medical Journal*. He commenced the regular practice of his profession in Philadelphia, where he assisted Dr. Samuel Morton in the preparation of his work on "Phthisis Pulmonalis." Soon after he removed to his native city where his skill, urbanity and conscientious devotion to his professional duties soon secured him a large and lucrative practice. He was progressive in his character and always in the van of those interested in the wider and fuller development of medical science, while his course towards his professional colleagues was marked by a scrupulously high sense of honor, liberality and

courtesy, that awakened in them a corresponding sentiment and manner. His uniform kindness made him especially beloved by the younger members of the profession. To the meetings of the Medical Society of Delaware, his presence always added great interest, while his large experience and fresh stores of thought and knowledge never failed to make the occasion most profitable. Of this society he was a member, and for a time President, and repeatedly was its representative in the American Medical Association. He was one of the earliest and most influential members of the Delaware Historical Society, into the labors of which he entered with all the enthusiasm of his nature, and by much expenditure of time and effort, as well as by liberal contributions of money, was largely instrumental in raising the necessary funds to carry out its objects, and in placing it upon a permanent basis. He was a man of extensive reading, cultivated tastes and an ardent love of knowledge. In the treasures of his own choice library he often found a solace when wearied with the arduous labors of his profession. He possessed a warm, genial temperament, and when in health greatly enjoyed social intercourse; in society contributing largely to the general pleasure. He was, however, debarred by ill health from this enjoyment for some time before he died. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit, and was for several years a member of the City Council, in which, as chairman of the Finance Committee, he discharged his laborious and responsible duties with diligence and fidelity. He was for several years a director of the Bank of Delaware. He found time, notwithstanding the pressure of professional duties, to engage extensively in real estate operations in the eastern part of the city, purchasing land which he sometimes improved, but generally sold on improvement contracts, requiring little or no cash payments and giving long credits. Many men in Wilmington now own their own homes by reason of his liberality in these arrangements. His family were strong Presbyterians and he was for many years a devoted member of the Hanover Street Church. His piety was deep and sincere, and he brought to the sick room christian sympathy and counsel and support as well as medical aid. He married in 1841, Lucinda, only daughter of the late Judge Willard Hall.



Dr. Porter died April 14, 1876. His health had been failing for two years, still his death was sudden, and the shock to his friends and the community was great. Sorrow for the loss of one so generally loved and esteemed, so ready always for every good word and work, and who had filled up the measure of his days with usefulness and honor, found free expression through the press and in every gathering. His name and the record of his life are a legacy of great worth, not only to his family, but to his native city and state.



#### APPLETON, HENRY HOFFECKER.

Farmer, near Odessa, was born in Thoroughfare Neck, New Castle county, January 13, 1829. His father, John Appleton, was a successful farmer, and one of the pioneer peach growers of Delaware. His farms near Odessa, contain some very fine orchards. He married, in 1824, Rachel, daughter of Martin Hoffecker, of Smyrna. (See sketch of John Appleton.) The grandfather, of the subject of this sketch, was also named John Appleton. He was a farmer and resident of Thoroughfare Neck, where, as a local preacher of the M. E. church, he had large influence and was widely known. He is still remembered by some of the old residents of the vicinity as a man of strong character and great originality. Henry H. Appleton attended the Academy at Odessa, until seventeen years of age, and afterwards spent two years at the New Jersey Conference Seminary. In 1853 he began farming on the "Buck" farm, situated between Summit Bridge and Mt. Pleasant, where he remained twelve years, and in 1864 removed to "Stony Brook," a farm located two miles south of Odessa, containing 240 acres on which he still resides. Mr. Appleton has a fine orchard of 8,000 peach trees, which he has found profitable, but devotes the most of his farm to grain, and has been a very successful agriculturist. In politics he is a Republican, and has acted with that party since its organization. His father's family were devoted to the old Whig party. He was a strong Union man during the war, and in 1860 was elected a member of the State Legislature, proving himself a wise and safe legislator during that critical period. In early life he was active in political matters, but since 1866 has taken but little part in public affairs. He

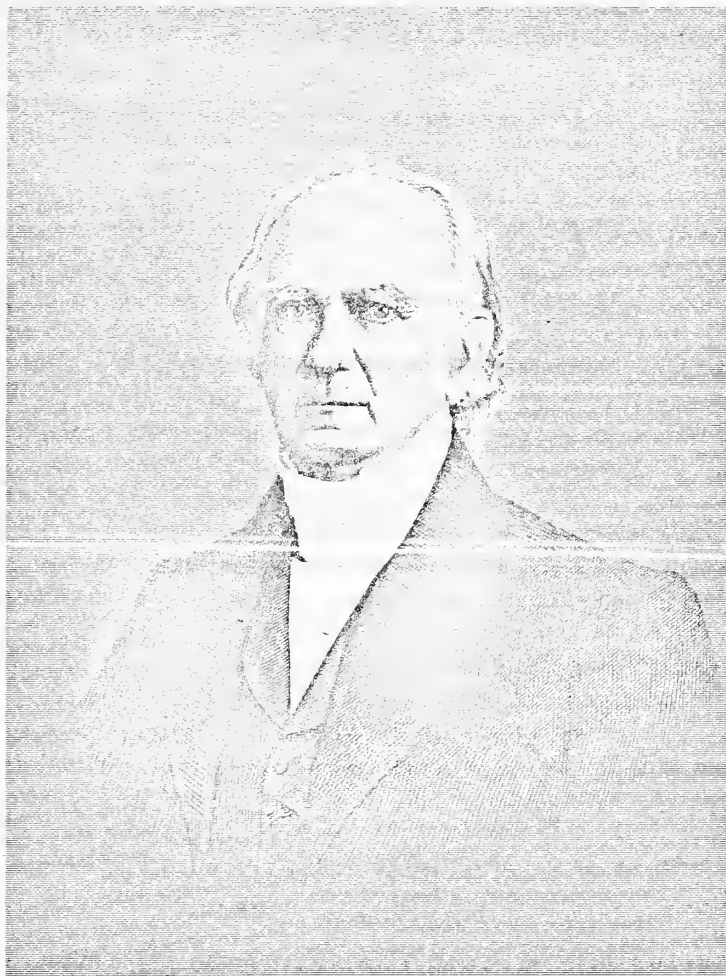
united with the M. E. church in 1850, and has been a trustee of St. Paul's, at Odessa, since 1867. He devotes his influence and means to the cause of christianity, and enjoys the warm esteem of his neighbors and the community. He was united in marriage to Miss Hannah M., daughter of Matthew Crist, December 4, 1851. They have had five children: Belle J., Catherine C., Harry, a most promising young man, who died May 3, 1876, in his twentieth year; Rachel, and May Appleton.



#### WILSON, THOMAS HOWARD, of

Lebanon, Del. was born in Lewisburg Penna., January 1, 1840. His father was William Wilson, a farmer of Union county, Pa., who died in 1856 at the age of forty-seven years. His mother was Maria, daughter of Henry Hummel, Esq., of Easton, Pa. She is still living in her sixty-sixth year. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native town, attending Lewisburg University until eighteen, when he began as a machinist to learn that business at Hazleton, Pa. He continued until his twenty-first year when he went to Richmond, Va., as engineer on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, in which position he was at the breaking out of the war. He then came north and after one year entered the Commissary Department of the U. S. Service, in which he continued until the close of the war, serving with the Army of the Potomac. Upon his return home he settled in Chester, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the lumber business for three years, when he removed to North Carolina and engaged in the same business, remaining there for two years, when, in consequence of poor health he returned north. He came to Lebanon, Del., in 1869, and with John S. Collins, engaged in the business of canning fruits, under the firm-name of J. S. Collins & Co. In 1871 Mr. Wilson purchased the farm upon which he now resides, but still continued in business with Mr. Collins until 1875. This business was not a success, owing to the destruction of their buildings and entire stock by fire, which partially disabled them. Mr. Wilson withdrew from the firm in 1875 and built his residence and necessary outbuildings, as there were no buildings upon the land at the time it was purchased. He has seventy-two acres devoted to the culture of fruits; peaches, apples,





*Daniel Corbit*



cherries, strawberries, raspberries, and black berries. He is largely engaged in stock raising, being the largest breeder and shipper of thoroughbred stock in the state. His farm is known as the "Sassafras Stock Farm," and he has been very successful in this specialty. He ships large numbers of his Plymouth Rock chickens to all parts of the country, and his thoroughbred stock is much sought after by the farmers of his vicinity and beyond state limits. He thinks the best method to make the lands of Delaware more remunerative is to combine stock-breeding with fruit-growing. Mr. Wilson has spared neither pains nor money in securing the best foundation stock from reliable parties, and making it an inflexible rule to allow nothing to leave his farm that is not as represented; thus enabling purchasers to buy with as much certainty by correspondence as though they had seen the purchases before they made them. He was the first person to give his attention to improved dairying and dairy implements in his section of the country, and is deserving of much credit for the benefit he has conferred on the general community. He is a Republican in politics, and is a devoted friend to that party. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for ten years. He was made a Mason in 1865. He is a man of honor and fidelity, enjoying the confidence of the community and the respect of his many friends. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary S., daughter of Levi and Catherine (Speaker) Sterner, of Lewisburg, Pa.

**C**ORBIT, DANIEL, late of Odessa, was born on the banks of the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, October 2, 1796. He was the son of William Corbit, who was born in the same locality November 10, 1745. William Corbit was a merchant, tanner and farmer. He married first Mary Pennell, and had one child, Pennell Corbit, who married the daughter of Gov. Clark. The second wife of William Corbit was Sarah Fisher, a relative of Hon. John M. Clayton, and of Judge Geo. P. Fisher. They had one child, William F. Corbit, a prominent and wealthy merchant of Odessa. The third wife of William Corbit was Mary, daughter of John Cowgill, known in history as the Martyr Quaker of Little Creek, near Dover. By her he had five children: John C.; Mary; Thomas; Sarah, who married Pressley

Spruance of Delaware, U. S. Senator; and Daniel, the subject of our sketch. William Corbit died August 1, 1817. His parents were Daniel and Mary (Brinton) Corbit. The first American ancestor of the family was Daniel Corbit, a Scotch Quaker, who came to this country about the year 1700, and settled on Appoquinimink creek. William Corbit removed with his family to Cantwell's Bridge, now Odessa, when his son Daniel was five years old, and resided in a large and imposing brick mansion, which is still standing in excellent condition. It was built by the father of William Corbit in 1773, and was the home of Daniel Corbit and his family through life. His widow died there in 1880. Daniel Corbit was educated in Smyrna, at a very excellent school of the Society of Friends. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in the store of William F. Corbit, his elder brother, and at twenty-one purchased the tan-yard at Cantwell's Bridge, an industry which had been in operation since 1765, and which he conducted with great success, till about 1850. Shortly before that time he commenced investing his capital in real estate, to the improvement of which he devoted himself after closing his business at the above date. He was among the earliest and most successful peach growers of that section. During all his life he was practically the lawyer of the town. Possessed of a clear mind and sound judgment, he wrote all the legal papers, deeds, wills, mortgages, required. He was for many years a director of the old Bank at Smyrna. In politics he was first a Federalist, next a Whig, and finally a Republican; and was very prominent in local and in public affairs. He was several times a member of the State Legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1852. Several times the attempt was made to nominate him for Governor, but this he peremptorily refused to allow. He was a man of the highest character. All his manner and appearance indicated the native nobility of his nature, and impressed all who met him. He was very benevolent, and as a strict Friend, might well be chosen as a representative of the highest type of that order of christians. He was married in 1833, to Eliza, daughter of Andrew Naudain, and sister of Arnold Naudain, U. S. Senator. She was a member of the M. E. Church, a lady



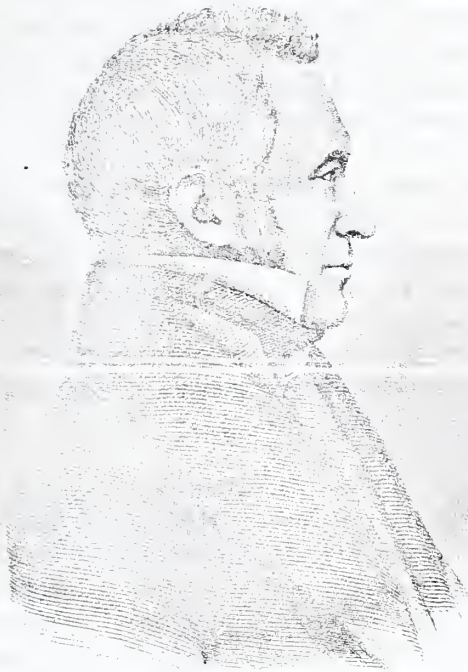
of remarkably lovely character, great intelligence and fine culture. Their children were John Cowgill Corbit; Louisa A., now wife of Captain Charles Corbit of St. Georges, a distant cousin; Daniel, who died at the age of four years; Dr. William Brinton Corbit, long in the Surgeon General's department in Washington, and who died in July, 1882, and Daniel Wheeler Corbit. Mrs. Corbit died in December, 1844. In April, 1847, Mr. Corbit married his cousin, Mary Corbit, daughter of David Wilson, a prominent and successful merchant of Odessa, of whom see notice in this volume. Mary, wife of E. Tatnall Warner, of Wilmington, was the only child of this marriage. Mrs. Mary Corbit was a lady of striking sweetness and amiability of character. Her great benevolence, and her kindness and delicate consideration even for strangers, made her universally beloved. Well-read and possessing a mind of an uncommon order, she was a most fitting companion for her husband. Mr. Corbit died in May, 1877, and his widow followed him, March 21, 1880.

**C**ORBIT, DANIEL WHEELER, of Odessa, was born, March 7, 1843. His father was Daniel Corbit, of whom see sketch in this volume. His mother was Miss Eliza Naudain, daughter of Andrew Naudain and sister of Hon. Arnold Naudain, United States Senator from Delaware. Daniel W. Corbit was the fourth son, and at the age of twelve years was sent to the Friends' Boarding School at West Town, then under the supervision of Samuel Alsop. After spending three years at this school he passed one year at the Friends' School in Wilmington, Del., and another year in Delaware City, preparatory to entering college. In 1860 he entered the sophomore class of the Haverford Friends' College, where he remained until his promotion to the senior class, and was then called home to attend to duties devolving upon him in consequence of the absence of his brother-in-law, Captain Charles Corbit, who had joined the army for the suppression of the rebellion. Mr. Corbit immediately gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, devoting much time and many acres of land to peach-growing, making this business a success. In politics he has been a decided Republican, firmly believing that the best good of the

country can be insured only by the permanent ascendancy of the Republican party. In 1875 Mr. Corbit joined the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was a member, and is acting as trustee and treasurer of Drawyer's Church. He was united in marriage on the 13th of October, 1870, to Miss Mary C. Higgins, daughter of Anthony M. Higgins, of New Castle county. Two daughters, Sally Clark and Louisa Naudain, have been born to them of their marriage.

**T**OWNSEND, GEORGE LYBRAND, ex-Legislator and a Farmer of Appoquinimick hundred, was born on the 2nd day of January, 1841. His father was Sylvester D. Townsend, a farmer of New Castle hundred, who was born, October 5, 1801, and died, April 6, 1872. He was a man of great integrity, and was a Commissioner of the Levy Court from 1864 until 1868. His mother was Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Layman, of Chester County, Pa. She was born, January 4, 1812, and was married to Mr. Townsend, June 25, 1838. She was an active member of the M. E. church, a lady of great moral worth, and died March 10, 1862. The Townsends were of English origin, and probably emigrated to this country in the early part of the last century. The subject of this sketch is the only representative of his father's family. He attended the schools of his neighborhood until the age of 17 years, when he was sent to the Delaware Military Academy at Wilmington, under the care of Col. Theodore Hyatt. Owing to illness his studies were frequently interrupted, and after two years he was compelled to abandon them. He returned home and assisted his father in farming until he gained his majority, at which time he began agricultural life on his own account upon a farm in Pencader hundred, near Summit Bridge, which he now owns, and contains about 200 acres. He has a fine orchard of 5,000 peach trees upon this estate. After eight years he came to reside upon a farm belonging to his father-in-law, the late Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Senior Bishop of the M. E. church, and has been employed in growing cereals and cultivating fruits. This farm contains a growing orchard of about 16,000 peach trees and other fruits in abundance. Mr. Townsend has been a successful farmer, and his intelligence and





presented

Henry M. Riggs

U. S. Senate

2 Dec. 1827

Washington City "



integrity have made him very prominent as a public man and agriculturist. He has been an ardent Republican from the beginning, and through the late war was earnest in his attachment to the Union, and for all needful measures to put down the rebellion. In 1874 he was the Republican candidate for the State Senate. Mr. Townsend is an active member of the M. E. church, which he joined in 1867, at Odessa, Del. He has served as trustee in the M. E. church for a number of years, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school at Odessa. He was united in marriage, December 12, 1866, to Miss Cornelia Janes, youngest daughter of Bishop Levi Scott, D. D., of Odessa, Del. Seven children have been born of this marriage, viz.: Levi Scott, Sylvester Deputy, George Lybrand, Jr., Cornelia, Martha, and William S., and Henry S., twins, now in their second year. Mr. Townsend was elected a member of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware from New Castle county, and took his seat, January 4, 1881, and served as a member of several committees with much credit.

**R**IDGELY, HON. HENRY M., was born in Dover, August 6, 1779. His father, Dr. Charles G. Ridgely, eminent as a physician and a man, died while he was a boy, and his training and education devolved on his mother, a lady of strong sense, highly cultivated, refined, and richly endowed with intellectual gifts. Her maternal love, guided by a wise judgment and fervent piety, directed with more than ordinary care the education of her eldest son. She was Ann, the youngest daughter of William Moore, of Moore Hall, Penna., well known in the early annals of that colony, and the ancestor of some of its most eminent citizens. Mr. Ridgely was educated at Dickinson College from which he graduated with honor during the Presidency of the celebrated Dr. Nesbitt. He pursued his legal studies at Lancaster, Pa., under the care and direction of his relative Charles Smith, and was admitted to the bar of Delaware, about 1802. It was at this time that Mr. Ridgely was desired by his friend, Dr. Barrett, of Dover, a gentleman of high standing, the grandfather of Hon. N. B. Smithers, to be the bearer of a challenge to Mr. Shields, of Wilmington, who

had grossly insulted him. Mr. Shields refused to fight Dr. Barrett, but in turn challenged Mr. Ridgely as the bearer of the message. This the latter felt obliged, according to the evil sentiment of that time, to accept, and the duel was fought. Mr. Ridgely was severely wounded and his life, for a time, despaired of. He had, in his misfortune, the sympathy of the entire community, and the odium attached to his opponent was so great that he left Wilmington. Mr. Ridgely recovered, and November 21, 1803, was married to Sarah, daughter of John Banning, of Dover, a lady refined, intellectual and lovely, and his domestic relations were most happy. At the time of his admission to the bar, a number of Delaware's most gifted lawyers, Cæsar A. Rodney, Van Dyke, George Read, Jr., and others of a similar order of intellect, were at the height of their popularity, yet he rapidly made his way into a lucrative practice. His talent, candor, and great moral integrity, gave him a commanding influence. His honesty shone conspicuously, and in the path of duty he was firm and unswerving. He was made President of the Farmers Bank at Dover, which office he held from the time of its incorporation in 1807, till a short time before his death, when his failing health induced him to resign, having then held it for forty consecutive years. He was elected a Representative to the U. S. Congress from Delaware in 1811, re-elected by a large majority in 1813, and declined the nomination in 1815. He was appointed Secretary of State in 1817, by Governor John Clark, again, by Governor Stout, and again, by Governor Paynter in 1824. He devoted himself, with unremitting assiduity to the duties of this office, collected all the papers belonging to it, which had been greatly scattered; arranged them in proper order, looked up the archives of the State and thus saved much of importance and great interest to posterity. He was one of the leaders of the Federal party in his State and became an active politician. Before the people, in electioneering campaigns, he was most effective, but always open and honorable, refusing to lend his assistance or listen to any unfair course for the advancement of either his party or himself. He was elected and re-elected to the Legislature of his state and framed some of its most important laws. Most active in his profession, he yet sought every opportunity to benefit



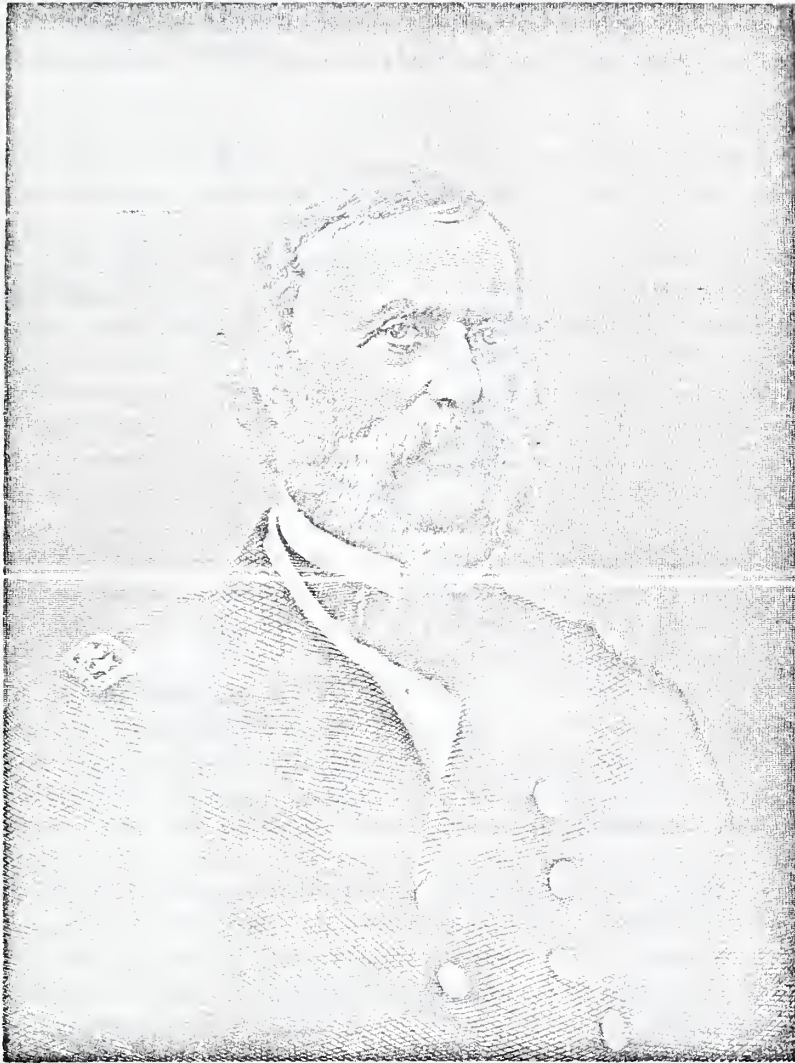
others and the public, accepting with this view the comparatively inferior office of Levy Court Commissioner, and by patient industry, restored the financial affairs of Kent county to an orderly condition, and to the substantial basis on which they now rest. Hearing that there was mismanagement of the finances, and discomfort in the County Almshouse, he requested to be made trustee of the Poor, and brought about many reforms, added greatly to the comfort of the paupers, and yet saved the county much expense. He never sought office for his own benefit, but declined distinguished positions, among them the office of Chancellor of the state in 1830, and afterward the office of Chief Justice. One of his most prominent characteristics was his attention and kindness to the young, who were drawn to him by his genial manner and the interest he took in their sports and pleasures, and he thus found many opportunities to instill into their minds the motives and principles which governed his own life. Many have referred to him as first awakening in their minds an ambition to attain to an honorable position in life. He was always ready to give substantial aid to those who needed it. He was sent to the United States Senate in 1827, and both in that body, and in the House, was ever anxious for "home protection," and always gave his vote and influence for a protective tariff. He was a pleasant speaker, generally ready in debate, and had made public affairs the study of his life; yet in the presence of Calhoun, Clay, Webster and the men of their day, his modesty made him taciturn, but though quiet, he had great influence. His unwearied industry, strict probity, clear views and sound judgment, with his calm demeanor, inspired respect and confidence, which, with those admitted to a nearer acquaintance, ripened into the warmest feelings of friendship. His conversation in after years was enriched with many pleasant reminiscences of the distinguished men who then formed so bright a galaxy of talent in Washington. His memory was remarkably retentive, and in social life he was very agreeable and instructive. His voice was full and well modulated, and he had a fund of historic lore, always at his command, which gave him great advantage over those less accurate in their information. He was a well-formed, fine-looking man. Though living in a slave state he regarded slavery as wrong, and though he frequently

purchased slaves, he liberated them after he considered they had repaid him by their labor, the money expended in their purchase. Many of these returned to him when sick or disabled, and were taken care of till their death. Mr. Ridgely retired from the arduous duties of his profession and from public life in 1832, after which he gave much attention to his agricultural interests. January 14, 1837, his "beloved and affectionate wife," Sarah Banning, died. He married, May 17, 1842, his second wife, Sallie Ann Comegys, daughter of the late Governor, Cornelius Comegys; she still survives him. He had no children by this second marriage. On Monday, March 23, 1846, while enjoying his usual good health, he was suddenly attacked with apoplexy, but receiving immediate attention obtained relief. Still, from this time, his health declined, notwithstanding the resistance of his naturally strong constitution. He had, the following winter, several lighter attacks, and in July, 1847, a violent illness, under which he sank rapidly. He gave suitable and most impressive advice to his children, particularly enjoining upon them to be upright and honorable in life, and never, even in thought, to deviate from the paths of honesty and virtue. He desired that his tombstone should contain these words: "Died in the blessed hope of a glorious immortality," being a firm believer in christianity, and had taken great pains to instill its principles into the minds of his children. He was greatly attached to the Protestant Episcopal church, in which form of worship he had been brought up. He died with the calmness of a christian and with unwavering trust, on Friday, August 6, 1847, his birthday; aged 68 years. He was buried where many of his family rest, in the Protestant Episcopal church yard, in Dover. He left six children to survive him.



MARTIN, HUGH, M. D., Physician, of Seaford, Del., was born in that town July 1, 1830. His father was Captain Hugh Martin, a well-known citizen of Delaware. His mother was Mrs. Sophia (Willis) Martin, of Sussex county. There were ten children of this marriage, of whom six are living. The subject of this sketch was the third son and fifth child of his parents. He received his academic education in Wilmington, at the school of John Bullock, where he re-





Yours Respectfully  
S. F. Du Pont

REAR ADMIRAL.


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*[Faint, illegible text or signature]*

mained for three years, and at "Claremont," near Frankford, Philadelphia. On the 5th of February, 1849, he went to California in company with his brother Luther, of whom see plate and sketch. They took passage in the steamer *Crescent City* to Aspinwall and arrived safely in California the following July, on the 5th day of the month. Dr. Martin was a member of the "William Penn" Mining Company of Philadelphia, and operated for three months on the Sacramento River. He was compelled to return home with his brother, who had fallen sick, and arrived in Seaford at his father's house, April, 1850. Dr. Martin began the study of medicine in 1850 in the office of Dr. J. P. H. Shipley, matriculated at the University of Maryland in the city of Baltimore, and graduated in the class of 1853 from that time-honored institution. He was a student in the office of Professor Chew, of Baltimore. He returned to his native town and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has been employed most of the time since. He has had a large practice and has been a successful physician. Dr. Martin has always been a Democrat in politics. In 1856 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Legislature, and served in the session of 1857 with great credit to himself and constituents. During this term he served on several committees, and was made chairman of the Committee on Education. In April, 1858, he was appointed by President Buchanan consul to Matanzas, succeeding Mr. Garesche in that position. He served in this capacity for three years when, in 1861, he resigned and returned to the United States, and in 1864 resumed his profession in Seaford. He was again elected to the State Legislature, serving in the session of 1873. In 1876 he was elected for the third time to the General Assembly, and served in the session of 1877 as Speaker of the House. His public services have been exceedingly gratifying to his friends and constituents. Dr. Martin is a State Director of the Farmers' Bank, at Georgetown, having been elected to that position by the Legislature during its last session. In September, 1878, he was appointed as one of the trustees of Delaware College by Governor Cochran, and he still retains that position. He was united in marriage on the 11th of June, 1866, to Miss Sallie C., daughter of Edward

Richards, Esq., of Sussex county. Mrs. Martin is a lineal descendant of John Richards, of England, who upon emigrating to this country, patented large tracts of land in Northwest Fork hundred, Sussex county, and in Dorchester county, Md. The patents for these lands are still in existence, and were obtained from Lord Baltimore. They bear the seals of the first King Charles, Lord Baltimore and Governor Ogle; the dates of 1622, 1633, 1640, and 1648. Three children are the fruit of this marriage, Edward Richards and Hugh, who are twins, and Samuel Kirkwood Martin.

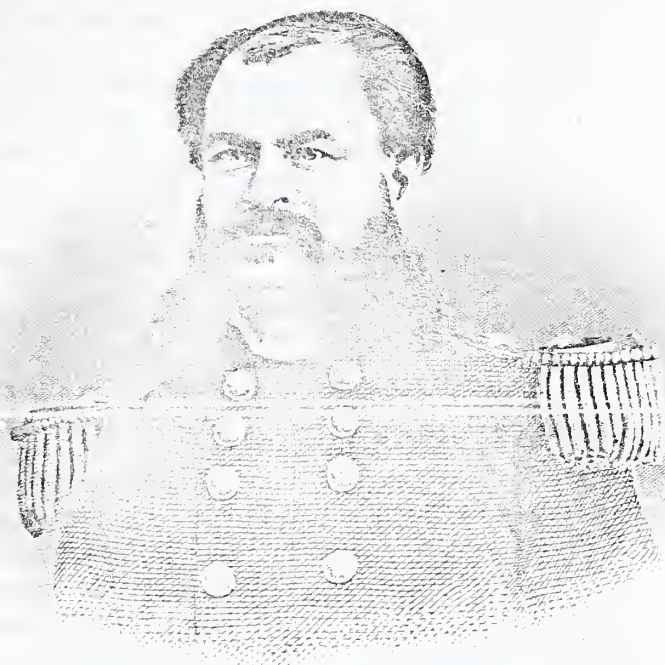
UPONT, REAR ADMIRAL SAM'L FRANCIS, was born at Bergen Point, New Jersey, September 27, 1803. His parents, Victor DuPont and Gabrielle Josephine Lafitte de Pelleport, were natives of France, who emigrated to America in 1799, and in 1809 removed with their family to the State of Delaware. Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson were both warm friends of Pierre Samuel DuPont de Nemours, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and he was appointed by Mr. Madison, a midshipman in the navy, December 19, 1815. About the same time, he received an appointment to West Point, but preferred the navy. Mr. Jefferson wrote at the same time to Mr. DuPont in the most complimentary and affectionate terms, expressing the hope that his grandson would become one of our high Admirals, and bear a distinguished part in the defence of his country. It is pleasant to reflect that the boy of twelve lived to more than fulfill the fondest hopes of his illustrious friends. His first cruise was in the *Franklin*, seventy-four gun-ship, under Commodore Stewart, (whose youthful aid he was,) on the Mediterranean station. Towards the end of his cruise he joined the *Erie*, and in these two ships saw three years' service. His second cruise was in the frigate *Constitution*, also on the Mediterranean station, and he next served in the old *Congress* frigate on the West India station and on the coast of Brazil. His fourth cruise was under Commodore John Rodgers, in the *North Carolina*, seventy-four, on the Mediterranean station. On that ship he was soon promoted to be sailing master, and in April, 1826, was commissioned as a Lieutenant. He again served three years in the Mediterranean, on board the



sloop of war *Ontario*, and in 1835, in the Gulf of Mexico on the *Warren* and *Constellation* during the Florida war. From 1838 to 1841, he served on board the United States ship *Ohio* in the Mediterranean. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1842, and in 1843 sailed in command of the brig *Perry* for China, but severe illness compelled his return after reaching Rio Janeiro. In 1845 he was appointed to command the frigate *Congress*, flag-ship of Commodore Stockton, bound to the Pacific, and arrived on the coast of California at the first outbreak of the Mexican War. On arriving at Monterey he was immediately transferred to the command of the sloop of war, *Cyane*. The limits of this sketch forbid the recapitulation of his brilliant services in that war, but they are preserved in the history of his country. In 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in 1857 was sent on special service to China and Japan, in command of the steam frigate *Minnesota*, conveying the United States Minister, Mr. William B. Reed, to ratify important treaties with those countries. In December, 1860, Captain DuPont relieved his first commander, the distinguished veteran, Commodore Stewart, in the command of the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Just preceding the outbreak of the rebellion, in 1861, when the travel to Washington was interrupted and all communication with that city cut off, he, on his own authority, sent officers, men and artillery to the Susquehanna, and an armed steamer to the Chesapeake, to protect the transit of troops to Annapolis. In June he was called to Washington, and made President of a board, which, after laborious examination and study of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, by means of the archives of the coast survey, made elaborate reports and memoirs, which became the basis of naval operations during the war. In September he was appointed Flag Officer of the South-Atlantic blockading squadron, and in October sailed from New York in command of the naval part of the joint expedition, which captured the Port Royal forts and harbor on the 7th of November, 1861. That combat was one of the most brilliant, sustained and fruitful actions of the navy during the war, and one of the most striking successes of ships over forts of equal power. This was followed by active operations and many suc-

cesses on the sea coast and inland waters, and an ever increasing stringency in the blockade of the coast. On the 16th of July, 1862, Captain DuPont was appointed a Rear Admiral in the navy. The attempt to take Charleston, on the 7th of April, 1863, failed, because the army could not co-operate; and to insure success in such an attempt, as the Admiral had informed the Department, troops were necessary. The naval attack with thirty-two guns against between two and three hundred, and amidst formidable obstructions of the channels, was heroically made and persisted in until one half the guns were silenced, and it became evident that, to renew it, would only be to destroy the iron-clads, or risk their falling into the hands of the enemy. Admiral du Pont's decision was approved by the gallant and experienced commanders of the monitors, and he withdrew from the harbor, having received orders from the President and Navy Department to send the iron-clads immediately to the Gulf of Mexico, where they were greatly needed. His judgment on this occasion was not approved by the Navy Department, but was fully confirmed by subsequent events. Charleston fell, not by any naval attack, but by the advance of General Sherman's army. Admiral du Pont was recalled from his command on June 3d, 1863, although, through the delays in the arrival of his successor, he was not relieved till the 3d of July. The capture of the *Atlanta* by Captain John Rodgers, whom the Admiral had sent to intercept her, shed a parting halo round the close of his active career. When not engaged in sea service, Captain du Pont was employed by the Navy Department on boards, commissions, court-martials and courts of inquiry, without number. He was on the commission authorized by Congress to examine into the Light House establishment of the United States, with a view to its improvement, and was a member of the permanent Light House Board, which introduced the present admirable system of lighting our coast. He was one of two officers appointed by Secretary Bancroft, in 1844, to consider and draw up a plan for the organization of the Naval Academy, afterwards established at Annapolis, and was frequently a member of the Board of Examiners at that institution. In the strength of his manhood he made open profession of his religious belief






*A. K. Herbert*  
*Consul Genl. Havana.*



and during the intervals of his naval duties, warmly interested himself in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a communicant. He was a member of the State and General Conventions, and on the floor of the latter, poured out, in unstudied eloquence, his wide experience and deep convictions of the value of Foreign missions. His well-known interest in this work led to his election to the position of President of the American Church Missionary Society. Some months after his return from the South Atlantic Squadron, his health, which had been impaired since his cruise in the China seas, began seriously to fail. Travel in Europe was recommended, but he could not be prevailed on to leave his country in time of war. He died in Philadelphia, (whither he had gone for a brief visit,) on the 23d of June, 1865.

ORBERT, BREVET MAJOR GEN ALFRED, T. A., late of the U. S. Army, was born at Georgetown, July 1, 1833. His father was Jonathan R. Torbert, a farmer of Sussex county, a local minister of the M. E. church, and cashier of the bank at Georgetown. He died in 1853. His mother was Catherine, daughter of Arthur Milby, Esq., of Sussex county, and is still living. Alfred Torbert attended the academy at Georgetown, until seventeen years old, when he entered West Point Military Academy, from which he graduated July 1, 1855, and was promoted as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He was immediately ordered to the frontier for duty, conducting recruits to Fort McIntosh, Texas, and scouting against the Lipan Indians. He was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, July 19, 1855. In 1856-7 he served in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, and in 1857, served in Utah, under Gen. A. S. Johnson, up to 1860. He returned home in 1861 on his first leave of absence, remaining ten days, when, at the breaking out of the war, he was ordered to New Jersey, for the purpose of mustering into the U. S. service, the troops from that State. He had, in the meantime, been promoted to First Lieutenant. By his efficient service and soldierly bearing while engaged in New Jersey, he won the regards of all with whom his duties associated him, and especially of Governor Olden, and upon the promotion of Colonel


Montgomery, September, 1861, he was placed in command of the First New Jersey Volunteers by the War Department, through the influence of Governor Olden. He immediately reported at Alexandria and took command of his regiment. On the 25th of the same month his rank in the regular army was advanced to that of Captain. Colonel Torbert's regiment was attached to the First New Jersey Brigade, which, at that time, was commanded by the gallant General Kearney, who gave the Colonel a hearty reception. While in command of this regiment he served through the Virginia Peninsula campaign, and engaged in the siege of Yorktown in 1862, also, in the campaign of Northern Virginia, being engaged in the battle of Manassas, August 29 and 30. In this engagement the Brigade lost heavily in killed and wounded, and it was kept some time in reserve. By the death of General Taylor Colonel Torbert became commander of the Brigade, and it was not brought into action until the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862. Here occurred one of the most brilliant affairs of the campaign, which doubtless placed the star on the shoulders of Torbert. The enemy were strongly posted, and commanded the pass, which it was necessary to carry at any hazard. Repeated attempts had been made to dislodge the enemy, posted behind stone walls at the foot of the slope; each attack had been repulsed, and the ammunition of those in front had been spent. At this critical moment the general in command (Newton) came to Torbert and asked him whether he thought his men would storm the pass. With full confidence in the courage of his men, and a little piqued by the question, he quickly replied, "My men will storm h—l, sir, if I give the command!"—"Go ahead, sir!" said the general; and it was not long before the pass was won. He was promoted to Brigadier-General, volunteers, November 29, 1862, directly after the battle of Antietam, where the First New Jersey Brigade distinguished itself under his command. General Torbert served in the principal battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, until assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry under General Sheridan, in 1864, having three divisions under his command. The services of his command here are well-known in history, and were of the highest importance, being engaged in the action of



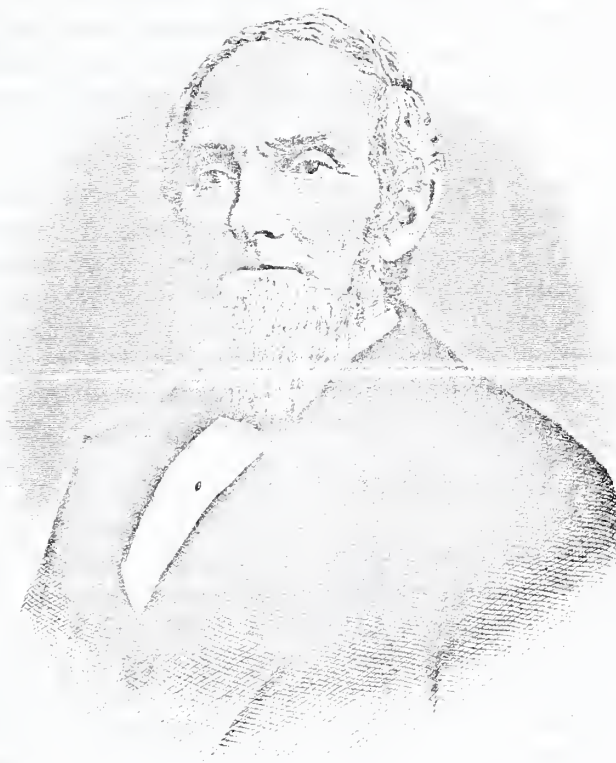
Winchester, August 17; action of Kearnysville, August 25; battle of Opequan, September 19; of Milford, September 22; Luray, September 24; Waynesboro, September 28; Mount Crawford, October 2; and Tom's Run, October 9; battle of Cedar Creek, October 19; actions near Middleton, November 12; Liberty Mills, December 22, and Gordonsville, December 23, 1864. For his distinguished services during the rebellion he was made Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers, September 9, 1864; and for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, he was made Brevet Colonel in the regular army, September 19, 1864. He was then placed in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, with his headquarters at Winchester, and continued in that position from April 22 to July 12, 1865. The war of the rebellion being ended, he, by a firm yet kind administration of affairs in the Valley, endeared himself to the people, and did much to conciliate those who had but lately been in arms against the Government. He was further promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, and, from the same date, Brevet Major-General United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the rebellion. He was in command of the District of Winchester from July 12, to September 1, 1865, and of the District of Southeastern Virginia from September 1, to December 31, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, January 15, 1866, and resigned from the regular army, October 31, 1866, settling at Milford. On the 17th day of January, 1866, he was married at Milford, to Miss Mary E., only child of the late Daniel Curry, who, in his lifetime was one of the prominent and leading men of the State. At this wedding were assembled many of the army officers, some of them of highest rank, the late companions-in-arms of General Torbert. General Torbert's military history is thus outlined, but his dash, vigilance and promptitude, his magnetic force as a leader, and strategic ability as a general officer would require more space than we can command merely to instance. Adequately to set forth his merits as a soldier, one would need to have witnessed his handling of his divisions

in the field, mounted on one of his splendid horses, and directing one of his impetuous charges as he launched his squadrons against the formidable ranks of the brave enemy. In 1868 he ran for Congress on the Republican ticket, but as the Democratic party was in a large majority in the State, was defeated. April 1, 1869, he was appointed Minister Resident of the Republic of Salvador, and made Consul General of Havana, July 10, 1871. He was appointed Consul General at Paris, November 7, 1873, and filled this position as he had done every other in life, with honor to his country. In the diplomatic service rendered by General Torbert, he was remarkably popular and won the highest consideration as well in Paris as in Mexico and Salvador, making many friends among the noted men of each of these countries, to whom it was a cause of perpetual wonder that the calm and finished gentlemen, whose youthful face and grand person, as first seen by them, could be the hero of so many battles, and whose deeds as a leader in both arms of the service, infantry and cavalry, had made him known to the world, in connection with the "Great War of the Rebellion." Upon his return from Paris, he, in 1878, was engaged in looking after his landed estate, and took great interest in his thoroughbred stock. He was always an adept in the management of horses, and the kindness of his nature was evinced alike by the admiration he had for them, and the care and gentleness with which he treated them. But who can measure the calamity of his sad end! The wreck of the Vera Cruz, August 29th—the last struggle with engulfing waters—then all that could die of the gallant Torbert was cast cold and unresisting on the coast of Florida. His remains arrived in Milford, and, on the 30th of September, 1880, were followed by a multitude from many of the states of the Union, in sad procession to the grave; feeling all too truly that

"He sleeps his last sleep,  
He has fought his last battle,  
No sound can awake him to glory again."

OOK, REV. RICHARD BRISCOE, D. D., was born in Baltimore, November 11, 1838, son of Columbus E. and Catherine (Graffin) Cook. They had beside, five daughters, and two sons, Samuel G. B. and J. Glenn Cook, now conducting a large commission hardware business






Engr. by T. B. Ashes, B. V. M. N. Y.

Israel Putney  
"



under the firm name of Samuel G. B. Cook & Co., Baltimore. One of the daughters, Louisa Presbury, is the wife of Rev. George Bowen, of Vineland, N. J. Richard B. Cook attended the schools of Baltimore, and was for five years engaged in commercial life. He was converted, and united, April 12, 1857, with the Seventh Baptist Church, of Baltimore, in which he became very active. Being urged by his pastor, Rev. Richard Fuller, D. D., he decided to devote himself to the Christian ministry, and giving up his position in a wholesale house, entered Columbian College, (now University,) Washington, D. C. He took the Davis prize medal for elocution in his junior year, and graduated A. B. in 1863. He studied theology with the President of the College, in which he was at the same time tutor in the Greek language. He received from his Alma Mater the degree of A. M. in 1868, and in 1882 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was licensed to preach, August 5, 1862, and ordained in October, 1864. From the 14th of that month he supplied the Holmesburg Baptist Church, of Philadelphia, for eleven years. Their house of worship, which was a small and very plain building, was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1865. In about two years they dedicated, on the same site, a large and handsome two-story brown stone structure, costing about \$22,000, and free of debt. A few years later they purchased a lot in Byberry and erected a chapel, which was also dedicated free of debt, having cost about \$4,000, and started a Sunday school and mission station. Also during these eleven years, 100 persons were baptized, a large amount of money raised for benevolent and missionary purposes, the Sabbath school was greatly improved in membership and efficiency, and the pastor's salary was tripled. In 1871 Mr. Cook received a call to the Second Baptist Church, Wilmington, which he declined at the earnest solicitation of his Holmesburg charge. He became, however, pastor of the Wilmington church, December 1, 1875. In about one year after his settlement, 172 persons, mostly adults, had been added to the membership of the church. 147 of whom were by baptism. The Sabbath school was also greatly increased, and a large Bible class of both sexes was formed and taught by the pastor. The total additions to the church now number 287, the net increase

being 150. During the past six years the church has contributed annually an average of \$1,000 for benevolent and missionary purposes. Under the care of Dr. Cook it continues in a very prosperous condition. He was moderator for one year of the Central Union Association, Pennsylvania, and was elected President of the Philadelphia Conference of Baptist ministers in 1874. Over that body he presided a year, having previously been vice-president for the same length of time. He is the author of "The Early and Later Delaware Baptists," a history of the denomination in the State from 1701 to 1880. It forms a book of 150 pages, illustrated, and is published by the American Baptist Publication Society, 1420 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Nearly 1,000 copies have been sold. Dr. Cook is also the author of several articles in "The Baptist Encyclopædia," and of the sketch of the Baptist Church in Delaware, contained in this volume. He was married, February 15, 1866, to Miss Louisa Love, daughter of Daniel S. and Maria (Carr) Kerfoot, of Kerfoot, Fauquier county, Va. Their five children are, Florence Edith, Edward Glenn, Ida Walter, Catherine Grafflin and Mary Dorsett Cook.

USEY, ISRAEL, Morocco Manufacturer and Capitalist, of Wilmington, was born in London Grove Township, Chester county, Pa., August 21, 1811, and died in Wilmington, May 7, 1879, aged 68 years. After reaching manhood he engaged in the business of tanning and currying, at London Grove, which he continued until 1838, when he removed to Wilmington. He bought the property at Fourth and Orange streets and began the leather and currying business, which he conducted successfully until 1845. He formed a partnership with Messrs. Scott & Marr, morocco manufacturers at Third and Tatnall streets. Later on, the firm became Pusey, Scott & Co. The quiet, yet strict and upright business habits of Mr. Pusey, joined with economy and prudence, and the thorough practical mastery of the business of manufacturing morocco possessed by his partner, Mr. Scott, soon placed this firm among the foremost in their line. In 1866 they removed to their new factory at Third and Madison streets, a large structure suited to their growing trade, and where they acquired a reputation which



is yet retained for the manufacture of superior goods. He retired from this firm in 1874, having an interest in the iron business of D. H. Kent & Co., of which he had been a special partner since 1872, and in which he continued until his death. He assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Wilmington, and was a director of this successful institution for a period of fifteen years. Mr. Pusey was a consistent member of the Society of Friends and a regular attendant at their meetings. He was greatly esteemed in the community in which he lived; was of a retiring and unambitious disposition, and successful in all his business enterprises. His more marked characteristics, socially, were his charity and kindness, which seemed spontaneous and from the heart; and these won the hearts of all who were favored with intimate or even business relations with him. Now that his career has closed on earth, those who knew him will find in their remembrance of his beneficent life, much to admire, and, we trust, much which they may properly emulate. Mr. Pusey married Mary Ann, daughter of Levi Hayes, of Chester county, Pa., December 29, 1836. His widow survives him, and their three daughters, Mary E., wife of Colonel D. H. Kent; S. Ellen, wife of W. Y. Warner, and Emeline K., widow of Samuel Middleton, are still living.

**K**ENT, BENJAMIN, who died in the city of Wilmington, November 29, 1881, was the representative of that family of Kents who have long had their homes in Chester County, Penna. The founder of the family in Pennsylvania was Daniel Kent, a cutler by trade, who emigrated from Ireland in 1785. He was married at Bradford meeting, April 28, 1791, to Esther, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hawley. He purchased a farm in East Fallowfield township, Chester County, where most of this family were born. Seven children were of this marriage, viz.: William, Joseph, Elizabeth, Anne, Mary, Daniel, and Benjamin, the subject of this sketch. The elder Daniel Kent, was a Justice of the Peace in and for Chester County, by appointment of successive Governors of Pennsylvania, for about twenty years. Benjamin was the youngest child of his parents, and was reared upon the farm of his father. He mar-

ried Hannah, daughter of Henry and Rachel Simmons. Her mother, after the death of her first husband, married Nathan Sharpless; previous to her marriage to Henry Simmons she was a Preston. She was a Public Friend, and for more than sixty years a preacher of that society. It was her son, John Simmons, who, for more than thirty years, was the head of the Locust Street Female Institute, Philadelphia. The children of Benjamin and Hannah Kent, were: Rachel, who died in her twenty-fourth year; Henry S.; Esther, who died May 13, 1873. (She was the wife of Dr. R. C. Smedley, and was the editor and publisher of the *Children's Friend*, which she started in West Chester in 1866, and continued to edit until her death, after which it was continued by her sister, Anne F., who was the wife of Caleb H. Bradley, and died July 26, 1879.) Daniel H., whose portrait and biography are found in this volume; Anne F., Benjamin Lundy, Lindley Coates, and John Simmons Kent. Benjamin Kent died, November 29, 1881, leaving the record of an honored and useful life. He and his wife were the staunch and unfailing friends of the slave, at a time when the cry "abolitionist" was an epithet of scorn and reproach. They both assisted in the formation of the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society, of Chester County, Pa., in 1831, and when they removed to Andrew's Bridge, and became the owners of the woolen mill, store, and dwelling, at that place, were instrumental in organizing the Coleraine Anti-Slavery Society. The blessings of those who were "ready to perish" as they were hunted in their escape from bondage, fell on their names. Many such were assisted in their perilous path to freedom by Benjamin Kent, the determined foe of the slave power, and his good wife, Hannah Kent. Their home was conducted on the rule of total abstinence from the products of slave labor, even to the renouncing of sugar, and abstaining from the purchase or use of the unpaid toil of the slave. To purity, integrity, honesty, and religious fervor, he joined a rare simplicity of character, and these traits were widely recognized while living, and tenderly remembered now that he has peacefully passed away. His wife, Hannah, did not long survive him. She died, July 4, 1882, and their remains are interred, side by side, in the burial ground of the Society of Friends at West Chester, Pa.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the human mind. It is shown that the mind is a complex system of organs, each of which has its own function. The organs of the mind are the brain, the senses, and the muscles. The brain is the central organ of the mind, and it is the seat of the intellect. The senses are the organs by which we receive information from the outside world. The muscles are the organs by which we move our bodies. The mind is the system of these organs, and it is the system that enables us to think and to act.

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Engr'd by F. Fisher & Son N.Y.

Yours truly  
D. W. Kent



**K**ENT, COL. DANIEL HAWLEY, Iron and Hardware Merchant, of the city of Wilmington, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., October 22, 1835. He is the second son of Benjamin Kent, of whom see the preceding sketch. The devotion of his parents to the then unpopular cause of anti-slavery had been the occasion of many sacrifices, so that when their woolen mill and other property was burned at Andrew's Bridge, such was the influence of that prejudice, that Benjamin Kent failed to get the amount for which he was insured in a local company of that neighborhood. Greatly circumscribed in means, he returned to Chester county, settling on a farm at West Grove. Here Daniel grew up, engaged in the employments of the farm in summer and going to school in winter. He was a studious boy; at noon while his team rested, he improved the half hour after dinner in the perusal of books. Industry and economy of time, as well as of means, were taught him, and he patiently received the lessons which have since made him the successful man of business, and laid the foundation of a sterling character. At the age of 17 years he was placed in the family of the late venerable Thomas Garrett, of the city of Wilmington, who was an old friend of his father, for the purpose of learning the iron business. For his first year's services he received the sum of forty dollars and his board, and this amount was increased, annually, ten additional dollars, making fifty for the second, sixty for the third, and seventy for the fourth and last year of his minority, "in consequence of faithful service and general good conduct." Finding his income insufficient to meet his needs, and enable him to contribute to his little home and other charities, always dear to his heart, he began, in the second year of his apprenticeship, to wear second-hand clothing, purchasing from those whom he knew, and thus by self-denial, made the most of his limited income. At the age of nineteen years, bookkeeping was added to his other duties in the store. He worked hard, but by studious economy, was able after his four years apprenticeship, to enter upon life with inexpensive habits. By much effort and care he succeeded, in 1860, in securing a one-fourth interest in the business of Bye, McDowell & Co., iron merchants, of Wilmington; in 1862, he became the owner of

a half interest, and every thing bade fair for a prosperous business career for young Kent. He had been greatly exercised from the breaking out of the civil war—occasioned, as he believed, in the interest of slavery—in regard to his personal duty. On the one hand, his peace principles, descending to him from antecedents of the Society of Friends, and on the other, the hatred he bore the system of human bondage, deepened by observations in boyhood of its cruelty in the case of the hunted slave. Deciding this question in his own mind, he sold his business interests in the firm, and assisted in raising the 4th Delaware Infantry, Colonel Grimshaw. He was mustered as Captain of Co. F. In this service, the energy and executive ability which have always characterized him, were conspicuously displayed. He was not only a brave officer, but, also, while sharing danger with his men, by his care and devotion to their interests, secured all for them which could be had by prompt and full requisitions, backed by the energy of personal supervision. In the many actions in which the regiment took part he passed unharmed until nearly the close of the war. He participated in the actions of "Bottoms Bridge," Va., June, 1863; "Bethesda Church," "Cold Harbor," Chickahominy, "Siege of Petersburg," June, 18 to 30th July; "Mine Explosion before Petersburg," "Weldon Railroad," "Peeble's Farm," "Flower's House," "Davis's House," "Movement on Southside Railroad," under Grant and Meade, October and November; "Movement toward Weldon Railroad," December; fighting, burning bridges, etc., and in other engagements, thirteen in all. In one of the actions before Petersburg one-half his regiment was killed or wounded, and in that of the Weldon Railroad his brigade captured seven stands of colors from the enemy. In the burning of the outhouses, after the main building of the "Davis House" was destroyed, of the detail accompanying him, as they advanced under fire of the enemy, every man was either killed or wounded but himself. The good fortune which in many previous engagements had brought him through unharmed, deserted him in the battle of "Rowanty Creek," February 6, 1865, where, after endeavoring to lead his men to a better crossing than was at first attempted, he, while in advance of his regiment, was a too conspicuous mark for the



enemy, and a minnie ball shattered the elbow of his right arm. This has ever since been a source of much suffering. The gallantry displayed on this occasion, however, made him Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. His wound was most painful and he was unfit for further duty, yet he recovered sufficiently to be present and take part on the staff of Gen. Gwinn, in the Grand Review in Washington, at the close of the war. His return to civil life was marked by his entrance into the firm of Garrett & Sons; his old friend, into whose house he was received when a lad from the country, advancing him the sum of \$15,000 therefor, and the firm name was changed to Garrett, Kent & Co., hardware and iron merchants, Wilmington. This firm extended their business until its transactions embraced most of the southern and middle, as well as the western, states of the Union. In 1872 the firm of D. H. Kent & Co. succeeded that of Garrett, Kent & Co., and in 1878 established a branch house in Philadelphia, and in 1879 the interests were merged into a stock company. The house in Philadelphia is known as the D. H. Kent & Co., limited, 1009 Arch street, Col. Kent being chairman, and the Wilmington house as the Kent Iron and Hardware Co., of which he is the president. He is the controlling spirit in all their lines of business, which is conducted on a strictly cash basis and enjoys great prosperity. Col. Kent has been a director of the "Tradesman's National Bank of Conshohocken," Montgomery county, Pa., since its organization, May, 1882. He is a Republican in politics and a birthright member of the Society of Friends. On the 17th day of October, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Israel Pusey, of Wilmington, whose sketch and portrait are in this volume. This estimable woman has been the founder of his quiet and happy home at Sixth and Jefferson streets, in Wilmington. They have two children, Charles I., born, October 24, 1868, and Ellen W., born, July 14, 1875.

#### THE BUSH FAMILY.

**B**USH, CHRISTOPH, the first ancestor of the Bush family, of Wilmington, of whom an account has been preserved, was born in Kalenberg, Germany, in 1663. He was educated in the city of Hanover for a military life, and in

1688 went over to England with William of Orange, in command of a troop of horsemen. He was with the King at the battle of the Boyne, and in 1695 was appointed Commissioner or Comptroller of the revenue of Ireland, and settled in Dublin, continuing in this position until his death in 1737. In 1700 he married Elizabeth Erskine, the daughter of a Scotch clergyman, and they had five children; of these, Christopher, the eldest, went to Amsterdam, where he established himself in the West India trade. He there married and had a large family, and from him the Rev. George Bush, of New York, was descended. His brother John was interested with him and settled in Jamaica to take charge of the business in that Island. He was also married and had a family; his oldest son, Christopher, came to this country at the commencement of the Revolution, joined a South Carolina regiment as First Lieutenant, and was killed in the bloody assault on the British works around Savannah, October 9, 1779. Of this assault and the circumstances attending his death, Lossing gives a most graphic account in his "Field Book of the Revolution."

BUSH, DAVID, second son of Christoph and Elizabeth Bush, and the first of the family who came to this country, was born in Dublin, January 19, 1707. He was educated in that city, and becoming imbued with the adventurous spirit of that age, determined to try his fortune in the new country, to which he came with the consent of his parents, as soon as he reached his majority, in 1728. Landing in Philadelphia, he concluded to make Wilmington his future home. It was then but a village of a few houses; the Swedish settlement of Christinaham, being a half mile nearer the Delaware river. He, at once, identified himself with the progress and improvement of the place, and invested the funds with which he had been liberally supplied by his father, in lots in the town. In 1736 we find him protesting against the building of a market house on Fourth street as being too far up town to accommodate the majority of the inhabitants, and advocating, instead, its erection on Second street. In 1740 he was one of those who petitioned the proprietor to grant a borough charter to the town. In 1745, and for many years thereafter, he was a Magistrate, an office, which, in

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is noted that the English language has a long and rich history, and that the study of its development is essential for a full understanding of the language. The paper then goes on to discuss the various factors that have influenced the development of the English language, including the influence of other languages, the influence of social and cultural changes, and the influence of technological advances. The paper concludes by noting that the study of the history of the English language is a fascinating and important field of research, and that it is essential for anyone who is interested in the English language to have a good understanding of its history.

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those days, was one of much more honor and responsibility than now. He had the charge not only of the peace of the town, but of its defense, as there was then constant danger of incursions by the Indians, who lived in great numbers between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays; and seems to have been a kind of general superintendent of the colony for the proprietor, and one of the principal officers of the Government for the three counties on the Delaware. He was a stern old patriot, who believed every man should bear his share in the defense of the State, and during the next twenty years we find in the colonial records of Pennsylvania, numerous petitions sent to the Governor, by the non-combatants, complaining, that, because they would not comply with the militia law, "which was against their conscience," David Bush, the Magistrate, sent them to jail, at New Castle.

We find his correspondence with Thomas Hopkinson, who, in 1745, was Governor, in reference to a ferry, which he was desirous of establishing across the Christiana river, at the site of the present Market street bridge, which was a great convenience to the people of Wilmington, as up to that time, there had been but one ferry, which crossed the river just above Fort Christina. The establishment of this ferry necessitated a causeway across the marshes, and in due time it was abolished by the building of the bridge on the same site. In 1747 England was at war with Spain, and in June, 1748, it was rumored that a Spanish man-of-war had entered the Capes of Delaware, with the intention of capturing Philadelphia. The report being confirmed, Mr. Bush at once called out the militia, and assisted by his brother Charles, who was captain of the Company, rebuilt and armed the old Fort Christina for the defense of the town, and we find their letter, dated July 6, 1748, to Anthony Palmer, "Governor of Pennsylvania and the Three Counties on the Delaware," advising of their action, and asking its approval, which, of course, was heartily given. David Bush was twice married—in 1733, to Ann Broome, who died in 1743, leaving four children; in 1746 he married Ann Thomas; and they had a family of seven children. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he, with all the energy of his character, espoused the cause of his adopted country; though himself, too far ad-

vanced in years to take up arms in her defense, he freely offered his sons, and at the first call, three of them, Lewis, George and John, encouraged by his earnest approval, stepped forward as volunteers in the cause of national liberty and human rights. Lewis had just completed his studies for the law, at York, Pa., George was in business for himself, John had just finished his education, and was about commencing business, all giving up their fair prospects and chosen plans for life. they enlisted in Pennsylvania regiments, in which they obtained Captain's commissions.

*Lewis*, the eldest, was soon promoted to the rank of a Major, and was with Washington in all the active movements before the battle of Brandywine; in that battle his regiment was under Sullivan, and in the bloody fight at Birmingham Meeting House, he was mortally wounded; as the army retreated he was carried first to Chester, then to Darby, where he died, and was buried at Kingsessing Meeting House.

*George* joined the Sixth Regiment and was soon promoted to the rank of Major. He was also wounded at Brandywine, but recovered, and served with his regiment through the war. He was brevetted in 1779, and made paymaster, which office he held until 1781, when he was made Collector of the Port at Wilmington, and held that office for a number of years.

*John* joined the Third Regiment, when he was but twenty years old, and was commissioned Captain. He was also engaged at Brandywine, but was unhurt, and served with his regiment through the war. After its close he married a lady from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and went there to live.

*William*, the second son of John, just mentioned, entered the marine service as Second Lieutenant, July 3, 1809, was promoted to First Lieutenant, March 4, 1811, and was killed on board the frigate *Constitution* in her fight with the *Guerriere*, August 19, 1812. Lossing, in his account of this celebrated fight, says, "As the ships touched, both parties prepared to board. The Englishman turned all hands and mustered forward, while Mr. Morris, the First Lieutenant, Mr. Alwyn, the Master, and Mr. Bush, the First Lieutenant of Marines, sprang upon the taffrail of the *Constitution* with a similar intention; both sides now suffered by the closeness of the musketry, the English much the most; Mr. Morris was shot



through the body, Mr. Alwyn was wounded in the shoulder, and Mr. Bush fell dead by a bullet through the head." His death was deeply deplored by his fellow officers, his friends and acquaintances, and by all his grateful countrymen. At complimentary dinners given in that year and the following to the victorious captains, Hull, Decatur and Jones, the gallant Lieutenant, William Bush, was remembered in toasts eulogizing, in the poetic and feeling manner of that time, his bravery and worth. Also, meetings were held by the young men of Harrisburg and Philadelphia, in honor of his memory; and to give expression to the general sorrow and regret occasioned by his loss, January 29, 1813, Congress ordered a silver medal to be struck and presented to his nearest male relative, in testimony of his gallantry and merit.

*David*, the youngest son of David Bush, was educated as a physician, and practiced medicine in Wilmington until his death, in 1799 in his thirty-sixth year. He had a high reputation as a physician, and was a large-hearted, benevolent man. His early death was much lamented.

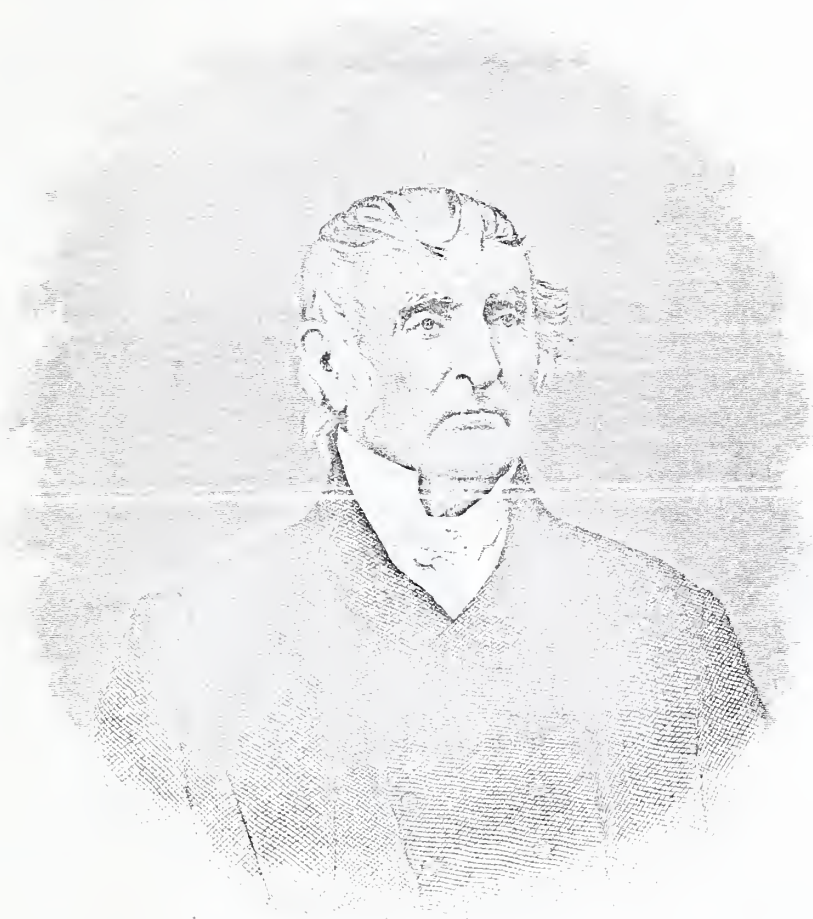
BUSH, CHARLES, the youngest son of Christoph and Elizabeth Bush, was born in Dublin, November 15, 1717. He was given a liberal education, and after the death of his father, in 1737, he, with his sister Ann, came to this country, and made his home in Wilmington with his brother David. He soon became actively interested in the affairs of the colony, and in the French and Indian war, in 1742, was made Captain of the Militia, and though never called into active service, maintained the organization and discipline of the company for a number of years. In 1747 he took an active part in the rebuilding and arming of the old Fort Christina, and we find his signature, with that of his brother David, attached to the letter written July 6, 1747, to Governor Anthony Palmer, advising him of their action in that matter. He became engaged in the West India trade, and in 1739 married Rebecca Scott, the daughter of one of the prominent citizens and property-holders of the town, by whom he was presented with the lot of land on the corner of Second and King streets, on which he built a frame house for his residence. This property is still in the possession of his descendants. They had two

children, Samuel and Rebecca. In 1755 his wife died, and he, leaving his children with his brother David, sailed for the West Indies and died of yellow fever in the island of Grenada.

BUSH, SAMUEL, son of Charles and Rebecca Bush, was born in Wilmington, December 27, 1747. He grew up in his uncle's family and received a liberal education. Between the age of seventeen and twenty-one he made several trips to the West Indies, part of the time as captain of a brig. In 1774 he established a freight line to Philadelphia, which was the first regular enterprise of the kind on the Delaware River. This business soon grew into large proportions, embracing the products of much of Lancaster and Chester counties, as well as the country immediately around Wilmington. It has been continued in the family and is now in the hands of his grandson. During the Revolutionary War, he was engaged in carrying supplies for the army, and at one time was so closely pursued by the British gunboats as to be forced to scuttle his vessel to prevent her being taken by the enemy. In 1775 he married Ann, daughter of Andrew McKee, a Scotch Presbyterian, who was an early settler in Brandywine hundred, and owned a large property near Wilmington. They had a family of eleven children, of whom six were boys. Samuel Bush was identified with all the early interests of the city, and for many years was one of the most active and useful citizens; he was very successful in his business and accumulated a large property. He took a prominent part in securing the erection of the "Old Stone" Presbyterian Church at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, of which the eloquent Rev. Thomas Smith was pastor, and for many years was one of the officers and treasurer of the church. He was a man of strict integrity, and his reputation for honest and fair-dealing was proverbial through all the country. He died at the age of 83 years respected and lamented by all who knew him.

BUSH, DAVID, eldest son of Samuel and Ann Bush, was born February 10, 1776. He was educated in Wilmington and carefully trained to habits of industry and economy. At sixteen he was placed on one of his father's vessels to take charge of the receipt and delivery of freight in Philadelphia, and at nineteen was made Captain, which position he held for many years. In 1804 he was made a





Eng. by G. B. H. & Son, N. York.

*David Bush*



partner with his father, and on the retirement of his father, in 1820, he, in company with his brother George, took the entire business, which by this time had become quite extensive, embracing most of the products of the lower part of Lancaster and Chester counties, which found their nearest market in Wilmington. The firm of David and George Bush was long and favorably known through all this section of the country for their enterprise and fair dealing. In 1804 he married Martha, daughter of Matthew Potter, of Bridgeton, N. J. She was an active and earnest Christian woman, who, through all his long life was a true helpmeet to him. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and the two daughters still survive and are residents of Wilmington. Both David Bush and his wife were converted under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Read, and their lives gave abundant evidence of the sincerity of their professions. The following incident will illustrate his decision of character and the promptness with which he acted upon his convictions. At that time large quantities of rye whiskey was distilled in Chester and Lancaster counties, which was brought to Wilmington for sale and shipment, and he was a large dealer, buying it in the hogshead and shipping it to Liverpool, Amsterdam and the West Indies. About 1830 there was a temperance revival all through the country, and the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, then the pastor of the "Old Stone," preached several stirring sermons on the topic. By one of them Mr. Bush was so much impressed that he went from the church to his storehouses and at 10 o'clock at night rolled every hogshead of whiskey into the street, knocked out the bungs and emptied their contents into the gutter, and from that time until his death he would have nothing to do with liquor in his business, nor would he allow any of it to be used in his house. In many of his characteristics he greatly resembled his father. Himself of the sternest integrity, he had no sympathy for any one attempting a dishonest or dishonorable action, and he embraced every opportunity to impress upon the minds of his children the value of an unblemished reputation. Like his father, he had no ambition for civic honors or emoluments, but preferred spending his leisure hours with his family. He

was, however, for many years, a member of the City Council and an active director in the banks, insurance and other companies of the city. He took an active interest in everything pertaining to the church; as trustee and treasurer he kept careful watch over its financial condition, and was ever ready to help in any good work; his house was a home for ministers, and his pastor was never forgotten or neglected, but always had a share in the first fruits of his garden and farm. He was a noble-hearted, generous man; no case of want or distress was ever brought to his notice without receiving his sympathy and relief. Throughout all his long life no blot stained the purity and beauty of his character, and in his eighty-second year, having done well his life's work, he calmly fell asleep.

BUSH, GEORGE, youngest son of Samuel and Ann Bush, born in 1797, was educated in Wilmington and received his business training in his father's office, and on his father's retirement became a member of the firm in which he continued until his death. For many years he was president of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, and an active member of most of the insurance and trust companies of the city. He was a prudent and successful business man, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in 1863 greatly respected by all who knew him. He was married four times; but two of his children survive him.

BUSH, CHARLES, eldest son of David and Martha Bush, was born in 1805. He was educated in Wilmington, and at the age of sixteen was sent to Baltimore, to learn the trade of a machinist. Upon coming of age he was established in business by his father, and in 1835, in partnership with Jonathan Bonney, made the first movement towards the extension of the manufacturing interests of his native city, by building the large foundry and machine shop at the corner of Second and Lombard streets. After the death of Mr. Bonney, in 1838, the firm of Bush & Lobdell was formed; they were the inventors of the double-plate railroad car-wheel, now in general use on all railroads. They built works at Second and Lombard streets, and for many years were the largest manufacturers of car wheels in the country, doing a lucrative business. Charles Bush was a very active, industrious and prudent business man, possessed of sterling integ-



city and a noble christian character. He participated actively in the earlier movements towards forming the Central Presbyterian church, but did not live to see it in successful operation. He was killed by being thrown from his carriage, in October, 1855.

BUSH, DAVID, Second son of David and Martha Bush, was born in 1810, educated in Wilmington, and received his early training for business in his father's office. Upon attaining his majority he was admitted to a partnership in the business, taking the place of his uncle George, and the firm name was changed to David Bush & Son. He, however, was not satisfied with the business, thinking it did not offer sufficient opportunity for enlargement, and after two or three years, concluding to try his fortune in the South, he went to Mississippi and established himself in mercantile business in Port Gibson. He was very successful, and afterward opened a house in New Orleans. The depression, from 1837 to '40, caused the loss of much of his fortune, and leaving the mercantile business, he established himself upon a plantation in Tensas parish, Louisiana, the centre of the best cotton growing district. At the breaking out of the war he had a large interest in land and slaves, but was, at all times, opposed to secession, and in the Louisiana convention, to which he was a delegate, protested, to the last, against the insane movement. He remained on the plantation during the war, and after the opening of the Mississippi river by the Federal fleet, a large force was sent to his plantation, who confined him in his house and carried off his store of cotton valued at \$100,000, for which he received about fifteen per cent from the government. In February, 1864, he came home was taken with pneumonia and died at the house of his brother George. In 1839 he married Matilda S. Frazier, of Wilmington, who survives him and still resides on the plantation in Louisiana. They had no children.

BUSH, LEWIS POTTER, M. D., fourth son of David and Martha Bush, was born in Wilmington in 1812, and is the third of the name since the family became residents of that city. He commenced his education in the Davenport Academy, Wilmington, prepared for college at the academy of the Rev. Francis Latta, D. D., in Lancaster county, Penna., and finished his classical education at Jefferson

College, Penna., graduating in 1831, Dr. Matthew Brown being then the president. Choosing the profession of medicine, he studied with William Bowen, M. D., of Bridgeton, N. J., and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1835. After six months of dispensary practice, he entered Blockley Hospital, remaining there sixteen months, and commenced, in 1837, the practice of medicine in his native city, where he has since continued, and where he has always maintained an honorable position. He became a member of the Delaware State Medical Society in 1839, and soon after read before it a paper upon typhoid fever, which was much noticed and commented upon. In 1850 he prepared a paper for the Society upon the epidemic of typhoid fever which prevailed in Wilmington from 1847 to 1849, the substance of which was afterward incorporated in a report made before the American Medical Association upon the climatology and epidemics of the State of Delaware, which embraced the history of the diseases of the State as far as known. In 1877 he read before the State Medical Society a paper entitled "Some Vital Statistics of the City of Wilmington," the object of which was to trace the mortality of a few of the most important diseases in that city from the commencement of the city registration of deaths in 1847, up to the present time, and also to show the importance of a perfect system of city and State registration, not only of deaths, but also of marriages and births. This paper was also published by the society. For many years he has been one of the trustees of Delaware College, and an active member of the Delaware Historical Society, before which he has read several valuable and interesting papers. Dr. Bush was elected an elder in the Hanover Street Presbyterian Church in 1850, and was one of the active movers in the establishment of the Central Presbyterian Church in 1855. At its organization he was made an elder, and has always taken a great interest in its affairs. He is well-known throughout the State, and is honored and respected by his brethren in the profession, and by all who know him, not only for his skill as a physician, but for his unwavering integrity, his high christian principle, and his amiable character and disposition. In 1839 he married Maria, daughter of Morgan Jones, Esq., and granddaughter of



William Hemphill, one of the earliest and most successful merchants and shippers of Wilmington. They had a family of seven children, of whom three are now living.

BUSH, WILLIAM, fifth son of David and Martha Bush, was born in 1821, and is the third of the name since the family have resided in Wilmington. He was educated in that city, and at the age of sixteen years commenced his business life in the office of his brother Charles who was then largely engaged in the manufacture of iron at his new establishment in Wilmington, and there he received that careful business and mechanical training which has made him successful where so many others have failed. In 1844 his father established him in the lumber business in the yard at Market street wharf, where he carried on an active trade until 1859, when he became connected with George T. Clark and I. F. Vaughan in the manufacture of morocco, then a new business in Wilmington, and only in its infancy in the country. At that time all the processes of the manufacture were performed by hand, in a very crude manner, and the manufactured article found a market almost exclusively in Boston. His mechanical training in the establishment of his brother was of great value to him, and he soon began to apply machinery to many of the processes of the manufacture. So successful was he in reducing the cost, while improving the quality of the manufacture, as to be able to build up a large business, extending to all parts of the country. There is now scarcely a town of any size in the country where the goods made by the firm of William Bush & Co. are not well and favorably known. In 1845 he married Mary Ann, a daughter of Thomas C. Alrich, Esq. She died in 1847, leaving one child, a daughter. In 1849 he married Susanna Canby, a sister of his first wife. They have no children living. Mr. Bush was identified with the formation of the Central Presbyterian Church, was one of the largest contributors to the cost of its erection, and a member of the building committee. He has always taken an active interest in its welfare, being for some years President of the Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, and teacher of the Bible Class. He is well known in the community in which he lives for his benevolence, integrity and substantial business character, and

his beautiful residence, "Greystone," on the borders of his native city, of which there is a fine steel engraving in this volume, is an evidence, not only of his success in business, but of his taste in choosing a site and in building and adorning a home which, with all its architectural elegance, still retains a homelike air.

BUSH, GEORGE WASHINGTON, youngest son of David and Martha Bush, born in 1824, was educated in Wilmington. After finishing his studies he entered his father's office and soon after becoming of age, took his father's place in the business at French street wharf with his uncle, George Bush, as partner, the firm name being G. & G. W. Bush. At the death of his uncle, in 1863, he took the whole business, which, under his management, made rapid developments, until it has reached a magnitude that twenty years ago would have seemed fabulous. He is also President and a large owner of the stock of the Electric Line of Steamers, the first direct freighting line between Wilmington and New York ever established. This line has proved a great convenience to the merchants and manufacturers of Wilmington, as well as a success to its owners. Mr. Bush has for many years been one of the most active and successful business men in his native city, and has taken an active part in many of its leading benevolent and business interests. He was one of the original subscribers to the stock of the First National Bank, and has always been a director in that institution. He is President of the Artisans Savings Bank, a director in the Delaware Fire Insurance Company and other institutions. He has always been one of the most active members of, and for years an officer in, the Central Presbyterian Church, and has, perhaps, done more to forward its prosperity than any other member, contributing largely of his means to its various benevolent institutions, as well as to the other charitable objects of the city. By his exertions the Gilbert Chapel was built, and a Sunday School, of which he is the superintendent, successfully established. He also had a large share in building the Monroe and Rodney street mission chapels of that church, and placing the schools upon a permanent basis. He is an untiring worker, self-reliant, energetic and possessed of remarkable executive and administrative ability, and few men of his native city are more highly regarded. In

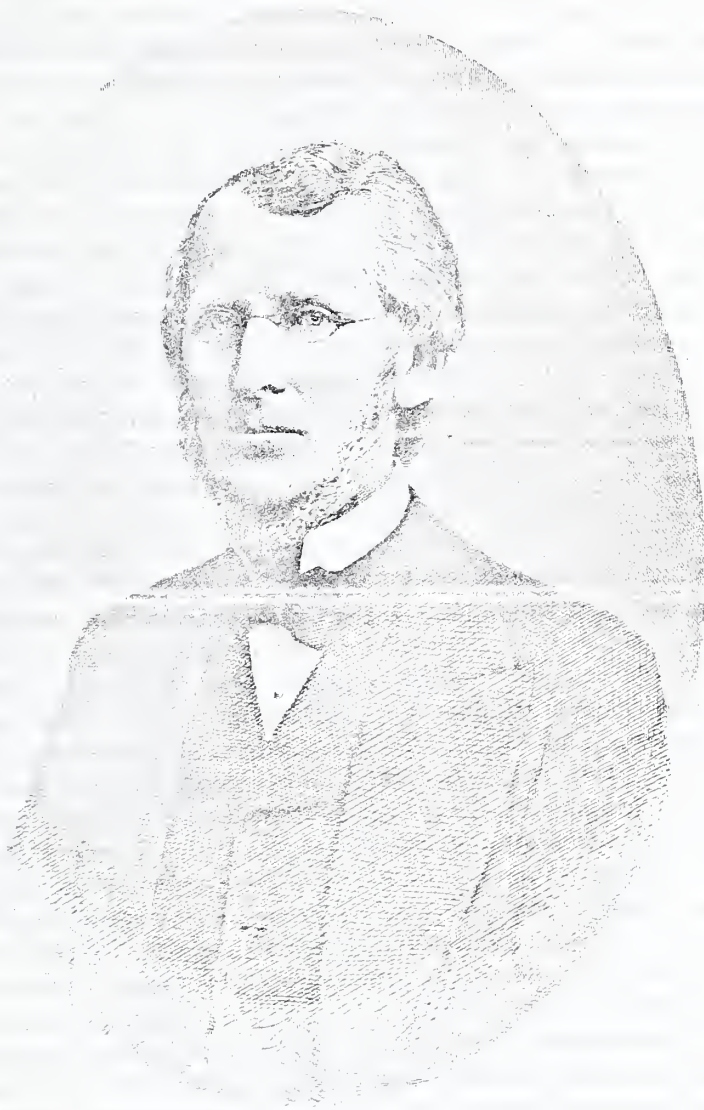


1850 he married Emma N., daughter of the Rev. Joshua N. Danforth. They have a family of six children, of whom five are now living.

**B**ATES, DANIEL MOORE, was born at Laurel, Del., January 28, 1821. His father was Rev. Jacob Moore, distinguished in the early days of Methodism for piety, intellectual force and untiring zeal; while his mother, and indeed her family through three generations, were remarkable for similar traits. Thus were blended two currents of earnest, homely Christian life which were transmitted to their only child, named Daniel Elzey Moore. While an infant, his mother died, and when but eight years old, his father was stricken down at the house of the Hon. Martin W. Bates, in Dover. Mr. and Mrs. Bates, having no children, adopted the son, and he afterwards bore their name, (his own being changed by Act of Assembly,) and no relation, by birth, was ever deeper, stronger, or more tender than this, by adoption, became. Prepared by the Rev. John Patton, D. D., he at fourteen entered Dickinson College, and was graduated in 1839. He always retained a lively interest in his *Alma Mater*, receiving from it, in due course, his degree of A. M., and long afterwards, in 1869, that of LL. D. He studied law in Dover, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and entered at once upon the active duties of his profession as the partner of his father. In November, 1844, Mr. Bates was married to Margaret Handy, daughter of the late Isaac P. Smith, of Snow Hill, Md., and adopted daughter of her uncle, the late George Handy, of Philadelphia. From January, 1847, Mr. Bates was Secretary of State, for four years, and in May, 1849, he removed to Wilmington, where he continued the active duties of his profession. His close attention to his legal practice from this time, for sixteen years, was scarcely interrupted except by a short trip to Europe, for his health, in 1855, which greatly invigorated him. Despite the drawback of physical weakness, his thorough legal training, well balanced judgment and methodical habits of business all dominated by a conscientious faithfulness to duty a marked characteristic of his life—enabled him to accomplish more than most men of good physical powers. He was distinguished as a lawyer for the thoroughness of preparation with which

he always came to the trial of a cause. He possessed to a notable degree the confidence of the courts, of his professional brethren and of the people at large, and during a considerable period of his active practice he appears from the reports to have been engaged in almost every important case tried in the courts of his own county or before the Court of Errors and Appeals. Under a resolution of the General Assembly, passed February 28, 1849, he was associated with the late Chancellor Harrington, and the present Chief Justice Comegys, in the revising and codifying the public laws of the State, and their fidelity and ability was acknowledged by resolution of the General Assembly. In 1852 Mr. Bates was appointed by President Pierce, U. S. District Attorney for Delaware, and reappointed by President Buchanan, holding the office until the close of his administration. In 1861 he served as one of five Commissioners from Delaware to the Peace Convention at Washington, and was a member of the Committee of Nine, which prepared the plan of adjustment reported to Congress. Mr. Bates continued to practice his profession until the death of Chancellor Harrington, in November, 1865, when, upon the earnest recommendation of the entire Bar of the State, he was appointed by Governor Saulsbury to the high place his lamented death made vacant. His appointment called forth a general expression of approval from the press and people, as well as from the Bar. He received his commission as Chancellor, December 12, 1865, and entered at once on the duties of his office. He immediately revised the rules and practice of the Court, preparing a manual of the rules of practice and statutes relating to his court, with practical forms, which proved of great assistance to lawyers engaged in chancery practice, and gave uniformity and technical accuracy to the business of the Court. In January, 1868, the Chancellor removed to Dover, but returned to Wilmington, in May, 1870. On October 2, of the same year, his wife died. They had five children, four of whom are living. As a judge, Chancellor Bates brought a judicial temper, an instructed mind and conscientious care and attention to the hearing of causes and the preparation of opinions in all matters, great or small; and his term of office was marked by a large increase of the business of





Yours very truly,  
D. M. Bates.



the Court, making his labors constant and severe. He had personally the confidence of suitors in the Court, and to a remarkable degree of the members of the Bar, and when failing health and the imperative advice of his physicians, compelled him to resign the office on October 15, 1873, to take effect on the 1st of the following month, this was amply shown in the expression of popular regret through the press, and in the resolutions of the Bar spread on the minutes of the Court in each county in the State. November 1, 1873, Mr. Bates, accompanied by his family, sailed for Europe and spent nearly two years abroad, returning in September, 1875, greatly improved and with better prospects of health than ever before. Before his resignation he had been engaged in collecting and publishing the decisions of his predecessors previously unreported. This work he resumed and published two volumes (1st and 2nd Delaware Chancery Reports), bringing the cases up to his own time, when the work was interrupted by his death. This was his last service to the State. Its statute law was shaped in practical, convenient and permanent form largely by his hand. The reports of the courts of law are witness of his unremitting contributions for over twenty years to the administration of justice, and the practice of its Court of Chancery, only existing before in the records of distinct cases and in the traditions of the court and bar, were by him wrought into a consistent and intelligible system, of which the youngest practitioner might avail himself. The decisions of the same court he rescued from mouldering manuscripts and handed them down in enduring form, and in his own judicial opinions he added to them a large body of equity law, thorough in the treatment and extended in the scope of the questions involved. At the beginning of the year 1877, improved in health and scarcely beyond what should have been the years of his prime, with intellectual powers unimpaired, and impatient of illness and almost of leisure, Mr. Bates returned in some degree to the practice of his profession, though not engaging largely in business in the court. He also increased his interest in all useful activities, in which he had borne such a part as his delicate health and busy life permitted. He was from childhood a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1872 he repre-

sented Wilmington Conference in the General Conference at Brooklyn. For many years he was an active member of the Delaware State Bible Society and of the Delaware Historical Society, and succeeded the venerable Judge Hall in the presidency of these societies. While in active practice his office was much sought by young men preparing for the bar, and many who became leading members of the Delaware bar pursued their studies under his direction. In politics he was a Democrat, thoroughly believing in the cardinal doctrines of the Jeffersonian idea of government, though indisposed by mental and physical conditions to enter active political life. In March, 1879, Mr. Bates was professionally called to Richmond, Va., where, having been in apparently his usual health for nearly two weeks, he was taken suddenly and severely ill, and rapidly growing worse, he died on Friday, March 28, in his fifty-ninth year. This event called forth universal and unfeigned expressions of sorrow throughout the State on the part of the bench and bar, the press and the people at large. This sense of loss and popular estimate of his character was thus expressed, and perhaps nowhere more tersely, by a leading journal of the State, immediately upon the announcement of his death: "Here was a man who impressed all who came near him with a sense of both strength and sweetness; who walked uprightly without scorning those who had fallen; who hated sin and loved sinners; who had strong convictions, and yet gave, in his large mind, hospitable reception and courteous consideration to the thoughts of those who differed with him; who had conscious ability without the pride of intellect, and who lived an active, useful and, to a great extent, public life, doing his duty without wavering or yielding one jot or tittle of principle or conviction, and yet, incurring no man's hatred, and dying, we verily believe, without an enemy—a Christian gentleman whose life was a revelation of the practicability of that Christianity which the people of the world are apt to regard as an enthusiast's dream of the impossible."

**V**ANDEGRIFT, JAMES M., Farmer of McDonough, New Castle county, was born, June 15, 1813. His father was Jacob Vandegrift, also a farmer of the same county; he was a man of



great integrity of character, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died, very highly respected, February 1, 1845, in the eighty-second year of his age. The Vandegrifts were originally from Holland, and came to this country among the earliest settlers. The grandfather was Christopher Vandegrift, a farmer of St. George's hundred, and his ancestors were owners of land from their earliest history in America. His mother was Jane McWhorter, of New Castle county. She was a devoted christian and a member of the Presbyterian Church. She died, November 20, 1829, leaving five surviving children. Mr. Vandegrift received his education at Wilmington and Middletown, having the benefit of a select school, under the tutorship of Prof. Belknap, for two sessions. At the age of eighteen he returned home and engaged in farming, which he continued for two years. He then began agricultural life upon his own account at the paternal homestead, known as "Retirement," a farm of 200 acres of land. He followed, very successfully, the business of farming until 1857, when he removed to the town of Odessa. In 1860 Mr. Vandegrift removed to "Elm Grange," an estate of 200 acres of land, near MacDonough. He rebuilt the house and completed a beautiful and substantial residence for his family. He has never largely engaged in fruit culture, but has principally devoted his attention to cereals and stock raising. He is the possessor of some of the best improved lands of New Castle county, and a large owner of real estate. Mr. Vandegrift has never aspired to political position, and though positive in his opinions, is not a partisan. He joined the Presbyterian Church at St. George's, in 1842, then under the pastorate of Rev. Jas. C. Howe. He has been for many years an elder of that church, and sustains that relation at this time. He served as a trustee of St. George's church for many years. Mr. Vandegrift was united in marriage, on the 21st of August, 1844, to Miss Mary A. E., daughter of John Cochran, of Middletown. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church from early life, and a good christian woman. She died, October 14, 1868, in the forty-seventh year of her age, leaving the following children: Olivia C., now wife of George W. Dennison, of New York; J. Lena, now wife of B. S. Johnson, of Arkansas, and Margaret P.,

now wife of William P. Mifflin, an Attorney at Law, Philadelphia. He was again married, October 31, 1872, to Miss Angeline, daughter of Joseph Cleaver.

**H**UDSON, JOHN POLK, Farmer, near St. George's, was born in Sussex county, February 27, 1805, and was the second child of James Hudson, a farmer, and of Sarah (Polk) Hudson, daughter of John Polk, of Sussex county, and sister of William Polk, of Odessa. In the infancy of John P. Hudson, the family removed to New Castle county, where they resided ten years. They then returned to the old homestead in Sussex county, where Mr. James Hudson spent the remainder of his life, and died, May 18, 1852, aged seventy-one years. His wife died, May 2, 1837, in her sixty-third year. Six of their children grew to maturity: William, who died in the West; John P. Moulton, who resides in California; Kalita, who went to the West, but nothing has been heard from him for many years; Sarah, who married Payne Prettyman, and Amelia, who married Nehemiah Dickerson, and removed to Macoupin county, Ill. The father of James was Richard Hudson, a farmer, of Sussex county, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died in 1815, at the age of sixty-two. The maiden name of his wife was Deputy. His father, John Hudson, emigrated from England with his brother, William, about 1740, and settled in Delaware. They each pre-empted one thousand acres of land in Nanticoke hundred. John P. Hudson attended the schools of Wilmington and Sussex county, but after the age of ten gave the greater part of his time to the labors of the farm. When twenty-one, starting in life without a dollar, he obtained, on credit, a span of horses and a wagon, and drew bog, ore to Milford for three years. At the age of twenty-four, having made three hundred dollars, he commenced farming on his own account, near his old home, remaining till 1841. He then removed to the neighborhood of St. George's, where he rented land. In 1847 he purchased the farm "Grandview," which has ever since been his home. It is a fine piece of land, in an excellent state of cultivation, and is mostly devoted to grain, but he has been very successful in raising peaches, of which, at one time, he had 6000 trees. His







*John P. Hudson.*



commodious residence was built in 1850. He owns, also, the "Pogue" farm in the same neighborhood, and the "Campbell" farm, in Cedar Creek hundred. Mr. Hudson has several dwelling houses in St. George's and in Philadelphia, and is noted for his leniency towards his tenants, some of whom have paid him little for years. Since 1876 he has been a director of the Delaware City National Bank. He is eminently a self-made man, having accumulated his handsome fortune by industry and economy, and is widely known and highly regarded. He was an old line Whig and afterwards became a Republican. During the war he was a strong Union man, and did all in his power to maintain the Government. He united with the M. E. Church when nineteen years of age, and has been since a steward and trustee. He was married, in 1829, to Miss Susan, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth (Morris) Lofland. They had six children, three of whom died young: Alfred is now a farmer, near Smyrna; Martha is the wife of John Wiltbank, of Milton, and John is a farmer, near Clayton. Having lost his first wife, November 20, 1848, Mr. Hudson married, December 30, 1850, Miss Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Lofland) Campbell, of Sussex county.


 LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM KIRKLEY, Farmer, residing near Warwick, Cecil county, Md., was born in Delaware, March 31, 1828. A sketch and plate of his father, Richard Lockwood, are given in this volume. William is the fifth child of his parents, and was reared upon the farm, attending school until he was ten years of age, at which time his parents removed to Middletown, where his education was conducted for six years. He was then sent to the New London Academy, Chester county, Penna., where he continued for two years. At the age of eighteen he went to Philadelphia, and was engaged as a clerk, but after a short time returned to Middletown and assisted in his father's store. He remained in this business for two years, when he began the pursuit of agriculture. He had the care of the home farm, the property of his father, for one year, when he removed to the farm called "Heath's Range," where he now resides. This estate contains 440 acres, and by perseverance and enterprise, Mr. Lockwood has made it a most valuable

and productive farm. He has had 6,000 peach trees in bearing at one time, but devotes his land principally to the growth of cereals. As an agriculturist he has been successful, and may be styled a representative farmer. In person, bearing, and intelligence, Mr. Lockwood is an honor to the agriculturists of the State. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he was reared. In politics, he is liberal, and prefers to vote for good men rather than to be controlled by the *dictum* of any party. Mr. Lockwood was united in marriage, December 2, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth W., daughter of Joseph Griffith, of Newark, whose sketch and plate are previously given. Upon their bridal trip they visited Washington, and dined with the distinguished Henry Clay, at his invitation. Seven children have been born of this marriage, viz.: Richard, a farmer of Kent county, Md.; Ida, now Mrs. T. E. Lindley, of Baltimore; Mollie W., wife of Daniel Gibbs, a farmer of the Levels; Lizzie, Mattie, William G., and Agnes Irving Lockwood.


 LEMING, EZEKIEL, Lumber Dealer, Mill Owner and Merchant, of Harrington, was born March 4, 1836, in Kent county. He was reared on a farm and attended the country schools very irregularly during the winter terms. At twenty-one years of age he began working upon the Delaware railroad, which he followed for eight years. At the end of this time he began the business of furnishing ties to the railroad company, from a tract of timber which he had previously purchased. He continued buying and selling lumber and railroad ties until 1872, when he bought an interest in a steam saw mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1875. The insurance on this property being only partial, Mr. Fleming's loss was considerable. He had contracted for large quantities of lumber, and had to employ other mills to do the sawing. He purchased the "McCleary mill," at Farmington, in 1875, which he still continues to operate. In 1876 he erected a steam saw mill at Felton, and after the contiguous timber was cut, removed it to Harrington. Mr. Fleming's mills cut and supply the Delaware railroad and P., W. & B. railroad with lumber for bridges, etc. He also ships large quantities to the northern markets. He has often five other



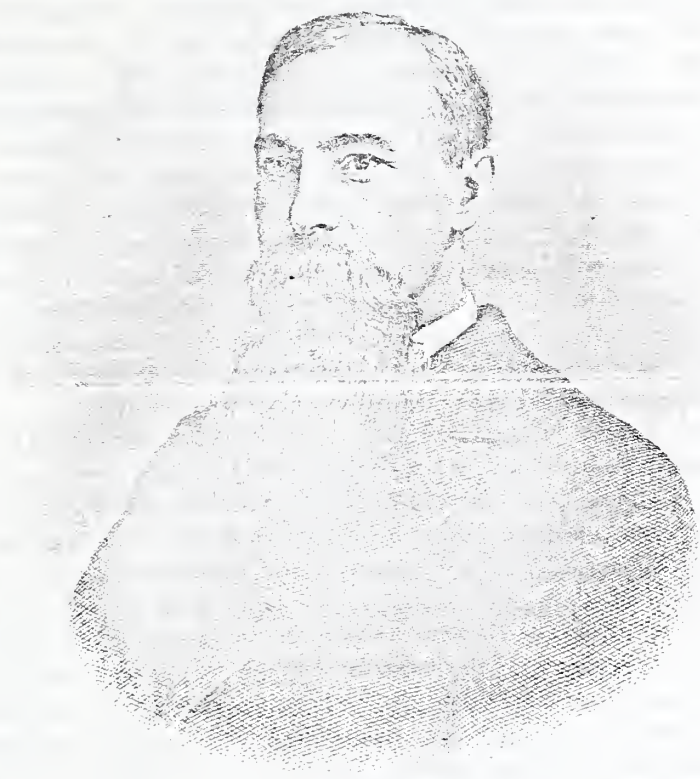
mills employed to assist in cutting lumber to fill contracts amounting to over 100,000 feet per month. In 1878, Mr. Fleming built a steam grist and custom mill at Harrington, running four sets of burrs, and turning out large quantities of flour, meal, etc. His mills are all furnished with the latest improved machinery, and he gives employment to some fifty men. In 1871 he bought the stock and fixtures of a general store and began merchandizing, which he still continues. In addition to all these interests he owns 570 acres of land, which are cultivated under his supervision. He has been eminently successful, and is one of the self-made men of the State. Mr. Fleming is a man of fine business abilities, honorable, intelligent and industrious. He enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens and his many friends. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, was a strong Union man during the war, and openly opposed secession. In religious belief his sympathies are with the Methodists, though he is not a member of any church. He was married in 1861, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William Booth, a farmer of Kent county. Of this marriage there are living seven children, three daughters and four sons.

 HARP, WILLIAM WALKER, Farmer, of Nanticoke hundred, was born, October 2, 1821, on the farm adjoining that upon which he now resides. This farm is situated on the county road leading from Seaford to Milford, about midway. His father, Clement Sharp, Sr., was a farmer and large land owner of Nanticoke hundred, who died at the age of seventy-six years, in 1854, leaving a large estate. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and an upright, honest, self-made man. His mother was Sallie, daughter of Thomas Lindale, of Sussex county. She died in 1850, at the age of seventy-five years, leaving seven children. The grandfather of William was John Sharp, a wealthy farmer and prominent citizen of Sussex county; he died in 1816. The Sharps came from England and settled in Sussex county, early in the eighteenth century. William W. Sharp is the fourth generation from John Sharp, the emigrant. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood until he was twenty years of age, when he was sent to

the academy at Milford for one year. Upon reaching manhood he began teaching, and followed that vocation for three years, teaching only in the winter season. He then began farming and merchandising at his present home. He continued merchandising for five years, when he gave it up and devoted himself to farming and to the culture of fruit. His home-farm consists of two hundred and fifty-five acres of excellent land; he has 5,000 peach trees in bearing, and cultivates other fruits to some extent, but principally devotes his farm to the growth of grain. Mr. Sharp has been successful as a farmer, and is a man of great energy and business ability. He owns several very fine farms, in all, about 1,100 acres, all situated in Sussex county. He was reared a Whig, and has been a member of the Republican party since its formation; he was an avowed Unionist during the late war, and stood up for the preservation of the country. He joined the M. E. Church in 1837 and has been an exhorter, class-leader and trustee in his church for the past twenty years. Mr. Sharp has interested himself in public education, and has held the position of clerk of the school board of his district for thirty years. His life is his best eulogy. He was united in marriage, on the twenty-fourth day of December, 1843, to Miss Leah, a daughter of George and Mary (Laws) Polk, of Sussex county, Delaware.

 ARTER, EDWARD, Farmer, Fruit Grower, and Nurseryman, of North Murderkill hundred, was born, November 3, 1824. His parents were Edward Broadaway and Mary (Register) Carter, of Kent county, Md. Three children of this marriage grew to maturity: Edward J., Mary A., and Lydia B. The Carters are of English descent, and first settled in Virginia, afterward removing to Delaware. Edward J. Carter attended the schools in the vicinity of his home until his sixteenth year, when he attended for one year the Academy at New Castle, Delaware. In 1845 he became a farmer at "Tonton Field," the place of his birth, which is the name of a large tract of land comprising more than one thousand acres, which has been in the possession of the Carter family since 1820. The farm on which Mr. Carter resides is also called Tonton Field, and his house is a brick






Eng. by Hather & Son, Boston

Saml. M. Harrington



mansion, built by his father in 1833. In 1854 he began peach-growing, and established his nursery. In 1836 he set out fifteen hundred peach trees. Each succeeding year he has added to the number, and in 1880 had seven thousand peach trees in bearing. His nursery consists of peach and apple trees, principally, but attention is given to the cultivation of pear trees, the smaller fruits, evergreens and shrubbery. Mr. Carter has found fruit growing a paying interest. During one year his sales amounted to \$3,000. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He was united in marriage, April 20, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of Robert W. Reynolds, a sketch and plate of whom precedes this biography. Ten children have been born to them, eight of whom survive: Mary Evelyn, wife of Dr. R. W. Hargadine, of Felton; Rev. Herman Carter, a graduate of Drew Theological Seminary, and now a member of the Kansas M. E. Conference; Sallie G. R., Julia, Edward B., Luther M. R., Frank R., and Aimee Carter.

ARRINGTON, SAMUEL MILBY, Lawyer, was born at Dover, October 31, 1840, being the eldest son of Chancellor Harrington, of honored memory. It has been the fortune of Delaware to have a succession of able men, whose usefulness has been perpetuated in the virtues and talents of their sons. Of this, the subject of this sketch was a striking example. A life closed too soon as it seemed to human judgment, and yet so singularly fruitful of results, presents to the thoughtful and attentive mind a most interesting study. His earliest boyhood gave promise of the future man. His elementary education was obtained in the town of his birth, and he was graduated from Delaware College with the first honors of his class in 1857, being then in his seventeenth year. At once the young graduate commenced the study of the law, first under direction of his father, and then of Hon. D. M. Bates, and was admitted to practice, November 18, 1861, having, less than a month before, completed his twenty-first year. At this time the cloud of civil war had overshadowed the land, and soon after, it became the subject of all absorbing anxiety and attention. His earnest and sympathetic nature responded to the sense of public peril, as it did

to every generous impulse, and he speedily became active in political affairs. In several capacities he gave his ardent support to the cause of the Union, and was in politics an active member of the Republican party, in which, even at so early an age, he became a recognized influence. In 1862 he was appointed Adjutant-General of this State, in which capacity he rendered efficient service in raising, organizing and equipping troops. In the following year, (1863,) upon the election to Congress of Hon. N. B. Smithers, then Secretary of State, Mr. Harrington was appointed to that office. His new duties were discharged with characteristic industry and ability, and his administration thereof won the admiration of friends, and the respect of all. At this time, his interest in public affairs was unflagging. He came at once to the front rank as a leader of his party, and wielded a large influence in shaping its policy and guiding its action, so long as it held power in the State. The death of Governor Cannon terminated his official life early in 1865, but his interest in public affairs continued till the election of 1866. After earnest but unsuccessful efforts, as Chairman of the State Central Committee of that year, in behalf of his friend, Mr. Riddle, as a candidate for Governor, he quitted the field of active politics, and, thenceforth, devoted himself untiringly to the practice of his profession. Shortly after, the death of his father left him, at twenty-five, the head of his family and stay of his mother and younger brothers and sisters. This sad event decided all his future course. He subsequently held two public offices, strictly in the line of professional duty, having been Deputy Attorney-General during a portion of the term of Attorney-General Wootten, and, July 1, 1872, being elected City Solicitor of Wilmington, a position to which he was re-elected for a second term. He was also a member of the Republican National Executive Committee from 1874 to the time of his death. Mr. Harrington's professional career, which absorbed all of life which remained to him, was unique, both in the brilliancy of his success and the rapidity with which it was achieved. The universal confidence of the bar and the public which his father had enjoyed, was no mean inheritance; but the son, unaided, would have commanded suc-



cess in any forum. He combined all the qualities of a true lawyer in a symmetrical development as rare as it was admirable. As a counsellor he was patient to hear facts, and indefatigable in verifying them, clear and accurate in legal judgment, fixed in his matured opinions, and frank in their statement. He left nothing to chance. He went into Court, master of the situation, and tried his case with a brilliancy and dash surprising to one not in the secret of the laborious preparation. Endowed with singular versatility and readiness of resource, alert, courteous, indefatigable, his success was inevitable. If he had been less brilliant in advocacy, he would have secured a reputation for accuracy of detail and industry in the dispatch of office routine; or, if his facility in all that pertains to the attorney had been less marked, he would have impressed himself as one born to win distinction as a barrister. The union of distinct and well defined capacities which generally distinguish two classes of lawyers, was of itself a source of power, even if either had been less marked in him. Indeed there was no duty of the profession to which he did not bring the faculties of a master. Not unworthy of note was his considerate, courteous punctuality, which would not waste for others the time which he himself so well employed. While he thus displayed all these gifts which enriched his client, his exemplary bearing towards the Bench fulfilled to the utmost his professional oath, and his uniform courtesy made him the favorite of the bar. Mr. Harrington always maintained that high professional standard so essential to the welfare of the bar and of society. To be a lawyer meant not merely the means of personal advancement, but he felt that he exercised a public function involving a lofty range of duties and responsibilities. In all that tended to elevate the tone and promote the *esprit de corps* of the bar he was *facile princeps*. The Bar Association and Bar Library of his county owe their existence to his energy and their growth to his fostering care. Courteous, self-forgotten, public spirited, he was pre-eminently helpful and encouraging to younger men, and his brethren of every age arose at his death and blessed his memory for the kindly influence of his life. Truly his own profession in its tributes to his memory, recorded, as did Schubert's a

his grave, that therein were buried "not only its richest treasures, but its brightest hopes." Mr. Harrington was an active member of the M. E. Church, and at every point, where it was possible, he touched society, and it seemed always brightened by the contact. His fondness for children was so marked as to surround him with them on every possible occasion. No public interest came within his reach which did not receive his hearty co-operation and before others had ceased to plan he had begun to act, always bearing the burden of the common labor. But the physical was not equal to the mental. Silent and unregarded, the forces of life had been giving way. More and more had the work absorbed the man, quite crowding out that social life in which he could be pre-eminent. The end came on the 10th of September, 1878, and he was not quite thirty-eight years old.



WILLIAMS, HON. JAMES, Member of the Forty-fourth and the Forty-fifth Congress from the State of Delaware, was born in the city of Philadelphia, August 4, 1825. His father, John Williams, born in 1775, was, by birth, a native of New Castle county, Del., but went to Philadelphia in early life, and was for many years engaged in that city as a dealer in lumber. He returned to his native State in 1846, and died, July 3, 1849. His mother was Esther, daughter of John Adams, of New Castle county, but originally from Maryland. Mrs. Williams died in Philadelphia, in 1875, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. The parents of Mr. Williams left six sons, having had eight children, of whom the subject of this notice was the seventh. After attending private schools, he, at sixteen years of age, engaged with a carpenter to learn the business of an architect. He continued with him eighteen months, when his father having bought the estate known as "Redcliffe," in New Castle county, he came to Delaware and engaged in agriculture, to which he has devoted his subsequent life. In 1848 his father bought the land on which he now resides, being a part of the old Somerville estate, the residence and home of Chancellor Ridgely. Mr. Williams built, in that year, the house in which he still lives. This farm consists of 172 acres of valuable and improved land; and he is besides the owner of





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*Yours truly*  
*Edward Hootten.*



900 acres, the greater part of which is in three farms, and the rest in timber. Mr. Williams is a Democrat in politics, and in 1856 was elected by that party to a seat in the State Legislature, serving for the years 1857-58. He was again elected and served in the years 1863-64. In 1866 he was elected to the State Senate and served from 1867 to 1871. During the last two years he was Speaker of that body. He was a member of the National Convention of the Democratic party, which in 1872 met in the city of Baltimore and nominated Horace Greeley for President. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress by his party, serving on the Committee of Naval Affairs, and also elected a member of the Forty-fifth Congress, serving on the committees of Military Affairs and Private Land Claims. In March, 1879, he returned to his home and has since devoted himself to the care of his farms. Mr. Williams declares himself a hard money Democrat, and steadily refuses to indorse measures whose virtue solely lies not in consistency, but success. He was appointed by Governor James Ponder an aid on his staff with the rank of Colonel. A good farmer, an eminent citizen, a most excellent neighbor, he is highly esteemed by his own community, and widely appreciated by his party and the State of Delaware. Col. Williams was united in marriage in 1850 to Miss Ruthanna, daughter of the late Mason Bailly, of Kent county. By this marriage there are two surviving children; Nathaniel J., and Sarah Esther Williams.

**WOOTTEN, HON. EDWARD**, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Delaware, was born in Laurel, Sussex county, October 2, 1810. His father, Peter G. Wootten, was a man of ability and great business enterprise. He was a farmer, a merchant, and engaged in vessel business, all of which he prosecuted with vigor and success. He was also interested in political affairs, and served in the State Legislature. He died in 1824, at about fifty-seven years of age. The father of Peter G. Wootten came to this country from England. He settled his four sons on two thousand acres of land, in one body, near Laurel. Judge Wootten received his early education in the Laurel Academy, which at that time enjoyed great celebrity, and was considered nearly equal to a college ;

having all kinds of instruments and apparatus in the mathematical, astronomical and philosophical departments. At the age of eighteen Mr. Wootten commenced the study of law with the distinguished Thomas Cooper, of Georgetown, late member of Congress, and after his death, with James Rogers, Esq., of New Castle, being admitted to the bar in 1830. He at once began the practice of his profession in Georgetown. He early exhibited great skill in the management of his cases, and ere long had gained a large clientage, and was recognized as one of the leading members of the bar in Delaware. In 1845 he received the nomination for Congress by the unanimous vote of the Democratic convention, but this honor he declined, preferring to devote his whole time and talents to his profession. The following year there was a general desire expressed by the judges and members of the bar, and prominent gentleman of both political parties, for his appointment as one of the judges of the Superior Court of the State ; but Governor Cooper, who was a Whig, refused, as was supposed, for political reasons, to make the appointment. In 1847, however, Governor Tharp, recognizing his fitness for the position, appointed him to the place, which he has since filled with such credit to himself and honor to his native State. No appointment could have been more gratifying to the legal profession, or to the people at large, as over thirty years have proved. Judge Wootten has always possessed, in an unusual degree, the qualifications necessary for his responsible position, having a profound knowledge of the law, great decision of character, and a keen and intuitive sense of justice. With such assiduity and ability has he devoted himself to the duties of his high office, that no decision which he has rendered since his elevation to the Bench, has ever been reversed, although he has delivered the opinions of the Court and charged the Jury in many of the most important cases which have been tried during his long term of service, which were reviewed by the Court of Appeals. One of his distinguishing traits is his wonderful memory. It is common for the profession and others who know him, to say, "He never forgets anything." His comprehensive and accurate knowledge of law was marked, even before he became Judge, in his pleadings before the high Court of Chancery where he



never lost but two cases, and those were appealed to the Court of Errors, and both reversed. Judge Wootten was, for thirty years, a trustee of the Georgetown Academy, and for many years a vestryman and senior warden of the P. E. Church. For sixteen years previous to his becoming a Judge, he was a director of the Farmers Bank in Georgetown. He is now in the ripeness of his years and experience, hale and vigorous, and in the full enjoyment of all his physical and intellectual powers. He has large landed interests in the vicinity of Georgetown. Judge Wootten was married, in June, 1833, to Mary, daughter of Judge Peter Robinson. Their only child, Alfred P. R. Wootten, late Attorney General of Delaware, died, August 28, 1864. A sketch of his life will be found in this volume. Mrs. Wootten, a lady of great superiority and noble christian character, died, June 3, 1877. Judge Wootten is a man of unusual strength of will and force of character, yet of a most genial disposition, which makes him very popular with his many friends.

**H**OUSTON, ROBERT BELL, Farmer and land owner of Dagsboro hundred, was born, December 9, 1802, on the farm where he now resides. His father was Robert Houston, a farmer and land owner, who died in 1821. His mother was Ann, daughter of Paul Thoroughgood, of that county. She died in 1827. Of this marriage there were seven children. The progenitor of the family in America was Robert Houston, an immigrant from Scotland, who patented the land upon which his posterity have lived for successive generations. The name "Robert" has been sacredly cherished in the Houston family and has always been the name of the son living upon the paternal estate. Robert Bell Houston, the subject of this sketch, attended the private schools in his vicinity until his nineteenth year, when the death of his father made it necessary for him to assume the management of the home farm. In 1827, upon the death of his mother, Mr. Houston became the heir to this estate. In addition, he is owner, also, of 2,608 acres, his total landed possessions amounting to 3,208 acres. He was brought up in the faith of the Democratic party, and in 1831 was elected a member of the State Constitutional

Convention, but has since refused public office. He was many years an elder in the Indian River Presbyterian Church, which he joined in 1841. He was married July 3, 1831, to Miss Lydia B., daughter of Isaiah and Hetty Wharton, of Sussex county. Mrs. Houston died, April 12, 1876, in her sixty-seventh year, leaving the following children: John Mitchell, a farmer and ex-legislator of Dagsboro Hundred; Dr. Isaac Howard Houston, of Vienna, Dorchester county, Md.; Edward Woolsey, a merchant of Millsboro; Robert Isaiah, a farmer of the neighborhood; Charles Bell, residing on the home farm, and Henry Aydelott, a teacher by profession, and residing at Millsboro, Del.

**A**DAMS, ISAAC J. W., Mill owner of Laurel, was born, October 29, 1811, being the eldest son of Thomas Adams, a millwright, of Laurel, who died in 1866. His mother was Elizabeth Wootten, daughter of John Wootten. His grandfather was Isaac Adams, a farmer of Somerset county, Md., who came to this State immediately after the Revolutionary war. He married a Miss Cordry. The childhood of Isaac J. W. Adams was passed on a farm. On his fifteenth birthday he commenced learning his father's business, and continued with him until he was twenty-two years of age. He then purchased the Cod Creek Mills, and while attending to these, also gave his attention to the trade he had learned. He next became part owner of the Galestown Mills, and devoted his time to their management. In 1867 he removed to Salisbury, and engaged in the manufacture of ship and house lumber with General Humphries. In December of 1871, he became interested in the Laurel Mills, and the firm became Adams & Co., (of which see Industries in this volume,) who have built the present mills and conduct the business. Mr. Adams has devoted himself assiduously to his business, and, although his early advantages were few, he is a man of unusual intelligence, and is well-read and a representative, self-made man. In politics he is Democratic, but has invariably declined the nomination to office often tendered him by his party. Mr. Adams is a member and vestryman of Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Laurel. In 1850 he was married to Miss Eglantine E., daughter





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of Boaz Bell, of Broad Creek hundred. Of their nine children three only survive. Mrs. Adams died in August, 1869, and Mr. Adams was again married, in 1870, to Miss Margaret Bell, a sister of his first wife.



**SMYTH, BRIGADIER GENFRAL**  
**THOMAS A**, was born December 25, 1832, in Ballyhooly, county of Cork, Ireland. His parents were Thomas and Margaret Smyth: his father was a farmer in which business the son assisted, after leaving school. His educational advantages were limited, but by means of travel through England and Scotland, and a considerable stay in London and Paris, he gained a knowledge of life, and his habits of close observation, and his faculty of readily comprehending, supplied in great measure, every deficiency. He came to this country in August, 1854, and settling in Philadelphia followed the business of wood carving. Soon after, he was influenced to join Walker's forces in Nicaragua. Little is known of his experiences there. Early in 1858 he made Wilmington his home, and in July of that year was married to Miss Amanda M. Pounder. In April, 1861, he raised, in Wilmington, a company for the three months' service, and impatient of the delay in these matters in Delaware, took it to Philadelphia, where it was accepted as Company H, in the 24th Pennsylvania Volunteers. The regiment, much of the time, was encamped in Maryland or Virginia. His commanding officer remarked, long after, that he was always influenced by the bravery and prudence of Captain Smyth, to send him out on any expedition where danger was likely to be encountered, and that he had no doubt, he had sometimes imposed upon him labors that others should have shared. His great powers of physical endurance enabled him to bear, uncomplainingly, fatigue, exposure and privations. His physique was splendid, indicating vigorous health, and every action denoted the highest state of vitality. He was military in his bearing, and looked the perfect soldier. After the muster out of the Regiment, Captain Smyth returned to Wilmington where he organized the First Delaware Volunteers for three years' service, and he was, October 22, chosen Major. During the stay of the Regiment at Fortress Monroe, embracing most of the time till the

following May, he devoted himself with ardor to the drilling of the men, and to the study of military science. In the battle of Antietam he displayed great personal bravery, and laid the foundation for that confidence which the First Delaware ever afterwards reposed in him. At Fredericksburg he added materially to this reputation, and special mention was made of the regiment in the official report. On the 18th of December, at a meeting of the officers of the Regiment, he was unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Oliver Hopkinson, and on the 30th was commissioned by the Governor. On the 7th of February, following, he was commissioned as Colonel. At Chancellorville, also, he displayed his great ability as a commander: For an account of his participation in these battles, the reader must be referred to his published memoir, by Dr. D. W. Maull, which is written in captivating style and is full of interest. It contains, also, the reports of Colonel Smyth, with full details. To him the First Delaware owed much of the *morale* which distinguished it in its entire service; he imparted to it zeal and confidence, and inspired it with his own gallantry. He was the idol of his men, and every promotion he received was hailed by them with enthusiastic delight. Shortly after the last mentioned campaign he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. Gettysburg was the first engagement in which he commanded a brigade. There he was conspicuous for bravery, exposing himself at all points, where he thought his duty called him. He seemed rather to court than avoid danger. On the last day of the fight he was wounded on the nose and head by fragments of shell. At the close of December, 1863, he re-enlisted with the regiment as a veteran, and the command returned to Wilmington to enjoy a thirty days' furlough. While there he was the recipient of many marks of favor from his fellow-citizens, who were becoming very proud of him. In April, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the Irish Brigade, and led it in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. In the accounts of the last, he is called "the intrepid, the gallant Colonel Smyth, whose name is already written in letters of gold on the scroll of mili-

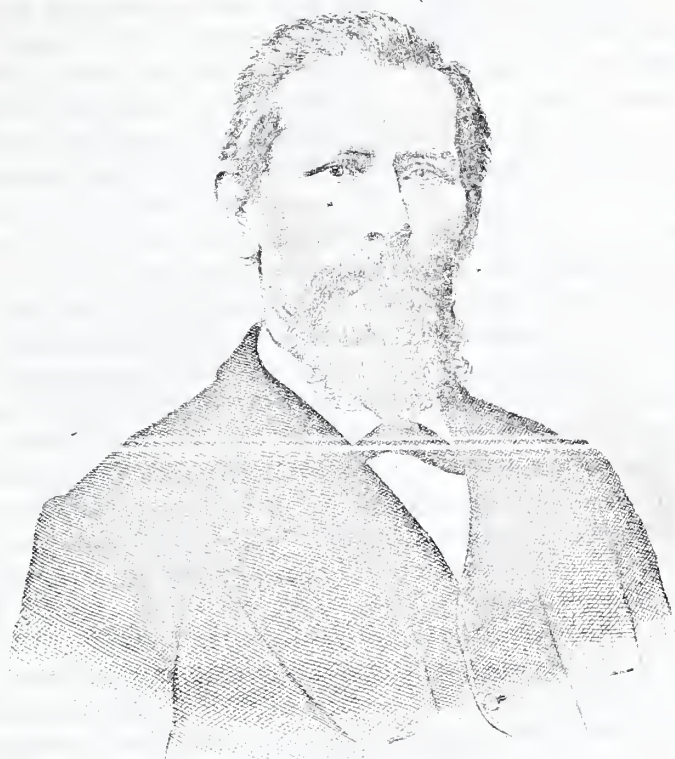


tary fame." The affection he inspired in these men of his own nationality, was unbounded. He was their ideal of a hero. He could sway them as he willed, and some of the poetry they wrote him—transcribed in the work above mentioned—is fine indeed, and thrills the heart of the reader with sympathetic enthusiasm. No possible justice can be done to the brilliant record of such a man in a brief sketch. Delaware, otherwise, preserves his fame in fitting form. In front of Petersburg all his energies were called into play: he was ceaseless in his efforts to keep his command up to the highest point of discipline and efficiency. October 1, 1864, he was commissioned Brigadier General. The cheering, when the news reached the camp, lasted nearly an hour, and so loud and hearty was it that the enemy inquired the cause. He was made the recipient of elegant presents, and officers and men were alike proud of him. In the engagement at Hatcher's Run he "led his command in the most dashing manner." On the morning of April 7, 1865, the skirmish began at "High Bridge." The General was riding in advance with the skirmish line, with his staff about him, when he was mortally wounded by a rebel sharpshooter. He died on the day of Lee's surrender, and was the last General officer on the Union side killed in the war. The sad event marred the general joy over our victories. He died as he had lived—a hero. Not a groan or complaint escaped him, but he talked calmly of his situation, and said: "I am not afraid to die." His body was embalmed and is interred in the cemetery at Wilmington.

**B**URTON, BENJAMIN, of Georgetown, was born near Lewes, in 1810. His parents were Daniel and Polly (Wolf) Burton. His father was a farmer; he died in 1822. His mother was the sister of Dr. Jacob Wolf, of Lewes, who was killed by lightning in Georgetown. She died in 1834. Early in the history of the colonies, three brothers came from England, one settling in Pennsylvania, one in New England, and one, William Burton, in Accomac county, Va. In 1700 the last named came to Delaware and patented many tracts of land on Indian River, which were at his death divided among his eleven sons. One of his descendants, Joshua

Burton, served in the State Legislature, from Sussex county, for thirty-two consecutive sessions. From William Burton also descended the subject of our sketch, who early attended the schools of his locality, and at the age of fifteen was sent to boarding school in Wilmington, where he remained three years. He then, till his majority, was a clerk for his uncle and guardian, Myers Burton. At twenty-one he commenced mercantile business on his own account, which he continued until 1860. In 1867 he removed to Georgetown, where he still resides. He is largely interested in mill property, owning Burton's Mill, near Lewes, also Burton's Upper Mill, and has an interest in the Millsboro Mills. He owns fifteen hundred acres of land in the county, one thousand acres of which lie in one tract near Millsboro. By appointment of Governor David Hazzard he was made a justice of the peace in and for the county of Sussex. In 1842 he was elected, on the Whig ticket, a member of the State Legislature, and again elected to the same position in 1851. Mr. Burton has always taken a deep interest in the State and National welfare. He was in early life a Whig, and since the breaking out of the late war has acted with and been prominent in the Republican party. At the beginning of the war he was considered in his county a large slave-holder, but his patriotism was superior to all personal or monetary interests, and, from the first, he stood forward as a friend and supporter of the Union. His political influence has been very great, and is justly recognized by the Republican party. He has been three times married: first, in December, 1830, to Miss Sophia, youngest daughter of Colonel William D. Waples, of Sussex county. She died in 1832, leaving one child, who survived her but a short time. He next married, in November, 1833, Miss Adaline, daughter of Myers Burton. She died in 1835, leaving one child, who also soon followed her. February 28, 1838, he married, for his third wife, Miss Catharine, daughter of General Green, of whom see sketch in this volume. Mrs. Burton was the eleventh child of her parents and the youngest daughter. They have six surviving children: Daniel, residing in Millsboro; Edward, his partner in business; George H., Captain in the United States Infantry, of whom see sketch; Kate, Julia, and Clara Burton.





Engd by G. H. Scher: & Son Edyn. N.Y.

*Edw<sup>d</sup> C. Fenimore*



**FENNIMORE, EDWARD COLLINS,** Farmer of Appoquinimink hundred, was born in New Jersey, April 17, 1830. An account of the family is given in the sketch of his father, Joshua B. Fennimore. He attended the schools of his locality till his twentieth year, after which he was associated with his father in agriculture and in raising fruit. In 1845 his father sold his farm in New Jersey, and removed to one they had purchased near Odessa. They there conducted a large nursery, from which they sold annually, in different parts of Delaware and Maryland, 35,000 trees. They were also very successful in the culture of peaches, in which they have now been engaged thirty-six years. Mr. Joshua B. Fennimore brought with him from New Jersey 3000 peach trees, and every year increased the number till he had on his two farms of 1400 acres, 400 acres covered with this fruit. In 1858 Edward C. Fennimore commenced farming by himself on a place called "Rockland," about four miles from Odessa, comprising 800 acres of land; and the following year set out, on another farm, 11,000 peach trees. From 1860 to 1870 he sold from "Rockland," 183,650 baskets of peaches, the gross receipts from which were \$157,224.37. He became the largest fruit grower in the State, and has realized in a single year over \$29,000 from the sale of the different varieties. He has now 2500 trees in bearing in Delaware, and 7000 on his farms in Kent county, Md. These last contain 360 acres, 100 of which are devoted to wheat. The other cereals are also raised to a more limited extent. He has about 4000 grape vines which, under his management, have proved very successful, and has been much interested in the cultivation of the sugar beet. He received the first premiums of one hundred dollars each, offered by the Delaware State Beet Sugar Company in the years 1879 and 1880. Mr. Fennimore bought, in 1867, eighty-six acres of land adjoining Middletown, for \$20,000. These he divided into town lots, and in six months had realized from the sale of them the sum he had expended, and had still eighteen acres remaining. To his enterprise Middletown owes, largely, its growth and improvement. He is far-seeing, energetic, thoroughly reliable, and highly regarded as a man, and is one of the most successful agriculturists in the State. He is a director of the Citizens'

National Bank of the above place. In politics he is independent. In common with all his father's family he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married in 1866 to Miss Susan P., daughter of Isaac Hall, of Pennsylvania. Only one of their three children survives, Mary Louisa Fennimore.

**CONRAD, AARON,** Capitalist, late of Wilmington, was born near the Blue Bell, in Montgomery county, Pa., December 25, 1805. His opportunities of education were limited, but were well supplemented in after life by careful observation, reading, good common sense and excellent judgment. He learned the milling business, which he followed for a few years, then went to farming, in which he was quite successful, but left it about 1845, and started the coal business at Nicetown, one of the numerous small towns lying in the suburbs of Philadelphia. In comparison with its present gigantic proportions, the coal trade was then in its infancy, but by dint of perseverance and energy, he built up a large and prosperous business. While thus engaged he resided at Nicetown and Bridesburg, and on disposing of the business, removed to Germantown, and in 1856, to Wilmington. Here he invested considerable capital, buying twenty acres of land on the outskirts of the city, and building, upon a portion of it, a large and commodious dwelling for his own occupation. He also built, on this tract, several rows of houses. By the growth of the city this land greatly increased in value, and he sold it off in lots at a material advantage. After parting with most of it, and also selling his residence, he removed, in 1869, to West street, in the heart of the city, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. Besides the above, he invested quite extensively in farms in Caroline county, Md., which he greatly improved. All his investments in land were, for the most part, successful. He was a man of equable temperament, of quiet, but pleasant manner, and was particularly successful in winning the confidence and good-will of all with whom he was brought in contact. Being of a reserved tendency he rather avoided anything like public life. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Wilmington City Council, to represent the Fifth Ward, and served most acceptably as a



member, and as Chairman of the Street Committee. Re-elected in 1878, he was thus serving the city at the time of his death. He was a birth-right member of the Society of Friends, and retained that membership through life, always in the quiet, unassuming manner which was natural to him. In his home-life he was an exemplary husband and father. He was married three times, and left, at his death, four children. His last marriage took place in 1858. He lived to the ripe age of three-score years and ten, closing his long and successful career, December 31, 1878. The City Council and both political parties united in paying appropriate honors to his memory, testifying to his many virtues and the respect and regard his character inspired.

**C**ONNER, JAMES, Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturer, Wilmington, was the oldest son of James and Elizabeth (Browning) Conner, and was born, September 21, 1813, near "Masseys," Kent county, Md. His parents had three other children; Mary Eveline, who married John R. Wilkins; Joshua Browning, who died in 1861, leaving six children; and Martha Elizabeth, who married William Bayard, and died in 1840. When James Conner was four years of age, the family removed to a farm owned by his mother in Virginia, eighteen miles above Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac river, and his childhood was passed amid the beautiful scenery of that locality. In the winter he attended the country school, and in summer assisted on the farm. When he was twelve years of age his father died, and they returned to their old home in Kent county. At the age of fourteen he closed his school days and came to Wilmington as an apprentice to Mr. Stephen Boddy to learn his trade. His stature was unusually large for his years, his bearing manly and his countenance open and honest. Also his ability and fidelity soon so won the esteem of his employer that in the second year of his apprenticeship he made him his clerk and bookkeeper, and during his frequent absences entrusted him with the general management of the business. In his will he appointed him the executor of his estate. At age of twenty Mr. Connor closed his connection with Mr. Boddy, and after four months spent in learning saddle-making, went, in 1833, to

East Marlboro, Chester county, Pa., where, with only \$94 in hand, he commenced life on his own account. August 24, 1834, he was married to Miss Rhoda Jane Morrison, of Wilmington, by Richard Bayard, the first Mayor of that city. He remained in East Marlboro till 1839, when he removed to New London, in the same county, remaining in this place nearly twenty years. He succeeded in business; was for ten years a justice of the peace, and was urged to accept the nomination for Sheriff of Chester county, but declined. In 1858 he returned to Wilmington, bringing with him sufficient capital to open business on a larger scale, and rented the eligible property at 237 Market street, where he from that time continued, purchasing the same in 1878. This became one of the leading houses in the State in the manufacture of saddles, harness and trunks, and Mr. Conner accumulated a handsome property. He built, after plans of his own, the tasteful and commodious residence on Jefferson street, still occupied by his family. Wherever he lived he exhibited great enterprise and public spirit, and greatly promoted the best interests of the community and of the church he attended. He was disinclined to official position, yet served the people of Wilmington in almost every capacity but that of Mayor, which office was several times urged upon him, but he would not accept the nomination. He was appointed by the Levy Court one of the trustees of the poor for New Castle county for a term of three years, and was President of the Board during the third year. He afterwards filled an unexpired term of three months. In every position of trust his ability and integrity were conspicuous and unquestioned. He united with the M. E. Church in Wilmington in 1832, and shortly before leaving New London was chiefly instrumental in organizing and building there a house of worship for his denomination. His connection after returning to Wilmington was with Grace Church. In 1879 he became a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He had four children, the eldest, James Armstrong Conner, born in 1837, is in business in Wilmington; Anna Maria is the wife of John A. Wilson, of Wilmington, and Joshua now conducts the business left by his father, and Charles Duffield Conner. Mr. Conner was a man of fine appearance, and was hale and hearty almost to the

the first of these is the fact that the British government had no direct control over the colonies. The second is that the colonies were not united in their opposition to British policy. The third is that the British government was not united in its policy towards the colonies.

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Yours truly  
Payton Frame



last. He died October 30, 1880. His widow is a lady of unusual refinement, intelligence and culture.

**GEORGE FRAME PAYNTER**, Farmer, and ex-member of the Legislature, was born in Indian hundred, in the house where he now resides, October 21, 1826. His father, George Frame, was a farmer and owned over 1500 acres of land. When a boy, he learned cabinet making in Philadelphia, and after a trip to Havana, in 1819, he commenced improving the 400 acres of land he inherited. He was industrious and accumulated a large estate. He was a member of the Legislature in 1831; elected sheriff in 1834, and a strong candidate for Governor in 1840. He died, September 13, 1845, being then in his 49th year. His wife was Elizabeth Jefferson, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Jefferson) Warrington. An account of this family will be found in the sketch of Captain W. T. Warrington. Mrs. Warrington was related to President Thomas Jefferson. Eleven of the twelve children of Mr. and Mrs. George Frame grew to maturity; Robert, Mary Vaughan, wife of Manlove Wilson; Paynter; Ann J., wife of R. H. Davis; Henry Clay; Elizabeth West, wife of Nathaniel Williams; George W., deceased; Rev. Clement T., of the Baptist church; Jennie W., and Thalia H. M. Frame. Mrs. Frame was a most excellent christian woman, noted for her intelligence, hospitality and executive ability. She read the bible through thirty times. She died Jan. 5, 1879, in her 77th year. The first American ancestor of the family was Robert Frame, who came from England and patented several thousand acres of land in Dagsboro and Indian river hundreds. Several of his children were among the earliest settlers of Pickaway county Ohio. His son, George Frame, married Elizabeth Paynter, aunt of Gov. John Paynter. By her he had two sons, Robert and Paynter Frame. Robert Frame was a man of intelligence and character; he died at the age of thirty-four. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Vaughan, was first married to Mr. West, by whom she had one child, Elizabeth. After his death she married William Burton, by whom she had three children; Dr. William Burton, late governor of Delaware; John Hammond, a noted surveyor, and Lydia. Mr. Burton also died and she married Robert Frame.

Their three children were Elizabeth Paynter, who married James Anderson, many years President of the Farmers bank, at Georgetown; George, the father of the subject of this notice, and Robert Frame, who became Attorney General of the State. Mrs. Frame died soon after her husband, and these children were brought up by their uncle, Paynter Frame, who had no children of his own. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, and after that, the academies of Georgetown, Seaford and Millsboro, until past the age of twenty. The last year he paid his tuition in gold, which he had earned by catching rabbits. He was a good scholar, eager for knowledge, which he acquired with facility, and has always been one of the most intelligent citizens of his county. His mother chose him to remain with her after the death of his father, and take care of the undivided estate, which he did till her death. He has devoted his life to farming and fruit growing, paying special attention to the grafting and improving of fruit. He has 2,000 peach trees, also apples and pears and small fruits in all their varieties. The road passing his estate he has lined with the finest grapes grown. He owns, beside, a great deal of land, which is devoted to wheat and corn, and also raises tobacco. In 1876 he was one of the nine commissioners appointed to represent Delaware in the Centennial Exhibition, into the interests and success of which he entered heartily. He served effectively as member of the Committee on Agriculture, and as Chairman of the Committee on Horticulture. He was also appointed by Governor Hall a delegate to represent Sussex county in the National Agricultural Convention, which met in New York city, in December, 1879. At that meeting he assisted in organizing the "American Agricultural Association," of which he is a member. He is part owner of a vessel trading from Milton to Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Frame was appointed executor of the estate of his uncle, Peter Warrington, and has held other trusts. He is a member of the Democratic party, in which he has long been prominent. In 1854 he was nominated to the Legislature, but his ticket was defeated. He was elected, however, in 1856, and served with great credit; and again in 1866 and in 1874. He has, with but one exception, been a delegate



to every convention of his party in the county for the last twenty-five years. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for many years, and much of the time has acted as trustee and steward. He was a delegate to the Peninsula Convention of all denominations in 1860, and since its organization, has been President of the Sussex County Bible Society. He became a strong temperance man when quite young, and a Son of Temperance in 1847. He was made an Odd Fellow in 1850; a Mason in 1852; Master of the Lodge in 1854, and a member of the Royal Arch in 1858. He was a delegate to the General Grand Convocation of Royal Arch Masons, in Baltimore, in 1872, and is Past Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the State of Delaware. Mr. Frame is well known throughout the State, and is popular and highly respected. He was a prominent candidate for Governor in 1870, and again in 1872, when it was the turn of Sussex to furnish the candidate.


**CLARK, HENRY**, Farmer, of Frederica, was born in Camden, Kent county, February 17, 1827, being the fifth child of Frisby Bewly and Maria (Sharp) Clark. His father was born in Queen Anne county, Md., in 1799. He was a man of limited education, but intelligent, and remarkable for his energy and enterprise. Removing to Camden, when very young, he spent his life there in the carriage building business, and died in christian hope, in 1846, when in his forty-seventh year. He had, the previous year, united with the M. E. Church. His wife, to whom he was united in 1820, was the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Sharp, of Caroline county, Md. Nine of their eleven children grew to maturity: Elizabeth, who married John P. Coombe, of Camden, and died in January, 1872, leaving one child, Elizabeth Coombe; William Bewly, Frisby Bewly, Junior, both in the carriage business in Camden; Henry, the subject of this sketch; Ann Maria, widow of Ezekiel B. Fleming; Sarah, who married Dr. E. Dawson, of Frederica, and died May 27, 1868; Jemima, married William F. Prouse, of Federalsburg, and died in 1861, leaving two children, only one of whom, William Loudon Prouse, is now living; Mary and Catherine, wife of Joseph Brown, of whom see sketch in this volume. Mr. Clark attended,

irregularly, the academy at Camden, till he reached the age of nineteen, when he learned the carriage building trade of his father, and worked as a journeyman till 1861. After this he was engaged in this business in partnership with his brother William, for three years. In March, 1864, he commenced farming, a vocation for which he had always had a special fondness, and in which he has had good success to the present time. He removed, in 1867, to his present residence, two miles southwest of Frederica. He has been an extensive and successful peach grower, having had, at one time, four thousand trees in bearing. The rest of his farm is devoted to grain and stock. He was brought up a Democrat, but on the breaking out of the war, he took strong ground for the Union and for the maintenance of the supremacy of the old flag. Since that time he has voted with the Republican party, but is independent in his political views. He joined the M. E. Church in 1850, but in church, as in public affairs, he has always declined every offer of official position. In 1867 he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Clark was married, in 1864, to Miss Mary C. Townsend, who died in 1865, and her infant son followed her a few months later. He was again married, May 13, 1868, to Miss Rachel Catherine, daughter of Ezekiel B. and Deborah (Frazier) Clements, of Kent county. They have two children, Evelyn Clements and John Dawson Clark. Mr. Clark is a man of uprightness and integrity, and is regarded as a representative agriculturist of his vicinity.

**HALL, CORNELIUS JOHN**, Merchant, of Milford, was born in Baltimore hundred, Sussex county, February 10, 1837. His parents were William Spence and Mary Derrickson (Vaughan) Hall. His father, a farmer and merchant, was appointed Postmaster by General Jackson, holding the position till his death in 1865; after which his son, Joseph E., was Postmaster for three years. William S. Hall was a Whig and was twice chosen to the Legislature, in which he served very honorably. He was also a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and such was his popularity that the Democrats did not put up a candidate, many of them voting for him. His father, Adam Hall, moved from the vicinity of Richmond, Va., to Dela-



ware, and owned large tracts of land in Sussex county, which was divided among his children. The family were originally from England, and settled first in North Carolina. Cornelius John Hall attended the free schools of his locality till he was seventeen, and afterwards, a select school in Milford for one year. He was then, for four years, a clerk in the store of his brothers, H. J. and R. C. Hall, in that place, when he purchased the store and changed the name of the firm to C. J. Hall & Co. They had a large mercantile business and also an extensive trade in grain and lumber, which they shipped to northern ports. In 1864 Mr. Hall purchased the entire interest of his brothers, continuing the business in his own name, on a more extended scale, and added dealings in railroad ties, of which he shipped many thousands. In 1869 he sold out the stock and business, but continued dealing in bark, ties, etc., till 1873, when in partnership with Mr. S. Matthews and others, he erected the large brick machine shop and foundry adjoining the depot. His interest in this he sold out in 1879, to his partner, Mr. Matthews, and retired from active business. Mr. Hall has owned a good deal of vessel property since 1869, and has now an interest in two coasters. He has been, all his life, a member of the Democratic party, and interested in its success. In 1876 he was elected to the popular branch of the General Assembly, in whose proceedings he took a prominent part. Re-elected in 1878, he served with distinction during the session of 1879, and was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He was, in September, 1882, appointed by Governor Hall, Clerk of the Peace for Kent county. Mr. Hall was married, in November, 1863, to Miss Wilhelmina, daughter of Hon. William Tharp, late Governor of Delaware, and has seven children: Mary Tharp, Annie, William Vaughan, Bessie, Cornelius J., Junior, Mina and Lucy Hamner Hall.

EAN, JOSEPH, Founder of the Dean Woolen Factory, at Newark, was born April 18, 1784, at Sandbach, Cheshire, England. His father, James Dean, a farmer in good circumstances, married Elizabeth Brook, of Daisy Brook farm, in the same locality. Joseph Dean very early developed a remarkable talent for painting,

mathematics and astronomical studies, and, at the age of eight, had mastered all the elementary works on these subjects, within his reach. Attending school until the age of twelve, he was in the habit of spending the noon hour in solving the problems of the other boys, sons of rich men, who, in return, kept his pockets filled with pence. His fondness for calculation led him into the study of astrology, for which he gained much notoriety, and turned it to account. Much of the money thus gained he spent in the purchase of books on the subject, but as soon as his maturer sense convinced him of the folly of the whole matter, he closed them at once and forever. His son, on a recent visit to his father's birthplace, recovered a number of these books, with others that he had pored over, eighty years before, in all, about one hundred volumes, some of them one hundred and fifty years old; and also some of his father's early paintings, and brought them to this country. The books he presented to the Historical Society of Delaware. Joseph Dean came to America and landed in New York, in May, 1811, without a dollar in his pocket. He found employment in a baker's shop for a month, after which he went to Long Island and engaged in harvesting. On the approach of winter he found a school, which he taught for a year, and then started on a pedestrian tour through New Jersey to Philadelphia, thence to Lancaster, York and Baltimore, and from the last city back to Philadelphia, passing through many of the towns of Delaware. In Philadelphia he met a man who had come to this country with him on the same ship, and who took him to the woolen mill, where he worked. There he found him employment and taught him to spin. He soon became very expert, remaining in the mill till 1816. During the war of 1812 there was not a dye house in the country, and our manufacturers were put to great inconvenience. Mr. Dean now turned to good account the knowledge he had so early acquired of chemistry, and with such appliances as he could command, put a dye house in operation and carried it on with great success. While in this mill he invented the first self-acting mule that ever spun a thread of yarn by power. He built the machine himself, from the ground up, and it was used for many years by mills all



over the country, but he never secured a patent for it. In 1819 he married Deborah Hansel of Blockley township, who died two years later, leaving him a son, William Dean, now his successor in business. In 1822 he married a widow lady, Mrs. Butterworth, a native of England, who in a long and useful life proved indeed a helpmate to him. Soon after, he left the mill and went into business by himself, but his services had been too valuable to his former employer to be dispensed with, and he was invited to become his partner. The firm of Kershaw and Dean continued three years. Mr. Dean then took charge of a cotton mill at Rockdale, in the same state, which he carried on with great success for several years. February 22, 1832, the centennial anniversary of Washington's birthday, he opened a store in Philadelphia, which he conducted four years. In 1835, Mr. Kershaw, his former partner, died, leaving a large amount of property, and Mr. Dean in assisting to settle up the estate, became again interested in the woolen manufacturing business, which he re-commenced, January 1, 1836, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, where he continued till 1845, when he removed to Newark. The history of the business from that time will be found in the Industrial Department. In politics Mr. Dean was for many years a Federalist, but the reading of President Jackson's veto message regarding the United States Bank, made him an earnest and active Democrat the remainder of his life. In 1838 he was elected magistrate of his township which position he held till he moved to Delaware. He was a man of very decided character, but liberal in his religious views, generous, benevolent, honest and straightforward. The sterling integrity of his character was known and recognized everywhere, and his credit was unlimited. The reverses of 1857 affected his health, and, together with his age, incapacitated him from further active participation in business. He died at his home near Newark, February 10, 1861, at the age of seventy-seven. His loss was deeply felt by the entire community. His tombstone bears this simple but most comprehensive inscription, "He was a man." His wife survived him four years, and died in April, 1865, at the age of eighty-seven. He was a man of fine material endowments and great practical sense, and in his dealings upright and honorable.



APPLETON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM EDWIN, Soldier and Farmer, was born near Odessa, June 6, 1840. His parents were John and Rachel Appleton. A sketch of John Appleton will be found in this volume. He is the youngest child of his parents and attended the school of his vicinity until his fifteenth year, when he was sent for two years to the Seminary at Pennington, N. J., where he received an excellent education. He was active in raising troops for service as United States volunteers until August 5, 1861, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Ninth United States Infantry, and at once reported for duty to Adjutant General Thomas, at Washington, D. C. He was assigned to duty by General Scott on the staff of General Lockwood, at Baltimore, Md. He was next assigned to duty by the Secretary of War, in Washington, where he remained under orders until after the battle of Williamsburg. Lieutenant Appleton's regiment was posted on the Pacific coast at this time, and he joined them at San Francisco. In the spring of 1863 he was ordered to Stockton, Cal., as Acting Quartermaster for the First, Second, Third and Fourth California Volunteers. He remained in charge of this department until September, 1863, when the troops were transferred. He reported to his regiment in October, and was placed in command of the company ordered to San Jose, familiarly called Black Point, where he built a battery, and upon its completion, returned to his regiment and became Captain of Company G, which was then stationed at Fort Alcatraz, where they remained for one year. After being on duty in Southern California at various points, he was ordered to San Francisco in command of a battalion of troops to suppress the riot which had broken out in that city. Captain Appleton was placed in command of Presidia Barracks, which post he held until relieved about the close of the war. Late in 1865 he was ordered with his company to Northern California for frontier service, which was continued until June, 1869. During this period he had command of the Humboldt military district, where the usual active frontier service with the Indians was experienced. In 1869 Captain Appleton was ordered east of the Rocky Mountains to service in Wyoming, where he continued until late in 1869, when





*Thos. P. Hansen*



he returned home, being discharged by act of Congress. Upon his return to Delaware he began farming near Middletown, and in 1876 removed to "Noxonton," a farm containing 200 acres of excellent land. He is largely engaged in the culture of fruit and has a fine orchard of 8,000 peach trees. Captain Appleton is a man of intelligence and ability, and devoted to agriculture. In politics he is a Republican and believes that the destiny of his country should be committed to the hands of that party. He is a member of the Methodist Church, which he joined in 1874 at Odessa. He was married, April 27, 1876, to Miss Carrie, daughter of Joseph West, of New Castle county.

**H**ANSEN, THOMAS PETER, Farmer, of Rising Sun, Kent county, was born in Schleswig Holstein, Prussian Empire, August 25, 1844. His parents were Hans and Anne Christina (Caster-ton) Hansen. His father was a landowner and farmer, but by becoming security lost his estate in 1845. He then became a contractor and builder. His death occurred December 10, 1872, and his wife followed him, in May of the next year. Their children were: Thomas P., Maria Dorothea, Peter C., and Catherine Maria. The father of Hans Hansen was Hans Thord Hansen, born January 15, 1788, a wealthy farmer and landowner. He married Catherina Maria France, and had six children: Peter, Meth Maria, Hans, Thord, Johann Frederick and Paul Peter. The family is ancient and honorable, highly connected, and for many generations possessed great wealth and influence. His father having lost his property, Mr. Hansen was favored with but few educational advantages. At the early age of six he was obliged to go out to work to assist in the family maintenance, and went to school only in the winter. That province, was alternately, under Danish and German rule, and attending schools in each language, he became master of both. He was confirmed in the Lutheran Church at the age of fifteen, and left school also at that time, after which he worked five years at farming. During the last war between Prussia and Denmark, the government placed him in charge of army wagons and ambulances. Resolving to come to the United States, he sailed November 10, 1865, and

reached New York, February 2, 1866. He spent some time with his father's brother, Lawrence P. Hansen, and afterwards worked for John S. Collins in New Jersey, with whom he remained three years. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Collins purchased the farm where Mr. Hansen now resides, and rented it to him for half the profits, till he could buy it. He borrowed \$2,500 and planted the first year, 1868, sixty acres in berries, and the next year the remaining seventy-six acres in peaches. Going to work with wonderful energy and courage, and thoroughly understanding his business, he was enabled the second year to meet the expenses of the farm. In ten years, notwithstanding that, in 1875, he lost \$3,500, which he had left in the hands of Mr. Collins, through the failure of that gentleman in a canning establishment, he had paid off all his indebtedness, greatly improved the property, and was able to purchase the farm for \$12,000. The following season he realized \$8,000 from the sale of his fruit, having twenty-two thousand baskets of peaches. He joined J. Brown, in 1880, in the canning business at Wyoming, and this interest is a large and important one. In 1872 all his brothers and sisters came to Delaware and settled about Camden. When prospered himself he did not forget those at home, and through his interest thirteen families and a number of young people—fifty-nine persons in all—were induced to come to this country and to settle in that locality. After he had settled on his farm, in 1868, he sent to Germany for his affianced wife, Miss Hannah Maria Neilson, who came over, and they were married, April 13th of that year. They have now six children living: John C., George C., Annie Margaret, Thomas W., Eva N., and Etta K. Mr. Hansen is a member of the German Reformed Church, at Wyoming.

**C**HAMBERS, JOSEPH, of Dover, Manufacturer of hermetically sealed goods, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1840. His parents were David and Phebe Ann (Bell) Chambers. David Chambers was a farmer and merchant, an excellent man and greatly esteemed. At his death, in 1856, he left a comfortable estate, accumulated entirely by his own industry. He had three sons and three daughters: Richard B., Lydia A., Mary E.,



Joseph M., Brinton H., and Melissa R. His father was Joseph Chambers, also a farmer in Chester county, who married Rebecca Moore, and had six children; Isaac, David, John and Joshua, Patience and Rebecca. The family were Friends from colonial times, and Rebecca (Moore) Chambers was a minister of the Hick-site meeting, possessing abilities of a high order. In answer to calls from different places she traveled a great deal in the exercise of her gifts. Joseph M. Chambers received his early education in the common schools, after which he attended Swayne's boarding school in Chester county. He also attended a select school for two years. For a time he was employed as railroad agent at Avondale, Chester county, and also during that period was engaged in mercantile business in the same place. In the spring of 1861 he graduated at Professor Crittenden's Commercial College, in Philadelphia, after which he became traveling agent for two years for the old Morris Nurseries of West Chester, and was employed by the Ercildoun Nurseries as general agent, and manager of their traveling agents, receiving a salary of \$2500 a year. He spent several years in these occupations, traveling over Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Peninsula. While thus engaged, he established the Dover Nurseries in Dover, in which he was very successful, selling of peach trees alone as high as 150,000 a year. In April, 1871, he commenced the business of canned fruits, vegetables, etc., in the same town, and in 1879 relinquished the nursery business. As a manufacturer and packer of hermetically sealed goods, Mr. Chambers has achieved great success. His business has grown rapidly under his management, and is now one of the leading industries of the place. A full account of his establishment will be found in the Industrial Department. He was a devoted Union man during the war, and was a Corporal of the Forty-third Pennsylvania Militia, Company C. He was on duty during July, 1863, when Lee invaded that State. In Delaware he has not been known as a politician, but is an uncompromising Republican, and warmly interested in the success of his party. In 1877 he was nominated and elected a member of the Town Council of Dover for two years. He served his term very acceptably to the people, and was re-elected and made chairman of the

Street Committee and a member of the Water Board. He was active and influential in getting the Legislature, in 1881, to approve the new arrangement for bringing water into the town. Mr. Chambers was married in 1867 to Miss Isabel, daughter of the late Charles and Mary (Simington) Warren of New Castle county. They have four children; Josephine, Melissa, Edith and Harvey.



WILSON, DAVID, JR., son of David Wilson, of Odessa, of whom an account has been given, was born at Cantwell's Bridge, in 1787. At the age of ten he was sent to Westtown (Friends') Boarding School, Chester county, Pa., where he remained several years, completing his studies, and on his return served an apprenticeship with his father, who took him into partnership when he had arrived at a suitable age. On his father's retirement he succeeded to his large business, which he conducted with great honor and success till 1825, when, owing to the general business depression of the country at that time, reverses overtook him; he became discouraged, and against the judgment of his friends, turned his property over to his creditors. He then removed to Philadelphia, and in 1835, to Richmond, Ind. There he recovered from his financial difficulties, and during the thirty-five years of his residence in that city, enjoyed a competency. Mr. Wilson was one of the excellent of the earth. He remained, through life, a progressive member of the Society of Friends, whose doctrines he honored. His mind was far above the average, and the reading he preferred was of the profoundest kind. His ideas, far in advance of his time, made him an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and he lived to see the great principles of truth and justice vindicated, which he had so earnestly upheld. He was married, in 1808, to Ann Jefferis, daughter of James Jefferis, a noted captain and ship-owner in the merchant service. Captain Jefferis used to sail from the wharf now owned by Charles Warner and Company, at Wilmington. The four children of Mr. Wilson by his first wife were: James Wilson, who died unmarried in 1877; Mary Corbit Wilson, who married Daniel Corbit; she died, March 21, 1882; George Wilson, who married Alethea Swiggett, and now resides in Richmond, Ind.; and Jefferis, who

The following table shows the results of the experiment.

Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (atm)	Volume (L)
0	20	1.0	1.0
10	25	1.1	1.1
20	30	1.2	1.2
30	35	1.3	1.3
40	40	1.4	1.4
50	45	1.5	1.5
60	50	1.6	1.6
70	55	1.7	1.7
80	60	1.8	1.8
90	65	1.9	1.9
100	70	2.0	2.0

The data shows that as time increases, the temperature, pressure, and volume all increase proportionally.

For example, at 100 minutes, the temperature is 70°C, the pressure is 2.0 atm, and the volume is 2.0 L. This indicates a direct relationship between time and the other three variables.

The following graph shows the relationship between time and temperature. The x-axis represents time in minutes, and the y-axis represents temperature in degrees Celsius.



The graph shows a linear relationship between time and temperature, with a constant slope of 0.7°C/min.

The following table shows the results of the experiment for pressure and volume.

Time (min)	Pressure (atm)	Volume (L)
0	1.0	1.0
10	1.1	1.1
20	1.2	1.2
30	1.3	1.3
40	1.4	1.4
50	1.5	1.5
60	1.6	1.6
70	1.7	1.7
80	1.8	1.8
90	1.9	1.9
100	2.0	2.0

The data shows that as time increases, the pressure and volume also increase proportionally. For example, at 100 minutes, the pressure is 2.0 atm and the volume is 2.0 L.



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*Mr. Dean*



died in California, unmarried. Mr. Wilson lost his wife in 1821, and in 1823, was married to Mary Poole, daughter of William Poole, of Brandywine Mills, and a sister of J. Morton Poole, a prominent citizen of Wilmington. The three children of this marriage were: Sarah, wife of Jeremiah Meek, of Richmond, Ind; William, an officer and brave soldier in the late war; he lost a leg at Gettysburg, and such was his character, prominence and popularity, that on his return to Richmond, he was elected City Treasurer, in which position he was continued till his death, February 15, 1880; and Henry, a successful farmer near Richmond, Ind. Mr. Wilson died in August, 1870, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

**D**EAN, WILLIAM, Treasurer of the Dean Woolen Company, Newark, was born May 10, 1820, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, Pa., the only son of Joseph and Deborah (Hansel) Dean. His mother died the year succeeding his birth. His father trained him from a very early age to a knowledge of his business, and to habits of industry and economy. He was so full of life and play that school was little to his taste, and he attended only at intervals. On New Year's day, 1836, his father placed him permanently in his woolen mill and he has from that time been engaged in this business. Under the careful oversight of his father, and his kind and excellent step-mother, the exuberant spirits of his boyhood were gradually transformed to the remarkable business energy and enterprise that has marked his maturer years. When only twenty years of age he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Aspden, and now applied to his father for wages on which to live. He was allowed \$4.50 a week, the sum being increased fifty cents each year till it reached six dollars per week. The young couple however had youth and health and each other, and always reckoned these as the happiest days of their lives. In 1845, a greater water-power having become necessary for his business, Mr. Joseph Dean removed to Newark, Del., and in February, 1847, took his son into partnership, the firm assuming the name of Joseph Dean and Son. Each partner agreed to take out from the business but five dollars per week, though the son's

family now numbered seven. At the end of a year not a dollar of debt had been incurred. The profits of the business during that time were \$121 to each, and Mr. William Dean at once brought his share to his brave wife. After this the business went on prosperously for ten years, his family increased to eight persons, and a sufficient sum had been accumulated to make them independent. Then came the financial troubles of 1857, and the savings of both father and son were swept away. To the former, now declining in years, this was a severe blow, and he never fully recovered from it. However, the mill, machinery, and some stock were still left, and after a year or two Mr. Dean persuaded his father to let him begin again, which he did, with success. After the death of his father, in 1861, he took into partnership Mr. John Pilling, who had been with them in the business for the ten years preceding. The firm, however, continued the old name of Joseph Dean and Son. An account of its progress since, and of their wonderful success, will be found in the Industrial Department. Mr. Dean has been an efficient promoter of, and has contributed largely to, the building of the Pennsylvania and Delaware railroad, and has been, for many years a member of its board of directors. He was the principal founder of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in Delaware, and was Master of Newark Grange for five years, also Chairman of the State Executive Committee. He is a hard and earnest worker in whatever he undertakes, and has done much to benefit his county and State. He gives freely of his means for the improvement of his neighborhood, is a friend of education and a trustee of Delaware State Agricultural College. He is an original thinker, and a strong and voluminous writer on a great variety of subjects. His highly descriptive and entertaining correspondence with the *Every Evening*, of Wilmington, during his visit to Europe, in 1881, was read and noticed all over the State. In politics he has always been an Anti-tariff Democrat; as such, was, in 1869, elected to the Legislature, in which he took a leading part, and was made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The success of his management was shown in the rise of State bonds from seventy-five cents to par, within a year after the pas-



sage of the Revenue law of 1869. In 1872 he was Chairman of the Democratic State Executive committee, but resigned the position on the nomination of Horace Greenly to the Presidency and joined the straightout Democratic movement. He was elected a delegate to the convention at Louisville which nominated Charles O'Connor and Charles F. Adams for President and Vice-President, and by his efforts in the state, secured a Democratic majority in the Legislature. Mr. Dean is generous and kind in his disposition and warm in his friendships. His devoted wife died, March 31, 1881, greatly regretted by all who knew her. She left two sons and four daughters.

**C**OLLINS, WILLAM THOMAS, an eminent Physician, of Smyrna, was born at Milford, December 29, 1831. His father was Henderson Collins, Sr., who was a merchant of Milford for many years. He was a man who greatly served his neighbors by his general knowledge of the law, and his kind interest in their affairs. He died in his native town, June 14, 1872, at the age of 84 years. His wife was Rebecca M., daughter of Rev. Benjamin Yeo, a local minister of the M. E. Church. She died October, 1845. The Collins family were among the earliest settlers of Kent county, and are said to have been of Scotch-Irish extraction. The subject of this sketch was the ninth child and fifth son of his parents. His school advantages were better than those of most boys. He attended the Milford Academy under the direction of Rev. A. G. Marlett, late President of Irving Female College at Mechanicsburg, Pa. At the age of nineteen he entered the Grammar School, where he continued one year, and in September, 1851, entered the Freshman class of Dickinson College, and after three years left that institution an advanced senior, and entered the office of Mark G. Lofland M. D., with whom he read medicine for one year. At the expiration of this time he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution in 1857. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Smyrna. From the beginning he was eminently successful, and for twenty three years he has been continuously engaged in a large and laborious practice. Doctor Collins, as a citizen,

has taken a large share of interest in the social, moral and religious welfare of the community. He has for many years been known throughout the state as a prominent friend of temperance, and believes in total prohibition. In politics he is a pronounced Republican, and was one of the three electors from Delaware in 1872 which cast the electoral vote of the state for Gen Grant. Dr. Collins joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of fourteen years, in 1844, and has served the Asbury M. E. Church, in official positions, for most of the time since. He was elected President of the Delaware State Medical Society in 1876, and delivered his inaugural address in 1877, before the Society, at Lewes, on "The Primitive idea of Medicine," which was a learned and popular exposition of the ancient molecular theory of growth and development, expounded and maintained by Professor Bennett, of Edinburg. He held this position for one year. In 1866 he was sent as a delegate by the State Medical Society to the American Medical Association, which convened in the city of Baltimore, in that year. Dr. Collins was united in marriage, March 9, 1858, to Miss Rachel M., daughter of Joseph Hoffecker, Esq., of Smyrna. The following children survive of this marriage: E. Wilmer, Maurice, Bell, Nellie G., Mabel D. and Emily Hoffecker Collins.

**B**ATES, GEORGE H., Attorney at Law, Wilmington, was born at Dover, November 19, 1845. His father was Chancellor, Daniel M. Bates, of whom, see sketch and portrait in this volume. The subject of this sketch received a sound preliminary education at Wilmington, and in 1862, entered the Sophomore class of the University of Penna. Not intending, at that time, to enter the profession, he left college at the end of his junior year, and went West, settling in Michigan, where he engaged in business. After remaining a short time in this locality, he was compelled, on account of impaired health, to change his plans and location. In 1866 he returned to Wilmington and commenced preparation for the bar, in the office of his father, and after attending a course at Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the practice of his profession at the April term of Court, in Kent county, 1869. He soon after opened an office in Wilmington, and was appointed Deputy

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The ninth is the fact that the system is not a simple one, and that the results of the experiments are not in good agreement with the theoretical predictions. The tenth is the fact that the system is not a simple one, and that the results of the experiments are not in good agreement with the theoretical predictions.




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Yours Truly  
Wm. B. Baker



Attorney General by Attorney General Chas. B. Lore, during the same year, which position he filled until 1874. While acting in this capacity he assisted in the prosecution of a number of important criminal cases, notably among which may be mentioned the Delaware Bank Burglars, and the Doctor West case. During the year of 1879 he became the junior member of the firm of Harrington & Bates. This firm had a large and lucrative practice in all the courts of the State. After the death of Samuel M. Harrington, Esq., Austin Harrington entered, the firm became Bates & Harrington, and the large practice has been successfully retained by the surviving members. Mr. Bates is held in high esteem both as a lawyer and a citizen. He is careful and painstaking in his preparation and management of cases. He is a man of superior natural ability, of undoubted integrity, and his future may be regarded as certain. Mr. Bates is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and an earnest worker for the advancement of the same. He served as a member of the General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church held in Boston in 1877 and 1880. In politics he acts with the Democratic party from principle, but is not a politician in the modern acceptance of the word. He is a firm believer in the doctrines of his party. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1880, and represented his State in the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Bates was married, May 26, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth B., daughter of Hon. Charles Theodore Russell, a distinguished lawyer of the city of Boston. Two children have been born of this marriage: Charles Theodore Russell Bates, and Daniel Moore Bates.

 OOTTEN, ALFRED P. R., Lawyer, and late Attorney General of the state of Delaware, was born in Georgetown, Sussex county, December 12, 1834. He was the only child of Judge Edward Wootten, whose sketch is previously given. He early gave promise of unusual talent and his education was carefully conducted, first in the academy of his native town, then two years in a private school in Philadelphia, after which he spent two years in Delaware College. He then entered the Sophomore class of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. and after

a three years' course graduated in his twenty-first year, with the first honors of his class. He was distinguished in college for the precocity of his intellect, while his amiable and social disposition made him many friends. With the President, Eliphalett Nott, and his family, he was an especial favorite. In answer to inquiries from Judge Wootten whether his son possessed abilities for any profession that would insure him success in life, President Nott replied by letter that "Alfred would shine in any profession with ordinary application." Shortly after leaving college he entered the law office of ex-Vice President George M. Dallas, in Philadelphia. Here, also, he was a great favorite with his preceptor, who, on being appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, desired Mr. Wootten to accompany him. But he preferred to prosecute his studies without interruption, which he did in the office of Judge Thayer, in the same city, who was a nephew of Mr. Dallas. Mr. Wootten's intention of opening an office in Philadelphia was overruled by the advice of his friends, and distinguished gentlemen of the bench and bar, who thought a young man of his promise and acquirements should not leave his native State. He accordingly opened an office in Wilmington. His memory, like that of his father, was very tenacious; he could remember the testimony in a case without the aid of manuscript. He was universally popular, both as a lawyer and in society, by which he was much sought, and made many friends. In September, 1861, he was appointed Attorney-General of Delaware, which high office he filled with distinguished ability till his death, which occurred August 28, 1864. Mr. Wootten was married in March, 1859, to Miss Rhoda, daughter of Governor William Burton, M. D. They had but one child, Mary Robinson Wootten, who is still living.

 OOPER, REV. IGNATIUS TAYLOR, A. M., D. D., was born in Dover, March 16, 1806. He was the second child of Judge Richard Cooper, (see) by his second marriage. He received his early education in the academies of Dover and Camden, and entered Washington College, Md., at the age of fifteen years. In 1825 he entered the law office of the late Chief Justice, Thomas Clayton, as a student, and was ad-



mitted to the bar in 1828. Mr. Cooper at once opened an office in his native town, and from the beginning was eminently successful, being peculiarly well adapted to the requirements of the profession, both by natural endowments and by his training. In 1832 he was elected Clerk of the House of Delegates; and the following year was elected a member of the same body. That was the first session under the new constitution, and much of the labor of harmonizing and adapting to it the whole legal system of the State, fell to his lot. He had joined the M. E. Church during the revival in Dover in 1831, and became at once an active and working member. As time passed on he felt a conviction that he was called to preach the gospel, and at the close of the spring term of the court in 1834, broke abruptly from the full tide of business, and leaving behind him the most flattering prospects, entered the itinerant ministry. The giving up of those bright wordly expectations, and the choosing, at the call of duty, the humble, ill-paid and laborious work of the ministry, he has never regretted. His first appointment was on the Talbot circuit, his colleague being Rev. Joshua Humphriss. He at once attracted attention as an able and eloquent preacher, earnest and evangelical, and strong and logical in his style. He was stationed on the more important circuits, and in the larger towns of the Peninsula for several years; crowds everywhere attending on his preaching, and many hundreds being added to the church. In 1837, he was appointed by the Bishop to the Salem and St. Georges churches, Phila. Next he ministered to Wharton street and Nazareth churches. In 1848, he was made Presiding Elder of the South Philadelphia district, reaching from that city to Middletown, Penn., which office he ably and acceptably filled for three years, when, at the special request of the Nazareth church, he was returned to them as their pastor. In 1843, Delaware College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, and Washington College, in 1844, the degree of Master of Arts. He continued in the active labors of the minisitry till 1860, since which time he has resided in Camden, Del., where, with his wife, he is enjoying a serene old age, and the pleasant recollections of a worthy life devoted to the welfare of his fellow men. He was

married, February 7, 1831, to Miss Mary T., daughter of Seth and Lydia (Ward) Godwin, of Caroline county, Md. Dr. and Mrs. Cooper have had eight children, viz; Angeline Louisa, who died in early life; Richard Godwin, attorney at Law, New Castle; Louisa, who died young; Ezekiel Waugh, M. D., of Camden; William Henry, M. D., of Kenton; Ignatuis Taylor, Jr., attorney at law, of Dickson, Alabama; Alexander Bradshaw, Deputy Attorney General of Delaware; and Albert Seth, who died young.

**M**ILLS, ISAAC N., Superintendent of the Delaware Division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, was born in Philadelphia county, September 13, 1836. His father, Matthew Mills, was a florist, who was born in England, but came to America when he was but a youth. He married Susan Mac-Millan, whose birth occurred in Scotland, but who was brought to this country when but a child. Of this marriage there were six children, five of whom grew to maturity, though Isaac N. is the only surviving son. Matthew Mills died in 1867 when in his fifty-eighth year; his mother in 1867. His grandfather was of Scotch ancestry. He was, at twelve years of age, apprenticed to the trade of a printer. After working for five years in Philadelphia he came to Newark and engaged as clerk in the store of J. W. Evans. Here he remained for four years, and in 1857 went back to the printing business and worked on the *Cecil Whig*, Elkton, Md. During this year, desirous of seeing at least a part of the West, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and worked at printing. In December he returned East and obtained a position in the employ of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad as brakesman on a freight train. Here his ability and care soon made him known to those who could serve him, and from this humble post he has risen to that of Superintendent. Mr. Mills, in 1860, was appointed agent at the Perryville Station, and so satisfactory were his services to the company during his ten years of service at this place, that when the Delaware Division needed a general agent he, in the autumn of 1870, was elected to occupy that important position. In 1881 he was made Superintendent of the Delaware Division,





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*John Pilling*



which position he has most ably filled. Mr. Mills is widely known in Delaware and Maryland, in political circles. In politics he is a decided Republican, and cast the first vote he was ever privileged to give, for Abraham Lincoln as President. In 1861, upon the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he was a devoted Unionist, and during the ten years of his residence in Cecil county, Md., was a member of every Republican convention held in that county. In 1880 was chosen President of the Delaware State Convention, and by his fairness and ability earned the regards of the best men of that party in the State. Mr. Mills was also a member of the State Central Republican Committee, and was active and influential. He is now a resident of Dover, having removed there in 1880. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Annie, daughter of William Miggett, of New Castle county, and there are four daughters living: Jeannette, Clara, Susan, and Alice Mills.

**P**ILLING, JOHN, President of the Dean Woolen Company, Newark, was born at Chowbent, Lancashire, Eng., March 6, 1830. His parents, Richard and Susan (Bradshaw) Pilling, are still living. His father, a silk weaver, was in limited circumstances, and his son John was obliged to leave school before he was eight years of age, and afterwards, for many years, his teachers were the stern necessities of a life of toil. Before his eleventh year he had served out a boys' apprenticeship at making sparables or shoe nails, a day's work being 4,000 at 6 cents per 1,000, one-half going to his employer for the use of the shop. In 1841 he came with his parents to America, settling in Philadelphia, where both father and son worked in various woolen and cotton mills. The next year they came to Broadbent's carpet mill in Brandywine hundred, following him to Mill Creek hundred and remaining till 1845. They were employed in various mills till 1848, when they entered the mills of Joseph Dean & Son. John Pilling was then eighteen, and his wages \$4 a week. After several years of faithful service, being advanced by slow stages to a salary of \$10, he then relinquished his position, accepting that of man of all work at \$5 a week, as the only means by which he could learn all the details of the business. This step he con-

siders the turning point in his business life. In 1857 he became the superintendent of a department in the mills of Robert Kershaw, in Philadelphia, which were soon stopped by the panic of that year. From 1858 to 1860 he managed the mills of Shaw & Armstrong in that city. He then returned to Newark and became the partner of William Dean, which continued till 1882, when they organized a stock company, with Mr. Pilling as President and Mr. Dean as Treasurer. A history of this industry will be found in this volume. This business, managed with great ability and prudence, has been very successful, and long since, Mr. Pilling has attained to wealth and honorable position. He is also President of the Kiamensi Woolen Company, located at Stanton. In 1867 he made the tour of Europe, visiting the most celebrated mills of England, Belgium, Holland and France, to inform himself of the best methods and processes incident to their business, resulting on his return in introducing great improvements into their works, and during the long period of depression following the panic of 1873 their mills never stopped, except for repairs. In 1880 Mr. Pilling made a second visit to Europe for his health, which had become impaired by his long and close application to business. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but when the rebellion was thrust upon the country he joined the Republican party and, together with his partner, ardently supported the Union cause, the firm contributing several thousand dollars to its success. Such is the high esteem in which he is held that he has been chosen to fill nearly every local office in the gift of the people. He soon became an honored and trusted Republican leader, and in 1866 and again in 1880, was elected a member of the Legislature, where his course was so honorable and marked by such good judgment as greatly to increase his reputation. He secured the passage of the bill giving additional aid to Delaware College; the charter of the Pennsylvania and Delaware Railroad, and other important legislation. He has been again nominated for the Legislature in 1882. He has been for several years a director of the First National Bank of Newark, and connected with nearly all the enterprises which have for their object the improvement of the town. He was married in 1851 to Eliz-



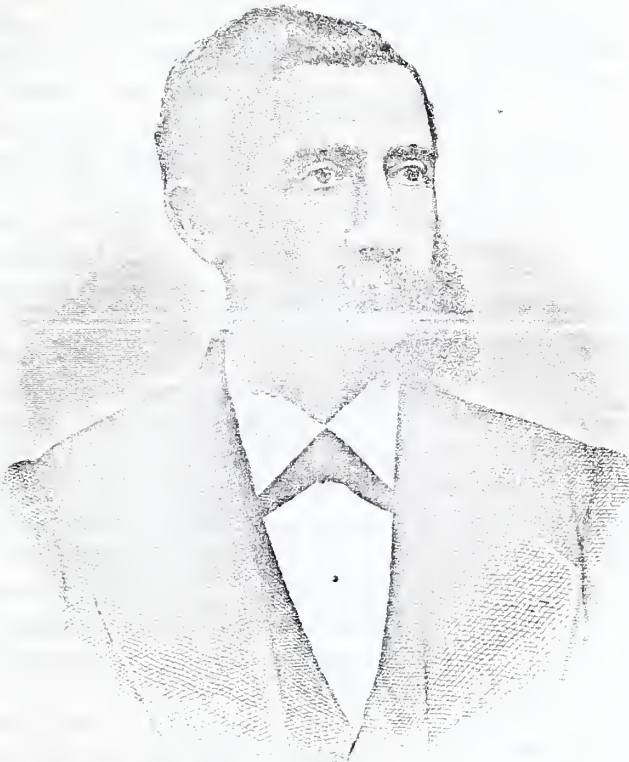
abeth B. Kelley. Their children were: Kate, who died December 17, 1872; Isabella, wife of S. J. Wright, of Newark; Susan Estella, and John Pilling, Jr. His wife died, December 21, 1873, and October 4, 1877, he married Miss Ellen Glenn. This brief sketch shows that Mr. Pilling is a self-made man, indefatigable, able and progressive; but it does not reveal the simplicity of his nature, the amiability of his disposition, or that scrupulous sense of honor and truth which are his striking characteristics. His ideas are broad, liberal and practical, gained in the school of real life and in sharp contact with the business world.

**G**RIFFITH, ROBERT SHIELDS, Farmer, of Kent county, Maryland, was born near Newark, August 13, 1828, and was the fifth son of Joseph and Agnes (Adams) Griffith. A sketch of the family will be found in this volume. Robert S. Griffith grew up on the farm, and attended what was called Jones' school house till he was fifteen years of age, when he spent two years at the celebrated school of Rev. Samuel Aaron, at Norristown, Pa. He then returned to the home-farm, where he lived and labored till 1851, when his father having purchased the farm known as "Rich Hill," at Sassafras, Kent county, Md., he removed thither and has since made it his home. The farm consists of 261 acres of highly improved and valuable land devoted to grain and fruit. Mr. Griffith has some of the finest wheat lands on the Peninsula. He has ten acres in peaches and eight acres in pears, but has been especially successful in small fruits, of which he has ten acres in full bearing. His varieties are the finest that reach the northern markets. He has also two and a half acres in asparagus. He is a first-class and successful farmer. The house on the farm is a large two-story brick building, erected in the most substantial manner about 1775, by Alexander Beard, who then owned the property. He brought the bricks from England, probably in his own vessel. The property was afterwards owned by Hon. Charles Thomas, Ex-Governor of Delaware, of whom Mr. Joseph Griffith made the purchase in 1840. The subject of our sketch was, for many years, a member of the Democratic party, on which ticket he

was, in 1871, elected county commissioner for two years, and again, in 1873, for the same length of time. He is now liberal in politics, and sustains those whom he regards as the best men. He has been, for twenty years, a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, in which, for the greater part of that time, he has filled the offices of steward, trustee and sabbath school superintendent. He was married, May 15, 1851, to Miss Mary M., daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Mayne) Middleton, of New Castle county. Joseph Middleton was a lineal descendant of Arthur Middleton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have seven children: Elizabeth, wife of Saxe G. Clift; Josephine, wife of Captain Andrew Woodall, of Georgetown, Kent county, Md.; Fannie, wife of Isaac Gibbs, a son of Benjamin Gibbs, whose record is in this volume; Robert Middleton, Charles, Harry and Joseph Thomas. Mr. Griffith is an enterprising man, an excellent citizen and highly respected.

**D**AVIS, MARK HENRY, Fruit Grower for Evaporated Fruit, Milford, was born May 17, 1835, in Cedar Creek hundred. His father was John Campbell Davis, a miller and farmer of Sussex county. He was a member of the Levy Court and a leading Whig. He died in 1841 after a short illness. While returning from a distant part of the country he stopped to hear the Rev. R. E. Kemp preach, and upon reaching home said to his family, that he wanted Mr. Kemp to preach at his funeral. In one week after this he died, and his funeral discourse was preached by Mr. Kemp. His mother was Keturah, daughter, of William Shockley. She was a Methodist and died in 1850. Mr. Davis in early life had no opportunities of education. The death of his father left him poor, and he had a hard battle in life from the beginning. There were no schools in that part of the country, and he worked upon the farm from the time he could work. At the age of twenty-one years he could scarcely write his own name, and his knowledge of reading and arithmetic was very limited. He found himself without means on a small farm; yet at twenty-three years of age, married, and for a time continued upon the farm. Finding success impossible





Engr. by G. Cameron from a photo. by N. P.

*J. M. Robbins*



he removed to the town of Milford, where he resided for one year in very straitened circumstances. He went to Philadelphia in 1861, and obtained a position in the commission house of Rodman Carter, where he remained one year. Here he obtained a good business education, and feels deeply indebted to his employer there. For much of the year his salary was only four dollars per week. In August, 1861, by the advice and consent of his employer, he engaged in the business of buying up fruit and produce, and received for his part, one half the profits accruing therefrom. His purchases for twenty-eight days amounted to \$29,000, and his drafts were honored to any extent. Mr. Davis was now very successful, and by economy, had saved enough money to justify entrance upon business for himself; he accordingly purchased the store of Fooks and Brother, Laurel, and engaged in the business of general merchandizing. He was not very successful as to his store, but he made money in buying fruit and produce. In 1868 he purchased a farm of 300 acres in Prime Hook Neck, upon which he planted an orchard of 8000 peach trees, and afterward shipped his fruit to markets in the North. He continued to do this until 1874, since which time he has evaporated all his fruit. In 1870 he disposed of his business in Laurel, and removed to Milford. In 1875, he purchased an additional farm of 100 acres, and in 1876, bought another at Jefferson's Cross Roads, upon which he set out large orchards, until now he has 14,000 trees growing. He has erected a large building for this business, capable of evaporating 600 baskets a day, and it takes from sixty to seventy hands to run his establishment during the season, which continues only six weeks. Last season Mr. Davis paid out \$1,800 for labor alone. He is the only native Delawarean who evaporates all his fruit, and he believes this the better method for turning the product of his orchards into money. As a business man Mr. Davis is possessed of more than usual ability, and as a citizen enjoys the confidence of the community in which he resides. He was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for his district, and served with much credit in this position until the office was discontinued. Mr. Davis was united in marriage, January 6, 1858, to Miss Mary E., daughter of James M. Kane, of Cedar Creek

hundred. She is a lady well fitted to enable her husband to achieve success in life in any direction. They have three children living, viz.: Frank Wilson, Eliza Gray, and Lulu Tate Davis.

**ROBBINS, JAMES WASHINGTON**, late of the firm of Richardson & Robbins, Dover, was the son of William Robbins, and born in Granville, Washington county, N. Y., May 27, 1831. After receiving a good English education he learned the tin business, faithfully serving out an apprenticeship of five years. He then came to Smyrna, Delaware, where he worked at his trade for four years, when he went to Dover in the employ of A. B. Richardson & Co., in the stove and tin business, for a year, when that firm was dissolved and the firm of Richardson & Robbins, was formed, which continued nineteen years, and ended by the death of Mr. Robbins, June 27, 1876. Early in the history of this partnership the firm began the canning business in a small way, but in a short time it grew so rapidly under the thrifty management of the firm that the stove and tin business was discontinued, and all their energies were given to the canning business, a full history of which is given in this volume. As this interest grew, Mr. Robbins devoted himself largely to the outside business connected with the establishment, and most ably and successfully labored for its advancement and prosperity. He was a man of large views, and most active, energetic and industrious, besides possessing great practical sense and superior judgment. He was affable, kind, generous and charitable, and through these qualities made many friends, and was much beloved. His death was lamented by the entire community in which he lived, and to whose prosperity he had so largely and materially contributed.

**MOORE, HON. JOHN T.**, Laurel, was born in Little Creek hundred, April 14, 1819. His father was Luther Moore, a farmer of Little Creek hundred, who was among the earliest friends of the M. P. Church and bore throughout a long life the character of an upright christian gentleman. His mother was Nancy, daughter of John Dashiell of the well known Dashiell family of Maryland. She was regarded as a most ex-





Photo by W. H. T. 1881

ADDINE PHB

Sincerely Yours  
L. Kittinger M.D.



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PHILIP ALAN KAHN

emplary christian woman by all who knew her. Mr. Moore attended the public schools in his vicinity until sixteen years of age, when he began attending a select school in Laurel. Here he continued until his twentieth year, when he commenced an agricultural life upon the farm where he was born, which was attended with no small degree of success until 1847, when he removed to Laurel and engaged in merchandizing. He became the possessor of several vessels and contracted largely for wood, grain, lumber etc., which he shipped to Northern markets. In 1857 Mr. Moore was appointed clerk of the Superior Court of Sussex county, by Gov. P. F. Causey. After five years of efficient official service he returned to Laurel, giving his attention to his mercantile pursuits until 1870 when he retired from active business, still retaining, however, an interest in the purchase of grain and lumber until the year 1876, when his attention was given to the management of his farms and the oversight of his vessels. Mr. Moore is the owner of 1,000 acres of land, divided into six farms, in Sussex county, on which there are 6,000 peach trees in bearing, producing in 1878 4,000 baskets of peaches. The smaller fruits have also received much attention. In 1874 Mr. Moore was nominated on the Democratic ticket for State Senator from Sussex county. He was elected and served as Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, was on the Committee on Enrollment, on Revised Statutes, and Finance. His period of service expired in 1877, and for this session he served as Speaker of the Senate, in which office he gained by his knowledge of parliamentary law, his urbanity and fairness, a large hold upon the confidence and esteem of the members of that body. Mr. Moore is admirably fitted for any position of public trust to which his friends may seek to promote him. For the last twenty years he has been a member of the M. P. Church in Laurel, and has served as a lay delegate in several sessions of the Baltimore Annual Conference. In 1840 he was married to Miss Sallie, daughter of Nathaniel Horsey, a well known business man of Laurel. Their only son, Andrew W. Moore, died at the age of twenty-five years. After the death of his first wife, he married Miss Rebecca, daughter of Winder Dashiell, Esq., who is also deceased, leaving no children. Mr. Moore has been solicited often by his party to

allow his name to go before the people as a candidate for Governor of the State, and in 1882 every inducement was presented by his many friends in the State, among whom were the leading men of the Democratic party, but he firmly and persistently declined, to the great regret of his party generally in the State.

**P**ONDER, HON. JAMES, Ex-Governor of Delaware, was born in Milton, October 31, 1819. A sketch of his father, Hon. John Ponder, and of the family history, will be found in this volume. Governor Ponder received a good education in the academies of Milton, Lewes, and Georgetown, completing his studies in 1838, when he became a clerk in his father's store, in Milton. On the first of January, 1843, he was admitted into partnership with his father. They carried on a very extensive mercantile business and were largely engaged in shipping produce, grain, wood, bark, lumber, etc.; also, in building vessels in Milton. In the last, Governor Ponder is still engaged. He also at that time bought and sold vessels to a considerable extent. In 1860 he erected a large steam mill for sawing lumber, ship timber, and for the manufacture of quercitron bark. The works were located on the south side of the Broadkiln, and a short distance below the bridge. The business he carried on was very large, especially in bark, \$40,000 worth of which he sometimes had on hand at one time. He continued in all the above until the death of his father, in 1863, when he relinquished the home mercantile department, and devoted himself to buying and shipping grain, bark, ship timber, etc. He is at the present time the owner of several vessels engaged in the West India and coasting trade. Governor Ponder is largely interested in agriculture, and is the most extensive landowner in Sussex county. He has several thousand acres of land, divided into farms and under good cultivation. He is engaged in the peach culture, although not making that a specialty. Most of his land he has purchased himself, in addition to which he holds the original estate patented by his great grandfather, John Ponder. Governor Ponder has always been deeply interested in public affairs and actively engaged in promoting the fortunes of the



Democratic party, with which he has been identified since arriving at legal age. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature of his native State, and served in the session of 1857, during which he assisted in the election of Martin W. Bates and James A. Bayard, to the United States Senate, and introduced the bill incorporating the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, which has since become a law. In 1864 he was elected to the State Senate, of which he was elected Speaker in 1867, filling this honorable and responsible position with marked ability and distinction. In 1870 he was elected Governor of Delaware by a large majority over his competitor, Thomas B. Coursey, of Spring Mills, Kent county, and was inaugurated on the third Tuesday of January, 1871. Governor Ponder filled the gubernatorial office for four years with great honor to himself and to the general satisfaction of the people of the State. From his youth he has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which the family have belonged for many generations. He is now a Warden in St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church at Milton. Governor Ponder was united in marriage in July, 1851, to Miss Sallie, daughter of Gideon Waples, of Milton, and has had four children; Ida, John, in business in Wilmington; James, twelve years of age, and a son who died in his seventh year.

**K**ITTINGER, LEONARD, M. D., of Wilmington, was born in Philadelphia, April 27, 1834, being the only son of Judge Henry Cress and Ann Eliza (Dixey) Kittinger. Judge Kittinger practiced law for a number of years in his native city, when he removed to Trenton, N. J., where he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for fifteen years, the first two terms of five years each being appointed by the governor and after the change in the constitution, the last term was elected by the people. He removed to Washington city in 1864 where he died in 1879, aged sixty-six years. He left besides Dr. Kittinger, three daughters, two of whom are married and reside in that city. Originally a Democrat, he became a pronounced republican on the breaking out of the war, and was a strong friend of

President Lincoln. He was a man of sterling integrity and greatly respected. His father was Leonard Kittinger, a merchant of Philadelphia. He died about 1844, aged sixty-six years. His first wife was Sarah Cress, of Germantown, and their only child was Henry C., and after her death he married Eliza Moore, of Moorestown, N. J., by whom he had three daughters. His father was Dr. John Kittinger, who came from Germany and settled in Germantown, prior to the Revolutionary war. He was a large and wealthy landholder at the time of his death. Dr. Kittinger graduated at the Princeton Academy, N. J., after which he attended the grammar school at Edge Hill, N. J., from which he also graduated with honor. It was early his intention to become a physician, and he began the study of medicine at Trenton, but his health being delicate, he engaged in mercantile life till 1859, when he entered as a student, the office of Dr. O. B. Gause, Professor of Obstetrics and diseases of women and children, in the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College, an institution which has since been consolidated with the Hahnemann Medical College. He graduated M. D., in 1863, after a very thorough course of study, and the same year settled in Flemington, Hunterdon county, N. J., remaining till April, 1866, when he removed to Wilmington, where he has devoted himself, with great success, to his profession, and by his skill and popularity, built up a large and lucrative practice. In May, 1859, Dr. Kittinger was married to Miss Emma, only daughter of Hon. Obadiah Howell, a prominent citizen of Trenton, N. J., and of an old and highly respectable family. They have three children: Leonard Armour, M. D., in partnership with his father; Charles Howe, with Robinson and Chandler, bankers and brokers, Wilmington, and George Batchelder Kittinger, a student in Cornell University. Dr. Kittinger, in politics, is a Republican, but is exclusively devoted to his profession, in which he has achieved deserved eminence. He was, in 1869, elected a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, was one year the physician to New Castle Alms House and Insane Asylum, and is the physician in charge of the Home for Aged Women, a noble institution, conducted under the auspices of the benevolent ladies of Wilmington.



**KINDER, WARREN**, Farmer, of North West Fork hundred, was born, December 4, 1800, being the eldest son Isaac and Rhoda (Warren) Kinder. Isaac Kinder was a large land owner, and a prominent and highly respected citizen. He died, February 17, 1855, in the eighty-second year of his age. His wife was the daughter of Alexander and Sina Warren. She died, July 16, 1862, in her eighty-fifth year. The parents of Isaac Kinder were Jacob and Kate Kinder, who, in 1763, on the day of their marriage, left Germany for America. They purchased the farm where William Kinder, their great grandson, now lives, near Horsey's Cross Roads. Jacob Kinder died before 1800, and his wife about 1825. Their children were Jacob, a farmer, who inherited the home property, now owned by his grandson; Isaac, noticed above, and Nancy, who married Stephen Warren, brother of Mrs. Isaac Kinder. Warren Kinder attended the pay schools of his locality till about 1820, after which he attended the Academy at Seaford for two winters. In 1825 he married and purchased "Maple Grove," a farm of 500 acres, where he has since resided. Years of toil were required to clear away the oak forest and improve the estate. It is now divided into two farms. Mr. Kinder engaged to a considerable extent in the culture of peaches, raising the best varieties, and sending them to market so carefully that they always commanded the highest prices, but his land has been devoted principally to grain, and he is one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of Sussex county. In politics he was originally a Federalist. In 1832 he was elected a member of the Levy Court on the Reform ticket, serving for one year. He then joined the Democratic party and was re-elected to the Levy Court for a term of four years. Subsequently he served two terms, making thirteen years in all, and his services were always highly satisfactory. He has also held many local offices. He was County Treasurer in 1873-4, and was for several years Vice-President of the Sussex county Bible Society, his health compelling him finally to resign. Mr. Kinder has been one of the most prominent members of Bethel M. E. Church for over half a century. He was steward and trustee for many years, and a faithful attendant and liberal supporter of its

ordinances. He is a member of Sunnyside Grange, No. 7, Patrons of Husbandry. He is now past eighty-one years of age; his faculties and senses unimpaired, and he still superintends his farm, managing its various interests with success. He was first married, February 2, 1825, to Miss Ann M., daughter of Caleb and Nancy Davis, by whom he had twelve children. Of these, nine grew to maturity: Caleb Davis, Mary Frances, Rhoda Ann, Emily, Sina, Eliza Amanda, Castilia, Martha Ellen, Caroline, and Mary Adelaide. Mrs. Kinder died April 1, 1848, and he next married Mrs. Eliza A. Bradley, widow of Isaac Bradley and daughter of Francis Brown. She died May 23, 1859. The third wife was Emeline Davis, sister of the first Mrs. Kinder, who died July 9, 1876.

**HICKMAN, HON. JOHN**, late President of the Breakwater and Frankford Railroad, was born in Milford Neck, October 21, 1827. He was the only son of Nathaniel and Sallie Ann (Sharer) Hickman. His father was a shipbuilder of Milford, of wide reputation, who amassed a considerable fortune in his calling, born, March 20, 1785, and died, December 26, 1836. He had three children, Nancy, John and Mary. His daughters died unmarried. John was left an orphan at nine years of age, and until fifteen years of age had his home with Captain John Hickman, an uncle. During his minority his guardian was Manaen Gum, of Frankford. He received his preparation for college at the Academy of Newark, and in 1841 entered Delaware College, where he remained for two years. He entered on the study of medicine with Dr. John Gillis, of Whaleyville, Md., but could not overcome his repugnance to the sight of blood, and abandoned it after one year. He then entered mercantile life at Frankford, having Manaen Gum and John T. Long as partners, and with them conducted the vessel business, merchandizing and a large steam saw mill. When the partnership ended Mr. Hickman bought large tracts of swamp lands, which he cleared and converted into fertile farms, and this work, though laborious and expensive, was a paying investment. On the completion of the Delaware and the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, he conceived the idea of making a railroad to con-





*J. B. Valentine*



nect with the latter at Georgetown, running from Frankford and making a road for the eastern section of Sussex county, and which would be an agency for the development of that portion of the State, and southwardly to Maryland and Virginia. It is not too much to say that to Mr. Hickman it was owing that this railroad was carried through to Frankford and forms now an extension of the railroad line through to Franklin City, Va. Upon the completion of this improvement he was made the President of the Breakwater and Frankford Railroad, and continued to hold this position until his lamented death. He served two terms in the State Legislature, and during the second was Speaker. The interests of public education and the internal improvements of the State are greatly indebted to his wise influence and sleepless vigilance and energy. His death was regarded as a public calamity, and to his family and friends an irreparable bereavement. John Hickman was an humble and devout christian believer, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and passed from life under the inspiring hope and with the calm resignation of the true christian. His useful and honorable career was terminated November 21, 1877. In 1851 he was united in marriage to Angie, daughter of Stansbury Cannon, of Bridgeville. Of their six children five are still living to revere his memory, and, we trust, to emulate his example.

**V**ALentine, CAPT. JOSHUA SCOTT, ex-Mayor of Wilmington, was born in East Marlboro, Chester county, Penna., July 28, 1811. His father, John Valentine, was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, a member of the Society of Friends. He died, August 27, 1881, at the advanced age of ninety-five. His wife was Asenath, daughter of Joshua Scott, of the same township. They had four sons and three daughters who grew to maturity: Joshua S.; Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Gause; Benjamin F.; Chalkley Mitchener, who died in 1880; Edith, wife of Marshall Harvey; Hon. John K. Valentine, U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; and Annie, wife of William Cloud, of West Chester. The grandfather of Capt. Valentine was Absalom Valentine, also a farmer, who spent his life in Londonderry township, and died in 1824, when in

his eightieth year. His wife was Mary Temple. They had eight children. Captain Valentine attended the Friends' school of his native place during the winter season, until he was twenty years of age, after which he was engaged in agriculture and teaching till 1838. He then removed to Wilmington, where he was a clerk for two years, and for two years principal of Public School, No. 12. Following this he was the agent of the P., W. and B. railroad until 1853, when he was elected to the Legislature on the Whig ticket, and was a leading and popular member. He had charge of the bill for chartering the Delaware railroad, and introduced the first bill ever brought before the Legislature of Delaware to give to married women the right to hold and control all the property they possess at the time of marriage. The bill had, at that time, no chance of passage, but it led the way to a better state of things. He became interested, about this time, in pushing through to a successful completion, the building of the Delaware railroad, for which he procured large subscriptions to the stock, and was thus engaged till the road was finished, in 1856. In 1857 he was elected City Auditor of Wilmington; in 1859, Street Commissioner for two years; and was kept, almost constantly, in office as member of the Board of Education, Board of Health and of the City Council. Being a strong Union man he was, in May, 1862, appointed Captain in the Volunteer service, and helped recruit the Fourth Delaware, which was mustered into the U. S. service in Sept. He commanded Company K, whose hardships and perils he shared till the close of the war. They were engaged in the defense of Washington for about a year, after which the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac. It was engaged in all the battles of the Fifth Corps, to which it was attached, and made a proud record. Captain Valentine was a gallant and able officer, and on several occasions led his regiment in action. He received an honorable discharge in June, 1865. In September, 1866, he was elected by the Republican party, Mayor of Wilmington, and was also twice re-elected, serving six years, and proving a very able and popular officer. A disqualifying clause in the law, passed in 1872, finally made him ineligible for further re-election. He was afterward United States Commissioner and Chief Super-



visor of elections for Delaware. He was a Mason and belonged to the order of Odd Fellows, from 1844. He was many years a member of the Wilmington Fire Department. He was married in October, 1835, to Miss Rachel Ann Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, who is still living. They had two daughters: Emma Louise, wife of George W. Remington, and Sarah Ann, widow of Archibald D. O'Meare. The death of Captain Valentine, July 6, 1882, was very sudden and unexpected, and the shock was deeply felt throughout the community. His kind disposition and staunch principles had made him hosts of friends, and he was greatly loved and respected wherever known.

**D**AY, MATTHIAS, Farmer, of Kent Co., son of John and Mary (Maxwell) Day, was born in Kent county, Md., in 1783. His mother's family was one of the most wealthy and influential in that county. His father was a Methodist clergyman, and in 1792 moved to Kent county, Del., where he died two years later. The father of the latter, also named John Day, married Susanna Piner, and died prior to the Revolution. The family were of English origin, and were among the earliest settlers of Kent, in Maryland. Matthias Day owned two farms and became a leading man in his locality, holding the office of County Treasurer for the term of three years. He was in later life a Whig in politics, and was twice elected to the Legislature, serving in the years 1827 and 1828. He was a member of and class leader in the Methodist Church. By his first wife, Leticia Lockwood, he had four children, three by his second wife, Elizabeth Smith, and five by his third wife, Martha Baggs. Mr. Day was a truly good man and served well his day and generation. He died, greatly lamented, May 14, 1843, at the age of fifty-nine.

**D**AY, CHARLES H. B., Lawyer of Dover, son of the above, was born in Kent county, May 25, 1828. He was brought up on the farm and received a good common school education, but his father dying when he was very young, leaving his mother with a large family, he was after that obliged to labor very hard. He was engaged in farming till he was thirty years of

age, when he determined to prepare for the legal profession, and studied three years in the law office of Hon. Nathaniel B. Smithers. Admitted to the bar in 1861, he at once commenced the practice of law in Dover, in partnership with Hon. George P. Fisher, then a member of Congress. In August, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln, Collector of Internal Revenue, which office he held till May 1, 1869. He then resumed the practice of law, which he still continues, and has a large share of the legal business of the town. In politics Mr. Day was a Republican till 1870, when he joined the Democratic party. In 1877 he was Clerk of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the Methodist Church, in which he was several years steward and Sabbath School Superintendent. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Mary, a daughter of Samuel Warren, a farmer of Kent county, and granddaughter of Captain John Warren, who commanded a company in the battle of Trenton, and was one of those who bore Col. Hazlett, the distinguished Delaware soldier, from the field when mortally wounded. Mr. and Mrs. Day have three children, Amanda E., Ruth A., and Mary Emma Day.

**D**UNN, FRANCIS MARION, ex-Sheriff of Kent county, was born in that county, January 26, 1842, being the third son and fifth child of Thomas and Ann (Clements) Dunn. His father was a farmer, and died in 1849. His mother, the daughter of Thomas Clements, of the same county, is still living. The maiden name of his father's mother was Sarah Dawson, of the Dawson family, of Talbot county, Md. She married Robert Dunn, of York, Penna. Francis M. Dunn was left fatherless at the age of seven years, and his mother having six other children to care for, he was early obliged to assist in the family maintenance, and attended school only in the winter. At the age of fourteen years he became a clerk in Camden, continuing this occupation there for four years, and afterwards for a short time in Wyoming. He was next engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business in Wilmington. In 1862 he commenced teaching in Kent county, which he continued till October, 1866, when he formed a partnership in mercantile business at Marydel, with Mr. William





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*W. Cooper.*



Reynolds. This gentleman dying in the fall of the following year, his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas H. McIlvaine, became his partner. He also died in 1874, when Mr. Dunn sold out his stock and engaged in the manufacture and sale of phosphates, and also was largely interested in the grain commission business. He was prominent in the affairs of the place, which was at first called Halltown, but Mr. Dunn succeeded in having the name changed to Marydel, and also in having a postoffice established there. He was the first postmaster, holding the office from 1867 to 1871. In 1878 he was nominated and elected Sheriff of Kent county, which position he held till the close of his term in 1880, proving an able and popular official. He was married, January 3, 1867, to Josephine, daughter of Thomas H. McIlvaine. They have three children living: Thomas Francis, Corabella, and Annie May.

**C**OUPER, WILLIAM, Merchant, third son of Dr. James and Hannah (McIntire) Couper, was born in New Castle, September 9, 1809. Of a family and lineage who, next to character and religion, prized a good education; he received in his early years, thorough instructions in the English branches. While still very young he went to Philadelphia and there entered the commission house of Perit & Cabot, engaged in the foreign trade. He remained with the firm several years, after which he became corresponding clerk in the celebrated house of Samuel Comly, with which were connected several branch-houses in the southern cities. In both these places his capability, industry, and manly, upright conduct, won him great respect and regard. He familiarized himself thoroughly with every detail of the business, and about the year 1855, went to Canton, China, where he engaged as corresponding clerk in the mercantile house of Wetmore & Company, and afterwards became a member of the firm. In 1864, he returned to Delaware, and purchasing several valuable farms in New Castle county, devoted himself to agriculture the remainder of his life. His decease took place November 25, 1874. Though a gentleman of culture and refinement, and successful in all his undertakings, Mr. Couper was modest and retiring in his habits and averse to all ostentation. Home he loved and


the companionship of near and congenial friends, having little fondness for the excitements of general society. But his sympathies were confined to no narrow circle, and he watched with deep interest all that was occurring in the church, the world, and the State. "In all that was done for the welfare of men he rejoiced. With all-human sufferings he sympathized, and with a feeling heart and liberal hand responded to the appeals of charity and sorrow." An eloquent address from which the last sentence was quoted—commemorative of his life and character, was delivered at his funeral by his pastor, and the warm eulogies called forth on that occasion, found a ready response in every heart. His pastor was his friend, and acquainted with him intimately. He testified to his purity and amiability of character; his diligence in the performance of every duty as a man, a citizen and a christian. His many acts of kindness and charity, he said, were secretly done, whenever practicable, and thus in large measure escaped the observation of the world. To the church he gave liberally, never forgetting that its great work could not be carried on without material aid, and most generously donated to all other benevolent causes. Such a life could have but one source of inspiration; his Bible was his daily companion, his creed and rule of faith and practice. He also loved the house of prayer, no slight cause ever detaining him from its stated services. With his dying breath he expressed his trust in his Savior, and his departure was one full of hope and comforting assurance to his friends.

**B**ASSETT, RICHARD, Governor of Delaware. We give from "Reminiscences" of the late Rev. Henry Boehm the Centenarian, the following sketch. "He should ever have a prominent place in the annals of early American Methodism. At this remote period it is almost impossible to have a correct idea of the position he once occupied, and the influence he exerted in favor of Methodism. \* \* \* \* In its early days in America some of the loftiest families embraced it (Methodism) with joy. Among the most distinguished was Richard Bassett. He was an eminent lawyer, a judge, governor of Delaware, a member of the old Congress of 1787, and a senator under the new constitution. He

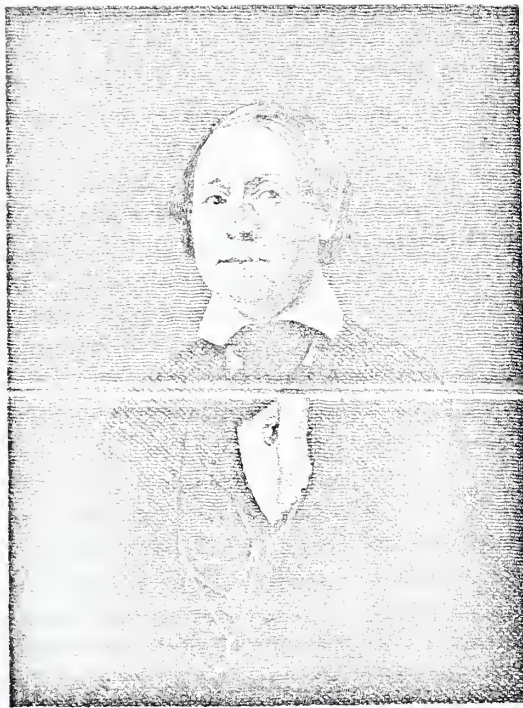


was a delegate from Delaware to the convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, and his name is enrolled on that account with those of George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris and other distinguished patriots and statesmen. Mr. Bassett was rich. He inherited six thousand acres of land, much of it near the Bohemia River. He had three homes, residing part of the time in Dover, and then in Bohemia and Wilmington. Before he was converted he was a very fashionable man, and moved in the highest circles of society. He had his good things in this life. But when converted he was as humble and teachable as a little child. In person, he was a stout built man of medium height, and looked as if he was made for service. His countenance was full of benignity, and his eye was very expressive. He was a man of superior judgment, a safe counselor. I used to ask his advice, and he gave it most cheerfully, and I always found it judicious. His voice was very strong and musical, and at camp and quarterly meetings he thrilled the people. He was distinguished for benevolence, and given to hospitality. He has entertained over a hundred persons at one time. His heart was as large as his mansion. His first wife did not live long. She left an amiable daughter, who was married to the Hon. James A. Bayard, who was a commissioner to form a treaty of peace with England. With her father I visited Mrs. Bayard while her husband was absent in Europe. The governor was a Methodist of the old stamp. He admired all its peculiarities; loved to worship in the groves, and had several camp-meetings on his own grounds. He was one of the sweetest singers of our Israel. He delighted to hear the colored people sing; there was no sweeter music to him. He held fast his integrity to the end. I often saw him in age and feebleness extreme. Though princely rich, he lived plainly without display or extravagance. \* \* \* \* \* He died in 1815, and his life-time friend, Ezekiel Cooper, preached his funeral sermon. He was buried in a vault he had prepared in a beautiful locust grove on the banks of the Bohemia river." Our readers cannot fail to appreciate the above sketch because of its simplicity and comprehensiveness. It is unique in a volume of this kind, because written from a purely religious

standpoint, and its subject is remembered not less for his connection with the early Methodists of Delaware, than for the eminent civil services he rendered his State and Country.

 OFLAND, DR. JOHN, better known as the "Milford Bard," son of Isaac and Cynthia Lofland, Milford, was born in that town March 9th, 1798. It would be a task we do not impose on ourselves in a volume such as this, to do more than suggest a life full of vicissitudes and full of sadness, such as that of the Milford Bard. The melancholy reflection forcing itself upon us, that to a certain extent his torments and sorrows were self-inflicted, and their causes, in the popular opinion, nearly all under his own control. He was perhaps the favorite son of his mother, whose kind and gentle disposition he inherited, and her fondness found his appeals resistless, when real or fancied control of others met him, and was distasteful to his self-will. His temperament and surroundings were not favorable to the formation of a resolute character. His career in scholarship, greatly to the regret of his parents, was at a snail's pace for years. His dislike for mathematics was from the first insurmountable, nor was his love for the languages an enthusiasm. He tolerated Valpy to get rid of Euclid, yet in Composition early excelled, and in his twelfth year wrote rhymes and gave evidence of poetical possibilities. Whether from incompetent teachers or natural dullness, he was behind most boys of his age and opportunities, in general attainments. Our own opinion is that he was never educated in any proper sense of that word, but pursued through early life the mental vagaries presenting themselves to his fancy, without aims, either as to business or character. At fourteen he was an omniverous reader of such books as fell in his way or suited his tastes; Volney, Hume, Gibbon, Voltaire, D'Alembert and Rosseau, were the authors who, by his own showing, serve as way-marks to point out to us the mental path of his indefinite youthful career. He, however, never settled down in the scepticism of some of these authors, but professed to be saved by an examination of the Scriptures on their own merits, and by the counsels and influence of his mother. At the age of seventeen years his schooldays were over, and he entered the office of his cousin,





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Dr. Jas. P. Lofland. He attended lectures for three years, at the University of Pennsylvania, but in consequence of a huff or misunderstanding with one of the professors, gave up entering on the medical profession, and life became to him a matter of rambling adventure. During his medical studies he wrote verses, and was known by his acquaintances as "The Poet." The effusions were published in the *Saturday Evening Post*, and a magazine of some pretensions published in Philadelphia, called *The Casket*. Some of these were published under the *nom de plume* of "Milford Bard," and by this sobriquet he became known. He made, about this time, the acquaintance of Thomas Moore, the poet, when that gentleman was in Philadelphia, and always recurred with affectionate delight to their intercourse. It is said too, that he also made the acquaintance of a young lady with whom he wished to unite his name and fortunes, but his writings tell the result in frequent allusions of regret and disappointment. For twenty years he was the victim of the conjoined demons of opium and alcohol, and during this time produced the tales and poems by which he is now remembered. He became an honorary member of the Belle-Lettres Society of Dickinson College, of that of Washington College, Pa., and other societies of a like character in Delaware and Maryland. He resided for several years in Baltimore, Md. and was the object of sympathy and attention. He spent the last years of his life in Wilmington, being employed on the "Blue Hen's Chicken," one of the most popular newspapers ever published in the state, then under the direction of Jeandell & Vincent. He was the principal literary contributor to its columns for several years. He died January 22, 1849, in the fifty-third year of his age, after a few days illness and was buried in St. Andrew's Church yard in Wilmington. He had mechanical and artistic talent, but it was his literary work and his misfortunes, which made the Milford Bard known and causes him still to be remembered.

**R**ICHARDS, JOHN EMORY, Farmer, of North West Fork hundred, was born May 21, 1836, at the old Richards homestead in Sussex. His father was John Richards, a farmer, who died at

the age of forty-seven. He married Ann P., daughter of Dr. John Carey, of Bridgeville. The paternal grandfather of John E. Richards was also named John. He married Ann Wilson, of Maryland, and had two children, John and Robert H. Richards. The latter was a graduate of Dickinson College, and at the time of his death, in 1858, he was a student at Yale Law School. John E. Richards attended the district schools of his vicinity until seventeen, when he was sent to the Milford Academy, but owing to the death of his brother, he was compelled to return and assume the management of the farm. In 1855 before gaining his majority, he began farming for himself upon 212 acres of land, which he had purchased from his father's estate. He largely engaged in the culture of fruit and was very successful. After the death of his mother he bought the home farm, known as "Locust Grove," an estate of 358 acres, upon which he has an orchard of 2,000 trees in full bearing, but his land is principally devoted to the growth of cereals. Mr. Richards is a practical farmer, and by his industry and energy has succeeded in his calling. His intelligence, integrity and general bearing have made him a leading citizen in the community. He served as a soldier during the late war, being a member of the Sixth Delaware Regiment. He was united in marriage, in 1857, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis N. Wright, of Sussex county. Seven children have been born to them, of whom five are still living: John, Mary Hughlett, Sallie R., Lizzie C. and Lewis W. Richards. Philip, a farmer, near Bridgeville, and Charles F., a well-known lawyer of Georgetown, of whom see sketch, together with John Emory Richards, are the only living representatives of a family of ten children.

**P**OSTLES, JAMES HENRY, Farmer, of Milford hundred, was born near Frederica, February 23, 1825. His father, Shadrach Postles, an enterprising and successful farmer, was born in Milford, then Mispillion hundred, in 1801. He married in 1823, Mrs. Sallie Spence, by whom he had six children, four of whom are now living: James H., Ellen P., wife of Garrett L. Hynson, Zadoc, and George Law Postles. Mrs. Postles died in 1837, and Mr. Postles was again married in 1840 to Mrs. Cynthia Voss, *nee* Davis.




They had one child, John Wesley Postles. Shadrach Postles died in 1857. He was the eldest son of Zadoc Postles, also a farmer of the same place, who died in 1812, at the age of thirty-five. He married Miss Nellie Parker, of Sussex county, and three of their children grew to maturity: Shadrach, James, and Stephen Postles, of Camden. The Postles in Delaware are descended from two brothers, who emigrated from England early in colonial times, and many of them have been prominent citizens of the State. They have also become very numerous in the West, especially in Ohio, and the city of Columbus; many of them are wealthy. Mr. Postles grew up on the farm, attending school in the winter, till he was eighteen, after which he taught six years with success. In 1851 he purchased the estate on which he has since resided, his wife having inherited a part. It consists of 136 acres, under a high state of cultivation, principally devoted to grain, but he has also been very successful with fruit. Mr. Postles has also a farm of 100 acres near McColley's Mills, and 120 acres besides. He is devoted to his calling, and has become one of the leading farmers of Kent county. He learned civil engineering at the age of eighteen, since which time he has been the surveyor for a large section of the surrounding country. He has always kept pace, by reading and study, with the progress of the age, and is well informed on all the leading topics of the day. In politics he is a Republican, and since his boyhood has been a member of the M. E. Church. He was married in 1850, to Miss Margaret Lowber, daughter of Isaac and Sallie (Williams) Davis, and has seven children; Albert Davis, a teacher by profession, who died January 18, 1881, James Bell, Francis Edward, Mary Davis, Sallie Williams, Charles and Annie Postles.

**B**IRD, JAMES THOMAS, Retired Farmer, Wilmington, was born in St. George's hundred, April 1, 1796, and was the only child of Thomas and Mary (Thomas) Bird. Mrs. Bird was the daughter of James Thomas, a farmer of St. George's hundred and also a manufacturer of broad cloth and fine woolen goods. She died when her son was only two years old and her husband never again married. He lived till 1830, reaching


his sixty-second year. He was a man of fine proportions and great physical strength, which he preserved till near the time of his death. He was a farmer much in advance of his day in his ideas and methods of agriculture. He was a very generous and liberal man, too much so for his own interests; no appeal was ever made to him in vain. He was many years a member and an elder in the St. George's Presbyterian Church. The father of Thomas was William David Bird, a farmer and a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war, in the Delaware line. He kept a hotel for some years at Mount Pleasant, in which General Washington once spent a week with him, his army being in the neighborhood. Mr. William D. Bird was in the battle of Cooch's Bridge, the battle of Brandywine and other engagements. He married in 1762, Ann Davies, who was born in Wales in 1734, and came to this country with her family. They settled on the Welsh tract near Buck's Tavern, now Summit Bridge. The tract patented by her father is now owned by Mr. Bird and has never been sold. It contains 220 acres. Mrs. Ann Bird saw it in its primitive state, with the bears, and different kinds of game, native to the soil. She died in 1806: her husband in 1783. His father, the original emigrant from England, settled awhile in Delaware, but afterwards removed to the southern part of Virginia, all his family accompanying him with the exception of this son, William David. The old Welsh tract estate, constituted the home farm, and upon it Mr. James T. Bird spent his childhood and youth. He was a delicate child and in consequence school was attended but irregularly. At the age of eighteen he commenced farming on his own account. He afterwards began purchasing land and now owns eight fine farms. At the age of thirty-five he removed to Newark, and in 1862 to Wilmington, where he purchased the fine residence on the corner of Seventh and West streets, which is still his home. He has been truly the architect of his own fortunes, his self-reliance, energy and character having been remarkable from his youth, and under a favoring providence have enabled him to accomplish much for himself and others. In politics he was an old line Whig and since the war has been a Republican. He was a strong Union man, deeming no sacrifice too great for his country. Three of his sons entered the



United States army, with which one of them, Colonel Charles Bird, is still connected, and is stationed at Governor's Island, N. Y. He was in active service through the entire period of the war. Mr. James Thomas Bird was first married, in 1821, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Gracie Clark. They had seven children ; Thomas ; Dr. James C., Henry B., Susan, Louisa ; Col. Charles, and William, who resides in Salt Lake City. Mr. Bird lost his wife in 1840, and in 1841 married Miss Susan, daughter of Levi Clark. By her he had one child, Levi Clark Bird, now a prominent lawyer of Wilmington.

 HARPLEY, HON. HARRY, Lawyer, ex-State Senator and ex-President of the City Council of Wilmington, was born, April 4, 1847. His parents were John and Mary Jane (Springer) Sharp-ley. His father was a farmer in Brandywine hundred, living on the old original estate deeded to the first settler, Adam Sharp-ley, in 1682, and who, about that time, came to this country from Ireland. John Sharp-ley was accidentally killed in December, 1877, by being thrown from a wagon. His age was sixty-four years. His father, Esau Sharp-ley lived to be ninety-six years of age. Mr. Harry Sharp-ley was educated in the common schools of Brandywine hundred, and for two winters attended the school of Clarkson Taylor, in Wilmington. His summers were occupied with the labors of the farm. In 1867 he went to the Millersville State Normal School of Pennsylvania, remaining two years and graduating in 1869, from the elementary course. He then taught a year in Chester county, Penna., and returning to the school, graduated in 1871, from the scientific department, Bachelor of Science. Another year was spent in teaching in Lancaster county, and in 1872, he commenced the study of law with Hon. C. B. Lore, of Wilmington. Part of the time while pursuing his legal studies he taught school in Susquehanna county, Penna., and for a year in Delaware. He was admitted to the bar in the May term, 1876, and in the fall of that year was elected on the Democratic ticket to a seat in the State Senate for four years, from January 1, 1877. In the Senate he was active and prominent from the first, and in 1879, was Chairman of Committees on Revised Statutes and Education,

and also served on the Committee on Claims and Printing. In September, 1877, he commenced the practice of law in Wilmington, in partnership with Mr. Harry C. Turner. This partnership continued till March, 1879, since which time Mr. Sharp-ley has practiced his profession alone. He has always been a Democrat in politics and has given much attention to public affairs. He was elected, in September, 1879, President of the City Council, which position he held until June, 1882. He is a member of the Masonic Order, being a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, A. F. and A. M., St. Johns Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., and St. Johns Commandery Knights Templar.

 GLE, THOMAS MOORE, of Wilmington, and ex-Sheriff of New Castle county, was born in New Castle hundred, July 14, 1813. His father, Howard Ogle, was a carpenter and builder, and a leading citizen of his locality. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace for seven years, and was for four years a member of the Levy Court of New Castle county. He died in 1875, aged eighty-five years. He married, in 1812, Miss Charlotte Francis, daughter of Thomas Moore, a leading farmer of Bear Station, New Castle county. Their five children were : Thomas M., Benjamin Napoleon, John Nevin, Mary, now deceased, was married to James Draper. and after his death, to John B. Ball ; and Eliza, wife of Samuel T. Armstrong. The father of Howard was Benjamin Ogle, born in White Clay Creek hundred. He was a successful farmer and owned considerable real estate. He died about 1828, at sixty-six years of age. His wife was Hannah Simpson, and their children were : Peter, Howard and Eliza. The last named married a Mr. McLane, and after his death married Mr. Irwin and had a large family. The father of Benjamin was Thomas Ogle, who came from England about the middle of the last century, and settled in Delaware, obtaining a grant of land extending five miles between the Christiana river and White Clay Creek hundred, and a portion of it extending as far as Elk river. He was twice married and had several children. His brother Samuel came with him from England and settled in Maryland. He there became distinguished, and was at one time Lieutenant Governor of the colony under

The first part of the chapter discusses the importance of understanding the underlying principles of the system being studied. It emphasizes the need for a solid theoretical foundation to guide the development of practical applications. The second part of the chapter introduces the concept of a model, which is a simplified representation of a complex system. The third part of the chapter discusses the various types of models that can be used to study a system, including mathematical models, computational models, and physical models. The fourth part of the chapter discusses the importance of validation, which is the process of checking the accuracy of a model against experimental data. The fifth part of the chapter discusses the importance of documentation, which is the process of recording the details of the model development process. The sixth part of the chapter discusses the importance of communication, which is the process of sharing the results of the model development process with others. The seventh part of the chapter discusses the importance of ethics, which is the process of ensuring that the model development process is conducted in a responsible and ethical manner. The eighth part of the chapter discusses the importance of collaboration, which is the process of working together with others to develop a model. The ninth part of the chapter discusses the importance of reflection, which is the process of thinking about the model development process and the results of the model. The tenth part of the chapter discusses the importance of evaluation, which is the process of assessing the value of the model development process. The eleventh part of the chapter discusses the importance of improvement, which is the process of making changes to the model development process to make it more effective. The twelfth part of the chapter discusses the importance of innovation, which is the process of developing new models and methods for model development. The thirteenth part of the chapter discusses the importance of leadership, which is the process of guiding the model development process. The fourteenth part of the chapter discusses the importance of teamwork, which is the process of working together with others to develop a model. The fifteenth part of the chapter discusses the importance of communication, which is the process of sharing the results of the model development process with others. The sixteenth part of the chapter discusses the importance of documentation, which is the process of recording the details of the model development process. The seventeenth part of the chapter discusses the importance of validation, which is the process of checking the accuracy of a model against experimental data. The eighteenth part of the chapter discusses the importance of communication, which is the process of sharing the results of the model development process with others. The nineteenth part of the chapter discusses the importance of documentation, which is the process of recording the details of the model development process. The twentieth part of the chapter discusses the importance of validation, which is the process of checking the accuracy of a model against experimental data.

## 2.1. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

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Lord Baltimore. The family have always been Presbyterians, and in politics, Jeffersonian Democrats. Mr. Ogle was educated in the schools of Christiana, in which place he lived from 1815 to 1833. In the latter year his father removed to Delaware City, where he lived till his death. Mr. Ogle learned the trade of his father, which he followed till 1857. He removed to Christiana Bridge in the fall of 1841, and resided there till 1856. He has always taken a deep interest in politics and has been active in the affairs of his party. He was Tax Collector for New Castle hundred for the years 1846 and '47, and in 1849 was appointed Justice of the Peace, which office he resigned after holding it three years. In 1856 he was elected Sheriff of New Castle county, and discharged the duties of that office greatly to the satisfaction of the people and to his own credit, till November, 1858. He then removed to a farm in New Castle hundred, where he followed agriculture till 1867, at which time he came to Wilmington and engaged in the auction business. In 1873 he was appointed, by Governor James Ponder, Recorder of Deeds for New Castle county, for the term of five years, which office he ably and successfully administered, resuming the auction business, in which he was engaged, till 1881. He has always been popular and influential in his party, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Ogle was married, March 17, 1836, to Miss Tabitha Nevin Stroup, daughter of Uriah and Sarah (Brown) Stroup. Hers was an old and honorable family of White Clay Creek hundred, of which place she is a native. Six children of this union are living, one son, Dr. Howard Ogle, of Wilmington, and five daughters: Charlotte, Virginia, Laura Gertrude, Ella Euphemia, wife of Jacob S. Clark, of the firm of Clark & Brothers, Baltimore; Julia Emma and Agnes Evalene, wife of Maxwell Ocheltree, of Chester, Penna.

**R**IDGELY, HENRY, M. D., President of the Farmers Bank of Dover, was born in that place. April 15, 1817. He is the third president of this bank, his father, Henry M. Ridgely, having been the first, and his father-in-law, Jonathan Jenkins, the second. He was prepared for college at Dwight's Gymnasium, New Haven, Ct., after which he pursued the usual four years'

course at St. Mary's College, Md., and graduated with honor. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Randolph, of Philadelphia, and in the autumn of 1836 entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated M. D., in 1839. It had been his strong desire to engage as Surgeon in the naval service of the United States, and he yielded only with great reluctance to the persuasions of his uncle, Chancellor Ridgely, to remain at home, and give his attention to other business. Thus induced he has devoted his life principally to agriculture and has become a large land-owner. In 1843, he became a director in the Farmers Bank of Dover, and in 1846, was elected the President. To this office he has now given thirty-six years of faithful and efficient service. The history of that bank contained in this volume was written by Dr. Ridgely. He was one of the first to subscribe towards the building of the Delaware railroad, and was one of the few persons from Dover who subscribed \$48,000 towards its completion, at the first meeting held in Milford for the furtherance of this object. He was one of its first board of directors from Dover until 1866. During the year preceding the notable peach suits against the Delaware railroad took place. Though so deeply interested in, and prominently identified with, the road, and having large financial interests at stake, he yet believed the peach growers had been wronged, and did not hesitate to advance money to prosecute their claims against the corporation. In this prosecution he was relied upon as a principal witness; the result being that the suit was decided against the company, and a complete reform in its methods was insured. As might be expected, Dr. Ridgely was not re-elected to the board in 1866, yet to him the town of Dover is principally indebted for the passing of the railroad through its limits, the first route surveyed by the company, having passed the capital of the State three miles distant. This is only one of many advantages for which his native town is indebted to him. In 1873 the Citizens Building and Loan Association was organized with Dr. Ridgely as its President, and a new impetus was given to the growth and improvement of the place. Through the agency of this, the parent organization, and others springing from it, \$150,000 has been loaned





Engraved by C. B. Baker & Son, Boston, N.Y.

*A. Ridgely*



1875

for building purposes in the borough, and its beauty and prosperity have been greatly advanced. Since 1864 he has been a director of the Kent County Mutual Fire Insurance Co. In politics he has always been a conservative Democrat with, however, a great distaste for political life and position. Though repeatedly urged he would never accept the nomination for the gubernatorial office, yet where patriotism or duty demanded he has not hesitated to serve his State and country. He was in 1856 a delegate to the National Convention in Cincinnati, which nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency, and was appointed by the Legislature a member of the Peace Congress of 1861. He has for many years been a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he fills the office of vestryman. He was married in November, 1843, to Miss Virginia E., daughter of Jonathan Jenkins, prominent in the Society of Friends, and a well known and honored citizen of Kent county. Of the four children of this marriage only one survives; Ruth Anna, wife of Richard Harrington, lawyer, of Dover, and son of the late distinguished Chancellor Harrington.

**R**IDGELY, EDWARD, Attorney at Law, son of Hon. Henry M. and Sarah (Banning) Ridgely, was born in Dover, where he now resides, Jan. 30, 1831. His early education was carefully conducted, and he was afterwards sent to St. Mary's College in Wilmington, graduating in 1850, at the age of nineteen. Commencing his legal studies in the office of Hon. M. W. Bates, he attended the Law School at Yale College for one year, and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1853, since which time he has been engaged in his native town in the active duties of his profession. He has taken part in all the important cases in his county, and acting as Chancellor *ad litem* in a case involving a large amount of money; his decision was affirmed by the Court of Errors and Appeals, with a highly complimentary recognition of his learning and talents. It was his desire to avoid public office, but upon his inauguration Gov. Burton appointed him Secretary of State, in which position he served with great credit to himself, and advantage to the people. Since 1857 he has been a director of the Farmers Bank of Dover, having first been appointed a State director,

and afterwards was elected by the stockholders. During the four years since its organization he has been a member of the Board of Education of Dover. He was made a Mason in 1860 in the Dover Lodge No. 7, A. Y. M. Since 1859 he has been a vestryman of Christ's Church, Protestant Episcopal. Mr. Ridgely was married, June 22, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth F., daughter of William H. J. Comegys, of Dover, and has four children; Harriet M., Edward Du Pont, Sarah Banning, and Henry Ridgely. Mr. Ridgely is a man of the highest character and ability, and one of the most eminent lawyers and jurists of the State.

**A**VIS, ROBERT HENRY, Capitalist and ex-Treasurer of the State, was born in Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, March 23, 1824. He was the second son of Thomas Davis, of whom an account is previously given. He passed his childhood and youth on the "Gravel Ford" farm, attending the schools of the neighborhood until his fourteenth year, when he was sent to the Milford Academy, and later attended for one year the Academy at Milton. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in teaching, which he followed for four years, after which he returned to the farm on which he had passed his earlier life, and devoted himself to agriculture until 1871. He purchased another farm in addition, and in 1860 set out about 2,000 peach trees. His venture being attended with great success, he gradually enlarged his orchard till he had 8,000 trees in full bearing. He also set out large numbers of pear trees, but with these he was not successful. Mr. Davis was reared in the faith of the old Whig party, with which he acted while it had an existence, after which he connected himself with the Democratic party. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature; making a most popular and efficient member. In 1871 he was elected by the Legislature to the office of Treasurer of the State, and unanimously re-elected in 1873. While in this office he earned a high reputation for his management of the public funds, greatly reducing the public debt, and he was the first treasurer who, after the war, was able to meet to any extent the liabilities incurred by that struggle. On assuming the duties of this position he retired from his farm and took up his residence

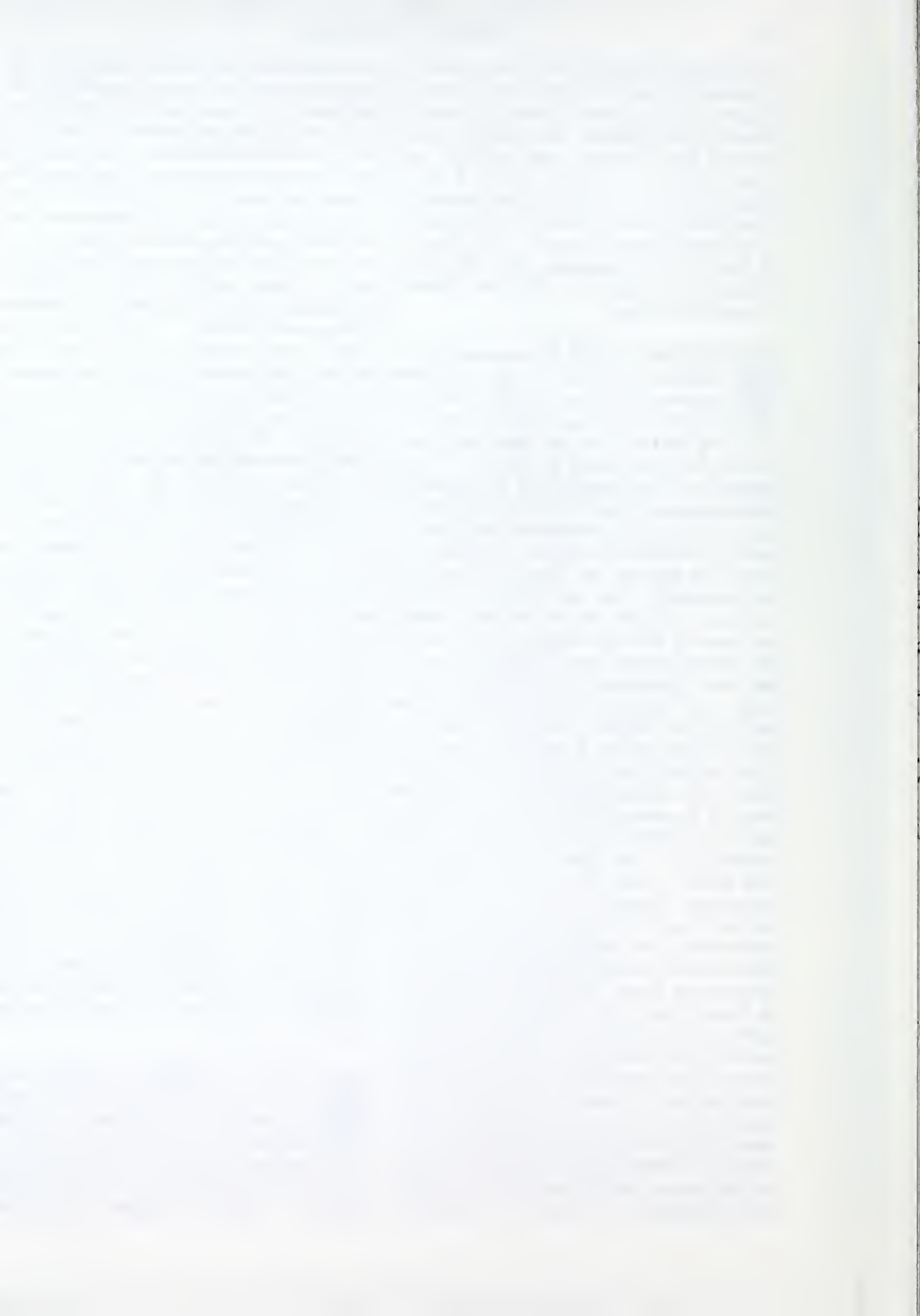


in his present beautiful home in South Milford. He married, January 10, 1850, Miss Anna J., daughter of Hon. George Frame, a prominent citizen of Sussex county. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had nine children, eight of whom are living; Hetty L., Thomas Davis, A. M., a graduate of Delaware College, and a lawyer in Wilmington; George Frame, also a graduate of the same college; Annie J., a graduate of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J.; Mary E.; Nathaniel W.; Theresa O., deceased; Robert P., and Cora B. Davis.

**C**OCHRAN, JOHN P., ex-Governor of Delaware, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, February 7, 1809. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage, his ancestors having settled first in Maryland, from whence they removed to Delaware. He was brought up to the labors of the farm with but limited opportunities of education, and from his seventeenth to his twenty-sixth year was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He then returned to farming, in which he has been very successful. The patrimony he inherited was very moderate, but by industry, energy and marked business ability, he has become one of the largest land holders and one of the most prominent agriculturists in the State. He was always an ardent Democrat and active in politics. For two terms, from 1838 to 1846, he was a member of the Levy Court of New Castle county. His name had often been prominently mentioned for the office of Governor, but it was not until 1874 that he consented to be a candidate. The campaign of this year was exceptional, and excited more than usual interest. A Centennial Governor was to be elected and New Castle claimed the right and honor of furnishing the nominee. For nearly forty years no New Castle candidate had been Governor of the State. Moreover the nomination of Horace Greeley in 1872, had proved disastrous to the Democratic party of Delaware, and had given the presidential election of that year to the Republicans, for the first time since the war. It was felt that only the best nominations could retrieve the fortunes of the party, and it was conceded that either Victor DuPont, of Wilmington, or John P. Cochran, of Middletown, must be the nominee. The former declining, Mr. Cochran was presented to


the convention and, after a sharp and exciting contest with the supporters of John W. Hall from Kent county, was unanimously nominated, and afterwards elected by one of the largest majorities ever given in the State. He proved loyal to the trust reposed in him and discharged the duties of his high office with dignity, ability and courage. Especially in the exercise of the pardoning power he displayed unusual firmness and courage, and in his appointments to office, faithfully adhered to his inaugural pledge to select "only honest, capable and zealous public servants." As a citizen of New Castle county, he believed that his county was entitled to an increase of legislative representation more in accord with its population and resources, and strongly presented and urged her claims. As an opponent of railroad subsidies he resolutely and successfully combatted all schemes to augment the State indebtedness, imperil the State credit, and overtax the people by further loans in behalf of such projects. At all times he exerted his influence in favor of retrenchment, but was at the same time progressive and public spirited. Several measures of great public benefit distinguished his administration, among them the present improved public school system, a great reduction of taxation, and the payment, notwithstanding, of more than one-fourth of the State indebtedness. His long business career and social prominence made him generally acquainted with the people and their varied interests, and also endowed him with a ripe experience and trained judgment, that made his administration most useful and popular. Ex-Governor Cochran is a man of fine personal appearance, dignified presence and affable manner. He has been twice married, and has several children, leading agriculturists of his neighborhood, near Middletown, in the midst of their large and influential family connection, and in the centre of the most prosperous and flourishing agricultural and peach growing district in Delaware.

**N**EWTON, ALBERT O., Retired Merchant and Farmer of St. George's, was born in Alexandria, Va., October 26, 1805. His parents were William Newton, of the firm of Ricketts and Newton, merchants of the above city, and Jane Barr (Stewart) Newton, daughter of William



Stewart of New Castle county, Del. William Stewart lived on the farm now occupied by Thomas Bird in Red Lion hundred. The other sons of Mr. and Mrs. William Newton were Commodore John Thomas Newton, Lieutenant Edwin Barr Newton, Lieutenant Henry C. Newton of the United States Navy, Captain William Stuart Newton, of the United States Army, Hon. Thomas Willoughby Newton, the first Whig ever elected to Congress from the State of Arkansas, Fenwick A. Newton of Kentucky, and J. Monroe Newton, the only surviving brother of the subject of our sketch, now a retired merchant and resident of the city of Baltimore. Mr. Albert O. Newton well remembers many of the events of the last war with England, the stealing by the British of large quantities of flour and tobacco from his father and other merchants of Alexandria, and he also witnessed the burning of the Capitol at Washington city by the English troops in 1814. After the death of his parents he came, at the age of thirteen, to reside in Delaware with his uncle by marriage, the late Dr. James M. Sutton, at St. Georges. In 1822 he went to Matanzas, Cuba, where he entered as a clerk the counting house of Lattin, Adams & Stewart, in addition to which duties, he the same year, was appointed Vice Consul of the United States by the then Consul, Francis Adams; holding this office until after the death of Mr. Adams and the appointment of his successor, Lewis Shoemaker of Philadelphia, in 1827. About this time the late W. H. Aspinwall, then a clerk with G. G. and S. Howland of New York, made his first adventure as a shipping merchant, and sent to Mr. Newton's consignment, a small schooner laden with an assorted cargo, with orders to sell and reload the vessel with coffee and fruit, which was done satisfactorily, and afterwards Mr. Aspinwall becoming a partner of the firm of Howland and Aspinwall, the commercial intercourse continued until and after Mr. Newton became a partner of the Spanish firm of Louis Martinez & Co. of Havana and of Martinez, Sargent and Newton of Matanzas. After a stay of eleven years Mr. Newton left the Island of Cuba, and made his residence in Shelbyville Ky. with his brother Thomas W. Newton who had married the daughter of Ex-Governor Allen, of that State. At that time Miss Mary Tod, who afterwards became the wife of President

Lincoln, was an intimate and particular friend of the family. In 1834 Mr. Newton received the appointment of Secretary and Treasurer to the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, which office he held till 1839, when he married Miss Julia Ann, daughter of William J. Hurlock, of St. George's, Del., and removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, as a partner in the firm of Bertrand & Co. After the death of his wife's mother, in 1840, they came to reside permanently in Delaware, and he engaged in farming till 1852. He was elected, in 1851, to the Legislature of the State, in the next session of which he was instrumental in the passage of the Delaware railroad bill, as without his vote the bill would not have passed the House. In 1853 he engaged largely in merchandizing and in purchasing grain for George W. Cummins, of Smyrna. In 1870 he was again elected to the Legislature, in which as before, he served ably and faithfully. In 1875 at the solicitation of friends, he permitted the use of his name as a candidate for the office of Governor, but John P. Cochran proving the successful candidate, Mr. Newton zealously supported him and had the satisfaction of seeing the ticket succeed against the opposing party. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Newton is William H. Newton, an attorney-at-law, in San Francisco, California.

 OORE, REV. JACOB, was born in Sussex county Oct. 15, 1791. His father Elzey Moore, born Oct. 1750, had lived in that primitive agricultural community during the latter half of the last century. He bore towards his neighbors something of the patriarchal relation, both in his commanding and venerable appearance, and in the sturdy integrity and moral elevation, which were his most striking characteristics. Elzey Moore had married Jemima Hearn, a woman of like character, though of delicate constitution. They had a family of eleven children, the oldest of whom was Jacob, the subject of this sketch. He was early converted and became a Methodist itinerant minister, in the days when thus to serve the Lord was to encounter toil and hardships of no common order. He was a thorough student, being in the habit of carrying books in his saddle-bags and studying as he traveled on horse-back. In this way he was said to have acquired a



a thorough knowledge of the Greek language. With a character moulded by the early training of a pious home and chastened by the life of self-abnegation and sacrifice which was the lot of the Methodist ministers of that day, he literally gave himself to the Lord. In season and out of season, careless of the demands of health, indifferent to fatigue, he pursued his sacred calling, much of his time being spent in the saddle. The extent and hardship of such service can be inferred from the fact that at one time he was presiding elder of a district embracing all the western half of the State of New Jersey. Mr. Moore was a man of great personal piety and preached with great power. Some of his sermons published in the Methodist Magazine indicate that he was a robust thinker. At one time during the session of Conference when his character came up to be passed, his independence of thought and expression was brought under discussion but was held not sufficient to amount to heresy. The constant strain of such a life told upon a not robust constitution; he died April 18, 1828 at the house of Hon. M. W. Bates whom he was visiting. Mr. Moore was married April 22, 1820, to Mary Jones, who died March 22, 1822, leaving one child, who, after the death of his father, was adopted by Hon. Martin W. Bates, and known as Daniel Moore Bates, afterwards Chancellor of Delaware. Mr. Moore subsequently married Anna M. Anderson, September 12, 1826, who had also one child, Edward Anderson Moore, who was a member of the bar at Chestertown, Md.

**B**AYARD, HON. THOMAS FRANCIS, LL. D., United States Senator from Delaware, the second and only surviving son of James Asheton and Anne (Francis) Bayard, was born in Wilmington, October 29, 1828. An account of his ancestry has already been given. His boyhood was spent in Delaware until he reached the age of thirteen, when he went to the school of Rev Dr. Francis L. Hawks, at Flushing, Long Island. His father removed to New York in 1843, as a wider field for the practice of his profession, and where also he had a daughter married to August Van Cortlandt Schermerhorn. This lady, however, dying, and Mr. Bayard's health beginning to fail, he returned to Delaware. Dur-

ing the residence of his father in New York, young Bayard entered the mercantile house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Schermerhorn, and applying himself to his duties with zeal and intelligence, laid the foundation of that sound and thorough knowledge of business, and that clear, practical grasp of all subjects connected with trade and finance, which have been so marked a feature in his career as a statesman. His business training was afterwards continued in the house of S. Morris Wain, in Philadelphia, where he remained until he reached the age of twenty. At this time the death of his elder and only brother drew him back to his parents in Delaware, where he entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851, assisting his father in his practice. His marked ability was early recognized, and in 1853 he was appointed United States Attorney for Delaware, but resigned the office the following year and removed to Philadelphia, where he associated himself in his legal practice with his friend, William Shippen. In 1858, Mr. Shippen dying, he returned to Wilmington. Besides his regular professional business, he was selected by many of his numerous kindred for trusts, executorships, and the management of involved estates; and in this way a great mass of business which he could not delegate to others, has been thrown upon him. During all his life he has been one of the hardest workers in any business or profession. In June, 1861, after the breaking out of the war, hopes being still entertained by many of a peaceful accommodation, a peace meeting of citizens was held at Dover. Mr. Bayard was one of the speakers, and his speech, it was alleged by many, saved Delaware from secession. A strong Democrat, as was also his father, and always much interested in political matters, he had scarcely taken any prominent part in them till his election to succeed his father in the Senate. On the 4th of March, 1869, both father and son were Senators, the term of the latter beginning at noon of the day when that of the former expired. At once he became one of the most active and laborious members of that body. He was on the side of the small conservative minority, who could do little in controlling legislation, but there was much effective work he could do on committees; and on matters not of a party char-





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I am truly yours  
J. F. Maynard



acter his voice was often heard with effect, as it always was with attention. His moderation, urbanity and dignity of manner, and his personal character won him general esteem and the respect of his opponents. In 1875 he was again elected to the Senate. In 1877 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Harvard College, and delivered an eloquent address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, of which he is an honorary member, the subject being "Unwritten Law." In the Senate, in 1880, he was Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and member of the Committee on the Judiciary. Returning, November 11, 1879, from a visit to Europe, he was welcomed by his fellow citizens with a public reception which called together one of the largest assemblages ever collected in Wilmington. Men of all parties joined in welcoming him, and in testifying their personal respect and their appreciation of his services to his country. He made a brief address, such as the occasion and circumstances might well excite, feelingly reverting to the fact that they were his fellow townsmen, and had known him from childhood, therefore this testimonial possessed a double value as an endorsement of his life and character. Mr. Bayard came before the country with great prominence as the probable Democratic candidate, for President, in 1880. For many months previous to the nominating Convention, held at Cincinnati, in June of that year, his name was discussed in the journals of his party with so much favor that a very large portion of the Democracy throughout the whole country was very anxious for his nomination. He had the gratification of receiving in the convention, with that of several other of the States, the vote of his native commonwealth. He was married in October, 1856, to Louisa, daughter of Josiah Lee, a well known banker of Baltimore, and has three sons and six daughters living. In his family life he is exceedingly plain and domestic, living in summer in Wilmington, and in Washington in the winter. His summer home is a fine, old-fashioned mansion on the outskirts of Wilmington, once the property of Col. S. B. Davis. A newspaper correspondent writes, "No one is more popular in Washington society than Mr. Bayard, and adding to his genial, manly qualities a thorough knowledge of French, he

is one of the most sought after of our public men at the dinners and receptions of the diplomatists who make their residence here. He lives, however, the life of a very simple republican gentlemen, with good taste, and unostentatiously." He was again elected to the U. S. Senate in 1881, and is now serving his third term in that body.

**P**OLK, WILLIAM, late of Odessa, was born in 1781, in Nanticoke hundred, Sussex county, and was the second son of John Polk, a farmer, whose wife was Amenias, daughter of John Hirst, of the same county. His father being in moderate circumstances he received only limited school advantages. After attaining his majority he kept a small grocery on the home farm, of which, also, he took charge, his father having removed to another place. While there, in 1809, he married Eliza, daughter of Purnell Tatman, and sister of Charles Tatman, President of the Odessa National Bank. The following year he kept a store in St. Georges, and in 1816, at Pigeon Run, where, also, he rented and worked a mill, and carried on a farm till 1816. He then bought a farm and kept a store for one year, at Oldtown near Chesapeake City, Cecil county, Md., and in 1817 removed to Cantwell's bridge, now Odessa, where he remained permanently. He carried on there a large mercantile business and became an extensive purchaser and shipper of grain and whatever else that section produced. As he increased in wealth, he purchased vessels for the transportation of his products to market, bought extensive tracts of land, and by good judgment, enterprise and prudence, amassed a handsome fortune. His wife died in 1816, at Old Town, Md., leaving three children; Cyrus, Eliza, and Charles Tatman Polk. The daughter married Hon. John P. Cochran, afterwards Governor of the State. She died in 1859, leaving several children. In December, 1825, Mr. Polk married Mrs Margaret, widow of John T. Cochran and daughter of Samuel Pennington of Odessa. Only one child of that marriage survived; Julia, now the wife of David J. Cummins, President of the Smyrna National Bank. Mr. Polk retired from business in 1839, and died, May 3, 1852. He was greatly esteemed as a man and a citizen.



**L**UKENS, ISAIAH, M. D., of Wilmington, is the eldest child of Joseph L. Lukens, a farmer of Montgomery county, Pa., who died in 1876, in his 90th year, and of Susanna, his wife, daughter of Joshua Paul, of Bucks county, in the same State. She lived to her 76th year, and after their long married life they now rest together in the Friends' burial ground in Horscham, Montgomery county. They had six children, of whom only four are now living. The family were always Friends and emigrated from Wales to the Colony of Pennsylvania early in its history. Dr. Lukens was educated in schools of his denomination in Burlington and Hatborough, and after commencing the study of medicine in his native county, attended three courses of Lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1848. He practiced his profession for a short time in Philadelphia, and for six years in Montgomery county, taking the place of his former medical preceptor, Dr. G. Y. Jones, who had been elected to the Senate of the state. His health failing under his arduous labors he sought its restoration in travel, and visited all the Western States, after which he was for nearly two years engaged in practice in Cleveland, O. In 1855 he settled in Philadelphia. Always an enthusiast in his profession, to every branch of which he gave diligent attention, he became convinced in the course of his studies of the truth of homœopathy, and adopting its principles in the above year, was made a professor in the Pennsylvania Medical University, in which for six years he was lecturer on minor surgery. In 1868 he had the misfortune to lose, by fire, his instruments, library and dwelling with its furniture, after which he removed to the outskirts of Newport, Del., where he had a most pleasant place, twenty acres of land with handsome residence and out buildings. Here he was engaged in agriculture and an increasing practice till 1881, when he resigned his business there to his eldest son, Dr. Joseph Paul Lukens, and came to Wilmington, hoping to find a less laborious field. Dr. Lukens was very active in the old Whig party, and is now a pronounced Republican. He is a man of positive convictions, but very gentlemanly in their expression, always courteous and liberal toward those of opposite views on whatever subject. He was married in 1841 to Miss

Rachel, daughter of John Murray, of his native county. The only child of this marriage is now the wife of Dr. Samuel Wolverton, of Trenton, N. J. Losing his wife in 1854, he married, the following year, Miss Hannah Hutchings, of Virgil, Courtlandt county, N. Y., by whom he has five children.

**N**OWLAND, HENRY AUGUSTUS  
Farmer, near Middletown, was born six miles from his present residence, at Nowland Place, on the Bohemia River, March 6, 1838. The founder of the family in America was Desmond Nowland, who came from Ireland, about 1680, and settled near the Warwick Catholic Church. The property he patented has always remained in the possession of his descendants, and is now owned by Mr. Alfred C. Nowland, uncle of the subject of this sketch. The father and grandfather of the latter were born on this property. His grandfather, Dennis James Nowland, the fifth in descent from the founder, was a farmer, an Episcopalian, and died in 1807. His wife, Mary Mansfield (Foard) Nowland, was born, January 19, 1777, and they were married, October 3, 1795. Remarkable portraits of them both are in the possession of Mr. Henry A. Nowland. The father of the last named, Augustus James Nowland, was also a farmer, and was born in 1800. In 1849 he moved with his family to Kent county, Md. He was a man of great generosity, and widely respected for his integrity and high sense of honor. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and died, February 5, 1879. He married Mary, daughter of Henry and Francina (Wirt) Sluyter. Her grandfather was Harry Sluyter. This family was founded by Dr. Peter Sluyter, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1683, and settled on Bohemia Manor. He was the founder of the colony of Labadists, previously noticed in this work. His large estate lay on the west side of Mill Creek, extending from the present St. Augustine Church to the Bohemia river. Of this, his nephew, Henry Sluyter, by purchase or otherwise, became sole possessor in 1716, and the descendant of the last named in the fifth generation, Benjamin Fletcher Sluyter, is now the owner of this extensive property. Mr. Henry A. Nowland was educated in the common schools, and entered Washington



College at Chestertown in 1853. In 1855, at the age of nineteen, he left College, after which he was engaged in teaching for four years. In 1864 he commenced farming jointly with his father, and the following year they removed to "Achmester," a farm of nearly 400 acres, two and a half miles north of Middletown. Mr. Nowland has been largely engaged in the peach culture, having about 8,000 trees in bearing, but owing to the repeated failure of that fruit, is now mostly engaged in raising wheat and corn. He has taken considerable interest in public affairs and in the success of the Democratic party, to which he is allied. Elected in 1874 to the State Legislature, he was for two years a useful and popular member of that body. He has also for several years been a member of the State and County Executive Committee of the Democratic party, and frequently attends the State and county conventions. He is a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and junior warden. He was married, October 25, 1876, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of William H. and Maria (Hepburn) Blackiston, of Middletown, and niece of the celebrated physician, Dr. Curtis Hepburn, of Yokohama. They have one child, Maria Hepburn Nowland.

**T**HOMPSON, LEWIS, Collector of Customs for the District of Delaware, was born in Mill Creek hundred, June 24, 1816. His father, Daniel Thompson, a farmer, married Jane Gawthrop, of the family of that name well-known in Wilmington and Chester county, Pa. The founder of the family was John Thompson, who came to this country from England in 1678, and settled near Salem, in New Jersey. His grandson, James Thompson, removed to Delaware in 1734, and purchased the property in Mill Creek hundred, which is still in the possession of his descendants. He was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The Thompson family were of that sturdy Quaker stock who have always stood undauntedly on the side of human rights and freedom of opinion, and have exerted a strong and lasting influence in the communities in which they lived. Mr. Thompson received only such education as could be obtained at the public schools, with the addition of one

term at the Hoopes Academy, in West Chester. In 1841 he married Lydia Pusey, daughter of the late Jacob Pusey, of Wilmington, and the following year they obtained possession of a farm in Mill Creek hundred, a part of which belonged to the original purchase. Here he spent the greater part of his life, and by industry and economy cleared his farm from debt and acquired a competency. Six children were born to them: Mary T., now the wife of Henry Gawthrop, of Philadelphia; Annie, who married Thomas B. Hoopes, and died in 1870; Hannah M.; Emily T., wife of Joel A. Seal, of Philadelphia; Henry Thompson, residing on the home farm, and George Rolandson Thompson, a graduate of Cornell University. Mr. Thompson was always an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and from early life took an active interest in public affairs. He was originally a Whig, and was elected on that ticket, in 1844, to the State Legislature. The succeeding term he was re-elected and became Speaker of the House at its session in 1847. In 1858 he was again elected to the Legislature, and a fourth time in 1872. In 1849 he was appointed Trustee of the Poor by the Levy Court of New Castle county, and served three years. He was among the first to espouse the cause of the new Republican party, and actively assisted in its organization in Delaware. He was chosen a delegate to the first National Convention of the party held in the city of Philadelphia, in 1856, and was also a delegate to the memorable convention held in Chicago, in 1860, when the lamented Lincoln was made the standard bearer, and again a delegate to the convention held in the same city, in 1868, when the soldier and statesman, U. S. Grant, was nominated by a unanimous vote for the Presidency. In 1876 Mr. Thompson was appointed by President Grant, Collector of Customs for the District of Delaware, and is now serving a second term of four years, having been re-appointed by President Hayes in 1880. Mr. Thompson is a worthy representative of a family who have for generations been regarded as exemplars of the highest virtues. He is a gentleman of large, physical proportions, his years seeming to sit lightly upon him, and he bids fair to continue in life and to be useful for many years to come. His record and services are an honor to the State.



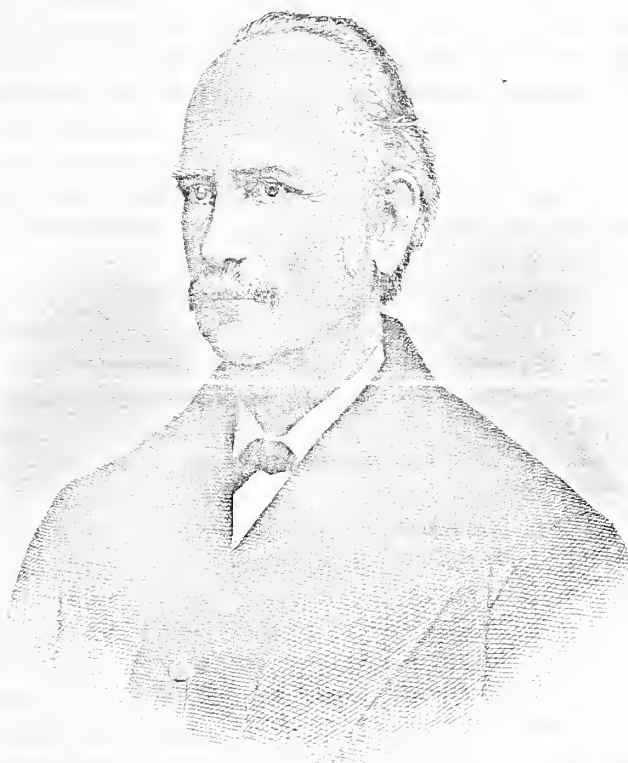
**S**MITHERS, HON. NATHANIEL BARRATT, LL. D., Lawyer and ex-member of Congress, son of Nathaniel and Susan F. (Barratt) Smithers, was born in Dover, Oct. 8, 1818. He received his early education in his native place, and was prepared for College in the Academy at West Nottingham, Cecil county, Md. Entering Lafayette College in the spring of 1834, he graduated with distinction in 1836. He then entered the Law School at Carlisle, Pa., at that time under the direction of Hon. John Reed, and remained one year, when he assumed charge of the Snow Hill Academy, Maryland. Returning to Carlisle after teaching a year, he completed his course and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He remained, however, another year assisting Mr. Reed in the Law School. He then returned to Dover where he has since resided, and in the spring of 1841 was admitted to the bar of Kent county, which then boasted some of the ablest lawyers of the State and of the time; yet from the first his research, scholarly attainments, rare powers of analysis and peculiarly accurate discrimination, combined with his remarkable forensic ability and and perspicuity of expression, commanded the respect of the profession and the confidence of laymen, and very early gave him an enviable status at the bar and in society. Mr. Smithers entered the political arena in 1842 as a Whig, and was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives in the years 1845 and 1847. In 1850 he was active in organizing the Independent Temperance party, which continued as a distinct organization during that year and 1852. Although always opposed to the Democratic Party he would not join the "Know Nothings" nor affiliate with those constituting that organization, until it resolved itself into the "Open American Party" in 1854. This again gave place to the "People's Party," and he gave his efforts to promote its success. In 1860 he took decided ground in favor of sending delegates to Chicago and of organizing the Republican party in Delaware, and having long been an earnest advocate of the principles of which that party was an outgrowth, he had the courage of his convictions and contributed in a very large degree to its organization in the State. He was sent as a delegate to the memorable Convention at Chicago and has ever since been actively identified with the interests

of that party. He was appointed Secretary of State in 1863; was elected as a Representative in the 38th Congress, where he served with credit to himself and his constituency, being a member of the "Committee on Elections," and the "Select Committee on reconstruction," and the author of the amendment to the then existing law which abolished commutation in money for military service, and made it obligatory that a party drafted in such service should either go himself, or furnish a substitute, and thereby assured the *quota* needed to fill up the depleted ranks of the Union Army. Throughout the dark days of the Rebellion, he was an ardent and uncompromising Unionist, and ever ready to answer all demands upon his time, talents, or purse to promote his country's cause. He was a member of the National Republican committee from 1860 to 1868; and represented his state as a delegate at the National conventions at Baltimore in 1864, and at Chicago in 1868 and 1880, respectively. While he has always been earnest in fealty to his party, and been outspoken and determined in his political convictions, he has enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect of his political opponents, who were ever ready to attest the conscientiousness of his motives and the integrity of his purpose. And although, in the heat of partisan strife, he may have been subjected to severe criticisms by his adversaries, it was never charged that .

"He sold the truth to serve the hour,"

or gave his approval to the moral heresy that *doubtful or dishonest methods could be sanctified* by the result to be attained. For more than forty years Mr. Smithers has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and his professional life has been characterized by diligent research and the careful examination and preparation of his cases, and exhaustive argument of the questions involved in them. Possessing a mind peculiarly adapted to the law, and having cultivated habits of thought which enabled him quickly to discern and properly to estimate the critical points of a case, he invariably came to the trial thoroughly equipped; and even if he happened to be erroneous in his conclusions, it was always dangerous for his adversary to admit his premises. His legal eminence is recognized by bench and bar, and his opinions are received with great respect and confidence. The judi-






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cial reports of the State abound in evidence of his professional attainments. Amid the pressure of professional duties, Mr. Smithers has found recreation in classical literature, and translated quite a number of Latin hymns—among them the “*Dies Irae*”—which are peculiarly notable for the careful preservation of the measure and spirit of their authors, as well as the elegance of the translation. Mr. Smithers possesses peculiar facilities for imparting instruction, and in no sphere was he more successful than in the preparation of young men for the bar. He is always ready to aid his brethren with his advice and the result of his research, and his kind offices are often invoked. He still resides in Dover, and pursues his profession, though not as actively as in former years. His title of Doctor of Laws was conferred by his *Alma Mater*.

 MALL, COL. A. STOKES, of Lincoln, was born in Burlington county, N. J., July 25, 1821. His father was Abel Small, a farmer of that county, who died in 1858, aged eighty-three years. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin Pine, of the same county. She died, July 21, 1825. They had four children. It was the desire of his father to give this son a classical education, but his determined aversion to books prevented the accomplishment of this purpose. At the age of fifteen he was placed in a store in Philadelphia, and after two years, at a Friends' School, in Moorestown, N. J. After a time he was again a clerk, until 1842, when he married, and began merchandising on his own account at Pemberton. After two years he became proprietor of the hotel known as the Washington House, Moorestown, removing next to Bridgeboro, on the Rancocas, and for the two years following was engaged in conducting a summer resort and in farming. He then removed to Philadelphia, and was on the special police force of the city under Mayor Gilpin, and was then elected Superintendent of the Blockley Almshouse, which position he resigned after two years, greatly to the regret of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. In 1862 he became a member of the firm of Wester & Small, clothing manufacturers, Philadelphia. His partner died in 1864, and he continued alone until 1868, when he sold out and came to Lincoln, Del. In 1865

he had become the owner of 696 acres of land sold by the Orphans' Court, of Sussex county, being the land on which the town of Lincoln has since been built. He laid out the town in 774 building lots, part of which were sold. The railroad was not then completed further than Milford. Since that time several industries have been started, and they have been quite successful, particularly those of A. S. Small, T. R. Smith, and A. S. Small & Son, and the town has grown to 400 inhabitants. To Colonel Small the community is indebted for this prosperity. He sometimes has 150 persons engaged in his canning factory, his fruit drying factory, and in the steam saw mill and box manufactory. He is fond of fast horses, and has become known throughout the State for the interest he has taken in the introduction of valuable road horses and trotters. As an agriculturist, also, he has been of great benefit to that portion of the State, having introduced all the improvements of the day. He is a man of great energy, intelligence and enterprise. He was first married in 1842, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William Bryan, of Pemberton, N. J., who died in 1854, leaving three children; Alphonso, of the firm of A. Small & Son, whose attention is occupied in merchandizing in connection with the canning business at Lincoln; William B., who serving as a soldier in the late war, contracted the disease which finally terminated his life in 1877, and Charles E., who conducts the business of the steam saw, planing and box-making mills at Lincoln. In 1862 he was again married, his second wife being Miss Lizzie, daughter of Robert Parham, Esq., of Philadelphia. Of this marriage there are three children; Robert P., Eugene A., and Bessie Small.

 OUPER JAMES, Sr., of Christiana, was born in Leith, Scotland, in the year 1734. His parents were Scotch Presbyterians of the old school, and he was carefully trained to the studious habits, and high morality inculcated in that church. Sixteen years before the Declaration of Independence, and while the whole of Delaware was known as “as three counties of Pennsylvania,” he emigrated to this State, settling in White Clay hundred, and for many years lived an upright life in the village of



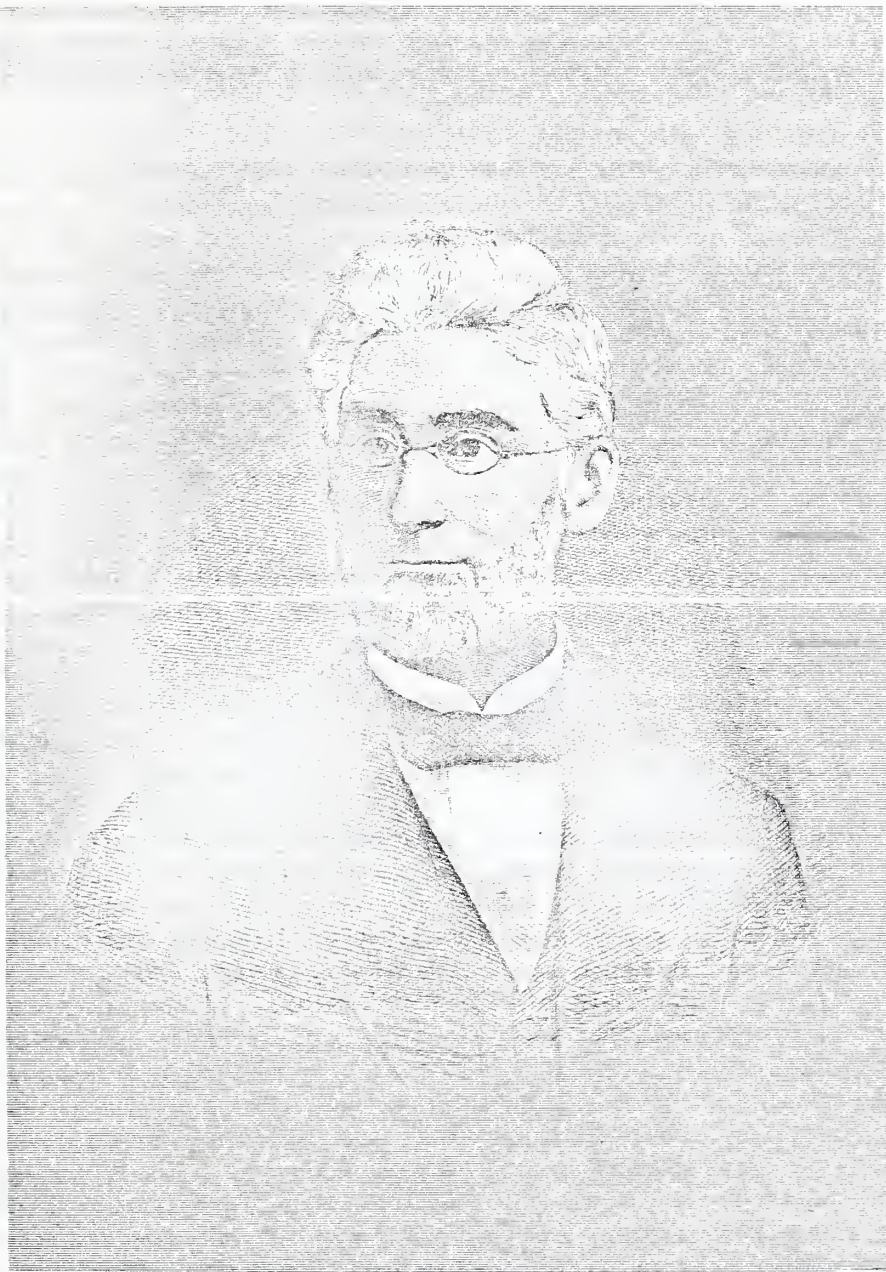
Christiana. In 1773 he was united in marriage with Jane Eakin, of Delaware. They had but one child, James, of whom a sketch is preserved in this volume, and whose superior character and abilities reflected great credit on his parents and his home. James Couper, Sr., was from early life a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was greatly respected in the community in which he lived, as a man and as a Christian. He departed this life at the ripe age of 86 years.

**LORE, HON. CHARLES BROWN, A. M.,** Lawyer and ex-Attorney General of Delaware, was born in Odessa, March 16, 1831. His parents were Eldad and Priscilla C. (Henderson) Lore. Mr. E. Lore was in early life a farmer, but later was engaged in the wood and lumber business. He was a man of great excellence of character and sterling probity, and noted for his beneficence and encouragement to the aspiring poor. He died in 1850 at the age of fifty-three. The Lore family came to this country in the seventeenth century, and were among the early settlers of Cumberland county, Pa. About the same time four Henderson brothers emigrated to America and settled in New Jersey. The families on both the maternal and paternal side were people of intelligence and social position. Charles B. Lore obtained his early education at the common school of his native town, and at the Middletown Academy. He entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, in 1848, graduating A. B., with the honors of his class in 1852, and was valedictorian on the occasion. The same year he commenced the study of law with Judge John K. Findlay, of Philadelphia, with whom he remained six months, and finished his legal studies with Hon. Daniel M. Bates, late Chancellor of Delaware, being admitted to the bar in November, 1861. He settled in Wilmington in the practice of his profession, in which place he soon rose to distinction, and where he still continues to reside. In 1861 he was nominated for the Legislature by the Democratic party but the ticket was defeated. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Burton, Commissioner of the Draft for New Castle county, to raise troops for the Union army. He accordingly canvassed the county for that purpose. On the 29th of September, 1869, he was appointed by Governor Gove Saulsbury, Attorney General of the

State for a term of five years. During this time he was counsel in many cases which attracted much attention throughout the country. Among them was the case of Goldsborough, for the murder of Charles Marsh. He was sentenced to be hung, but escaped from jail and fled South. Also that of Dr. Isaac C. West, charged with killing and skinning a negro named Turner. The celebrated case of the Delaware Bank burglars was conducted by Mr. Lore. They were five in number, four of whom were caught and convicted. They were whipped, fined and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. In all these cases the ablest lawyers in the State were employed in the defense, and the reports being widely published in the press of the country attracted great attention. He was also called to act upon the disputes between the States of Delaware and New Jersey, regarding the water boundary of the Delaware and the fishing business claimed by both States. His legal practice is, however, chiefly civil. He is a strong reasoner, a logical thinker, and presents the points of his case clearly, forcibly, and very eloquently. His practice is large and remunerative, and he has invested largely in real estate in Wilmington and other parts of the State. Mr. Lore is one of the incorporators and a trustee of the Home for Friendless Children in Wilmington. In 1867 he was made a trustee of Delaware College. He is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the State, and in the Convention at Dover, in July, 1882, was nominated, by acclamation, as their candidate for Congress, to succeed Hon. Edward L. Martin, and the campaign is now (October) in progress. He is an indefatigable worker, a warm hearted friend, popular with the people and a valuable and leading citizen of the State. He was married, in 1862, to Rebecca A., daughter of Josiah Bates, a Friend, of Mount Holly, N. J., and has one child; Emma Lore.

**SCOTT, DAVID,** Farmer, and one of the proprietors of the canning establishment at Houston, in Kent, was born in the town of Springville, Susquehanna county, Pa., January 22, 1822. His parents, Jesse and Susan (Downs) Scott, were both natives of Waterbury, Conn., and were of old Puritan stock. The original ancestor, Thomas Scott, came from Ipswich, England, in the good





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*Chas. B. Love*



1845

ship Elizabeth, in 1634. He brought with him his wife Elizabeth, aged 40, his daughters Elizabeth and Abigail, aged, respectively, nine and seven years, and son Thomas, aged six years. The latter was one of the original proprietors of Farmington, Conn., and had a son Edmund and two daughters. Edmund was one of the first twelve settlers of Waterbury, and had a son George and other children, and died at an advanced age. George Scott, son of Edmund, had a son Obadiah, born, April 5, 1692, and died in 1735. Zebulon, son of Obadiah, died, May 12, 1798, aged seventy-nine years. Simeon, son of Zebulon, died August 28, 1828, aged seventy-eight years. He had six sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to an advanced age—from sixty to ninety-four years. Jesse Scott, son of Simeon, lived to eighty-six years. He was a farmer and blacksmith, and had seven children: Ira, a farmer, residing at Houston, Delaware; Ursula, deceased; Spencer, residing with David, the subject of this sketch, and the third son; Albert Lewis, of Baltimore, engaged in the canning business; Julius, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, Pittston, Pa., and Edward B., who occupies the old homestead at Springville, Pa. David Scott attended the public schools of his native place, and for a short time the Franklin Academy at Harford, in the same county. After attaining his majority he was engaged for two years in farming, following which he was in the grocery business at Mauch Chunk, Pa., for four years. In 1849 he went South, and was Captain of a steamer four years on the Cape Fear river, North Carolina, after which he was engaged for thirteen years in agriculture, near the old homestead. He was attracted to Delaware in 1866 by its reputation for profitable fruit growing and general farming. In partnership with Rev. Willard Richardson he purchased 900 acres of land, where Houston now stands, but the partnership was soon dissolved. He divided the land into small farms, obtained a grant from the Legislature to vacate the old roads and lay out new ones, made many improvements, set out fruit and sold off about a dozen moderately sized farms besides building lots, and retained 500 acres on which he has 4000 peach trees and six acres in small fruits, all of which he has made profitable. In 1879 he organized a company which

bore the name of D. Scott & Co., for the canning of fruits and vegetables. They erected a fine establishment for their business which has been in successful operation for three seasons. Houston now contains over twenty-one families and has a good school, it being the centre of a new district, recently laid out. In whatever Mr. Scott engages his energy and ability insure success. He belongs to the Democratic party, but takes no active part in political affairs. He was appointed Postmaster at Houston, March 9, 1875. This office he resigned in the autumn of 1880. He joined the Patrons of Husbandry in 1875, and has been Master of Milford Grange, No. 6. From 1875 to the summer of 1880, he was station agent, at Houston. He was married, January 31, 1854, to Eliza Jane, daughter of Garret and Amanda Johnston, of Pennsylvania. They have two children: Julius Edward Scott, one of the proprietors and publishers of the *Milford Chronicle*, and Irving Johnston Scott, still living at home.

OODWIN, JOSEPH ADDISON, M. D., of Kenton, was born near the Trappe, Montgomery county, Penn., November 16, 1827. His parents were William and Sarah (Hanes) Goodwin. His father was a hotel keeper, a very active and influential politician, but would never accept office. He belonged to the Democratic party, and was a prominent member of the order of Odd Fellows. Born in 1800, he died in 1858. His wife survived him until November, 1877. Only three of their seven children are living. Three daughters died when young ladies, and one son, William, died at the age of twenty-eight. Dr. Goodwin has two sisters. Mrs. Andorah Brownback, of Trappe, and Mrs. Mary Hoyer, living near the same place. He was educated at the public schools of the Trappe, and at the Academy known as Washington Hall, and in 1847, commenced his medical studies with Dr. Dickenshead. In the fall of that year, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating M. D., in the spring of 1850. He practiced with his preceptor till August, when he removed to his present residence at Kenton, Del. He soon gained great popularity and built up a large and lucrative practice. He has long stood in the front rank of his profession in the state, and has for thirty

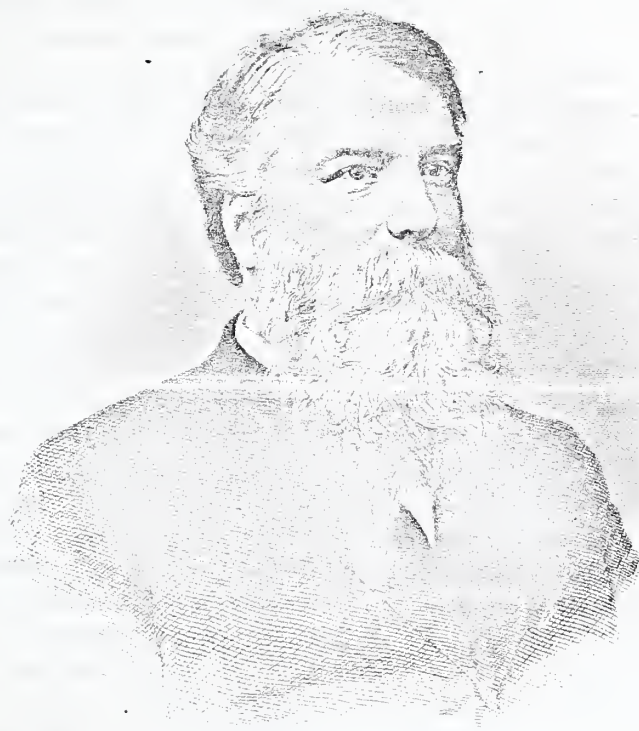


years been the leading physician of his locality. He is largely interested in agriculture, owning three farms in the neighborhood of Kenton, all of which he is constantly improving. Two of them are principally devoted to peaches, in which he has been very successful. Dr. Goodwin has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the Democratic party, but would never accept official honors though frequently urged upon him. He was, in early life, a member of the Lutheran church, but in 1877, he became a member of the Methodist church of Kenton, of which he is a Trustee. He was married, March 15, 1853, to Miss Jane Agnes, daughter of Mason and Sarah Bailey of Kenton, and has had six children, only three of whom are living; Clara, married Gamaliel Garrison, of the same county; Sallie, married to Samuel M. Taylor, of Queen Ann's county, Md., and Eugene, at home with his parents. Flora died in infancy; Willie Bailey, the eldest son, at the age of eight years; and again the family have sustained a sore bereavement in the death of a cherished son, John, February 25, 1882, after an illness of about two weeks. Dr. Goodwin is a gentleman of strong build, vigorous constitution, and fine and commanding appearance.

**LAWTON, CHARLES HENRY, M. D.**, of Wilmington, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, February 15, 1832. His father, Job Lawton, a respected citizen of that city, is still living at the great age of eighty-six years. He spent a large portion of his life in the long whaling voyages of the Northern Pacific Ocean. In 1823 he married Miss Rebecca Cranston, a descendant of Samuel Cranston, Governor of Rhode Island, who died in 1727, aged sixty-eight years. Samuel was the son of John Cranston, who died in 1680, while also Governor of Rhode Island. John was the great-grandson of William, the first Lord Cranston, of Scotland, and grandson of James Cranston, Clerk-chaplain to King Charles the First. The children of Job and Rebecca Lawton were William, Charles Henry, Rebecca and Elizabeth. Job Lawton was the son of Job and Polly (Rathburn) Lawton. Their children were Polly, Sallie, Hannah, Charles, Abbie, Roger Boon, and Job. Job Lawton, Sr., was the son of Jonathan Lawton,

one of four brothers who came from England to America prior to the Revolution. Only Jonathan settled in Rhode Island, the others going further west. They were worthy members of the Society of Friends, as are still many of their descendants. The subject of this sketch received a good English education, and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to his brother William to learn the plumbing business, with whom he afterwards went into partnership. The business being badly crippled by the panic of 1857, Mr. Lawton withdrew, and gave his whole time to the study of electricity as a therapeutic agent, a subject in which he had for some time been interested. His preceptor was Dr. A. Page, a prominent electrician of Boston, Massachusetts. In 1859 Dr. Lawton settled in New York City, where he practiced his specialty. He also delivered many able lectures on the science which were largely the means of bringing electricity into general notice. In 1865 he visited Wilmington, where he finally decided to locate. Soon after, he turned his attention to Homœopathy, and in 1870, after a full course of studies and lectures, graduated M. D. from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He has made many friends and built up a large practice among the most intelligent people of the city. He has not lost faith in electricity or discarded its use in special cases, but he is a devout believer in the principles of Homœopathy, as his success and high standing in the profession fully attest. Dr. Lawton is president of the Delaware Homœopathic Medical Society, and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, to which he has been a delegate. He has contributed several articles to the medical press, which have received the highest praise from the leading men of the profession, and attracted general attention for their ability and philosophy. One of these articles, especially, should be noticed, which has since been published in pamphlet form. It is entitled "Therapeutic Force or proofs of medicinal power, beyond the limits of drug attenuation," being the substance of a paper which he read by appointment before the American Institute of Homœopathy at Milwaukee, Wis. Dr. Lawton was married in 1851 to Miss Elizabeth West. They have one child Ella Elizabeth Lawton.





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C. H. Lawton.



**A**SBURY, REV. FRANCIS, the first Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church ordained in America, and a citizen of Delaware, who was naturalized in this State during the period of the revolutionary war. The following is from the pen of Dr. Phoebus : A brief summary of the life of this venerable servant of God is only attempted here. He was born near the foot of Hamstead-Bridge, in the parish of Handsworth, about four miles from Birmingham in Staffordshire, England, on the 20th of August, A. D. 1745. His parents were poor, honest, pious people, who greatly desired to train their son in the discipline and admonition of the Lord. He was sent to school in early life, and before he had attained to his seventh year could read the Bible, which ever after became his guide in all things. He remained in school, subjected to the harsh treatment of a churlish master, for a few years, and did not therefore attain to great erudition in early life, but such was his thirst for knowledge, that in early manhood he had mastered both the Greek and Hebrew languages, so as to read the Sacred Scriptures in the original tongue. When in his thirteenth year, he espoused the cause of Christ, and connecting himself with the Methodists, passed through the subordinate positions of leader, exhorter, and local preacher, until in his twenty-second year he became an itinerant. In the year 1771, he was sent by Mr. Wesley as a missionary to America. On the 27th day of October, he was landed at Philadelphia, and immediately began his labors. Soon he was vested with authority, by Mr. Wesley, to direct the course of the Methodists in this country, a position which he filled with great acceptability until the organization of the M. E. Church. While in the discharge of his duties in Maryland in 1778, he was subjected to such harsh treatment, that he escaped to Delaware, and in the following year took the oath of allegiance to the State, thereby becoming a citizen. His influence was, thereafter, given to the furtherance of the interests of the State, especially her spiritual interests ; and to him more than to any one person belongs the honor of building up a moral power that has made Delaware's chief citizens men of purity, steadfastness and incorruptibility, in civil and political life. In 1784, in Delaware, he counseled the organization of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, which was accepted and the work consummated in Baltimore, Md., during the following Christmas. By the unanimous voice of the Conference he was elected to the episcopacy of the new church, and was duly consecrated thereto. Says the "Minute" of the Conference of 1816, "It would appear that Bishop Asbury had labored in England as a local and traveling preacher about ten years ; in America, upwards of forty-four, nearly thirty-two of which he, as Bishop, held the superintendency. When we count the thousands throughout this vastly extensive continent, who, with affectionate veneration, owned him as their spiritual father, we may question if a weightier charge has been committed to any man since the days of the Apostles ; and when the records of his life shall meet the public eye, who, that patiently examines and candidly decides, will be bold enough to say, that, since that time, duties so great and so various have been, by one man, more faithfully performed." It seemed to be one of Bishop Asbury's special pleasures to visit those parts, and families of Delaware made so dear to him during the dark periods of the war of Independence ; and the delight with which he was greeted everywhere is beyond description. His name is perpetuated in many families, and in Delaware, at least, "Francis Asbury" can never die. This great and good man yielded up his spirit to God at the house of George Arnold on the 31st day of March, 1816. His remains were deposited in the family burying ground until, by order of the General Conference, they were disinterred and transferred to a vault prepared for that purpose in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Eutaw street, Baltimore, Maryland.

**C**OUPEL, JOHN EDWARDS, fourth son of Dr. James and Hannah (McIntire) Couper, was born in New Castle, April 20, 1809. He enjoyed a full share of the training and education so carefully bestowed on every member of his father's family, and deciding to devote himself to the mercantile profession, he entered the well known house of Mr. Samuel Comly, in Philadelphia. There he distinguished himself by his ability and assiduous attention to the duties of his calling. His employer placed in him the highest confidence, and in 1836 com-



missioned him to superintend and put in order the affairs of a branch house in New Orleans. Having faithfully fulfilled this trust he set out on his return, but during the passage from New Orleans to Appalachicola, was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, and reached home only to die. His decease took place, November 21, 1836, at the early age of twenty-seven years. A young man of the highest character and finest promise, universally beloved and esteemed, his death cast a shadow of deepest gloom over all the large circle of family acquaintance and friends.

**H**ARLAN CALEB M. D. was born at Middletown, New Castle county, and State of Delaware, October 13, 1814. He studied medicine three years and graduated in 1836 at the University of Pennsylvania; practiced the old system ten years in the country; studied Homœopathy and moved to Wilmington in 1847. Here, meeting with violent opposition, he was induced to publish a pamphlet entitled: "A Lecture on Allopathy and Homœopathy" which was noticed by the eminent Doctor Hering, in his periodical in the following complimentary terms: "Very ably written; full of interesting remarks and a great many new ideas." At the age of twenty-seven he married Eliza Montgomery, a young widow lady remarkable for her piety and good sense. They had three children; Elgarda, Elizabeth, and John. The first was married to Dr. J. C. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia. She died at thirty-two, leaving no children. Elizabeth died in her nineteenth year. John studied medicine, graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, and died with consumption fifteen months afterwards. The children inherited hepatic disease from their grandmother, who died five weeks after the birth of her only child—the subject of this sketch. In 1860 Dr. Harlan published "Ida Randolph of Virginia," a poem in three cantos. In 1853 he purchased a farm near the city and improved it by plowing in green crops. Being convinced of their *great* utility he published in 1876 a little work entitled "Farming with Green Manures on Plumgrove Farm." The second edition, revised and enlarged, has since been published in a handsome volume, by J. B. Lippencott & Co., of Philadelphia. As a full treatise on *green manures*, it has no equal,

it is said, in Europe or America. We come now to the crowning effort of his life on earth. To the publication of a poem, which, if criticism be true, must place his name among the first writers of the age. "ELFLORA OF THE SUSQUEHANNA," from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, is the title of the work which has received the highest praises from the best critics, who have read it. We have only room for a few words from two able pens. The Rev. Dr. Landis, the great classical scholar, and the distinguished author of the "*Cross*," says in a letter on receiving a copy: "I could not put it down until I had devoured it all to the very last line. I am greatly pleased with it. The plot, style and execution, all have interested me greatly. Your versification has nothing to fear from a comparison even with Dryden. You have his flow, cadence and rhythm. Your power of description is equal to his own. No man, however gifted, has ever attained to your mastery of the power of poetic expression without a good deal of thought and practice. The charm and melody of your versification, and your pictured images, are so admirably presented in your descriptions." John C. Harkness, A. M., a graduate of Bowdoin College, and publisher of *Harkness Magazine*, says: "The poem 'Elflora of the Susquehanna,' by C. Harlan, M. D., is so delightfully entertaining that whoever begins its perusal will not lay it aside without completion—save from sheer necessity. I have read it a number of times and find it just the thing to entertain an honored guest. It has great strength and stirring energy of diction, refined sentiment, clearness and fidelity of description. Its combination of these high and exceedingly rare merits give the poem 'Elflora,' immortality. Mental power glows in every page. The plot is so skillfully wrought that you all the time want to know what is going to happen next. Such a work is a monument to its author's genius, infinitely more enduring than marble column or granite structure." Elflora was written more than forty years ago and then laid aside. The toils and anxieties of professional life, incident to a very large practice, and the imperative necessity of a close attention to business, caused the doctor to give but little time or thought to literary pursuits. He was satisfied with the discharge





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*C. Harlan M.D.*



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of his duties as a physician. Curiosity, more than anything else, induced him to look over his early writings. He was astonished to discover that *Elflora* needed only a careful revision to be, not only the best thing he had ever written, but a master-piece of the highest order of composition.


**R**OSS, JAMES JEFFERSON, eldest son of Governor William Ross, of Seaford, was born in 1846 on the Ross estate on which he now resides. For an account of his family see sketch of W. Ross. He attended the schools of Seaford, and in 1863 was under the instruction of Dr. Clemson at Claymont. He completed his education at Edinburgh, Scotland, where he spent two years. Returning to the United States in 1865, full of enthusiasm for agriculture, he devoted himself to that pursuit, turning his attention particularly to the culture of fruit. He has now 20,000 peach trees and 3,000 apple trees; four thousand pear trees were planted, but many of them have been destroyed by blight. His small fruits also have paid him well. He has 150 acres of blackberries, chiefly the Wilson variety; raspberries, 75 acres; and strawberries in large quantities. He has two evaporators, with which he has prepared 18,000 pounds, principally of his own surplus fruit. He also raises wheat from 500 to 1,000 bushels yearly, and corn from 2,000 to 4,000 bushels. All his cattle and sheep are thoroughbreds from Ohio, and his stock farm is also a success. His herd of short horns and his Cotswold sheep took the premium at the Dover State Fair. Mr. Ross is a director of the Delaware Railroad. He is a gentleman of refinement and culture, and affable and pleasant in manners. He was married in April, 1873, to Miss Sallie A., daughter of George Levan, of Lancaster county, Pa., and has one child, Brooks Levan Ross. He is a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he has been a vestryman for eight years.

**K**RAMER, REV. GEORGE ROBERTS, founder, and formerly pastor of "The Household of Faith," Wilmington, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 26, 1839. The life of his father, Rev. Samuel Kramer has been published and is full of interesting facts, of which our space forbids even

an outline. He is now acting chaplain at the Navy Yard at Washington, and was a major in the army during the war, where he greatly distinguished himself. He married Rebecca Stuart of Baltimore, and had seven sons and two daughters. Three of the sons entered the ministry of the P. E. Church. One of them, Rev. John W. Kramer, is rector of the Church of the Holy Faith, and Master of St. John's Guild, New York city; and another recently deceased, was Rev. William Paul Kramer, rector of Christ's Church, New Orleans, who greatly endeared himself to the people of that city by his self-denying labors during the last visitation of yellow fever; great respect was shown to his memory. The father of Major Samuel Kramer was Major John Kramer, who before the American Revolution, when but seventeen years old, came to this country from Bremen, accompanied by his brother George, aged nineteen. They both entered the Continental army at Harrisburg, Pa., and served during the entire war. Major John Kramer was one of Gen. Washington's body guard, and was a great favorite with him. After the war he settled in Washington and finally in Baltimore, where Major Samuel Kramer, the youngest of the entire family, was born. Four of the elder brothers of the latter were soldiers in the war of 1812. His uncle George settled in Pennsylvania at the close of the Revolution, and had several sons, one of whom was a member of Congress for three terms from that State. Major John Kramer married a Miss Paul, a relative of one of the first governors of Delaware, and whose family came from England with the first settlers of Kent, Md. The Kramer family has spread all over the states, and the name spelled also Kraemer, Creamer and Cramer, is found in every part of the Union. George R. Kramer lost his mother in his boyhood. He spent four years at Dickinson Seminary, and was licensed to preach in Baltimore, entering the itinerant ministry of the Patapsco circuit. He was opposed to the division in the church, but after the separation joined the M. E. Church South, and filled several appointments in the Georgia Conference with great acceptance, particularly at St. James' Church, Augusta. He was afterwards stationed at Staunton, Va., and in 1874 filled a vacancy in the Charlestown Circuit, Md. The follow-

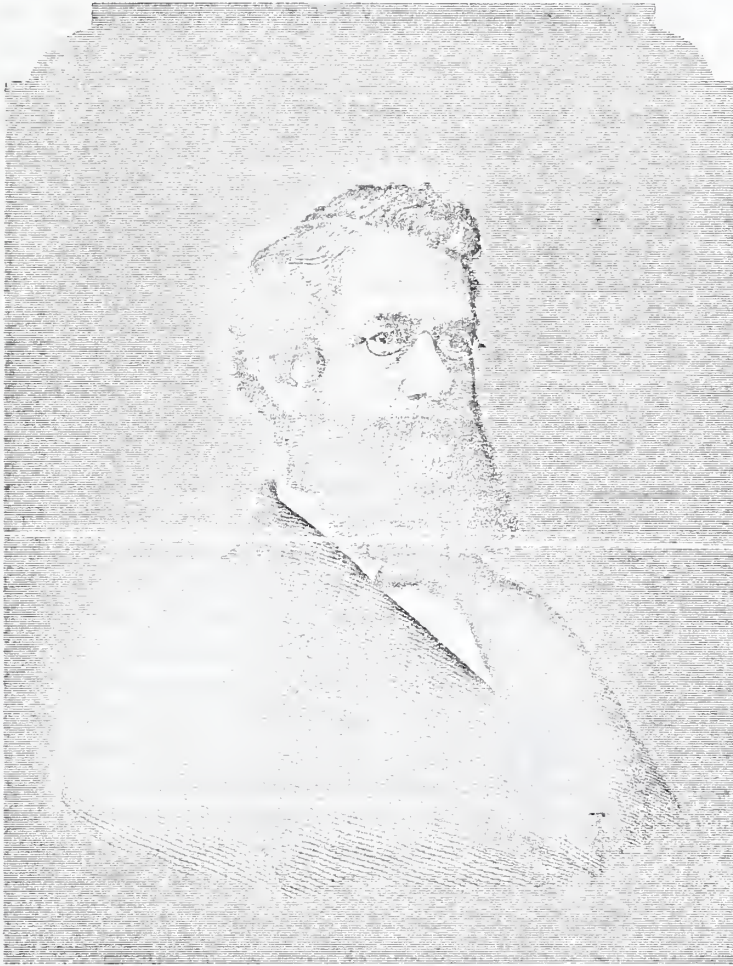


ing spring he was received into the Wilmington Conference, and placed in charge of the Asbury Church. While settled here as pastor, a change gradually took place in his doctrinal views, it being now his belief that man sleeps after death until the resurrection, and that after the judgment the wicked are destroyed in the second death, and not kept alive in endless punishment. He also conceived it his duty to preach these doctrines. This occasioned great excitement, and the feeling of regret was very general, he being regarded as one of the most eloquent preachers in the Conference. Many of his people followed him upon his formal withdrawal from the ministry and membership of the M. E. Church, June 20, 1877. A new church organization, with seventy-one members, was formed the following Sabbath, under the title of the Household of Faith. They worshipped in the McClary building, where the church increased in membership to over 300. The corner stone of their new church was laid October 20, 1880, and the edifice was dedicated on Sunday, December 3, 1881. The meetings continued to grow in interest and numbers, but several months later Mr. Kramer was induced to accept a call from "The Church of the Blessed Hope," in Brooklyn. He preached his farewell sermon to the Household of Faith, Sunday evening, July 30, 1882. The house was crowded and much feeling manifested. Several of Mr. Kramer's sermons have been published, also "Aletheia," a reply to Ingersoll, and a number of poems and hymns all of which met with great favor, and sold rapidly. In his religious belief he still claims to be in honest sympathy with all evangelical christians, and is a full believer in conversion and the witness of the Spirit. He is eloquent and forcible in his preaching. He was married in 1865, to a daughter of Theophilus and Selma Hill, of Atlanta, Ga. They have one child, Mary Rebecca Kramer; a son died in infancy.

 HANDLER, SWITHIN, Physician and Surgeon and ex-Speaker of the General Assembly, is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Yarnell) Chandler. Thomas Chandler was a farmer, of Mill Creek hundred, born 1800, died 1872. Sarah Chandler was born in 1807, and is yet living. Dr.

Chandler was born in 1830, and his lineage is easily traced. He carries the old Saxon name of the first emigrant, who, with his wife and eight children, arrived in Philadelphia with Wm. Penn, and were—as most of their descendants in Pennsylvania and Delaware and in other States of the Union—members of the Society of Friends. Swithin Chandler's name appears as having been signed to a petition in the year 1740, to Thomas Penn, asking, with others of Chester county, that Willington, now Wilmington, be made a borough. (Ferris' Early Settlements on the Delaware, p. 207.) The subject of our sketch is one of twelve children, five of whom survive. His academic preparation for professional life was obtained under the direction of Rev. Mr. Gayley, of Wilmington, and in his twentieth year he entered, as a student, the office of Dr. Wm. Notson, a well-known physician of Philadelphia. He matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1851, and graduated M. D., in the class of 1854, and immediately entered on the practice of medicine in Mill Creek hundred, and after two and a half years removed to his present home near Brandywine Springs. He, for twenty-eight years, has had an extensive and laborious practice, yet possessed of a splendid physical organization, looks as though he could easily measure and master, in endurance, other twenty-eight years of equal labor. Popular, genial, and sympathetic, he is not less loved as a neighbor and a man, than he is sought after as a skillful physician and surgeon. In all that relates to the public advantage of his community and of the State, he has always taken a deep interest, and it is not surprising that we find him, for the last twenty years a School Commissioner and Secretary of the Board. In the wider sphere of public and official service he has also become well-known to the people of the State. He served as a member of the State Legislature in 1878-9, and was chosen Speaker of the General Assembly, making a popular and efficient presiding officer. He has always acted with the Democratic party, and through the earnest solicitation of his party is a candidate for the State Legislature at this writing, October, 1882. Since 1853 he has been a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and was made a Master Mason in 1870. He has filled

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*Swinton Chandler*



all the chairs of the Blue Lodge, and has served as Deputy Grand Master of the State. His religious affinities are Presbyterian: of that church he has been a member for many years, and is at present one of the ruling elders of Red Clay Creek Presbyterian Church. Dr. Chandler has been twice married, first to Miss Sarah, daughter of Joseph Lindsay, an elder of Red Clay Creek Church, and after her death to Miss Rebecca A., daughter of Jacob Rubencame, of New Castle county. There was one child of the first marriage who died early. Few gentlemen in the State have more attached friends, and perhaps no physician in the State so large or remunerative a country practice.

**COOPER, HON. RICHARD**, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Delaware in the early part of this century, was born in the year 1755, in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county. He was the son of Richard and Ann (Broadaway) Cooper, who had a family of ten children, of whom seven grew to maturity: Mary, Ann, Richard, Nehemiah, Ezekiel, Thomas and Sarah. They were highly respectable people, in comfortable circumstances. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was John Cooper, the youngest of three brothers, who came to this country from England in the latter part of the seventeenth or the first of the eighteenth century. Their father was a gentleman of means in England. The eldest, George Cooper, came only on a visit and soon returned. The second, Richard Cooper, was a clergyman of the established Church, and owned a farm in Mendenhall Forest, where he lived and died a bachelor. The third brother, John Cooper, married Miss Smith, of Tuckahoe Neck, and settled in that place, where they brought up their five children; Thomas, George, Deborah, Ann, and Richard. Thomas was sent back to England, at the age of twelve years as the heir to the estate of his uncle George, who died childless. The others with their descendants remained in Delaware. Richard, the youngest, was studious and thoughtful, and while his educational advantages were very limited, improved every opportunity to acquire information. In his early manhood he was a farmer, and on his marriage with Sarah, daughter of Aaron Alford,

of Caroline county, Md., settled on the Forest farm, near Willow Grove, where he also kept a store; was constable and afterwards Justice of the Peace. He was also a surveyor, and filled almost every subordinate office in the county. He was finally appointed by the Governor an Associate Judge on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, which office he filled with honor and ability for many years. He resided from that time at Passey, one mile south of Dover, now called Cooper's Corner. He was a man of irreproachable character and accumulated considerable property, leaving, at his death, his widow and children in comfortable circumstances. By his first marriage he had three children: Richard, Elizabeth and Sarah, who all grew to maturity. The two younger married and left families. His wife dying, he married, about the year 1800, Clarissa, daughter of Jenifer and Jane Taylor, of Mispillion hundred. By her he had three children: Richard Jenifer, Ignatius Taylor and William Hughlett. Judge Cooper died at Passey, August 29, 1818, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife lived to the same age, and died at her residence in Dover, March 24, 1841.

**DUNNING, ERASMUS CLARK, M. D.**, late of Wilmington, was born June 18, 1843, in Dover, where his father James Anderson Dunning, was for many years a merchant and prominent business man, and whose sterling integrity and christian character won him the warm regards of the community. He died, greatly regretted, February 6, 1865, in his 37th year. His wife, Louisa (Turner) Dunning, died January 15, 1846, when her son Erasmus was only two and a half years old. He was their only child, and great attention was given to his education and training. He was just entering Dickinson College at the breaking out of the war, but at once decided to give himself to the service of his country. He had received the appointment of Third Lieutenant of Company A of the 1st Delaware Cavalry, but by an order from the War Department this grade was abolished. Nothing daunted he resolved to serve as a non-commissioned officer and was mustered in as Orderly Sergeant, of the above company. But he was soon promoted, and in January, 1863, became




second lieutenant of his company, and first lieutenant the following December. In April, 1864, he was commissioned Captain of his company, in which position he served with distinguished gallantry to the close of the war. Soon after he received this commission, his regiment was sent to Washington and here met that order which dismounted more than 20,000 cavalrymen and required them to serve as infantry. This was an extreme hardship, as the regiment was composed of men accustomed to the saddle from boyhood and who had enlisted for that special arm of the service. Yet no officer resigned, and each man took his musket and bravely bore his part in the hotly contested battles which followed. Through them all Captain Dunning passed unharmed. In March, 1865, the painful news reached him that his honored father had died after a short illness, and finding it imperative that he should return home and take his place at the head of the bereaved household, he resigned but a few days before the surrender at Appomattox. His position in the army, attained by hard won and successive steps, was reached before he was twenty-one, and his record was most honorable. He soon after commenced the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in March, 1868. The following month he passed with credit an examination before the Medical Board of the United States Navy, and was commissioned, April 21, Assistant Surgeon. He was first ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, and the following spring to the Navy Yard at Washington. Next he served on board the United States Monitor *Dictator*, and shortly after, at the request of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Poor, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, was transferred to the flagship *Severn*. On this he went to the West Indies, but his health becoming impaired, returned, and after two months' sick leave, again reported for duty, and was assigned to the Naval Hospital at Washington, where he was resident surgeon for two years. January 1, 1873, he resigned this position and settled in Wilmington, where he had a large practice until his death. He was a man of fine appearance, frank and genial in manner, and his skill and ability won him a gratifying success. He was also a Christian and a gentleman, and had many warm friends. He was married January 17,

1872, to Miss Harriette Shallcross, daughter of Samuel Morris, Esq., of Chester county, Pa., and had one child, Mary Rogers Hartshorne Dunning. His sudden and unexpected death, June 7, 1880, from hemorrhage of the lungs, was deeply mourned in the community of which he was so bright an ornament.

**ROSS, HON. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON**, Ex-Governor of Delaware, was born June 2, 1814, at Laurel. His father, Caleb Ross, a well known and influential citizen of Sussex, was born March 1, 1784, and died Nov. 1, 1841. His mother, Letitia (Lofland) Ross, of Milford, was born March 5, 1787, and died in 1832. William H. Ross attended the schools of Laurel till 1832, when he was sent to Claremont Academy, Pa., a Friends' school, where he remained two years. On his return he became a clerk for his father, who was engaged in a large mercantile and grain business. In 1836 Mr. Ross visited Europe with his father, traveling through England, Scotland, and Ireland, and spent the year 1837 in business in Adam's county, Ill. From 1840 to 1845 he was engaged in milling, tanning, and merchandising at Laurel, when he removed to his present estate contiguous to Seaford, where he has since resided. It consisted of 1,400 acres of worn out land, which he immediately began to improve and enrich, till it now produces twenty to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre instead of five as at first, and the yield of corn has been increased from ten to fifty bushels. He early engaged in fruit culture, and now has 1,200 peach trees in bearing and as many more in a thrifty young orchard; 1,500 apple trees, 3,000 grape vines, and 150 acres in berries of different kinds. He is probably the largest grower of small fruits in the State. His 5,000 pear trees nearly all died from blight. As a farmer he has been eminently successful. He has recently turned over this whole interest to his son James J., who conducts the business of fruit growing and agriculture. In 1859 Gov. Ross built his handsome residence and now has one of the most beautiful homes in Delaware. In 1846, he was elected a captain of a Cavalry Company which was composed of the leading young men of Seaford, Laurel and contiguous hundreds. They furnished their own horses and equipments, very hand-




somely uniformed and made a most excellent light horse troop. They disbanded in 1849 after the Mexican war. Always a Democrat, as was his father before him, Gov. Ross was, in 1850, nominated by his party, and elected Governor of the State, being then only thirty-six years of age. In this high office he served greatly to his own honor, and the satisfaction of the people. His hearing having become seriously impaired, he has invariably declined to have his name used for any position since his gubernatorial term expired, although frequently solicited. He has represented his State in the Democratic National Conventions of 1844, 1848, 1856 and 1860. During the late war Gov. Ross visited Europe a second time, and made a tour of all the principal cities of France, Germany, Prussia, Belgium, Holland Switzerland, Spain and Italy. It was his intention to visit the Holy Land, purposing to see Damascus, Jerusalem and Constantinople, but an unforeseen duty called him back to England when he had only gotten as far as Cairo, Egypt. He was united in marriage June 7, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth E., daughter of George K. Hall, Esq., of Middletown. Seven of their ten children survive: Letitia L., now widow of Victor Green, Esq.; James J., engaged in agriculture with his father, William M. and E. C. Ross, Phosphate manufacturers at Seaford; Sarah H., wife of Dr. S. R. Skellern, of Philadelphia; Mary G., wife of Montgomery Fisher, Esq., of Seaford, and Laura F. Ross.

 M EREDITH, PETER KNOTTS, Farmer, Petersburg, Kent county, was born in the house where he now lives, July 18, 1834. His father William Meredith, also a farmer, was a man of prominence in the community, and very active and influential in political affairs. Elected in 1856 to the State Senate on the Democratic ticket, he was conspicuous in that body for his ability and influence. He retired from farming in the spring of 1868, and during the remainder of his life resided at Marydell. In 1870 he received the appointment of Justice of the Peace, which office he held till his death in 1874, being then in his sixty-fifth year. He had for many years been a deacon and a leading member of Mount Moriah Baptist Church. His wife was Sallie Ann, daughter of Emory and Sallie (Lober)


Knotts, of North Murderkill hundred. They had nine children, of whom only four grew to maturity: Elizabeth, widow of William Cubbage; Peter K.; Mary Ann, wife of James L. Cohn, and Sallie W., wife of Isaiah Whitelock. Mrs. Meredith died in 1848. Her son, Peter K., is now living in the house built by his grandfather, Job Meredith, and on the farm then owned by him. The only child of the last named by his first wife was Elder Peter Meredith, long and favorably known as the pastor of Mount Moriah Baptist Church. By his second wife, Elizabeth Hatfield, he had four children: Rebecca, who married Thomas E. Frazier; Whitely H., William, and Mary, now widow of Samuel Meredith. Job Meredith was a thrifty farmer, owning about 500 acres of land, and noted for his executive ability. He was a Baptist, and died in May, 1825, in his 65th year. He had four brothers who all went to the West, in all parts of which their descendants may now be found. All the Meredith family in the United States it is believed descended from two brothers who came from Wales to Pennsylvania, about 1670. One of them afterwards came to Delaware and took up the land on which the subject of this sketch now resides, and which has from that time, over two hundred years, remained in the family, descending from father to son in each generation. Peter K. Meredith attended the common schools of his locality, and spent a short time at the Camden Academy. After attaining his majority he engaged in teaching, with much success, for four years, when he rented a farm near Hazletville, which he cultivated for eight years, and in 1868, rented the home farm for two years. In 1870 he purchased this estate, paying to his father the interest while he lived, and the other heirs their portion after he died. It consists of 400 acres of well improved land. Mr. Meredith has a fine peach orchard of 4,000 trees, which have been a paying interest, and from his vineyard he obtains from six to eight tons of grapes each year. He has also a pear orchard of 100 trees, and cultivates the small fruits. He has always been active in political affairs, and is an influential member of the Democratic party. He is at this time a member of the Levy Court of Kent county. He was married in February, 1860, to Miss Ella Chambers, daughter of John G. Chambers. Three of their four



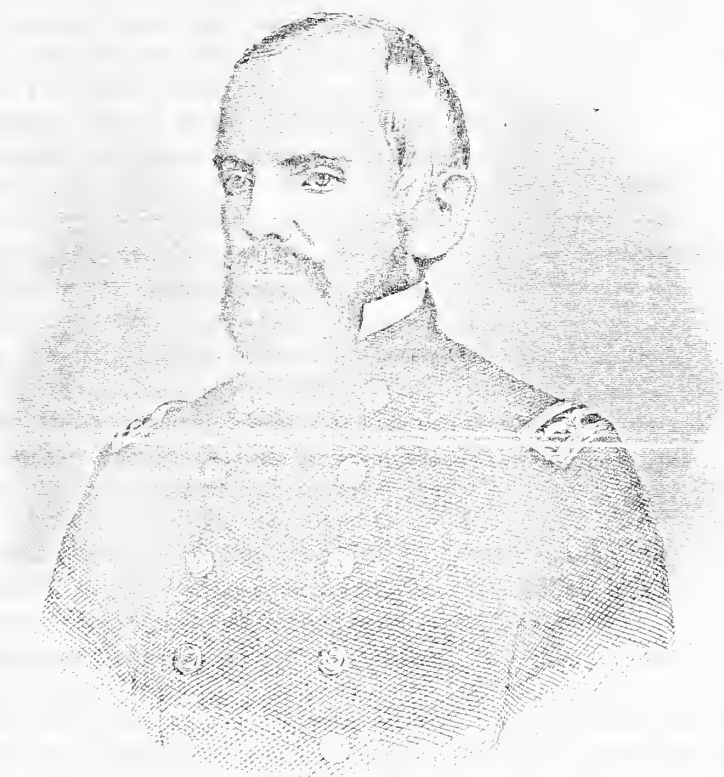
children are now living : John G., Gilbert Judson, and Sallie Ann. His wife died in February, 1866. In April, 1867, he married Miss Susan, daughter of Ambrose Broadaway. By this marriage he has three children : Leora Virginia, Wm. Broadaway, and Mary Evelyn. Mr. Meredith is one of the most enterprising, successful and highly esteemed farmers of his county.

ONES, COL. JAMES H., was born in Wilmington, May 6, 1821. He was the son of Morgan Jones and Mary (Hemphill) Jones, the former a native of Worcester county, Md., the latter of Wilmington, the daughter of William Hemphill. He received his education in Wilmington, and Ellington, Conn., where he was under the tuition of Hon. Mr. Hall, whose excellence of character and scholarship he ever gratefully remembered. On March 3, 1847, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps. Previously to that time he had served several years in the United States Revenue service. In the years 1847-48 he was on duty on shore with the United States Army in the Mexican war, and in the succeeding two years on board the steam frigate *Raritan* of the home squadron. In the year 1851 and '52 he sailed on the *Raritan* and *Princeton*, and was also stationed at the navy yard, Philadelphia. September 1, 1853, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and ordered to the *Macedonian* in the East India squadron, under the command of Commodore Perry. The chief object of the expedition was a treaty of commerce with Japan, which was admirably consummated by that able and accomplished officer. It was many years before Col. Jones recovered from the deleterious climatic effects of this cruise. From 1856 to 1858 he was stationed on board the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston Navy Yard. He subsequently served on board the *Macedonian* and *Richmond*, and in 1861, while at the Washington Navy Yard, was commissioned Captain, and was engaged in the battle of Bull Run. From 1861 to '67 he served successively in the Pacific Squadron, at the Navy Yard, Washington, in the Mediterranean, and at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In 1864 he was commissioned Major and Lieutenant Colonel. From 1868-71 he was stationed at Mare Island Navy Yard,

California, and after that up to 1880, was in command of the Marine Barracks Navy Yard, Boston. On March 16, 1879, he was commissioned Colonel, and in 1880, was ordered to the command of the Marine Barracks, at League Island, Pa., and while preparing for his removal to that station, was seized with severe acute pneumonia, which terminated his life in a few days, at the age of fifty-nine years. Col. Jones was one of the best officers in the marine service of the United States. His long and varied service brought him in connection with a great number of the officers of the Navy, among whom he had many friends, being esteemed by them an honorable, accomplished and generous officer, and an excellent disciplinarian. In 1863, having already sailed for the Mediterranean, he was found so debilitated by disease of the bowels, which still lingered in his system, as well as by an old injury of the leg, that the fleet surgeon recommended his return home. On leaving his ship a letter was handed to him from Admiral Bell, who, regretting the necessity which compelled him to leave, complimented him for his brave and uncomplaining devotion to duty, although bearing such marked evidences of pain and debility. To the library of the Naval School at Annapolis, to the Delaware Historical Society, and to the library of the Historic Genealogic Society, of Boston, he made large and valuable donations of books, and to the St. Johns Episcopal Church, of Charlestown, Mass., of which he was a member, and also one of the vestry under the rectorate of Rev. Dr. T. Lambert, he made liberal contributions. He left several manuscript volumes of interesting descriptions of the places which he visited in his various cruises, and of the important incidents of his voyages. His wife, to whom he was married September 27, 1842, was the daughter of Mr. John Patterson, merchant, of Wilmington, Del. She still survives him. He was buried in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, by the side of his only daughter, who had died at the age of three years—the only child of her parents.

ARGADINE, ROBERT WHITTAKER, M. D., of Felton, was born near Canterbury, April 28, 1844, being the eldest son of Henry K. Hargadine and Ruth, his wife, the daughter of William






*I Am Paying Jones -  
James H. Jones -*




Whittaker, both still living. They have had eight children, five of whom are living. Henry K., the younger of their two sons, is a farmer near Canterbury; the eldest daughter, Mary C., married Walter Burton, who descended from the Rodney family. She died in 1874, leaving a son, Rodney Burton. The father of Dr. Hargadine was early left an orphan, and at a tender age had to earn his living, and make his own way in life. His father, Robert Hargadine, was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, but died in 1831, at the age of thirty-two. The father of the last named was Mark Hargadine, also a farmer. The family is old, of German or Saxon origin, the name being originally Hagedone, the same as Hawthorn in English. The family came to America just prior to the Revolution; is now very numerous, and scattered in every part of the country. Robert W. Hargadine attended school from three to six months of the year, till nearly eighteen years of age, after which he spent over two years at schools of a higher grade, at Camden and Dover. He then taught one year and spent the winter of 1864 in his uncle's store in St. Louis. Returning to Delaware he studied medicine in the office of Dr. Thomas Cahall, of Frederica, graduating M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, and entered St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, as Resident Surgeon. In that institution, with which he was connected three years, he enjoyed unusual advantages for perfecting himself in the knowledge of his profession. Besides his general practice, he devoted much time to the study of microscopy under the celebrated Dr. James Tyson, and became one of the founders and original members of the Microscopical society of that city. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, before which he read an original paper on the crystalization of the blood. This attracted much attention from physiologists, and the eminent scientist and author, the late Professor Samuel Dickson, became from that time his warm friend. He was also in 1868 elected a member of the Philadelphia Hospital Association, and a member of the Pathological Society, in the proceedings of which he took an active part, and contributed several valuable papers with specimens. A brilliant career was opening before him when his health failed from the close con-

finement of hospital practice, and an entire change became imperative. He returned to Delaware in December, 1870, and settled in Felton, where his reputation and skill secured him a large practice, and the close acquaintance of years only increases the esteem and confidence with which he is regarded. Dr. Hargadine was married, October 31, 1872, to Miss Mary Evelyn, daughter of Edward J. and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Carter, of Kent county, and granddaughter of Robert W. Reynolds. They have five children: Edward Carter, Mary, Elizabeth, Robert and Albert Henry Hargadine.


CWHORTER, THOMAS SEE, Farmer, near St. George's, was born on the farm where he now resides, February 17, 1815. His father, Thomas McWhorter, also a farmer, was born in that vicinity in 1776. His first wife was Rachel Packard, by whom he had six children: Horace, Jefferson, Leontine, Mary, Sarah Jane, and Thomas See. He next married Mrs. Elizabeth Segars, of Philadelphia. The two children of this marriage died in infancy, and again losing his wife, he married Mrs. Mary McCaulley, of St. George's. Thomas McWhorter died in October, 1858. His father, John McWhorter, also a farmer, died when he was only six years of age. The last named owned between 400 and 500 acres of land, between St. George's and Delaware City. He was a brother of the celebrated Presbyterian clergyman, Rev Alexander McWhorter, a chaplain in the Revolutionary army, and widely known in that denomination, particularly in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where most of his life was passed. Another brother was Hugh McWhorter, the oldest of the family, a farmer, and owned the lands now belonging to Anthony Higgins, near St. George's. The father of these three brothers was Alexander McWhorter, a Scotch Presbyterian, who came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled near St. George's, where he owned a large landed estate. His descendants have been numerous and prominent in that locality for over a century. Rachel (Packard) McWhorter was the granddaughter of Derrick See, the original settler of that name, who owned a large tract of land south of St. George's, adjoining the canal, and consist-



ing of over 1000 acres in one body. This is now divided into four farms: one owned by Thomas See McWhorter, another by his brother Leontine, (both inherited from their mother), and the two farms of John P. Hudson. Thomas See McWhorter attended the Academy at St. George's till eighteen years of age, when he served an apprenticeship of four years in locomotive building in New Castle. He then returned to farm life, residing at the homestead, where he still lives, and which his father gave up to him in 1846. He has succeeded well in life by his industry, economy and fair dealing. His family have, for the most part, been members of the Democrat party, but he has been always a strong temperance man, and voted the Republican ticket from the organization of that party. He was a devoted friend of the Union during the war, and earnestly supported the general government. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church in St. George's. Mr. McWhorter was first married, in 1846, to Margaret Jane, daughter of his cousin, John McWhorter. Their only surviving child is John Francis McWhorter, who married Mary Susan, daughter of Purnell J. Lynch, in 1870, and resides near Middletown. Mr. McWhorter lost his wife in April, 1848, and was again married, December 23, 1856, to Miss Emma, daughter of William and Margaret (Burkhart) Scott, of Philadelphia.


RIFFITH, ALFRED PRICE, Smyrna, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Dealer in Pianos and Organs, and also engaged in farming and fruit raising, was born in Odessa, May 10, 1843. His father, Joseph C. Griffith, was born in Sussex county, in 1797, and commenced life as a carpenter and pump maker. He afterwards turned his attention to fruit growing and became one of the earliest and most successful peach growers in the state. His father was Samuel Griffith, and his grandfather was one of four brothers who came to this country from Wales early in the eighteenth century. Joseph C. Griffith married Mary Creighton, daughter of Major John Wilds, who commanded the Delaware troops in the war of 1812. He was one of the finest looking men in the army and always dressed in the antique style. He married the daughter of Dr. James Jones,

a noted surgeon in the revolutionary war and who joined Washington at Valley Forge. See the sketch of Rev. and Dr. James Jones in this volume. Alfred P. Griffith attended the schools of Smyrna, till his eighteenth year, after which he was clerk in a store for two years. He then entered Bryant and Stratton's business college in Philadelphia, graduating in 1862. He was next, for two years, in partnership with his brother, Franklin W. Griffith, in general mercantile business. In 1866, he entered into partnership with his father in the grain commission business, which continued until the death of the latter, in 1868. He now devoted himself to farming and fruit raising, till 1874, when he engaged also in the Real Estate and Insurance business in Smyrna all of which he still continues. Mr. Griffith was one of the originators of the Fruit Growers' National Bank, of Smyrna, and was elected a member of the first board of directors. This position he resigned in 1878. He has also been a director in the public library of Smyrna, is vice-President of the Smyrna Building Loan Association, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of that place. He is an active and efficient member of the M. E. church, with which he united in 1869, has been a class leader since 1871, and is also a member of the board of Trustees. In 1874, he was a lay delegate to the Wilmington Annual Conference. He was married, April 12, 1871, to Miss Ella T., daughter of Rev. Thomas Jefferson Thompson, D. D., then presiding elder of the Easton district. They have one child living, Julia Wilds Griffith. Their only son, Alfred Carlisle, a lovely child of one year, died in 1876. As a business man, Mr. Griffith is active, earnest, honest, reliable, and well deserves the success he has achieved.

EYNOLDS, SAMUEL M., Merchant of Middletown, was born near Newark, Aug. 1, 1842. His father is John Reynolds of whom see sketch in this volume. His mother was Mary G., daughter of Samuel Moore, of New Castle county. Mr. Reynolds was the fourth child of his parents. He began in early life to attend school, and after reaching his tenth year entered the Newark Academy, where he continued four years. He then entered the Delaware College



and continued at that Institution for two years. In the year 1858 he commenced a farm life but left this employment to clerk in the store of Hon. J. F. Williamson at Newark. In the spring of 1861 he entered his father's store as a clerk, but became a partner in 1863, the firm name being changed to John A. Reynolds and Son. In September of 1864 the store was removed to Middletown, and a brother, Edward Reynolds, was admitted as a partner. Four years after Mr. Jno. A. Reynolds retired from the business, the firm name, however, continuing the same. In 1871 the store was removed to a three-story brick building erected by the firm. Soon after this removal Mr. S. M. Reynolds bought out his brother's interest and became sole proprietor. In 1876 he bought the contiguous dwelling and altered it into a grocery store. Mr. Edward Reynolds again became a partner in 1868, the business having attained such large proportions as to require his assistance. They annexed another building and opened a clothing and gents' furnishing goods department. This enterprising firm bought out the store of Thos. O. Culbreth in Dover, and re-opened a merchandise establishment under the firm name of E. Reynolds & Co. Their stock of goods in Middletown will amount to the worth of \$30,000 including dry goods, notions, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, with a large line of boots, shoes, hats and caps, there being a large assortment in every department of general merchandise. Mr. Reynolds is a member and a trustee of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage on the sixth day of Dec., 1865, to Miss Mary Cochran, daughter of R. T. Cochran of New Castle county, Del. Two children are the fruit of this marriage, Mary and Bessie Reynolds.

ARRINGTON, PURNEL FREDER-  
ICK, Commander in the United States Navy, and head of the department of astronomy, navigation and surveying, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, is the second son of Samuel Maxwell Harrington, late Chancellor of Delaware, and was born in Dover, June 6, 1844. At the age of seventeen he entered the United States Naval Academy, and was graduated, September, 1863, third in a class of thirty members, having accomplished

the regular course of four years in half that period. Promoted to the grade of ensign in the Navy upon graduation, he joined the sloop of war, *Monongahela*, of Farragut's squadron, and commanded a division of guns on board that ship at the battle of Mobile Bay, and in her celebrated contest with the rebel ram *Tennessee*. Subsequently he participated in all the operations against the city of Mobile, the capture of Fort Morgan, and the blockade of the Texas coast. At the close of the war he remained in the *Monongahela* as navigator and ordnance officer, and while on this duty was promoted to the grades of Master and Lieutenant, and in March, 1868, to that of Lieutenant Commander. While in this ship he twice passed through an epidemic of yellow fever, in which more than thirty of the officers and men were lost. During the earthquakes of November, 1867, the *Monongahela* was thrown on shore by a tidal wave at the island of Santa Cruz, West Indies, on which occasion he contributed by his presence of mind and prompt orders to the safety of the ship. From 1868 to 1870 Lieutenant Commander Harrington was employed at the Naval Academy as assistant professor of Mathematics, and, subsequently, from 1873 to 1876, as instructor in astronomy, navigation, and hydrographic surveying. In the interval between these academic employments he served as executive officer on board the *Pensacola*, flagship of the South Pacific squadron. In May, 1873, he commanded the Naval Battalion at Panama, during the revolution, and preserved the railroad and the property of foreign residents, for which service he received the thanks of the Commander in chief and of the President of the State of Panama. In 1877 he went to Brazil in the flagship *Hartford*, in which vessel he occupied for three years the difficult position of executive officer, and for more than a year performed the duties of Captain and Chief of Staff, imposed upon him by the illness and death of the late Captain Henry A. Adams. Since his return to the United States, in the spring of 1880, Commander Harrington has been employed as head of the department of astronomy, navigation and surveying at the Naval Academy at Annapolis and in command of the practice ship for cadets. In May, 1881, he was commissioned Commander in the Navy.

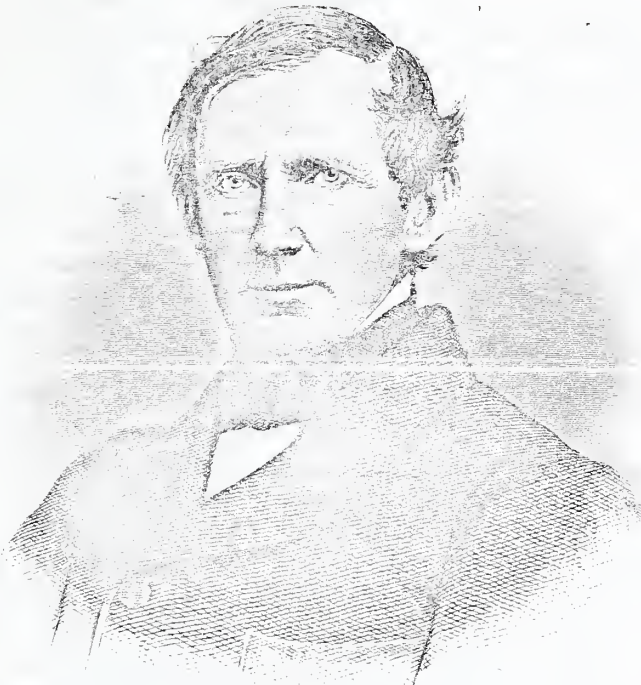


**C**OUPER, DR. JAMES, was born in the village of Christiana, Del., October 3, 1803. He was the son of Dr. James Couper, who then resided in that place, but a few years afterwards removed to New Castle. His classical studies were pursued in Newark with Rev. Francis Hindman, and completed at New Garden, with Enoch Lewis, the eminent mathematician. In 1824 he was graduated M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, having been a student in the office of Dr. George McClellan. He commenced practice near Downingtown, Chester county, Pa., but soon returned to New Castle, where he absorbed the chief professional business of the place and neighborhood, earned by the confidence of the community in his conscientious and sound medical judgment. Dr. Couper was one of the original members of the American Medical Association, and chairman of the committee who made the first report on Preliminary Education. That report evinced the clearness of comprehension, and the terseness and propriety of expression which characterized him; it embraced all the main points required to be included in such a report, and although very much amplified by subsequent committees has been but little improved. In the progress of medical science in our State, and in its honorable upholding, he was always greatly interested, which was evinced by his presence at the meetings of the Delaware State Medical Society, and his active and efficient participation in its exercises. He was repeatedly a delegate to the American Medical Association, and was one of its Vice-Presidents. He united with the Presbyterian Church early in life, and continued a devoted member while he lived. His death occurred after a very brief illness from disease of the heart. His loss was lamented by a large circle of professional friends, as well as by the whole community in which he had so long, so assiduously and so successfully cultivated his profession. His death created a great void, and his many friends long deplored the absence of his kind and sympathizing presence, which had cheered and encouraged them in hours of sickness and sorrow, and smoothed the bed of death. Dr. Couper never became wealthy. As he had no children, and lived elegantly, but without extravagance or ostentation, his last days might have been spent in ease and free-

dom from the cares and anxieties incident to his profession, but in the failure of the Bank of the United States he, with many others, found himself despoiled of much of the earnings of his life, and his efforts for the rest of his days were to repair the wreck in which he was so unexpectedly involved. His remains were placed in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church at New Castle. Dr. Couper married Miss Mary, the daughter of Hon. James Black, of New Castle, July 24, 1832, a lady endowed with the graces of the christian, combined with the culture fitted to adorn her brilliant mind.

**K**EIGWIN, REV. ALBERT NEWTON, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, was born in Jeffersonville, Ind., February 20, 1840. His father, James Keigwin, descended from a Cornish family, of Welsh origin, the first of whom any authentic record now exists, being Capt. Jenkins Keigwin, of Moosehole, who was killed in an attack by some Spanish galleys on the towns of Moosehole, Newlyn, and Penzance, in 1595. The family crest was a white dog, which is the meaning of the word Keigwin. Their shield is now quartered with that of the family of Lord Nichols. Over two hundred years ago, a branch of the family came to Connecticut, where some of their descendants now reside. In early life James Keigwin went to Louisville, Ky., where he married Jane, daughter of John Christy, who, in 1815, was a Swiss refugee from Geneva to Delaware. He was a gentleman of birth and fortune, and a man of courage and ability. During the reign of Louis XVI he belonged to the Swiss Guard and was one of the defenders of the palace when the Touleries were attacked by the Revolutionists in 1791. He was among the twenty who survived that desperate encounter. Napoleon placed him on his staff, where he remained several years, and for a time, while Switzerland was under the French protectorate, he was Treasurer of Geneva; but when the Cantons became free he was obliged to flee for his life, for the crime of having held position under the French Government. He remained in Delaware several years and removed to Louisville, Ky., where he died. Mr. James Keigwin soon after his marriage removed to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he became the lessee of the State Penitentiary. In





Engr. by C. B. Barth & Son, Brockton, Mass.

*Massachusetts*




this place he made a fortune of over a quarter of a million dollars, largely invested in real estate. When his son Albert was three years of age, he again removed to Louisville. It had long been the practice in the family for every son to acquire a trade, and on arriving at a sufficient age, the young Albert learned that of a practical printer. When he had mastered the business he entered Hanover College, Ind., completing his course about the time of the outbreak of the civil war. He then enlisted in the Union army, receiving a commission as Captain of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers. After being in command of his company for one year, he was detailed and appointed Assistant Adjutant General, on the staff of General Stephen Burbridge, of the Thirteenth Army Corps. The military record of Captain Keigwin is a brilliant one. He was in thirteen engagements, the siege of Corinth, the battles of Champion Hills, Ky.; Big Black River Bridge, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, and others. At the battle of Big Black River Bridge, Col. James Keigwin, brother of Captain Keigwin, was in command of General Osterhause's Brigade, and in the act of flanking the enemy in a splendid charge, when his brother, seeing with quick eye, his certain victory, and resolving to share in its honors, rode with Lieutenant Robert Conover, of Indiana, considerably ahead of his men, directly upon the confederate forces. The Colonel of the Sixtieth Tennessee Regiment discovering the flank movement, immediately surrendered to Capt. Keigwin his sword and flag. At the capture of Arkansas Post, one of the most desperate contests of the war, he was one of three men who together rode over the rampart and were the first to enter the fort the moment the white flag floated. Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, he resigned his commission and commenced his theological studies at Princeton, where he remained a year, spending another year at the Theological Seminary, at Danville, Ky. He studied the third year at Haverhill, Massachusetts. The Presbyterian Church at Fulton, Illinois, was his first charge, and during the two years of his labors there it was greatly prospered. After this he was one year at Lyons, Iowa, and for two years at Cedar Rapids. His health was the cause of these

frequent changes. In 1871 he accepted a call to the Southwark Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, where he was very popular, and where his labors during a pastorate of seven years were greatly blessed. In November, 1873, in response to an urgent call from the West Presbyterian Church, of Wilmington, he settled in that city. He is a clear and logical thinker, and a fluent and eloquent speaker. His people are devoted to him. He was married in 1864 to Miss Amanda L. Bullock, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, a lineal descendant of Sir Chauncey Bullock, of Cornwall, England, who removed from thence to Canada. They have two sons, Albert Edwin and Earnest Farewell Keigwin. Their only daughter, Blanch Annie, died in early childhood.


**B**AILEY, THOMAS EMORY, Farmer, near Kenton, was born February 12, 1838, being the third son and eighth child of Mason and Sarah (Smithers) Bailey. His father was a wealthy farmer and land owner. He died May 21, 1872, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His widow, who was the daughter of John and Ruth Smithers, is now in her eightieth year, and in the enjoyment of good health. Mr. Thomas E. Bailey attended the schools of his native place till he was about eighteen years of age, after which he was a clerk in Philadelphia for three years. Returning to Delaware in 1860, he thenceforward devoted himself to agriculture, the first farm of which he took charge being half a mile west of Kenton; but in 1866 his father purchased for him the farm on which he has since lived, called the "Seven Hickories," and containing 400 acres of highly improved land. He has upon it a fine residence, built mostly by himself, and large, commodious and substantial barns and out-buildings; besides six tenant houses. He has also purchased two other tracts of land adjoining, making 125 acres additional. A few years ago he had 150 acres in peaches, but has now only 6,000 trees. His fruit has some years realized him a profit of \$5,000. He has also 600 apple trees, 1,100 pear trees, and 500 grape vines, all of which are profitable. He raises wheat extensively, and in 1880 produced 2,200 bushels on one hundred acres of land. He is one of the most industrious, enterprising and success-



ful farmers in Kent county, and is one of the substantial men of the State. Mr. Bailey is a Democrat in politics, but has never been active in public affairs. He was married February 12, 1867, to Miss Clara E., daughter of William and Hannah (Palmer) Hutchinson, of St. Jones' Neck, Kent county. They have five children: Sarah Smithers, Linda, Bertha, Mason William, and Etta Bailey.


YERS, REV. THOMAS OLIVER, Pastor of the M. E. Church at East New Market, Md., was born May 27, 1838. He was the eighth child of a family of nine. His parents were James and Nancy (Harwood) Ayers. His father was of English descent; his mother, on her father's side, was of Irish extraction. She was married in her eighteenth year, and died, aged forty-eight, in 1850. James Ayers died in 1842, in his forty-second year, when his son Thomas was only four years old. Thomas had few advantages of education. He commenced attending school at eight years of age, but went only at intervals. After the death of his mother he was employed on a farm. When seventeen years of age he went to Smyrna, and served three years as an apprentice at harness making. He became a good workman and was employed by Mr. Ruth for a year after his apprenticeship with him expired. At the end of this year, he bought out his employer and began business in his own name, at which he continued until 1861. During all these years he employed all his leisure time in study. When the civil war broke out he became an earnest patriot and Republican, and October 25, 1862, entered as a private the Sixth Regiment, Company A, Delaware Infantry. When the company was organized he was made Orderly-Sergeant and served during the entire term. He re-enlisted and entered the Seventh Regiment, Delaware Infantry, July 27, 1864, and served as First Lieutenant of Co. F. After his muster out he again volunteered, and was made First Lieutenant of Co. F, Ninth Regiment, Delaware Infantry; was detailed and made Adjutant. December 15, 1864, he was commissioned Captain of Co. H., and was mustered out with his Regiment at the expiration of its term of service. He resumed his business at Smyrna, but under the strong conviction that this was not to be the business of his

life. In 1859 he became a member of the M. E. Church at Smyrna. During the next nine years he was successively a class-leader, exhorter and local preacher, and while giving all needful attention to business, was still earnestly applying himself to preparing for the ministry of the gospel. He first served the church occasionally on Smyrna Circuit, and was received into the ranks as a traveling preacher in 1870. He was appointed to Millsboro, and served as pastor of that charge for three years, after which he was sent to Frankford for three years, and in 1876 was appointed to the Pocomoke City M. E. Church for two years; then became pastor of Asbury M. E. Church, Crisfield, Maryland, for two years. He is now pastor of the M. E. Church, at East New Market, Maryland. Mr. Ayers is an original thinker, and as a speaker is forcible and popular. He has been very successful as a financier in church matters, and largely engaged in building and fitting up churches and church property. He has been very active in the temperance cause, and has been a bold and fearless worker in behalf of local option. He joined the Good Templars in 1868, and in September, 1869, was made Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State of Delaware, for one year. As an Odd Fellow he has passed all the chairs, and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge of the State. Mr. Ayers was married April 18th, 1861, to Miss Rebecca T., daughter of Joseph and Phoebe A. Disch, of Smyrna. They have had nine children, of whom only three survive.

EYNOLDS, HON. ROBERT JOHN, Farmer and State Treasurer, was born in Smyrna, March 17, 1838. He is the youngest child of Robert Wright and Sallie Gilder (Marvel) Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds came with his parents in early childhood to "Golden Ridge," the family homestead near Petersburg on which he still resides. He attended the schools of that vicinity till his fourteenth year, after which he was sent for two years to the academy at Middletown. He then became a student for three years in the Fairfield Seminary, Herkimer county, N. Y., pursuing the higher English branches, mathematics and the languages. In 1860 he entered upon the practical duties of life as an agriculturist on the




farm "Golden Ridge." The following year, June 18, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Lovenia Latchum, daughter of William E. and Sarah M. (Sevil) Riggs, of Smyrna. Soon after he built the commodious residence, in which he has since resided. His father died, February 14, 1863, and his mother continued to occupy the old homestead till her decease, which occurred March 15, 1874, when Mr. Reynolds came into possession of the above estate. It contains about 400 acres of well-improved land, under a high state of cultivation, and located in one of the best grain and fruit sections of the State. Mr. Reynolds has not made a specialty of fruit raising, although, he has in bearing 2500 peach, 500 apple and 400 pear trees, besides small orchards of other fruits. The remainder of the farm is devoted, principally, to cereals. Mr. Reynolds has devoted his life assiduously to his vocation, and stands as one of the foremost farmers of Kent county. He has always taken a deep and active interest in public affairs, and exerts a wide influence in the counsels of the Democratic party of the State. In 1868 he was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature, serving with credit in the session of 1869. He was elected by the Legislature, in January, 1879, to the office of State Treasurer, which he now holds, and the responsible duties of which he has discharged with ability and general satisfaction. Besides these public trusts he has been foremost in all matters that tend to the improvement and advancement of the community in which he lives, among which we may mention that he has been clerk of the School District for about twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have but one child, Byron Reynolds, a young man eighteen years of age and of much promise. He is at present a student at the University of Virginia, and contemplates entering the legal profession. Mr. Reynolds is a gentleman of intelligence and worth, and greatly respected as one of the substantial citizens of the State.

 AHOON, HON. WM. RICKETTS, of the firm of William R. Cahoon & Son, Manufacturers of Carriages, Dover, was born October 1, 1813. His father, Captain Samuel Cahoon, a well known farmer of Kent, was in command of a company


in the war of 1812. He died in 1821. The relatives of his wife, Rachel Ricketts, were formerly residents of the same county, but are now of Cecil county, Md. She died in 1866. They had five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third. His grandfather, William Cahoon, and also his father before him, lived and died on the estate known as "Pearman's Choice" one and a half miles south of Smyrna. The family were from Scotland, and were among the early settlers of Kent. William R. Cahoon attended a subscription school till thirteen years of age, after which, until reaching his twenty-second year, he was a clerk, first at Cowgill's Corner, and afterward at Smyrna. At the former place he commenced mercantile business for himself, but was not successful, and next took up the occupation of teaching, having always had a decided literary taste. He taught first in the vicinity of Smyrna, until 1833, where he was appointed Justice of the Peace and Notary Public by Gov. Comegys, and removed to Kenton, where, also, he taught the village school, remaining in that place five years. Leaving Kenton he became, in 1844, a member of the firm of B. Benson and company, of Smyrna, with whom he was connected until 1862. In February, 1863, he was appointed by Gov. William Cannon, Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Register in Chancery, serving with credit until 1868. In 1863 he, with his son, William R. Cahoon, Jr., commenced the carriage business in Dover, which, to the present time, has been largely successful. Mr. Cahoon has served in several sessions of the State Legislature, having been elected on the Whig ticket. He was an original anti-slavery man, and gave to the bill for the gradual abolition of slavery, his vote and influence, but the bill was defeated. His parents were both Presbyterians, his mother a most saintly woman. He was, however, converted in the M. E. Church, with which he united in 1829. He has been steward, class-leader for twenty years, and superintendent of the Sunday School. In 1852 he was licensed to preach, and has been solicited to accept ordination. He is secretary and treasurer of the Local Preachers' Association of the Wilmington Annual Conference and one of the curators. Mr. Cahoon was married, April 20, 1834, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Benjamin Benson, of Smyrna. She died May 11, 1851, leaving eight



children. December 28, 1853, he married Sallie E., daughter of Joseph and Sabra P. Hofecker, of Smyrna. She died, December 4, 1878, at their farm called "Home Nook," on which they had resided for fourteen years. Her children were also eight in number. Both these ladies were remarkable for their lovely christian character.


UPONT, CHARLES IRENEE, was born at Charleston, S. C. March 29, 1797, the eldest son of Victor DuPont and Gabrielle Josephine Lafitte de Pelleport. His father was then the French Consul at Charleston, where he had been sent through the influence of his father, DuPont de Nemours, to remove him from the troubles of the French Revolution. The whole family emigrated to the United States in 1800, and eventually settled on the Brandy wine. Charles I. DuPont was known through the entire community and state, as an energetic, industrious, and eminently public spirited man. He was, for the greater part of his life, largely engaged in manufacturing on the Brandywine, but gave also great attention to agriculture, and some of the most beautiful and valuable property of the State, in New Castle and Kent counties, attest his skill. He also found time during his active and unselfish life to further other objects and purposes. In 1841 he was a most active member of the State Senate, and was elected and re-elected to represent New Castle county in the Legislature. He was always found most active in advocating the passage of any law for the public good. One of the originators of the Delaware railroad he was unremitting in his efforts to effect the passage of any bill for its benefit, and his influence in the Senate, Feb. 27, 1855, carried the bill through that body which gave aid from the State towards the erection of this road. He also gave his time and the most untiring industry in soliciting and obtaining subscriptions to the stock. He was a director in the P., W. & B. railroad, and exerted himself to influence this company to take hold of the Delaware railroad, believing it would be to the advantage of both, and without great delay could not otherwise be built. Having, with others, thus accomplished the building of this road, he consented to serve as one of the di-

rectors of the company, which position he held till his death. He was married at New Castle, October 5, 1824, to Dorcas Montgomery, daughter of the Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke, of Delaware; three children of this marriage survive their father. He was for many years one of the directors of the Farmers Bank of Delaware, in Wilmington, and until a short time before his death, its President. This office he resigned in consequence of declining health. Having lost his first wife in 1838, he married a second time, Ann Ridgely, daughter of the Hon. Henry M. Ridgely, of Dover. His widow, and two children of this marriage survive him. Elected on the Whig ticket, and firm in his adhesion to his party, he was never a bitter or boisterous politician, but by his dignified course, secured the esteem of all parties, and without effort, unconsciously became extremely popular with his fellow-citizens. He was never deaf to the cry of distress or wearied in helping others. His very kind, social, and communicative manner, won friends wherever he was known; his high principles, and pure moral character, secured for him the esteem of every one, and gained the confidence of all who approached him. When the war broke out, he was, like his lamented brother, Admiral DuPont, "ardent in his devotion to the Union, and gave as liberally of his means, as the brave soldier did of his services and valor, to the cause of Union and Peace." Though interesting himself in every matter of importance with unabated ardor, he retired from an active business life some years prior to his death. He died January 31, 1869, peacefully and calmly, without an enemy, his character without a stain, "and the lustre of his historic name untarnished and undimmed."

OLLINS, WILLIAM BISHOP, Hardware Merchant, of Smyrna, was born in Milford, April 5, 1820, son of John Wesley and Mary (Cheshire) Collins. His father was a brick mason and builder, a man of eminently upright and blameless life. Five of his eight children by his first wife grew to maturity, and he had two children by his second wife, Mrs. Susan Stradley. The father of John Wesley Collins was Thomas Collins, a native of Still Pond, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He married Sarah Henderson, of Leesburg, N. J., and in early life removed to



Milford, Del. He was also a builder, an excellent man, and prominent in the M. E. Church, as was also his son John Wesley. He raised a family of eight children, all of whom became highly respected members of society. The progenitors of the family were among the earliest colonial settlers on the Atlantic coast. William B. Collins received a common school education in his native town, but was early required to assist in labors for the support of the family. He was large for his years, and at thirteen was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade. The conditions were that he should remain till his majority, and should, before that time, receive six months' schooling. This latter clause was not fulfilled till he was twenty, and strong enough to compel his master to keep the terms of the engagement. In 1836 his master went West, taking his apprentice with him. They visited Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis, and returning in a few months, Mr. Collins settled in Smyrna. In 1848 he became a merchant tailor, and followed this business till 1867, when he engaged in the hardware business, in which he still continues. He has for many years been prominent in the public offices of his locality, has served several times on the Grand Jury, and for about thirteen years has been a member of the Board of Town Commissioners. For six years he was President of the Board, an office corresponding to that of the Mayor of a city. In November, 1874, he was elected a member of the General Assembly on the Democratic ticket. In this body he served on several important committees, besides being Chairman of the Committee on Revised Statutes. Mr. Collins has been for several years an elder and trustee in the Presbyterian Church. He was married, September 24, 1844, to Mrs. Maria L. Denny, of Smyrna, daughter of Thomas Layton. They have had four children, of whom only two are living: Mary Cheshire, widow of the late James W. Reedy, of Milford, having one child, Florence Reedy; and Henry Layton Collins, telegraph operator at Smyrna.

ILLIAMS, HON. RYNEAR, Retired Merchant of Milford, was born in that town, January 13, 1840. His parents were Colonel William Collins and Mary Hill (Hudson) Williams. Colonel William C. Williams was a merchant in Mil-

ford for a quarter of a century, and was one of the leading business men of that town. He was distinguished for his integrity and his excellent business and social qualities. He was appointed an aid on the staff of Governor Bennett with the rank of Colonel. He was a Democrat in politics, but would never accept office. He was twice married, first to Miss Hettie Burton, by whom he had three children, two of whom are living; John H., and William D. Williams. His second wife was Mary H. Hudson, by whom he had three children, of whom two survive; Reynear and Robert Williams. He died in 1845 at the age of forty-eight years. Mrs. Williams, his second wife, is still living at the age of sixty-one years. This family descended from Reynear Williams, who is supposed to have come to this country during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Williams, the subject of this sketch, was sent to the Milford Academy, where he received a good education. He entered a store in Milford as clerk, continuing for three years. In 1860 he went to Wilmington, where he engaged as bookkeeper and salesman in a large dry goods establishment. After three years' experience he began the business for himself in that city, which he conducted successfully for three years. In June, 1866, he sold out his store in Wilmington and removed to Philadelphia, where he entered into partnership with Isaac S. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Williams. This firm was engaged in the wholesale notion and hosiery business on Market street, in which they were very prosperous. In 1870 he returned to Milford, where he opened a dry goods store, which he continued with uninterrupted prosperity up to the fall of 1880, when he disposed of it, and now devotes his attention to his vessels and real estate. In May, 1876, he was elected and served as one of two managing directors of the office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Smyrna, at Milford, which position he held for two years, when the office was discontinued. In the fall of 1880 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Legislature of Delaware, and served for the session of 1881 as Speaker of the popular branch of that body. This position was entirely unsought and given him by the spontaneous action of the members of that body. His record as Speaker was that of courtesy and fairness



throughout. He is a member of the Masonic order, being made such in 1865. He is a director of the Milford Building and Loan Association, and is now its secretary and treasurer. He is largely interested in agriculture, and is the owner of several tracts of land. Mr. Williams owns an interest in four schooners, engaged in the coasting trade. He has been very successful as a business man, and is an influential citizen of his town. He was united in marriage in 1871, to Miss Annie P., daughter of H. W. McColley, and granddaughter of Rev. T. P. McColley, of whom see plate and sketch in this volume.

**FRAZIER, JOSEPH**, Farmer of Milford hundred, was born, September 11, 1823, on the farm on which he now resides and which has been in the family over one hundred years. His father, Carey Frazier, was born on the same farm in 1793. He was a leading farmer and citizen of Kent, and held several prominent positions. He was County Treasurer, was Trustee of the Poor for twelve years, and for many years a leading member of Laws M. E. Church. He died in 1849. He was twice married; first to Phoebe Layton, of Milford, by whom he had four children. Two of these survive; Mary, wife of Samuel M. Carter, of Greensboro, Md., and Sallie A., wife of John Quillan of Milford hundred. Having lost his wife he married in January 1823, Miss Lydia Draper, of Kent county. Eight of the ten children of this marriage grew to maturity, their names being Joseph, the subject of this sketch; Carey; William; Rachel; Caroline, wife of John S. Harrington; Lydia, wife of Reuben Harrington; Thomas; Percy, widow of Jonathan Brown, and John M. C. Frazier. William, the father of Carey Frazier, either purchased or inherited the farm above mentioned. Carey was his only son, and assisted him in clearing much of the land. Some of the logs were over six feet in diameter. William Frazier died about the year 1800, at the age of thirty-three. The maiden name of his wife was Tomlinson. After his death she married Thomas Sipple, and had several children. The Frazier family is known to have been in Delaware for over one hundred years, and according to tradition is of Scottish descent. In his boyhood, Joseph Frazier attended the common schools of his

locality for nine or ten winters, but for many days, of even this small portion of the year, he was kept at home to assist in the labors of the farm. He remained with his father till the age of twenty-five, when he married and went to farming on his own account, in Duck Creek hundred. After one season he moved to the Wharton farm, North Murderkill hundred. In January, 1850, just after the death of his father, he returned to the home farm, which became his by inheritance and on which he has ever since resided. He erected, at that time, his large and commodious house, and has since added his extensive outbuildings. The farm contains 178 acres, all under a high state of cultivation and mainly devoted to cereals. Mr. Frazier is devoted to his vocation, is one of the most successful farmers in Kent county, and was one of the first in that county to discern the advantages of combination and co-operation through the order of the Patrons of Husbandry. He is now Master of Grange, No. 8, of Milford hundred. He is active, intelligent and enterprising, and highly respected by the community in which he has spent his life. In politics he was an old line Whig, was a strong Union man during the war, and has since been a decided Republican. He joined the M. E. church in 1857, and is one of the Board of Trustees. He was married in 1848, to Miss Susan, daughter of William and Susan (Davis) Mason. They have had twelve children, of whom ten are now living. Their names are: William Mason, Davis Henry, Caroline, wife of Beniah Anderson, of Farmington; Emma Smithers, Sallie, Joseph and Susan, twins; and Cora, Ella and Harvey, triplets. Carey Frazier, the eldest son, died in 1870, in his twenty-second year.

**CRAWFORD, JAMES V., M. D., Ex-President** of the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown, was born in Baltimore in 1824, in which city he was educated, and lived until 1846, when he became a resident of Delaware. He traces his ancestry back to James Crawford, who came with Sir Robert Carr, as a volunteer on the military expedition sent by the British Government in 1667, to drive out the Dutch, who had taken possession of the Delaware Colony. James Crawford was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a man of means and position. He concluded to

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then goes on to discuss the various factors that have shaped the development of the United States, including the role of the government, the influence of the economy, and the impact of the culture. The paper concludes by emphasizing the need for a continued study of the history of the United States in order to ensure a bright future for the nation.

The second part of the paper is a detailed analysis of the role of the government in the development of the United States. It is argued that the government has played a crucial role in shaping the nation's destiny, from the early days of settlement to the present. The author discusses the various policies and actions of the government, and how they have influenced the course of the nation's history. The paper concludes by arguing that the government must continue to play a central role in the development of the United States in order to ensure its future success.

The third part of the paper discusses the influence of the economy on the development of the United States. It is argued that the economy has been a major factor in shaping the nation's destiny, from the early days of settlement to the present. The author discusses the various economic policies and actions of the government, and how they have influenced the course of the nation's history. The paper concludes by arguing that the economy must continue to be a central focus of the government in order to ensure the future success of the United States.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the impact of the culture on the development of the United States. It is argued that the culture has been a major factor in shaping the nation's destiny, from the early days of settlement to the present. The author discusses the various cultural policies and actions of the government, and how they have influenced the course of the nation's history. The paper concludes by arguing that the culture must continue to be a central focus of the government in order to ensure the future success of the United States.

cast his lot among the hardy pioneers of the Colony and remained at or near the New Castle settlement. He obtained a grant of several tracts of land from the English Governor Nichols, of the New York Province, and some from Edmond Andross, Deputy Governor of New York, before the Delaware settlement was sold to William Penn. These tracts or plantations were improved, and left to his heirs, at his death, in 1683. His widow, Judith Crawford, married Edward Gibbs, and her children were Edward and Benjamin Gibbs (see sketch of the last named.) One of the sons of the first James Crawford, John, was a clergyman of the P. E. Church, in Delaware. His great grandson, George, went south about 1747, and Elinora, a sister of George, married a gentleman named Porter, who was the ancestor of Commodore Porter, of the U. S. Navy. Most of the descendants of James Crawford have resided in what is now the county of New Castle as landed proprietors to this day. Like many of the Scotch-Irish race they have been more noted for their attention to the education and advancement of their families in private life, than solicitous of public honors. Many of them were interred in the burial ground attached to 'Drawyers' Church, near Odessa and their names are conspicuous in the annals of that old church. The grandfather of Dr. Crawford, whose name was also James, was unfortunate in losing the bulk of a fine estate by securityship for friends. He survived for several years his son Jacob, the father of Dr. Crawford, who was of a delicate constitution, and died at the early age of thirty-eight years. He married a Miss Dukemin, of Baltimore, who was a Catholic, and died also very early in life. Her maternal grandfather was one of the French Arcadian or Nova Scotian colonists, who were so cruelly driven into exile from that once happy province, by orders of the British Government in 1755, and her father, Francis A. Dukemin, was from a French mercantile family who had emigrated to St. Domingo, and had established a large shipping business in that island; but at the time of the insurrection were obliged to flee, losing the greater part of their property, and from that time lived in Baltimore. Dr. Crawford was educated at St. Mary's College in Baltimore, and having chosen the


profession of medicine, graduated from the University of Maryland in 1845. His first object after this was to recover possession of an estate in Delaware which had belonged to his grandfather, James Crawford. In this he incurred much risk and expense, but after several years of wearisome delays and disappointments his efforts were crowned with success. He was also fortunate in selling at an advance in price, just before the late war, a tract of land he had bought in Virginia. His means now enabling him to gratify his tastes, and finding the practice of medicine in the country too laborious for his strength, he concluded to devote himself to farming and the cultivation of his lands. This occupation, though not entirely congenial, was better suited to his health, and permitted him more leisure for his chief pleasures, reading and study. He was a director in the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown during the ten years following 1864, and held the position of President of the Bank for three years, resigning in 1874. He is a Roman Catholic in religion. He was educated in the Whig party but has for many years past acted with the Democratic party. During the late war he followed the lead of Mr. Douglass and strenuously supported the war for the Union. He also sympathized with the administration of Andrew Johnson, in his efforts to restore the friendly relations of the States; and he attended the celebrated National Union Convention of 1866 as one of the Delegates from Delaware. At the election of 1880 he consented to serve as a candidate for the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket in New Castle county, but the ticket was defeated. With these exceptions he has had no active connection with politics, and much prefers literature and the independence of private life. In 1882 he was again nominated as the choice of his party for the General Assembly.

**NONES, HENRY B.**, late Captain in the United States Revenue Marine Service, was born in Philadelphia, April 3, 1804. His father was Major Benjamin Nones, a liberty loving Frenchman, who came to America previous to the war of the Revolution, and when that struggle came offered his services to his adopted country and was assigned to the command of the body guard

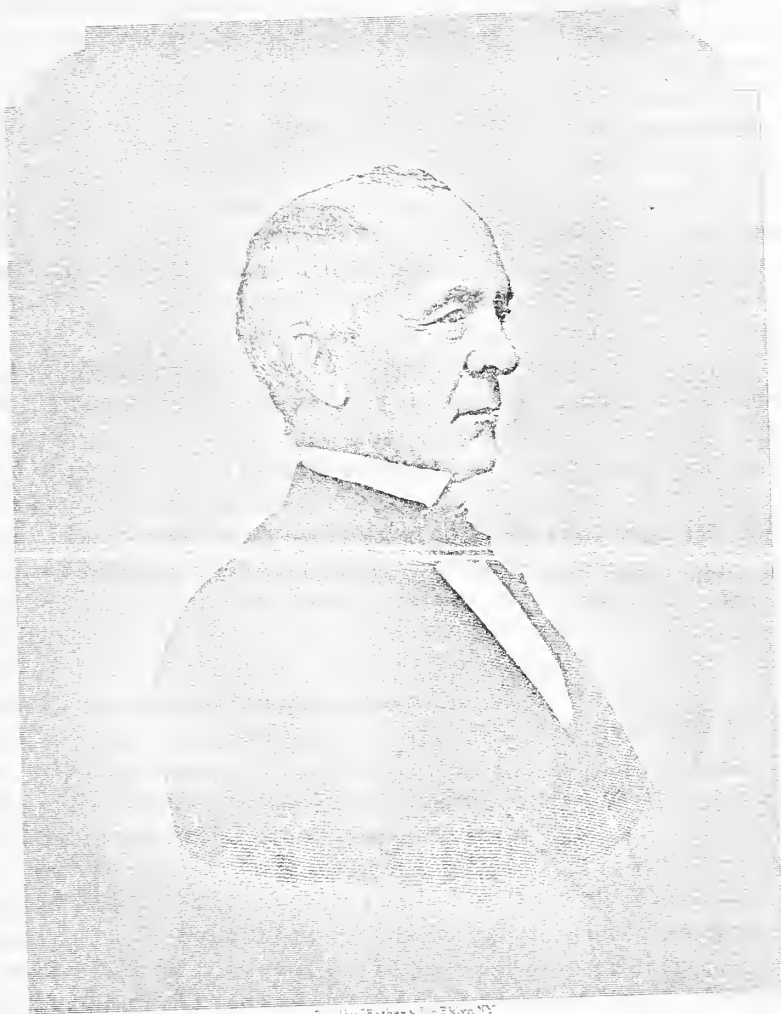


of the brave Count Pulaski. Major Nones participated in most of the battles of the Revolutionary war, and was wounded at Red Bank, Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown. He was present at Yorktown and also fought at Camden and Eutaw Springs, S. C. Baron de Kalb fell in the former of these battles and Major Nones was one of the four masons who buried him with due ceremony. After the close of the war, he settled in Philadelphia where he was appointed sworn interpreter of foreign languages under President Washington. The son, who is the subject of this sketch, was one of eleven children, and he passed his boyhood at school in his native city. When in his fifteenth year he went to sea in the largest ship plying between Philadelphia and Canton, China. His advancement was so rapid that at the early age of nineteen he commanded a vessel trading with South America and other ports. About the year 1830, he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine service by President Jackson, and he was variously employed along our coast until the breaking out of the Florida War with the Seminole Indians, when he rendered efficient service by co-operating with the army. He was promoted to a Captaincy in 1837, and ordered to Eastport, Maine, where, for two years, he performed very valuable service in saving many lives and much property belonging to our citizens at that port. His fidelity to duty was acknowledged by votes of thanks from the Chamber of Commerce and Colonial authorities at St. John, St. Andrews, New Brunswick and Halifax. By the latter he was tendered a handsome service of silver plate as a testimonial of their esteem, but being an officer of the United States Government, he could not accept without permission of Congress which was not requested. At the breaking out of the Mexican War, Capt. Nones was ordered to proceed, at once, with his vessel, the U. S. Revenue Cutter, *Forward*, to Point Isabel, Texas, and there report to Gen. Zachary Taylor for duty in connection with the Army. When the naval squadron appeared off Vera Cruz, Gen. Taylor ordered him to report for duty to Commodore Matthew C. Perry, and he participated in the engagements at Alvarado and Tabasco. At the latter place he remained as Naval Officer commanding the port, and afterwards blockaded various Mexican ports.

After articles of peace were signed he carried out in his vessel Governor Robert Letcher, American Minister, and his suite. He was actively employed during the late war; a few days after the firing on Fort Sumpter he took his vessel to the Chesapeake, and later reported to General B. F. Butler, and guarded the harbor at Annapolis. He performed arduous service along the bay and at Beaufort, N. C., whence he was invalided home; and on his recovery was assigned to the command of the United States Revenue Cutter *Seward* on the Delaware Station. Captain Nones commanded Revenue Cutters at most of the Atlantic and Gulf ports. In command of the cutter *James Lane* he sailed through the Straits of Magellan in 1855 and visited California, whence, after a year's absence, he returned to Wilmington, where he had resided many years. Captain Nones was well-known and greatly respected, not only in Delaware but in most of our sea ports, for his genial manners and eminent services in rendering assistance to vessels coming on our coast in distress. The winter season has always demonstrated the arduous and trying duty of the United States Revenue Marine Service, and his zeal and heroism endeared him to many afloat and on shore. He died, Aug. 25, 1868. Several of his sons have served in the Army and Navy of the United States; two sacrificed their lives in the Naval Service, in which one still remains.

OUSTON, HON. JOHN WALLACE, A. M., one of the Judges of the State of Delaware, was born at Concord, Sussex county, May 4, 1814. His father, John Houston, who was a vessel owner and merchant, died in 1838, at the age of forty-eight. He was one of the leading citizens of his locality and of high character. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius Wiltbank, a farmer on the Broadkill river, whose landed estate had come down to him through successive generations from his original American ancestor, Helmanus Wiltbank, probably one of the early Swedish settlers. The records show that he was the Schout or Sheriff of the Dutch Court at Hornekil, and was afterwards one of the Justices of the court under the government of the Duke of York. He was a large land holder, having obtained patents for sev-

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, encompassing the lives of countless individuals and the events that have shaped our planet. From the earliest civilizations to the modern era, the human story is one of constant change and evolution. The study of history allows us to understand the patterns of human behavior and the forces that have driven our progress. It is a discipline that seeks to uncover the truth about the past, providing us with a deeper understanding of our present and a glimpse into the future. The history of the world is a tapestry of diverse cultures, languages, and traditions, each contributing to the rich fabric of human existence. Through the study of history, we can learn from the mistakes of the past and strive for a better, more just, and more peaceful world. The history of the world is not just a collection of facts and dates; it is a story of the human spirit, of our resilience, our creativity, and our capacity for growth and change. It is a story that continues to unfold, and it is one that we all have a part in writing.




Eng. by J. B. Barber & Co. - 2 Nov. 1874

*John W. Houston*



eral large tracts on the Broadkill and in the vicinity of Lewes before the Duke's deed of feoffment for the three lower counties to William Penn, and before the latter had acquired his letters patent for his province of Pennsylvania from Charles the Second. Judge Houston's grandfather, named Robert, the son of John Houston, was a distinguished citizen of Delaware in the last century. He was chosen by the Legislature one of the Commissioners to establish the County seat of Sussex Co., but died of yellow fever contracted in Baltimore in 1791, before the completion of the task. He was a man of exemplary life and highly esteemed. The Houston family are of Scotch descent. Several brothers early settled in New York, and from them one of its well-known streets was named. The family afterwards branched off, some settling in Pennsylvania, others in Delaware and North Carolina, and afterwards in Tennessee and Texas. In all these states the descendants have been more or less conspicuous, and some have achieved national reputation. They gave the name to the city of Houston, Texas, and Hon. Samuel Houston, United States Senator from that State, was of this family. The subject of this sketch was carefully prepared for college at Newark Academy, graduating from Yale, in 1834, with distinction. He then entered the office of the late Hon. John M. Clayton as a law student, and after a three years' course was admitted to the bar. He at once settled in Dover where he remained two years. In December, 1839, he removed to Georgetown, where he met with success. In 1841 he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Cooper for a term of four years. So conspicuous had Mr. Houston already become, and so great was his reputation throughout the State, that in 1844, he was nominated and elected to Congress by the Whig party. He was returned to Congress in 1846, and again in 1848, making six years of continuous service that was highly creditable to his ability and patriotism. After a successful and even brilliant career at the bar for eighteen years, he was appointed, May 4, 1855, Associate Judge of the State of Delaware, resident in Kent county, which position he still holds. His opinions in many important cases amount almost to treatises and are quoted as authority throughout the country. He is *ex-officio* reporter of the Judicial Decisions of the Courts of the State, five volumes of which have already been published. Judge Houston is one of the most accomplished scholars in the State. Not long since he prepared a historical paper of great merit and research on the question of the boundary between this State and Maryland, and also New Jersey. The paper was prepared at the request of the State Historical Society, and delivered before that body in Wilmington, Feb. 21, 1878. He is a strong and logical thinker, a fluent and graceful speaker, and before his entrance upon his Judicial duties and consequent retirement from political life he exerted a wide and controlling influence in public affairs. Since his elevation to the bench he has never exhibited the least partisanship in his rulings or decisions, and has become eminent for the candor, impartiality and great ability with which he has performed the responsible duties of his exalted position for more than a quarter of a century; and the fact that he consented to accept the nomination of the Republican party for Representative in Congress in 1880 without taking any part whatever in the canvass, constitutes no exception to this observation.

URTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE HALL, U. S. Infantry, was born in Millsboro, Sussex county, Jan. 12, 1843. A sketch of his father, Benjamin Burton, has been given. He attended Colonel Theodore Hyatt's Military School in Wilmington, leaving in 1861, and that year was appointed by Judge Fisher, member of Congress, a cadet at West Point. He graduated in June, 1865, and the same day was promoted to a Second and First Lieutenancy, and served afterwards on the staff of Gen. Stoneman, who was in command of the First District of Virginia. In 1869 when in the Twenty-first U. S. Infantry he was ordered to Arizona, and served as Assistant Adjutant General of that territory, and as adjutant of the Regiment. In 1871 he was promoted to a captaincy, and accompanied his regiment to Oregon, where he bore a gallant part in the Modoc wars. As a reward for his bravery Gen. Jeff C. Davis recommended him for brevet. Under Gen. Howard he took part in the Nezperces war from the beginning to the end, but came out from all these encounters without a wound. In 1878 he was engaged

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend of increasing activity over time.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results have significant implications for the field of research and may lead to further developments in the future.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes the study. It summarizes the main findings and provides a final statement on the importance of the research.

in the Bannock Indian war in Oregon and Idaho, and was afterwards stationed at Columbus, Ohio. In the fall of 1880 he returned to his regiment at Fort Elamath, Oregon, and is now in command of that post. In the autumn of 1881 he was ordered, by the War Department at Washington, to put up a telegraph line to connect with the nearest one, one hundred miles distant, through the wilderness and over the mountains. In this undertaking he succeeded, and while thus engaged learned telegraphy so that when his line was established he could send or receive a message. The estimation in which Captain Burton is held may be well inferred from the following: Senator Grover of Oregon asked the Secretary of War to detail the Captain to a place in the signal service, urging that he was a good officer and recapitulating the services he had rendered. "Senator," the Secretary replied, it is just such officers as Captain Burton that we can't spare; if it was some unimportant officer that you wished detailed we could let him go, but we must retain our best officers." Captain Burton was married at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1870, to Miss Minnie, daughter of Judge Charles H. Larabee, a member of Congress from Wisconsin, Judge of the District Court for ten years, and a colonel in the Union Army during the late war. They have three children; Minnie Norton, Leila Ford and Catherine Green Burton.

**C**OUPER, DR. JAMES, son of James and Jane (Eaken) Couper, was born Jan. 18, 1778, in Christiana, in which place his father settled in 1763. An only child, his parents early decided to give him every advantage in their power. On the completion of his literary course he studied for the medical profession and was licensed to practice. In 1809 he was appointed Cashier of the Farmer's Bank at New Castle, to which town he removed during that year. In 1835 he was made Secretary and Treasurer of the New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad Company, which position he held the remainder of his life. Dr. Couper is still remembered by the more aged members of the community in which he lived, as a man of great integrity and uprightness of character. Thoroughly trusted and respected by every one, he was very frequently appointed a guar-


dian to minors and an administrator of estates. He was a conscientious member and office bearer in the Presbyterian church, and left a fragrant memory of piety and good works. He was married, Sept. 30, 1800, to Miss Hannah McIntire, a lady of Irish descent, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. The death of Dr. Couper, Sept. 1, 1839, when in the sixty-third year of his age, occasioned the most heartfelt sorrow throughout the community. Sketches of his sons, Dr. James, William and John Edwards, all deceased, may be found in this volume. Samuel is still residing in New Castle. His eldest daughter, Ann Jane, married George Kerr, a native of Scotland. Mr. Kerr died, Jan. 4, 1860, and his wife, June 14, 1877, leaving one son, James Couper Kerr. The second daughter, Mary, is still living. Her husband, James Logan Smith, of Philadelphia, died March 6, 1843. Their children were three daughters: Annie Couper, Esther and Ellen Logan Smith, the eldest of whom married Rev. Alexander Proudfit, of the Presbyterian church, and whose three children are John, Mary Couper and Alexander Couper Proudfit. Elizabeth Riddle, the third daughter of Dr. Couper, is also still living. She married Dr. Lewis A. Edwards, a surgeon in the United States army, whose death occurred Nov. 8, 1877. They had three sons, the eldest of whom, James Lewis Edwards, died August 16, 1867. The remaining sons are John Couper and George Kerr Edwards.

**C**ULLEN, JOHN WESLEY, Farmer and Merchant, Dover, was born in Kent county, Nov. 11, 1809. His father, Hezekiah Cullen, was a large landowner, of Murderkill hundred, and was distinguished for his piety and honorable character. He died in 1824, in his fifty-fifth year. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Edmond and Rachel (Primrose) Bailey, of Milford. They had nine children, viz: Ann; James; Gideon; Rachel; George; John Wesley; Sarah; Elizabeth; and Mary. Mr. Cullen's grandfather was John Cullen, a farmer of Kent, who, with his wife, was drowned by the falling in of a bridge at or near Frederica. They had three children, a daughter and two sons, Gideon, a distinguished surveyor of his day; and Hezekiah. The family, which is of Swedish origin, have been worthy citizens of the State from



early colonial times. Mr. Cullen grew up on his father's farm, where he was trained to habits of industry, and was in a Christian home surrounded by the best influences. His educational advantages, only such as were offered in the subscription schools of that day, he eagerly improved. At seventeen he left home and became an apprentice to a wheelwright, till his majority, when he built up a successful business in Frederica. In 1835 he entered into partnership with William Townsend at Fork Landing, where they enjoyed a large trade, and owned a vessel which they run to Philadelphia, till 1841, when Mr. Townsend withdrew and located in Frederica; Mr. Cullen continuing the business till 1846. He then for two years conducted a large and prosperous mercantile and shipping business at Odessa. Deciding to engage in agriculture, he purchased, in 1848, "Cherbourg," the old homestead of Governor Comegys, in St Jones' Neck, near Little Creek landing, containing 374 acres of good land, but in a dilapidated state. Taking up his residence there he devoted himself to its improvement, adding lime and fertilizers in large quantities. The same year he built a vessel of eighty tons burden, which he kept employed for ten years. About 1850, in connection with Thomas Wilson, he brought the first reaper into Kent county. In 1856 he rented his farm and resumed mercantile life in Dover, and also became a large dealer in grain. In 1861 he returned to his farm, but continued buying and shipping grain. He at that time planted 1,600 peach, and 400 apple and pear trees, which interest was successful. In 1868 he bought the "Baldwin" farm, a part of the old Loockerman estate near Dover, on which he afterwards resided. The farm contained 135 acres in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Cullen was brought up an old line Whig, was next a Republican and a staunch and loyal Union man during the war. In 1840 he was elected a member of the Levy court for Kent county on the Whig ticket, and was re-elected in 1844, serving very acceptably for eight successive years. He also served two terms of two years each as Commissioner of the Poor, and during his term of office, and mainly through his influence, the building for the insane was erected. He joined the M. E. Church in 1854, and became steward, trustee, and treasurer. He was married

in 1834 to Miss Mary Barrett, who died in 1855, leaving six children; John; Hezekiah; James; Elizabeth, wife of William H. Wallace, of Dover; Mary, wife of Joseph Root of Philadelphia; and William. In August 1856, Mr. Cullen was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of William and Sallie (Martindale) Wallace, a farmer near Camden. Their children are, Harry Wallace; Charles Wesley, who died in 1867 aged eight years; Edward Everett of Philadelphia; Franklin Martindale, Sallie Meads, Clarence Wesley, and Katie Shakespeare Cullen. Mr. Cullen took a just pride in his family, and has given his children liberal educational advantages. He made life a success by an honorable course, and close attention to business, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Cullen died, greatly regretted May 25, 1882.

ICKMAN, HARBESON, Capitalist of Lewes, was born in that town, Sept. 6, 1818. His father, George Hickman, was born, Jan. 14, 1779, on the old family homestead, at Hackley Barney, five miles from Lewes. He was for several years a merchant in Philadelphia, but returned to Lewes during the war of 1812, continuing the same vocation successfully till 1844 when he retired. He died in 1851. He married Mary W. Mariner, of Lewes. They had fourteen children, eleven of whom, eight sons and three daughters, are still living in 1880. The father of George Hickman was Nathaniel Hickman, a farmer who died about 1790. He had two brothers, Richard and Selby. Their father, whose name has been lost, came from England, settling in Delaware early in the 18th century. The family tradition is that three brothers came from England to America, one settling in Virginia, one in Pennsylvania and the other in Delaware, and that their descendants are now scattered all over the country. Mr. Hickman attended the best schools of Lewes, which, at that time, were noted for their excellence, till he was fourteen years of age, when he was sent for two years to an academy in Philadelphia. After four years spent in his father's store he, in 1839, entered into partnership with his brother, Nathaniel W. Hickman, in the wholesale hardware business, which they conducted prosperously in Philadelphia for ten years. In 1849 he sold out to his brother and



was one of those, who, in that eventful year, made their way to the Golden Gate. After remaining a few months in San Francisco he went to Stockton, where he entered again into commercial life. He launched out boldly in business, and was rewarded with immense success. Although, in 1851, his store and stock were destroyed by fire, a disaster which involved him in a loss of \$100,000, he was not disheartened, but soon had a new fire-proof brick building completed and his business again in successful operation. In 1855 he sold out and retired from mercantile life. He remained a few years longer in California, operating largely in real estate, bonds, stocks, etc., when, in 1859, he returned to his native town, where he has since resided. Besides his large landed estate in California he owns about twenty farms in Sussex county. He has taken much interest in improved methods of agriculture, and most of his lands are under a high state of cultivation. He also owns about twenty vessels, most of them sailing to the West Indies and South American ports, although some of them are engaged in the European trade. Mr. Hickman has always been identified with the Democratic party, and is now a member of the National Executive Committee of that organization. He was married, April 19, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Causin, daughter of Benjamin and Marion Lee (Slater) Dickinson. Their surviving children are Harbeson Hickman, Jr., Virginia Lee Hickman, Maria Dickinson Hickman, and Henry Beers Hickman.



WAINWRIGHT COL. JOHN, Merchant and Soldier, Wilmington, Inspector General on the Staff of the Commander in Chief, General Geo. Merrill, and Commander of the Department of Delaware, Grand Army of the Republic. Col. Wainwright was born in Syracuse, N. Y., July 13, 1839; and is descended from the Wainwrights so long settled in Monmouth Co., N. J. This name and stock has long been known as having had its representatives in the Army and Navy of the United States, and had a history as patriots and soldiers in our Revolutionary struggle for Independence. Colonel Wainwright was educated in the public schools of New York city, to which place his parents had removed in his early boyhood. He

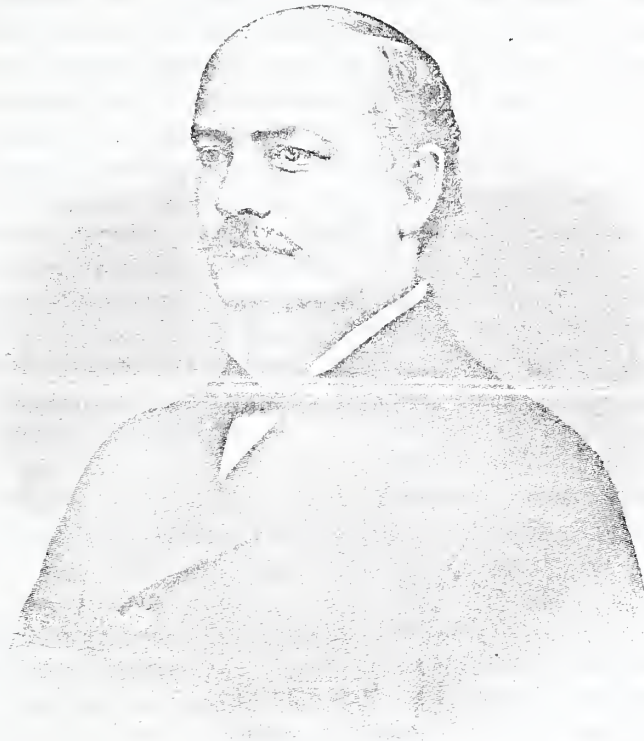
came with a widowed mother and two other children, younger than himself to this State when in his thirteenth year. He spent in New Castle and Wilmington the years intervening until his twentieth year, when he located in West Chester, at which place he was temporarily residing at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, 1861. His traditional soldier blood made him a private in the earliest organized company from that town, and it became a part of the 2nd Penna. Vols., three months service. He was with his company and regiment through the period of its enlistment; was mustered out at Harrisburg, receiving an honorable discharge; returned to West Chester and re-enlisted as a *private* in Co. F, 97th Pa., Vols., three years service. Now began the wonderful history of appreciation and promotion, which has had no parallel, perhaps, in the history of the late war. John Wainwright the private of Co. F., passed through each intermediary grade, non commissioned, commissioned and field officer, until he closes his military career as Colonel, commanding the same regiment that received him but a few years before a private in the ranks of one of its companies. While the fearful casualties of war opens the path to promotion in many instances, yet it is only just to say his advancement was a result achieved by soldierly qualities, and earned by the heroic performance of duty in battle, and regard to discipline in the camp. The following are the dates of promotion: from first Sergeant to second Lieutenant, June 10, 1862: to first Lieutenant, May 1, 1863: to Captain, Nov. 1, 1864: to Major, Dec. 1, 1864: to Lieutenant Colonel, March 14, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher: and Colonel, June 15, 1865. The actions in which he was a participant were in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, and even to name them would require space which we have not at command. He was twice wounded, at James' Island and at Fort Fisher, but while hundreds of his command fell he escaped and yet lives apparently in excellent health, looking no older than his portrait. He was mustered out, with his regiment, August 28, 1865. He was present and engaged in twenty-three battles and sieges, and besides these his regiment has a record of nearly a score of others

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text outlines various methods for organizing and storing data, suggesting that digital tools can be highly effective for this purpose.

2. The second section focuses on the role of communication in achieving organizational goals. It argues that clear and consistent communication is the foundation of any successful team or organization. This section provides practical advice on how to structure meetings, write reports, and interact with stakeholders to ensure that everyone is on the same page.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of time management and productivity. It acknowledges that everyone faces distractions and competing priorities, but offers strategies to overcome these obstacles. Key points include prioritizing tasks, setting realistic deadlines, and taking regular breaks to maintain focus and energy.


4. The final section discusses the importance of continuous learning and professional development. In a rapidly changing world, it is crucial for individuals to stay updated with the latest trends and technologies in their field. The text encourages a growth mindset and provides suggestions for finding relevant resources and opportunities for advancement.




*John Wainwright*



in which it participated. Since the war he has been a prominent merchant in Wilmington and a valuable citizen of the State. Colonel Wainwright has always taken an active interest in army affairs, particularly in connection with the Grand Army of the Republic, having joined the first Post ever organized in the State, which was disbanded and the Colonel became a member of Du Pont Post, No. 2, of which he served as surgeon for two terms. He was appointed Senior Vice-Commander of the Provisional Department of Delaware, also Assistant Inspector-General on the Staff of Commander-General Louis Wagner, and to the same position on the Staff of Commander-General George Merrill. On Jan. 11, 1882, at the Annual Department Encampment he was unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Delaware, an honor which could come to none but a truly gallant and meritorious soldier. Colonel Wainwright was united in marriage to Miss Emma M. Edwards, of Coatesville, Chester county, Pa., April 18, 1864, and their children are Blanche J., G. Maud, and John Drayton Wainwright.

ART, BURTON JACKSON, late a Farmer of Broadkill hundred, Sussex county, was born in that county, at Springfield Church, Oct. 17, 1802. His father, Zachariah Hart, a blacksmith was born in Indian River hundred in 1759. He was noted for his integrity, and was an industrious and respected citizen, following his trade till his death, in 1809, he being then fifty years of age. His widow, Nancy (Johnson) Hart, died in 1819. Their children were Naomi, *m.* John Godding, and died about 1860, leaving two children, Lizzie and Charlotte Gooding; Nancy, *m.* Christopher Stockrider, and died about 1850, leaving two children, James and John Stockrider; Burton Jackson, and Isaac, who succeeded to the trade and business of his father. He married Miss Rhoda Johnson, and died in 1853, at the age of forty-eight, leaving four children: Peter R., William, John and Eliza Ann. Zachariah Hart was the only child of Zachariah Hart, Sr., who came to Delaware from Ireland, and married Miss Nancy Burton, of Sussex county. He was a Protestant, and by trade a vessel builder on the Indian River. He died about 1786, at about fifty-three years of age. Burton Jackson


Hart received no education, except what he acquired himself, but was a man of good judgment, industrious and upright. He lived for many years on a farm belonging to Dr. Peter R. Jackson, of Milton, which he kept in a high state of cultivation, and which still bears the name of the "Burton Hart Farm." In 1850 he purchased a small farm of 30 acres in Georgetown hundred, where he lived the remainder of his life, and which is now owned by his son, Peter J. Hart. He married, Jan. 15, 1823, Miss Eliza F., daughter of Absalom and Hester (Warrington) Dodd. She was born, Oct. 16, 1804. They had eleven children: Sarah Emeline, born, Oct. 17, 1825, *m.* John Bowers, and died in 1875, leaving one child; Cornelius Coulter, born, Dec. 12, 1827, *m.* Elizabeth Greenley, and died in 1869, leaving five children; Hetty Jane Stokely, born, Nov. 27, 1828, *m.* Edward B. Davis, and died in Wilmington, June 11, 1863, leaving seven children: James Dutton, born, Jan. 12, 1831, *m.* Eliza Jane Willey, and has four children; Eliza Ann, born, March 20, 1834, *m.* William H. Vaughn, and died in May, 1871, in Milford; Matilda Adaline, born, Feb. 25, 1836, wife of Kenzie J. Jones, and has three children; Peter Jackson Hart, proprietor of the Ponder hotel, Milton, born, June 7, 1838, and *m.*, March 9, 1865, Miss Hannah, daughter of James G. and Martha (Potter) Ford, of Vineland, N. J.; Alfred Burton Hart, born, July 7, 1840, *m.* Catherine Dickerson, and six months after his marriage met his death by an accident, June 25, 1869. He was a man of great physical strength, amiable in disposition and was greatly lamented. The remaining children are Mary Elizabeth, born, April 22, 1842, wife of Oliver E. Greenley, and has three children; Clement Fowler Hart, born, Dec. 17, 1844, *m.* Sallie Davis, and Leah Ellen Hart, born Dec. 17, 1848, now the wife of William B. Prettyman, of Willmington. They have three children: Burton Jackson Hart, died, July 9, 1859, at the age of fifty-seven, leaving to his family and the community the grateful recollections of a good and useful life.

TAATS, ISAAC, Farmer of Thoroughfare Neck, was born, June 27, 1809. His father, Peter Staats, also a farmer, was a man of limited education, but his native force of character gave him prom-



inence. He died at the age of 50, in 1826. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Jacob Ryall, a native of Scotland. Isaac was the youngest of their ten children, of whom seven grew to maturity. In 1816 his mother died, and two years later his father married Mrs. Jane, widow of Robert Naudain and daughter of Dr. W. T. Johnson. The father of Peter Staats was Capt. Abraham Staats, a farmer. His ancestor, Abraham Staats, from Holland, was one of the first settlers of Manhattan Island. On the invasion of that settlement by the English, the Staats removed to Staten Island, which received from them its name. When the Dutch conquered the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, they moved again to the locality now known as Thoroughfare Neck, where they purchased large tracts of land of the Indians. The original deeds, in the Dutch language, are still in the possession of the family. The names, Peter and Abraham, have descended regularly in all their generations, each of which has produced the same hardy, industrious, economical, and highly respectable race of people. They were Protestants and Presbyterians till the latter part of the last century, when most of them became connected with the M. E. Church. They have been the pillars of the Friendship Church in the Neck. Mr. Staats received a good common school education, and on his marriage, in 1832, went to live on the "Tide Mill Farm," where he resided 42 years. On this farm before the Revolution, was a tide grist mill in successful operation. One-half of this property, consisting of 72 acres of upland and 62 acres of marsh, he inherited from his mother. He has been very prosperous, now owns over 500 acres and has one of the best stock farms in the county. His peaches also have brought him handsome returns. Mr. Staats was reared a Whig, was strongly opposed to slavery, and, although his father had slaves, he refused to own property in his fellow men. He voted for Lincoln in 1860 and is an ardent Republican. He was for ten years a Trustee of the Poor, has been nearly all his life a clerk and commissioner of the school district, and has held other local offices. He joined the M. E. Church, August 15, 1830. Since 1844 he has been a trustee, and since 1861 a steward of the Friendship Church. He was married March 22, 1832, to Ann, daughter of Jesse VanPelt. Of their twelve children ten grew

to maturity, viz.: Elizabeth, married H. H. Woodkeeper; John Wesley; Sarah Jane, married Charles W. Jarrell, and died in 1870; Isaac Ryall, a farmer, and during the war a sergeant for three years in the First Delaware Cavalry; Mary; Emily, second wife of Charles W. Jarrell; James Henry, a farmer; Frances; Abraham, merchant and postmaster at Taylor's Bridge, and George Staats, residing at the home farm with his sisters Mary and Frances. The wife of Mr. Isaac Staats died May 5, 1873. March 12, 1874, he married Mrs. Catharine H., widow of Morris Collins and daughter of Samuel and Frances (Crawford) Armstrong, since which time he has resided on his wife's property, one mile south of Taylor's Bridge. She has three children by her first marriage—Morris Armstrong, Samuel Alexander and John Peter Collins. Mr. Staats has fourteen grandchildren living. He has been through life a great reader, and his powers of memory are remarkable. He is a man of character and standing, well preserved in his appearance, and prominent both in the Church and community.

ANNON, HENRY WHITE, Editor and Proprietor of the *State Sentinel*, at Dover, was born in Leipsic, Oct. 28, 1844. A sketch of his father, Wilson L. Cannon, and of the family and ancestry has been given. He enjoyed the best educational advantages that the neighborhood afforded. At fifteen he had the misfortune to lose his mother, and the year following went to school at Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y. After an absence of two years he returned, and till 1873, devoted himself to farming. This was not lost time; he found abundant opportunity for thought, discussion, reading and study, and finally his ripening powers demanded a different field of exercise. Having decided to become an editor Mr. Cannon encountered the usual amount of opposition; friends were fearful that he might fail, and being an ardent Republican, the opposite party were especially anxious to persuade him that the path of duty and success lay in some other direction. But he was not to be deterred. Settling with his family in Dover, he issued the first number of the *State Sentinel*, May 15, 1874. This paper, the organ of the Republican party in his county, and the

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text outlines various methods for organizing and storing data, suggesting that digital tools can be highly effective for this purpose.


2. The second section focuses on the role of communication in achieving organizational goals. It argues that clear and consistent communication is the foundation of any successful team or organization. This section provides practical advice on how to structure meetings, write reports, and interact with stakeholders to ensure that everyone is on the same page.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of time management and productivity. It acknowledges that many professionals struggle to balance their workload and meet deadlines. To overcome these challenges, the text recommends prioritizing tasks, delegating responsibilities, and using time-saving techniques. It also stresses the importance of taking regular breaks to avoid burnout.


4. The fourth section discusses the importance of continuous learning and professional development. In a rapidly changing world, it is crucial for individuals to stay updated on the latest trends and technologies in their field. The text encourages readers to invest in their education and skills, whether through formal courses, workshops, or self-paced learning.


5. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some concluding thoughts. It reiterates that success is not achieved overnight and that a combination of hard work, effective communication, and continuous learning is necessary to reach one's goals. The text ends with an encouraging message about the future and the potential for growth.

first Republican newspaper ever published in Dover, has, from the first, advocated, fearlessly and with telling effect, the principles of that party. In one year it was found necessary to enlarge it, and it continues to be a growing success. Mr. Cannon soon proved his talent for journalism to the entire satisfaction of friends and foes; he also convinced them that he was a man of business and executive ability. His enthusiasm in advocating the principles of his party makes his editorials lively and interesting reading for people of whatever political faith; and his future is full of promise, both for himself and his paper. He was chairman of the State Central Committee from 1880 to 1882. He was united in marriage in January, 1869, to Miss Ella, daughter of Emory Green, Esq., a merchant of Philadelphia; and has two children; Mary G., and Henry W. Cannon.

ILKINSON, JOHN MARION, M. D., of Willow Grove, was born in Hillsboro, Caroline county, Md., Oct. 4, 1850. His father, William Wilkinson, is engaged in milling in Baltimore county in that state, and is the owner of the Milford Mills. He married Mahala, daughter of Joshua Shipley of Caroline county. The family are descended from Rev. Ephraim Wilkinson who was sent as a missionary from England, and was rector of a church in Queen Anne's county for many years. John M. Wilkinson is the second son and fourth child in a family of seven. His early instruction was under a private tutor, and at eighteen he entered St. John's College at Annapolis, taking a partial course. He commenced the study of medicine at Hillsboro, and after attending three courses of lectures in the University of Maryland, graduated with the class of 1874. He settled at once at Willow Grove, where he has been very successful, his large and increasing practice extending over an area of ten miles. Always a hard student and enthusiastically devoted to his profession, he enjoys a reputation not often attained. His success is the result of his own unaided efforts, good sense and worth. Being also a gentleman of culture and refinement his society is valued aside from his professional skill; Dr. Wilkinson is a Democrat in politics and a firm friend of his party. He was married Oct. 4, 1876, to Miss Mary E.,

daughter of Robert Frazier, Esq., of Kent county. They have but one child, Anna Lavinia Wilkinson.

ONES, DOCTOR AND REV. JAMES, Surgeon in the Continental Army, was born near Newark, April 6, 1756. His parents were James and Susanna Jones. The father of the first James and grand-father of Dr. Jones came from Wales, settling on the Welsh tract, when the first James was two years old. Dr. James Jones entered the Army at Valley Forge as Surgeon, and experienced untold hardships and danger in his profession with the army until the close of the struggle. He was an honored member of the "Order of the Cincinnati." He settled in the practice of his profession at Duck Creek, now Smyrna, and there married Mary Creighton, in April, 1783. Twelve children were born to them, of whom six died in infancy. Sarah married Major John Wilds; of this marriage was Mary, mother of A. Price Griffith, whose sketch is found in this volume. Mary married George Walker, and was the mother of Mary and Susan Walker. The former resides in Smyrna, and Susan married Thos. W. Eliason, Esq., of Chestertown, Md. Lydia was the wife of Maj. Elias Naudain, of whom see sketch; of this marriage the only surviving child is Rebecca, wife of Robert H. Moor, Esq., of Philadelphia. Esther married Daniel Magear, and four children of this marriage are residents of Smyrna. Susanna died unmarried and James is still living. Doctor Jones married his second wife, Margaret Simpson, on the 16th of June, 1818, whom he also survived. He, in 1792, bought a large tract of land near "Bryn Zion" Baptist meeting house. He was physician, farmer and Baptist minister, having been ordained April 8, 1789. For his ministerial services he would not receive compensation. He was equally distinguished in both the ministry and medicine. He was one of the able and excellent men of Delaware.

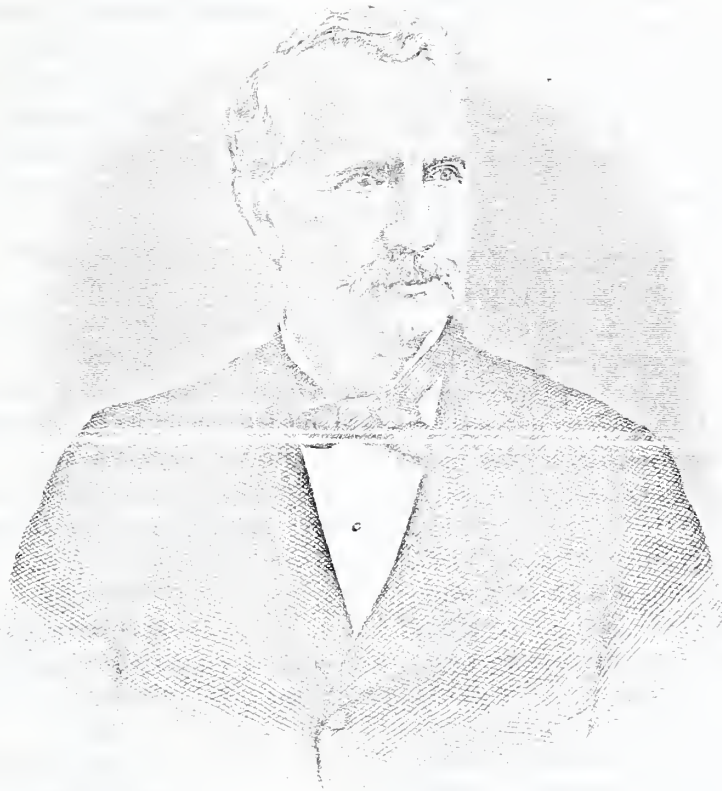
ICHARDS, CHARLES FLEMING, Lawyer, of Georgetown, was born in North West Fork hundred, Sussex county, June 15, 1846. His father, John Richards, was a farmer in independent circumstances, a man of intelligence, and much esteemed in the community. His



mother was the daughter of Dr. John Carey, in his day, a prominent physician of that county. He was the youngest of a large family of children, and lost his father at the age of seven. His mother then moved into the town of Bridgeville, where he was sent to the best schools. He received his academic education in New Jersey, and registered as a student-at-law in Georgetown, in his nineteenth year. After reading for two years he entered Albany University, N. Y., and graduated with the class of 1868. Admitted to the bar in Albany, and also in Georgetown in the fall of that year, he opened an office in the latter place in the beginning of 1869. Here he has since remained, and has a rapidly increasing and paying practice. In the time of the war, although too young for service, he enlisted in the Sixth Delaware regiment, which was organized as State Guards, but was ordered to the front during the second invasion of Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee. He accompanied his regiment, and was mustered out with his comrades. Always a pronounced Republican, after his admission to the bar, Mr. Richards was active in politics, and from 1870 to 1876 served as chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Sussex county, and as a member of the State Central Committee. In 1872 he served as a member of the Republican National Convention, which met in Philadelphia. In 1876 he declined a re-election as chairman of the Republican Committee, and has since devoted his time and attention exclusively to his profession. He is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he united in 1863, and in which he has always been very active and influential. He is President of the Sussex county Bible Society. Mr. Richards was married, in December, 1870, to Miss Mary C., daughter of Dr. John R. Sudler, of Bridgeville, and has four children: Robert Haven, Sarah Anne, Charles Sudler and Laura Richards. Mr. Richards is a gentleman who commands the confidence and respect of the people of his county and State, not less by his courteous demeanor, than by his recognized abilities. He is an earnest and conscientious promoter of all measures and reforms that have for their object the improvement of society and the happiness and prosperity of the community. His courtesy and earnest devotion to his profession are guarantees of success.

**BIGGS.** SEWELL C., Register of Wills for New Castle county, was born near Summit Bridge, September 11, 1823. A history of his antecedents have been given in the sketch of W. Pierson Biggs. Sewell Biggs obtained his education at Pennington, N. J. Conference Academy, which he attended for three years. After graduating he adopted the occupation of teaching, which he continued for four years. He then began an agricultural life; he and his brother Benjamin carried on a large farm of nearly 400 acres, known as the Hukel farm, owned by their father, which was subsequently divided between them. Sewell immediately began to improve his property, and by perseverance has made it one of the finest estates in the county. He has devoted his attention to peaches to some extent and has a fine orchard in bearing. He was largely engaged in the nursery business and found it very profitable, his sales amounting to many thousand trees annually. This business he has, however, discontinued, and his land is devoted principally to the growth of grain. Mr. Biggs is also the owner of two large farms near Bridgeville, upon which there are extensive orchards of peach trees, amounting at one time to over 20,000 trees. In politics he is a Democrat and has always been deeply interested in the success of his party. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate for four years, and in 1872 was elected to the House of Representatives. He was made Speaker of that body in the session of 1873, and made one of the most popular the House has ever had. Mr. Biggs was appointed Register of Wills for New Castle Co., Oct. 27, 1874, for the term of five years, and was re-appointed in 1879. In these several offices Mr. Biggs has performed his duties with marked ability. By his gentlemanly bearing, courtesy and kindness, he has become exceedingly popular in his party, and throughout the State wherever known; he has made hosts of friends, and is well fitted to fill any office to which the future may call him. He was reared in the Methodist Church, and attends Bethel Church at Pivot Bridge, and to its support is a liberal contributor. Mr. Biggs was married in May, 1855, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Abram C. Beekman, of New Jersey. By this marriage there have been three children, Abram B., J. Frank, and Sewell C. Biggs, Jr.





Engr'd by W. T. B. & Co. N.Y.

*S. C. Biggs*





ASLET, GOVERNOR JOSEPH. The Delaware Legislature furnished the monument upon which is the following inscription by the late Hon. Willard al.

In Memory

of

JOSEPH HASLET.

He was the son of Colonel John Haslet  
who fell at the battle of Princeton

January 3, 1777 ;

"a gallant officer, and gallantly seconded by the  
Delaware troops ;"

leaving a widow who in a few days died of grief,  
and several small children.

Joseph, the subject of this Epitaph, was reared under  
the guardianship

of

William Killen Chief Justice and afterward Chancellor  
of the State :

After arriving at age he removed from Kent county  
And established himself a farmer in Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex.

He was elected Governor of the State in 1810,  
and with credit discharged the functions of his office,  
the burden and responsibilities of which were greatly  
enhanced

by the war of 1812.

In 1822 he was elected Governor, the second time,  
the only case of a second election to that office in the  
State.

He died during his second term,

June 23, 1823.

AN HONORED NAME !

gratefully remembered by the General Assembly of  
Delaware

directing by their resolution of Feb. 21, 1861 the erection  
of

This Monument.



WEST, CAPT. WILLIAM ARTHUR, retired Sea Captain of Lewes, was born in that town, January 29, 1833, being the eldest son of Bailey Art and Mary Ann (West) West. He attended the excellent schools of his native town till he was fifteen, and until he was twenty-one was an apprentice to learn piloting on the Delaware bay. He was then for several years Captain of a steamship. In 1858 he went to China, and commanded the *Wanderer*, a fast sail-

ing clipper ship, built in Baltimore, and engaged in the opium trade, which, at that time, was carried on by means of the clipper ships, and those so employed carried nothing beside the drug, but went heavily armed on account of the pirates then infesting the waters. His vessel carried seven guns. He was in the employ of Augustine Heard & Co., of Boston, and sailed all along the coast of China, from Hong Kong to Peking. In 1861 he was transferred to the command of the *Fire Dart*, a steamer belonging to the same firm, engaged in general freighting business in Chinese waters. In 1868 the firm failed, and he entered the employ of Russel & Company, also of Boston, known as the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, with whom he remained until 1877. They had twenty-one steamers, freight and passenger vessels, all large, and the captains were transferred from one to another at the will of the company. Captain West commanded part of the time one of the steamers on the Yangtze river, between Shanghai and Han Kon, a distance of 100 miles, and sometimes carried 500 passengers, the average number being 300. This life he greatly enjoyed, there being foreigners enough to afford him society, and he was prospered. Returning to America in 1876, he resided in Philadelphia three years, after which he removed to Lewes. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, but has never been active in political affairs. He was made a Mason in 1856. When on a visit to his old home, in 1869, he was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Robert West, of Lewes. She spent three years in China with her husband. Of their three children only one, Margaret Theodora, is now living. Captain West is a large, fine looking man, and highly regarded in the community.



SMITH, JOHN COLBY, Manufacturer. Willow Grove, was born, in Saratoga County, N. Y., December 16, 1831. His parents were Abner and Amanda (Hill) Smith. Abner Smith, a farmer and a leading citizen of that county, was born, at Cape Cod, Mass., in 1793. His father was a native of the north of Ireland. He had seven children, two daughters and five sons. John C. Smith attended the free schools of his native state till he was sixteen, when he under-

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the financial aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed breakdown of the budget, including income and expenses, and discusses the strategies implemented to manage the funds effectively. This section also highlights the role of the finance department in ensuring that the organization remains financially sound and sustainable.

3. The third part of the document addresses the operational challenges faced by the organization. It identifies the key areas where improvements are needed and outlines the steps being taken to address these issues. This section also discusses the importance of communication and collaboration between different departments to ensure that the organization is able to meet its goals and objectives.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the future plans of the organization. It outlines the long-term vision and the strategies being implemented to achieve this vision. This section also discusses the importance of innovation and research in driving the organization forward and ensuring that it remains competitive in the market.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the role of the organization in the community. It highlights the various initiatives and programs being implemented to support the local community and promote social responsibility. This section also discusses the importance of the organization's commitment to the environment and the need to adopt sustainable practices.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the role of the organization in the industry. It highlights the various initiatives and programs being implemented to support the industry and promote innovation. This section also discusses the importance of the organization's commitment to the industry and the need to adopt best practices.


7. The seventh part of the document discusses the role of the organization in the global market. It highlights the various initiatives and programs being implemented to support the global market and promote international trade. This section also discusses the importance of the organization's commitment to the global market and the need to adopt international standards.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the role of the organization in the digital age. It highlights the various initiatives and programs being implemented to support the digital age and promote digital innovation. This section also discusses the importance of the organization's commitment to the digital age and the need to adopt digital technologies.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the role of the organization in the future. It highlights the various initiatives and programs being implemented to support the future and promote sustainable development. This section also discusses the importance of the organization's commitment to the future and the need to adopt sustainable practices.

took the care of himself. At eighteen, in partnership with another young man, he took a contract to furnish dock sticks for the Champlain Canal, and before the end of the year bought a canal boat, which they run for a time and sold. He was then, until twenty-one, engaged as steersman on the Erie Canal. He next went to Alabama, and was engaged on the Alabama & Tennessee railroad. He also assisted in the erection of the Coosa bridge, the largest in the Southern States. In 1854 he returned to the North and assisted in building the Susquehanna and other bridges on the P., W. & B. railroad, and was engaged for five years in hydraulic engineering for that company. He was next, for three years, in mercantile life at Aberdeen, Md. In 1862 he removed to Kent county, Del., and was for two years in the lumber business, after which he settled in Willow Grove. At that place he purchased the mill, and for some time devoted himself to preparing ship timber, and in 1869 commenced the manufacture of peach crates, and in 1876 of peach baskets, in both which he is doing a thriving business. He made in each of the years 1879 and 1880, 60,000 crates and 250,000 baskets. He contemplates adding the manufacture of berry crates and baskets and also an establishment for the canning of fruit. He has a forty-horse power engine and all the latest improved machinery, and makes only first-class work. In 1875 he added farming to his other occupations, in which, also, he has been successful. His crops of wheat are noted, and his blooded stock is among the best in the State. In 1879 he received four premiums at the Delaware State fair, on Jersey cattle and Berkshire pigs. He is full of activity and enterprise, and is the life of the community. He is the postmaster at Willow Grove, and is an earnest Republican. While a merchant in Aberdeen, in 1861, he joined a military company organized by Dr. George H. Hayes, of that town, who was, secretly, a rebel. Soon after, his suspicions being aroused that the company was to be turned over to the Confederacy, he demanded to know under what flag they were to serve. Receiving only evasive answers, the Union men shouted, "The Union forever!" whereupon one-half of the men rose and walked out. Mr. Smith then took a poll list of those who remained, eighty in number, who at once enrolled themselves under a

strong oath to stand by the Union cause, and to do whatever might be needful for mutual protection. The organization was secret, with signs and passwords, and was really the first Union League in the country. They raised the stars and stripes and kept it floating during the war, and during what was called "the dark week," it was the only Union flag flying between Perryville and Washington, with the solitary exception of the one on Fort McHenry. Forty men of that league went into the Union army and did good service for their country. Mr. Smith was made a Master Mason, Feb. 17, 1871, and is now Master of Felton Lodge, No. 22. He was married in January, 1850, to Miss Mary Jane Jackson, of Harford county, Md. Only four of their eleven children are now living: Leroy C., Ida A., Hattie A. and Harry H. Smith.

LEMENTS, EZEKIEL BULLOCK; deceased, was a farmer near Willow Grove, and one of the substantial and most exemplary men of Kent county. He was born in 1812, the eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Bullock) Clements. He spent several years of his early manhood in teaching. In 1846, when his father retired from active farming, he returned to the home farm, of which he took charge the remainder of his life. In politics he was a Democrat and a strong partisan before the war, but on the breaking out of the rebellion he took most positive grounds for the Union. He was a leading member and officer of the M. E. Church, and very devoted to his religious duties. He was a remarkable man in many respects, possessing an unusually clear and strong mind, with great conversational powers. He was an omnivorous reader, familiar with sacred and profane history, and thoroughly conversant with all the current literature of the times. He was first married to Deborah, daughter of James and Rachel (Carter) Frazier. By her he had three children; James Thomas a farmer, Mary Ann, died in childhood, and Rachel Catherine, wife of Henry Clark. Mr. Clements lost his wife in Dec. 1843, and in Aug. 1845, he married Marian Lockwood of Willow Grove. Six of their nine children are living; Laura, wife of William Clark, brother of Henry Clark, mentioned above; David Marvel; Leonard; Emma,



wife of Ambrose Gooden ; Anne Berry, and Ezekiel B. Clements. The second Mrs. Clements died in 1860, and in Jan. 1862, he married Anna Maria Clark, of Camden, who is still living. Mr. Clements died, greatly regretted, in 1872, and is interred in the family burial ground on the home farm.

**WILLITTS, HORATIO NELSON.** Farmer, near Middletown, was born in Tuckerton, Burlington county, N. J., Dec. 15, 1809. The battle of Trafalgar having just been fought, he received his middle name in honor of the hero of that engagement. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Willitts) Willitts, were cousins, and belonged to the Society of Friends. His father was a farmer of Tuckerton, and was born in that place in 1774. Horatio N. was the eldest of the family, which numbered eight children ; four besides himself are still living—Martha, wife of Asa Ridgway, La Porte, Indiana ; Hannah, widow of Dr. Holmon ; Louisa, who married Mr. Holmon, a merchant, and James R. Willitts, M. D., a resident of Missouri. Mr. Thomas Willitts removed to La Porte, Indiana, in 1839, where he died in 1846, at the age of seventy-two. His father, Henry Willitts, also a Friend, was born and died in Burlington county, N. J. ; though he was in business much of his life in New York city, where he amassed a handsome fortune. He died in 1826, at the age of 96. The family is of English origin. Three brothers came to America, one settling on Long Island, one in Burlington, and one in Tuckerton. Their descendants are widely scattered through the West ; one of them is now in Congress. Mr. Willitts had but few educational advantages, as he worked on the farm nine months of the year ; but he had, finally, the privilege of five months' schooling in New York, and has been a great reader and close observer. At the age of sixteen he went to Philadelphia, where he served at the trade of brick-laying till he was twenty-one, and worked one year as journeyman. He then entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Allen A. Plearo, a builder ; their plan being to buy land on which to build houses for sale. They also built many large structures in Philadelphia, among them the Asylum for the Blind. They were very successful and Mr. Willitts

retired from business in 1840. He removed, in 1845, to Middletown, and soon after erected the dwelling he now occupies, and made many improvements on his farm. It contains 320 acres, but he also owns other property, in all nearly 800 acres. He has had at one time 34,000 peach trees in bearing ; has now 25,000. Mr. Willitts was formerly a Whig, an anti-slavery man, and strong for the Union, for the preservation of which he contributed abundantly of his means. He is now a Republican. He is a member of the P. E. Church of Middletown, in which he is also vestryman and warden. He was married, April 1, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Noxon, daughter of Thomas Skee Merritt, of Middletown. They have had but one child—Merritt Noxon Willitts. Mr. M. N. Willitts was married first to Miss Laura Naudain, by whom he had three children—Horatio Nelson, Merritt Noxon and Eugenia. Losing his wife in 1875, he married, in October, 1879, Miss Bridgeway, of Tuckerton, N. J.

**HARRINGTON, HON. CHARLES JAMES,** Ex-Speaker of the Senate and Merchant of Farmington, was born on a farm in that vicinity March 31, 1835. His father, Moses Harrington, a farmer, is now in his seventy-seventh year, and his mother, Ann Jane (Tharp), Harrington, sister of Governor William Tharp, is in her seventieth year. He is their eldest son and third child, they having had five children. He attended the winter schools of his district until nineteen years of age, when he went, for one year, to a select school in Milford. At twenty-one he became agent of the Delaware railroad at Farmington, and in Dec. 1857, engaged in mercantile business, in which he has since continued. Mr. Harrington was one of the incorporators of the First National bank of Milford, and since 1876 has been a director. He has always taken an active part in political affairs, and upon the resignation of Hon. William Sapp, a member of the State Senate from Kent county, he was elected to fill the unexpired term. In 1878 he was nominated and elected by the Democratic party to the same office, and on the assembling of the Senate, he was elected Speaker. This position he filled with great acceptance. He has a number of times been a delegate to the State conventions of his party, and was a



member of the convention which nominated Governor Cochran. He was married, Jan. 28 1869, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Bethuel Watson of Milford, and has three surviving children; Jesse, William Walton, and Charles Harrington, Junior.



**WILSON, JOHN ALEXANDER**, Seed, Agricultural Implement and Phosphate House, Wilmington, was born at Elk Dale, Chester Co., Pa., March 23, 1834. His father, Rev. Charles Wilson, was a farmer, mill owner and preacher, who was born Dec. 12, 1803, was, by birthright, a member of the Society of Friends, joined the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1831, was ordained at twenty-eight years of age by Bishop Waugh, and died August 11, 1846. He was the son of Isaac and Sarah (Brown) Wilson. Rev. Charles Wilson's older brother, Joseph, was a well-known minister of the Society of Friends, born 1785, and died in West Grove, June 15, 1835. The father of the subject of this sketch, married Jane Carlisle, of a patriotic family of Chester county. Her father, William Carlisle, was a revolutionary soldier, who married Mary, a sister of General Taylor, of revolutionary memory, and her brother, Captain John Carlisle, commanded the company known as the Oxford Foresters in the war of 1812. The Carlisle's are of the famous Scotch-Irish stock, of Pennsylvania. The Wilsons are of English ancestry, settled in Chester county, from the days of Penn. and were Friends. The living children of Rev. Charles and Jane Wilson, now in her eighty-fourth year (1882), are Isaac H., a farmer of Chester county; Mary E. is the wife of Rev. J. Dyson, of the M. E. Church; Joseph S., commercial agent of Indiana; Sarah Jane, wife of Dr. John F. Rose, of Oxford, Pa., and the subject of our sketch, John A. Wilson. The second son of this family, William C., died in 1865, at the age of thirty-seven. He was an honor to his native State, and the writer of this notice saw him rise from his boyhood to manhood, from the preparatory academic form until his graduation with highest honor at Dickinson College; then saw him for years occupying successive chairs in several departments as Professor in his *Alma Mater*, and lost one of his truest and noblest friends when Prof. Wilson died. John A. Wilson was educated at the New

London Academy, Pa., and engaged in farming for two years, at the homestead, after reaching his majority; then gratified an ardent desire in traveling over the Western States, and living on the frontier, and after two years returned, and took the mill and farm at the old homestead, continuing in that business until 1866, when he began the coal business in Philadelphia, with Colonel W. L. Foulk; he soon bought out his partner and continued the business until in 1867 he removed to the city of Wilmington and commenced his present business. See industrial department of this Vol. Mr. Wilson is a gentleman of great energy and thorough business qualifications, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community. He is genial as a companion, and eminently trustworthy as a friend. In politics he is a Republican. He was united in marriage Jan., 21, 1864, to Miss Anna M., daughter of James and Rhoda (Morrison) Conner, of Wilmington. See sketch of James Conner in this Vol. There has been one child of this marriage, James Conner Wilson, now (1882) in his eighteenth year.



**CLARK, MAJOR GEORGE**, son of John and Mary (Adams) Clark, was born in Red Lion hundred, Sept. 6th, 1767. His father, John Clark, bore a conspicuous part in the war of the Revolution, and died in 1791, of injuries received in the battle of Cooch's Bridge. His grandfather, also named John Clark, son of a seafaring man of English birth, came to Delaware from the New York colony, as early as the year 1732. In 1733 he married Mrs. Mary Hadley, a young widow, and the possessor of a valuable farm in Red Lion hundred. This landed estate, the old Hadley homestead, has regularly descended in the family for nearly two centuries, and is now, 1880, occupied by Mr. James H. Clark, the great, great-grandson of the first John Clark. A survey by Thomas Pier-son, in 1704, still preserved in the family, points out its boundaries with great precision. A large number of deeds, surveys, patents, etc., have been handed down, and with them a Bible of the Oxford edition, printed in 1727, containing a complete record of the Clark family, now one of the most wide-spread in the State, in which it has always been influential and wealthy. Possessing unusual force of





Very Respectfully  
John A. Wilson



*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a signature or a short paragraph.]*

mind and character, the young George Clark made utmost use of his limited school advantages, and grew up to take a very prominent part among the men of his times. His popularity and influence were very great. He filled many local offices, and was many years a member of the Legislature, being speaker of the House in 1823. He was, in politics, a Jeffersonian Democrat, and under the administration of Madison, was made by the Governor, in 1812, Major of the First Battalion of Delaware militia. Major Clark was a man of great energy and industry, and although of large hospitality left a comfortable patrimony to his descendants. He enjoyed the highest respect and unlimited confidence of all who knew him. From early life he was an ardent supporter, and later, a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married first, in 1793, to Miss Rebecca Curtis, by whom he had four children. By his second wife, Esther Bryan, to whom he was married in 1805, he had five children. A sketch of his son, John C. Clark, has been given. Major George Clark departed this life, full of years and honors, Dec. 5, 1838. An eloquent obituary notice was written by William P. Bronson, Esq., of Wilmington, from which we make a brief extract. "Few men have lived more respected or more deserving of the esteem of his contemporaries than George Clark. His course was one of kindness, justice, moral rectitude and christian duty. An exemplary husband, parent, master and neighbor, he regarded good morals, love of order, and reverence for the laws and institutions of the country, as essential to the character of a good citizen, and in no instance did he deviate from the standard he had set up for others. He lived and died in the house in which he was born, surrounded by kindred and friends who loved and honored him in life and greatly mourned him in death."




**R**UST, HON. CATESBY FLEET, Farmer and Commission Merchant, was born on the old home farm, "Woodburn," near Seaford, Nov. 22, 1819. His father, John Rust, a cousin of Gen. Rust, well known in Baltimore, was a prominent land owner, and was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Feb. 27, 1773, the only son of John and Jane Rust. The elder John had bought land in Delaware, of which his son


took possession on coming of age, and spent his life there. In 1797 he married Sally Jackson, who died, Sept. 17, 1805; their two children, Mary J. and Peter Newton are both deceased. Dec. 12, 1809, he married Priscilla, widow of Daniel Laws, and daughter of Capt. John and Sarah Collins, and sister of Gov. Thomas Collins. Her father was an officer in the Delaware line in the Revolution. She was a lady of refinement and culture, and highly regarded in the P. M. Church. Mr. Rust died Dec. 26, 1826, at the age of 54, and his wife Oct. 6, 1847. Besides their two eldest children who died in childhood, they had five; John, now a large land owner in Westmoreland county, Va.; Luther Collins, who became a merchant in Illinois, where he died, Feb. 14, 1873; Catesby F.; David Hazzard, who died in Virginia in March, 1871, and Sarah Jane, who married Rev. William T. Wright, of Maryland. He died, May 8, 1862. The younger John Rust, had two sisters, one of whom married Major George Gresham, from Goochland county, Va., an officer in the revolution, and a man of remarkably fine personal appearance. His wife was talented and highly cultivated, and was much sought in society in Washington and other places. Both the families of Rust and Gresham were of very ancient origin, dating as far back as the Crusades, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. The Rust coat of arms had upon it a large grasshopper, beneath which was a cross and crescent and bars and stripes. Catesby F. Rust attended the schools and academy of Seaford and that at Brookville, Md., till he was nineteen, and was then a clerk for three years in Laurel and Seaford. After this, he was a merchant for seven years in Laurel, and from 1847 was master for three years of a vessel trading between Baltimore and Newfoundland. In 1850, he purchased a farm near Cannon's Ferry to which he gave his attention till 1856, when he removed to Danville, Ill., where he was a merchant for three years. Returning on account of his wife's health, he purchased "Happy Home," a farm of 230 acres, on which he has resided since 1861. The land was very poor, but principally by stock raising he has brought it up to a high state of cultivation, devoting it mainly to grain and stock, but has about 2000 peach trees, 200 apple trees, some pears, and about four acres in blackber-



ries. The family residence was rebuilt in 1861, and again in 1878. Mr. Rust has long ranked among the first agriculturists in that part of the state. In 1869, being urged by the fruit-growers of his section to take charge of their fruit in New York, he became a fruit commission merchant in that city each year during the season; a business which he still continues with success. He was brought up an old line Whig, and voted that ticket till 1854, when he joined the Democratic party. He had for many years been active in public matters, and in 1878 was elected to the State Senate for four years. In 1881 he was elected President of the Senate. He is a man of fine appearance, tall and large, and filled the position with honor and ability, having proved fully equal to its requirements as an impartial and popular presiding officer. He was married, Oct. 26, 1840, to Ann Eliza, daughter of Charles J. and Jane Palmer, of Long Island. Mrs. Palmer married, after the death of her husband, Judge William B. Cooper, afterwards governor of Delaware. She died in November, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Rust have had three sons; Charles Palmer, who married Sallie, daughter of William Ross, of Sussex county; Luther David, a young man of lovely character and great promise, who died Aug. 21, 1866, in his twenty-third year, and William Cooper Rust, a farmer near Bridgeville, who married, first, Elvira, daughter of Captain Z. Z. Fountain, of Seaford, and in 1875, after her death, Gertrude, daughter of Catherine and Nathaniel Jacobs, of Sussex.

 **ATKINS, COLUMBUS**, Merchant of Odessa, was born near Middletown, Sept. 17, 1829. A sketch of his father, Gassaway Watkins, has been given. He received a good English education in the best schools of his neighborhood, and his mother, a lady of superior culture and character, herself advanced him to the higher branches. In April, 1846, he entered, as clerk, the store of Polk & Beaston, in Odessa, remaining until his majority, when he went into partnership with Mr. Beaston. This continued pleasantly and successfully till 1865, when Mr. Watkins purchased the interest of his partner, and has since continued the business in his own name. In addition to the usual business of a country store, he has from the first been an


extensive purchaser and shipper of grain, lumber, staves, coal, lime, fertilizers and produce generally, which he shipped in his own vessels to the principal northern ports. Odessa was for many years a leading grain port for a large section of Delaware and Maryland, and Mr. Watkins was one of the most extensive grain dealers of the town. He owned several vessels which were kept constantly employed. In 1878 he built the "Clio," a passenger and freight Ericsson steamer, of 117 tons burden, which plies between Odessa and Philadelphia, and has proved a great advantage to the business interests of the place. Since 1876 he has been a director of the Odessa National Bank. He is a leading business man of the town, and a man of unquestioned integrity. In politics he is a Democrat. Though not a member he is an attendant and supporter of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee. He was married, May 29, 1855, to Miss Frances B., daughter of John Whitby, a leading merchant of Odessa, and has four children, Lydia Peterson, now the wife of Richard J. Foard, a grain dealer at Chestertown, Md., Frank Blackiston, Columbus Watkins, Junior, and John Whitby Watkins.

 **RUSSELL, REV. ANDREW KERR** formerly Pastor of the Presbyterian Churches at the Head of Christiana and at White Clay Creek, was born in 1780. His father, Andrew Russell, came to New Castle from Ireland before the year 1768, and in 1769 removed to Warrior's Run, Northumberland County, Pa., where he bought and cleared land and made improvements. About 1772 he revisited Newark and married Isabella, daughter of Andrew Kerr. After returning to his farm, the Revolutionary war broke out, and about 1777 he, with his family and neighbors, were all driven off by the Indians, first to Fort Augusta, near Sunbury, then to Chester Co., until peace was made in 1783. He found, on his return, all his buildings burned. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church there from its organization until his death, in March, 1810. Andrew K. was his fourth son, born during the exile from home. He was prepared for college at a classical academy, kept by his pastor, Mr. Bryson, and, after teaching awhile, entered Dickinson College, from which he graduated in October, 1806, obtaining the first



honor and delivering the valedictory. He pursued his theological studies at Washington, Pa., and taught in the college in that place, in which he was soon made professor of languages. April 19, 1810, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Ohio, and March 10, 1811, the two congregations of the Head of Christiana and White Clay Creek made out a call for his services, promising a salary of \$550, which he accepted. He was received as a licentiate by the Presbytery of New Castle, September 24, 1811, and was ordained and installed April 8, 1812. Also, he was chosen, October 11, 1811, rector of Newark Academy. All these three-fold duties he discharged for many years with wonderful efficiency and success. The membership of the two churches under his care had nearly quadrupled at the time of his death. His preaching was earnest and eloquent and greatly admired, and he excelled in pastoral work and in gaining the affections of his people. Tall and erect and finely proportioned, he was unusually attractive in person, while his genial disposition, his polished and instructive conversation, his christian courtesy, and liberal hospitality, made his home a favorite resort and the centre of an intelligent and refined circle. He was a man of strong convictions, with courage to express and maintain them, and both as a pastor and a teacher, exercised great influence. His school was well patronized and sent forth hundreds of pupils, many of whom became distinguished in civil, commercial and professional life. He resigned the care of the Academy, May 8, 1834. In addition to all these labors, he performed, towards the latter part of his life, a very prominent part in laying the foundation of what is now the First Presbyterian Church, of Newark; commencing to preach on Sabbath evenings in the Academy, and sometimes in his own house; and in 1835 a small and plain meeting-house was erected, towards which he contributed largely of his own means. Mr. Russell was first married, in 1813, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Col. William Whitely, of Caroline county, Md. She died the following year at the age of twenty. His second wife, to whom he was united in 1815, was Ann, daughter of Arthur and Mary (McBeth) Whitely, both of Dorchester county, Md. This lady was greatly esteemed and beloved by the community. She was lovely in person, and

winning in manner. She survived her husband many years, and died, Dec. 25, 1874, in her seventy-seventh year. Three of her children survive, and are now living in Newark: Arthur and William, both unmarried, and Louisa, widow of the Rev. Dr. Hugh Hamill, now residing in the old mansion, recently enlarged and adorned. The vigorous health of Mr. Russell began to fail under his long continued and arduous services; he became an invalid in 1837, and Feb 6, 1839, passed to his reward, and was laid to rest in the old church-yard at the Head of the Christiana.

ANNON, HENRY PURVIS, A. M., Merchant of Bridgeville, was born in that town, Feb. 27, 1847. His parents were Governor William and Margaret A., (Laws) Cannon. He received the best advantages which the schools of his native town afforded, and was there prepared for college, with the exception of three months study in Carlisle, Pa. Entering Dickinson College in 1866, he graduated A. B. in 1870, and in 1873 received the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He returned to Bridgeville on leaving college and in 1874 went into partnership with his brother Philip L. under the firm name of H. P. and P. L. Cannon. Besides their agricultural and fruit interests, which were very large, they bought and sold wood, lumber, railroad ties and piling. In the autumn of 1875 they opened a store in which they keep a general stock of merchandize, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc. To this must be added their extensive operations in real estate, generally retaining and improving the lands before selling again. No other firm in that locality compares with them in the amount and variety of business transacted. The brothers own, individually and in partnership, about 2,000 acres of land, a large proportion of it highly improved, and the balance of it covered with timber. Mr. Cannon is one of the leading members of the M. E. Church, with which he united in 1863, and has for ten years been a class leader and trustee. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. He is a Republican, and has been on some of the county committees, and a delegate to party conventions of county and State, but is not active in politics. He was married, January 4, 1872, to Miss Annie Dale,



daughter of W. W. Dale, M. D., of Carlisle, Pa., and has two children—Sallie Dale and Harry Laws Cannon.

**R**EAD, GEORGE, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, for Delaware, was born in Cecil county, Md. Sept. 18, 1733. His father, John Read, was the son of a wealthy citizen of Dublin, and having emigrated to America, settled in Cecil county, where he became a respectable planter. Soon after the birth of his eldest son, George, he removed to the Province of Delaware, and established himself on the head-waters of the Christiana river. After a thorough classical education, George Read read law in the office of the eminent John Moland, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1753. At that time under the colonial law the eldest son was entitled to a double portion of his father's estate, but the first act of Mr. Read, after his admission to the bar, was to relinquish by deed, all claim on his father's estate, assigning as a reason that he had received his full share in the expenses incurred in his education. By his studious habits, high character and good judgment, he soon took rank in his profession, and, in 1763, succeeded John Ross as Attorney General under the crown for the three lower counties. That year he was married to Gertrude, daughter of Rev. George Ross. In 1765 he was elected to the General Assembly of Delaware, which position he held for the succeeding twelve years. His distinguished services in the cause of American Independence, as a member of Congress, and afterwards in behalf of the union of the states, is a part of the history of the State and of the country, and will be found in the historical portion of this work. At the close of the war, Dec. 1782, he was appointed by Congress one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in Admiralty cases. In 1787 he was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and immediately after its adoption was elected U. S. Senator. In 1793 he resigned, to accept the position of Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Delaware, which he held till the autumn of 1798, when his long life of public usefulness was terminated by a short illness. His name will be revered by many generations.

**C**ANNON, RICHARD WHITE, Merchant, of Bridgeville, was born in that town, Nov. 2, 1841. His father, Josiah Cannon, some years before, when engaged in farming, not having received the advantages of an education in his youth, attended a school in the village one winter with his elder children, and there learned to read, write and cipher, and afterwards became the leading merchant of the place. He died when his son Richard W. was only two years old. The latter received a good English education in the schools of Bridgeville, and for a few months in 1860 attended Taylor's Academy in Wilmington. From 1858 to 1864, he was a clerk in the store of his brother William, afterward Governor Cannon. In November, 1864, having borrowed \$1000, he started a store of his own, and was succeeding finely, when in only two months everything he had was destroyed by fire, and there was but a small insurance. Without yielding to a moment's discouragement he proceeded to Philadelphia, told the merchant the circumstances, paid up his bills, and purchased a new stock on credit. In a week he was doing business again as prosperously as before. In June, 1865, he took into partnership, Mr. E. W. Layton, the firm bearing the name of Cannon & Layton, and continuing prosperously, till March, 1870, when Mr. Cannon sold out his interest. He then opened a drug and hardware store, becoming the pioneer druggist of the town, and was the first to keep a general and full assortment of hardware in Bridgeville. He has been well rewarded in a good trade and a prosperous career, but in November, 1872, had the misfortune to again lose about two thirds of his stock by fire. This time he received about \$2000 insurance. He has since added books and stationery to his stock. Mr. Cannon is highly popular and is one of the first and most useful citizens of the place. In 1871, he had the bill drawn and succeeded in securing its passage through the Legislature, incorporating the town, and was its first treasurer. This office he has held three terms of one year each. He was one of the originators and was largely influential in making successful the Bridgeville Cemetery Co., which was organized in January, 1875, and incorporated in 1878. He has been its only treasurer and superintendent, and it has been a financial success. He was also one



of the originators of the Bridgeville Library Association, and is chairman of the Book Committee. He was brought up a Democrat, and was friendly to Douglas in 1860, but on the breaking out of the war he took decided grounds for the Union, and has since acted with the Republican party. He was made a member of the Union Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in 1867, and has filled the chair of Senior Warden of Hiram Lodge, Seaford, with which he is now connected. He united, in 1876, with the M. E. Church, of which he is a trustee, and has just resigned the office of superintendent of the Sunday school, which he held, with great acceptance, for three years. Since 1878 he has been vice-president of the Sussex County Bible society. He was married January 19, 1862, to Miss Annie M., daughter of Asa Dawson, formerly of Frederica, now of Bridgeville. They have four children—Charles Walton, Bessie B., Estella Dawson and Richard Oliver Cannon.

**REYNOLDS, EDWARD**, Merchant of Dover, was born on his father's farm, near Newark, Aug. 10, 1840. His parents were John A. and Mary G. (Moore) Reynolds. He attended the public schools of his vicinity till the age of eleven, when he spent four years in the Newark Academy. He then entered the Delaware college graduating in 1859, and received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1872. After leaving college he taught for two years in Delaware, and in the Plainfield academy, near Carlisle, Pa. He then spent a year in traveling in the northwestern states, Canada and Europe, and also visited the West Indies. In 1864, he became a partner with his father and brother in the general mercantile business, in Middletown, the firm assuming the name of John A. Reynolds & Sons. Mr. John A. Reynolds retired in 1868, and in January, 1872, Mr. Edward Reynolds also retired, leaving the business in the hands of Mr. S. M. Reynolds. In July of that year, he purchased the Middletown *Transcript*, of which he assumed the duties of editor, and made it one of the best weekly journals of the Peninsula, proving an able and successful journalist. He was, however, induced to join his brother again in mercantile business in Middletown, and retired

from the management of the *Transcript*, in November, 1877. Under the firm name of S. M. Reynolds & Company, they carried on a prosperous business, and in November, 1878, purchased the stock and business of Thomas O. Culbreth, of Dover, of which Mr. Edward Reynolds took charge, under the title of E. Reynolds & Co., and removed to that town, Mr. S. M. Reynolds continuing the care of the Middletown store. The business of the firm in both towns is in a flourishing condition, the enterprise, ability and popularity of both brothers insuring their continued success. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Democratic party but has never been active in political affairs. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church since the spring of 1868. He was for three years a trustee of the Forest Presbyterian church, in which, in the spring of 1878, he was ordained an elder. He was married, June 1, 1871, to Miss Mary Jemima, daughter of Dr. James and Elizabeth (Blackiston) Naudain, of Middletown. They have had three children, two of whom survive, Edith Mary and Anna Louisa Reynolds.

**RIDGELY, DR. CHAS. GREENBERRY**, born near Salem, N. J., January 26, 1738, was the eldest son of Nicholas Ridgely and Mary, his third wife, daughter of Judge Hugh Middleton, of that place, and widow of Captain Benjamin Vining. They were then residing on an estate belonging to Mrs. Ridgely, but in a year or two returned to the vicinity of Dover, bringing with them also the son and daughter of Mrs. Ridgely by her first marriage. Being in affluent circumstances, no pains or expense was spared in providing these children with the best instructors of the day. Charles G. Ridgely completed his literary course in the Academy of Philadelphia, which had been recently founded under the auspices of Dr. Franklin, and in 1755 was constituted a college. In 1754 he entered upon the study of medicine in that city. All his studies were pursued with the diligence and ardor that characterized his nature. In 1758 he commenced the practice of his profession in Dover, where he resided the remainder of his life, and where he enjoyed the highest medical reputation, and in important cases was consulted throughout this and the neighboring



states. He married, June 11, 1761, Mary, daughter of Mary and Abraham Wynkoop, of Sussex, a lady of great loveliness of person and character. She died November 23, 1772, aged only twenty-seven years, leaving several sons. June 2, 1774, Dr. Ridgely married Ann, daughter of William and Williamina Moore, of Mocre Hall, Chester County, Pa. Her father was a man of standing and influence and noted in the history of that state. She was a lady of superior mind and attainments and most agreeable, charming manners. She survived her husband many years and brought up her children with most judicious care and tenderness. Dr. Ridgely was eminently amiable and exemplary in all the relations of domestic life, and his intercourse with his professional brethren was marked with the most delicate honor and magnanimity. Perhaps no other physician in Delaware ever trained so large a number of respectable medical practitioners. Such was his learning, talents and popularity, that he was constantly called upon to fill some important office, and as a judge, legislator, or in literature, he was scarcely less distinguished than in his profession. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1765, and continued to be annually re-elected with very few intervals till the close of his life. Several years before the Revolution he was the presiding judge in Kent County in the Court of Common Pleas and in the Court of Quarter Sessions, which two Courts were then held by the same judge. He was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of Delaware in 1776, and when the new government was set in operation he was again called to the bench. The most perfect candor and honesty marked all his proceedings, and the innate politeness and benevolence of his character were always conspicuous. A rigid economist of time, he made himself familiar with every department of literature, both ancient and modern, and in his profession continued earnestly to read and study up to the time of his last sickness. He was a firm believer in revelation and was much attached to the Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. He died November 25, 1785, in the forty-eighth year of his age, having filled up at his premature removal a measure of usefulness and excellence attained by few in the longest life.

**R**IDGELY, NICHOLAS, a distinguished lawyer, and late Chancellor of Delaware, was the eldest son of Dr. Charles G. and Mary Ridgely. He was born at Dover, September 30, 1762. His mother was, in her maternal line, a lineal descendant of the Dyer family, famous in New England for their religious zeal and misfortunes. He had the advantage of a highly liberal and classical education, which he most diligently improved. Close application and great industry were the habits of his life. His legal studies he completed under Robert Goldsborough, of Cambridge, Md., and early assumed a high standing in the profession. After realizing all that he could have anticipated as a private lawyer, he was, in 1791, appointed Attorney-General of the State, and filled that office with great honor for ten years. He was, also, elected a delegate to the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1792. Though perhaps the youngest man in that body, he was among its most efficient members. Elected in 1792, under the new Constitution, a Representative to the General Assembly of the State, his legal talents and superior intellect were mainly relied upon to perfect the system of Delaware laws in accordance with the genius of the new government. Most of the laws passed during the session of 1793 were framed and drawn by Mr. Ridgely, and were generally adopted without amendment. He was afterward, repeatedly, a member of the Legislature. In 1801 he was appointed Chancellor of the State to succeed Hon. William Killen, who had resigned. At that time the Chancellor was also sole Judge of the Orphans' Court. The immense power thus placed in his hands, Mr. Ridgely always exercised for the ends of justice, and for the protection of the innocent and oppressed. He always pursued without fear, favor or affection, that line of conduct which the law and equity of the case pointed out, and however others might differ from him in opinion, no one ever doubted the honesty of his intentions. The rules of court, forms of practice, and general principles adopted by Mr. Ridgely, still continue in use. He possessed a most remarkable countenance, a penetrating eye, and his voice was strong and clear. His language and his conduct was at all times becoming to the dignity of his high station. Stern towards the wrong doers, he was kind to



the repentant, and ever ready to assist the needy. He was an active member of the P. E. Church for many years, and a consistent Christian. He married May 20, 1806, Mary Burton, who survived him many years. They had no children. He died suddenly of an affection of the heart, April 1, 1830, and was followed to the grave by the largest concourse ever known to attend on such an occasion in the county of Kent.



**WARRINGTON, CAPT. WILLIAM TORBERT**, Farmer, was born in the house where he now resides, in Indian River hundred, May 20, 1828. His father, James Reed Warrington, owned five large farms, all of which he cultivated himself, and a few slaves, which he treated well. He was a prominent Whig, and bore an honorable part in the war of 1812; his widow receiving a bounty of 160 acres of land. He died, March 22, 1846, in his 66th year. He married Mary, daughter of James Smith. Four of his seven children survived him—Benjamin and James Derrickson, farmers; Sophia Smith, widow of Thomas Hinds, of Maryland; and Captain William T. Warrington. The father of James T. was Joseph Warrington, a prominent farmer, who died about 1829, aged 73 years. His first wife was Mary, daughter of James Reed, who was a son of John Reed, a native of Scotland. They were intelligent, educated men and Presbyterians, as many of their descendants still are. Joseph Warrington was the father of twenty children, seven by his first wife, of whom James Reed was the eldest, and by his second wife, Ann Jefferson, he had thirteen, of whom ten grew to maturity. The father of Joseph Warrington was Joseph, Sr., a merchant and farmer, who came from Virginia when a young man, and at one time was quite wealthy, his lands extending five miles north and south and three miles east and west. The farm on which the subject of this sketch resides, was a part of the original estate. He lost much of his property by security debts, and had 100 head of cattle drowned by a storm on the beach. He was liberal and popular, and died in 1785, at about sixty years of age, leaving five children. Capt. W. T. Warrington had but nine months' schooling and is a self-taught and self-made man. His brothers having left home and his father being

an invalid, the care of two farms devolved on him at an early age. In 1856 his father died, and the home farm fell to his share, encumbered with the widow's dower. It consisted of 260 acres, to which he has added 70 acres, and also owns another tract of 103 acres. He was a pioneer fruit-grower of his locality, and now has 3,400 peach trees, besides apples, pears and small fruits, all of which have been profitable. The rest of his lands are devoted to grain and sugar cane. He also manufactures sorghum in considerable quantities. In early life Capt. Warrington was a Whig, and since 1860, has been an earnest Republican. In Oct., 1862, he raised and commanded Company C, Sixth Delaware Regiment, during its term of service. In Aug., 1864, he raised and commanded Company A, Ninth Delaware Volunteers, expecting and desiring to go to the front, but was a second time sent to guard prisoners at Fort Delaware. He was a popular officer and good disciplinarian. He is public spirited, has often been a delegate to party conventions, and several times nominated for office, but his party was in the minority. He joined the M. E. Church in 1847, and was many years Circuit steward, chairman of the board of trustees, Sabbath school superintendent and a licensed exhorter. He is a leading and respected citizen of that part of the State. He married, March 16, 1846, Rhoda Ann, daughter of James and Ellen Martin. Eight of their ten children are living: James Edward, a farmer of Cool Spring; William Alford, merchant at Rodney; John Shepherd, a blacksmith; Ella, George Benjamin, Frederick Thaddeus, Clement Frame and Horace Andrew Warrington.



**ALDEMAN, JOHN MARTIN**, Proprietor of the Steam Saw Mill, at Felton, was the third son of John H. and Magdalen (Hecker) Waldeman, of Wirtenberg, Germany, in which place he was born, Oct. 18, 1830. He attended the excellent schools of his native city till he was fourteen, and acquired a good education. He then assisted his father in his linen factory and on the farm. In April, 1849, he came to New York, and from thence to Delaware. The first year he spent with a farmer, his main object being to acquire facility in the language, and then went into the sawing business, run-



ning a mill in Leipsic, for about eight years. He next had charge of a mill at Toughkennamon, Chester county, Pa., for the eight years following, when, in 1870, he returned to Delaware, and run the Pennypacker mill, in Felton, which was burned in 1871, and he purchased the property. The following year he erected his large and fine mill, which soon became so well-known to all dealers in ship timber and building frames, and an account of which will be found in the Industrial department. In politics, Mr. Waldeman is a Democrat. He has, several times, served faithfully the community in which he lives as Town Commissioner and School Commissioner. He joined the Odd Fellows in 1852, and has taken all the degrees. In 1874 he joined the Knights of Pythias, has occupied all the chairs in that order, and is a member of the Grand Lodge. Since 1874 he has been an active member of of the M. E. church, and is superintendent of the Sunday school. He is one of the most enterprising and highly respected citizens of Felton. He was married at Leipsic, May 14, 1854, to Miss Susan, daughter of William Parvis, of Kent county. They have five children: William P. and George W., who assist in the management of the business; Lydia B., Florence and Marianna.

**C**LAYTON, HON. THOMAS, son of Dr. Joshua Clayton, a surgeon in the Continental army, afterwards Governor of Delaware, was born in July, 1777, at Massey's Cross Roads, Md., whither his mother had been removed to avoid the excitement attending the march of the British army across the State of Delaware. He descended from Joshua Clayton, who, with his brother Powell, emigrated from Lincolnshire, and came to this country with William Penn. He received a classical education at the Academy in Newark, then celebrated for the thoroughness of its instruction. At the age of nineteen he was placed, as a student of law, in the office of Nicholas Ridgely, and at the end of three years was admitted to the bar at Dover. Though the legal profession at that time was remarkably strong, his attainments commanded the respect of his brethren and the confidence of the people. He soon obtained an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1808 he was Secretary of State under the adminis-

tration of George Truitt, and in 1811, was appointed by Joseph Hazlett, to the office of Attorney General. In 1814 he was elected Representative from Delaware in the Congress of the United States. During this term the bill changing the mode of compensation of members of Congress was passed. For this bill Mr. Clayton voted. The measure was so odious to the people, that not even his popularity could enable him to stem the tide of opposition, and at the next election he was defeated. The confidence of his constituents was not long withheld and upon the resignation of Cæsar A. Rodney, as Senator of the United States, in consequence of his appointment as Minister to Buenos Ayres, Mr. Clayton was chosen to fill the vacancy, and January 15, 1824, took his seat in the Senate, which he continued to occupy during the residue of the Eighteenth and the whole of the Nineteenth Congress. In 1828, after the expiration of his Senatorial term, the Judiciary of the State was reorganized, when he was appointed by Charles Polk to be Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and upon the ordainment of the amended constitution, which, so far as it related to the judiciary, went into operation on the third Tuesday of January, 1832, and by which the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas were abolished, he was made Chief Justice of the State. This office he held until Jan. 16, 1837, when he was chosen Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John M. Clayton, and on the 19th of the same month entered the Senate, and at the Session of the General Assembly in 18,1, was again elected Senator for the Constitutional term, beginning March 4, 1842. Upon the expiration of this term Mr. Clayton retired from the conduct of public affairs and from the practice of his profession. The residue of his life was spent in domestic privacy at his home in New Castle, whither he had removed in 1833 and where he died suddenly on the 21st of August, 1854. His remains lie in the grounds of the Presbyterian Church, at Dover, where the foundation of his greatness was laid, and in the soil of the county which he loved so well. A career so remarkable could have been sustained only by the possession of ability of the highest order. Eminent in every position in which he was placed, his enduring fame rests



chiefly upon his administration of judicial functions. However distinguished the advocate may be, his reputation is ephemeral. It lives only in the remembrance of the generation of which he was a part. Had not Mansfield sat upon the bench, the name of Murray would have passed into obscurity, and thus transitory had been the memory of Thomas Clayton, but for the imperishable monument which he has reared by his judicial decisions. To show the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries, it may be instructive to refer to the message of Charles Polk to the General Assembly, at its session of 1830. By the Constitution of 1792 it was provided that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas should not be fewer than three nor more than four, one of whom should be Chief Justice, and that there should be a judge residing in each county. Shortly after the commencement of the term of Governor Polk, a vacancy occurred by the death of Judge Way, which he determined not to fill, as James Booth, then Chief Justice, resided in New Castle Co., which answered the requirement as to residence and satisfied the constitutional number. In 1828, Judge Booth died, and the duty of appointing his successor devolved upon the executive. It is manifest that if the new appointment had been made from that county the necessity for a fourth Judge would have been avoided and the expense of his salary saved to the State. Notwithstanding this consideration the Governor deemed it due to the proper administration of justice, that the place should be filled from Kent county in the person of Thomas Clayton. This act gave rise to great public clamor and Mr. Polk thought proper to communicate to the Legislature the reasons for his conduct. From that message a brief extract will suffice, and when it is recollected that Samuel M. Harrington was then Secretary of State, the value of the estimate of professional ability will sufficiently appear. "Ever since the adoption of our Constitution, the Chief Justice of each of our Courts of Common Law has been chosen from the county of New Castle; yet, although on reviewing that fact, I determined that the Constitution should be my guide and that I would accordingly consider no district of the State to be exclusively entitled to that office, I, at the same time determined that no mere local considera-

tion should influence me in making such a choice as in my best judgment would most redound to the welfare and true interests of the people. I selected the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas solely with a view to his learning, talents, integrity and superior capacity for the station. \* \* \* \* In justice to this Court I will now mention the fact that since its new organization, not a single case has occurred of exception to its decisions, nor has one writ of error been taken out to reverse any of its judgments." Surely this is high praise, but it is amply vindicated by history, for whoever will examine the report of his decisions in the first two volumes of Harrington, he will find that during his exercise of judicial powers, there were but seven writs of error sued out, in six cases whereof the judgment of the Court below was unanimously affirmed, and in the seventh, being the case of Banner vs. Gregg, where the fact of reversal is merely stated, it seems probable, from the original papers, that it occurred because of a defect in the verdict, whereby the judgment was not authorized; an error which should have received the attention of the counsel, rather than of the Court. Thus profoundly versed in the principles of law, his marvellous perception intuitively discovered the point upon which the case turned, and with legal precision he delivered his judgment. By the time the argument had closed he was ready to announce his opinion, and when he was through there was generally an end to the cause. He did not argue, but simply adjudicated, and his decisions are models of judicial brevity and perspicuity. At his hands justice was dispensed without denial or delay. There was rarely any holding up of cases for advisement, nor did it require a treatise to embody his views. He uttered no *obiter dicta* to mislead the bar or to trouble the bench. His words were few but weighty, and they came not as the scattering of small shot, but with the directness and force of a cannon ball. He ranks pre-eminent among the able jurists who have occupied his seat, and such is the deference paid to his learning that, while infallibility cannot be averred even of the deliberate judgment of a Court of last resort, there are few lawyers in Delaware who do not feel their cause to be practically gained when they find it supported by a *nisi prius* decision of Thomas Clayton.





**JONES, BENJAMIN BURTON**, Millsboro, was born at Burtonsville, one mile distant from his present residence, Nov. 17, 1828, the only child of Zachariah Jones, a shoemaker by trade, who was born in Dagsboro hundred, about 1797. He married Sallie Hopkins, about 1826. She died in 1831. On returning from her burial, her little son was taken to the home of his father's uncle, Philip Wingate, and never went again to his own home. When he was six years of age, his father went West and was never heard of again. The father of Zachariah was Isaac Jones, a farmer of Dagsboro hundred, who married Luranie, daughter of John and Annie (Burton) Wingate. Isaac Jones was very tall and handsome. He died about 1805, and his wife, in 1831. They had but two children: Zachariah and Burton Jones. The last named, a farmer in Sussex county, married Levina Prettyman, and had fourteen children. The father of Isaac was Zachariah Jones, who came to America from Scotland, about the middle of the last century, and settled in Dagsboro, where he purchased land and commenced farming. He had one son, Isaac, and two daughters; Hannah, who became the wife of Robertson Mears, and Leah, who married Philip West. Benjamin B. Jones attended the common schools only in the winter season. In his thirteenth year he went to sea for about six months, after which he bound himself out as a carpenter's apprentice, and had the privilege of attending school one month in each winter. On coming of age, he married and settled in Millsboro, where he followed his trade, successfully, for twelve years. In 1863 he rented the Millsboro Mills, consisting of a flour mill, saw mill and a carding machine, all run by water, and capable of a large business. Here he has enjoyed uninterrupted success to the present time. In 1864 he purchased the Doe Bridge Mill, and in 1872, the Millsboro Mills. In 1868, also, he built a planing mill, which has been profitable. He owns, besides, several lots about the town. He has won success by his own unaided efforts, and against more obstacles than most men meet with in life. He is well informed and ranks among the leading men of the county. Mr. Jones was brought up in sympathy with the Democratic party, but when the war broke out, he "could not secede," and joining the


Republicans, maintained with all his power, the Federal Government. Since that time he has taken much interest in public affairs. He was nominated for the Levy Court, in 1870, for the Legislature, in 1872, and for the office of Sheriff, in 1876, but each time his party was in the minority. He joined the Odd Fellows in 1855. He married, Dec. 20, 1849, Miss Emily Cranfield, of Millsboro, and has had eight children, five of whom are living: Sarah Elizabeth, wife of David Steel; Mary Ellen; Jacob, who is in business with his father; Emma P., wife of Frank Donovan; and Frank Jones. His second child, Samuel Jones, died of lockjaw, Feb. 21, 1878, at the age of twenty-seven.




**CLAYTON, HENRY**, Farmer, and President of the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown, was born in St. George's hundred, Jan. 3, 1839, being the second son of Colonel Joshua Clayton, and grandson of Chief Justice Thomas Clayton. He grew up on the home farm, and attended the schools of the neighborhood till 1854, when he was sent for two years to the New Jersey Conference Seminary at Pennington. Returning home at the age of eighteen, he engaged in farming on his own account, taking charge of "The Choptank on the Hill," the farm once owned by his grandfather, and for many years the home of Col. Joshua Clayton. In 1860 he removed to his farm, "Woodside," two miles west of Mount Pleasant, on which he erected the large and handsome residence which he has since occupied. In 1868 he purchased "Congress Hall," three miles west of Mount Pleasant. For ten years, from 1865, he was extensively and profitably engaged in peach-culture, having at one time 19,000 trees in bearing, and in 1875, shipped, for himself and others, 346 car-loads of peaches to the cities west of Philadelphia, as far as Illinois. He was the largest shipper of that year, and paid the railroad over \$42,000 for freight. From that time the peach crop began to fail and he turned his attention to stock-raising and the cultivation of grain, in which he is now extensively engaged. He was made a director, in 1869, of the Citizens' National bank of Middletown, of which, in 1875, he was elected president, and has held the position continuously to the present time, proving an able and




judicious manager of its affairs. Mr. Clayton has succeeded well in life, still it has always been a matter of great regret with him that he did not, when younger, enter the medical profession, for which he has a decided taste and an undoubted talent. He is a member of the Democratic party, but is not a politician; is a Mason, and a member of Union Lodge, No. 5. He is steward of the Bethel M. E. Church at Pivot Bridge, having united with that denomination in 1874, and is President of the Bethel Cemetery, which is one of the finest in that part of the State. He was married, Nov. 23, 1860, to Miss Maggie Rebecca, daughter of Richard Lockwood, a prominent merchant of Middletown, and has two children, Richard Thomas and Henry Clayton, Jr.

 ALL, DR. DAVID, son of Dr. Henry Fisher and Hester (Rodney) Hall, was born in Lewes, April 24, 1831. His father was seven years in the United States' service, which he entered as medical officer under Colonel Samuel B. Davis, on the western frontier, where Chicago now stands. He died, November 1, 1865, being then in his seventy-sixth year. Mrs. Hall was the daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (West) Rodney: Caleb was the son of Wm., who was the cousin of Caesar Rodney of Revolutionary fame. She was a lady of superior character and abilities, a member of the Presbyterian church, and through her instrumentality the first Sabbath School was established in Lewes. She died in 1873, in her seventy-seventh year. They had seven children: Margaret married Capt. John P. Marshall of Lewes; Joseph, a planter in Mississippi; Dr. David; Eliza, wife of E. K. Richardson of Lewes; Mary D.; Rebecca B., and Rev. Henry R. Hall. Dr. David Hall received his primary education in Lewes, and in 1848 was sent to a private school in Germantown, where he remained two years. His medical studies he pursued with his father in Lewes, and with Dr. William Darrah, in Philadelphia. He attended, also, during the summers of 1851 and 1852, the lectures and experiments of Dr. Brown Sequard, graduating from University of Pennsylvania in 1852. The following winter he attended a course of lectures at the same institution, after which he settled in the practice of his profession in his native town. Dr. Hall was appointed Port Phy-

sician by Governor Saulsbury, which position he still holds. He is a member of the State Medical Society and of the State Board of Health. He became a Mason in 1862, and has filled the offices of Junior Warden and Secretary of Jefferson Lodge, No. 15. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Lewes, in which he has also held office. He was united in marriage, November 1, 1860, to Miss Eugenia C., daughter of Colonel William D. Waples, of Sussex county. They have but one child; William D. W. Hall, now (1882) in his seventeenth year.

 ALL, DR. JOSEPH, of Lewes, was born about 1750, and was the elder brother of Colonel David Hall of Revolutionary fame, and in whose sketch a full account of the family and ancestry is given. His brother occupied the same office with Dr. Joseph Hall. The latter was one of the originators of the State Medical Society of Delaware, in 1787, and one of the officers of the Court in Lewes, between the years 1790 and 1796. He was a man greatly respected, and his death, in 1796, was a serious loss to the community. He first married Ann, daughter of Parker Robinson by whom he had one daughter, Lydia, who died at the age of twenty. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Major Henry Fisher, of Sussex county, a pilot on Delaware Bay. The site of the Beacon Light on Cape Henlopen was fixed by Major Fisher. His father, Dr. Henry Fisher, came to this country from Ireland, but soon after returned. About the year of the settlement of the first English Colony he came again to Delaware, and remained. For a long time, it is said, he was the only physician on the peninsula. By his second wife Dr. Joseph Hall had only one son who grew to maturity; Dr. Henry Fisher Hall, who married Hester Rodney.

 MITHERS, NATHANIEL, was the son of Nathaniel and Esther (Beauchamp) Smithers, and was born in Kent county, in June, 1787. He married first, Susan Fisher, daughter of Dr. Elijah Barratt, of Camden; and secondly, Rachel E., daughter of Dr. James L. Clayton, of New Castle county. In Dec 1810, he was appointed by Gov. Truitt, Prothonotary of the



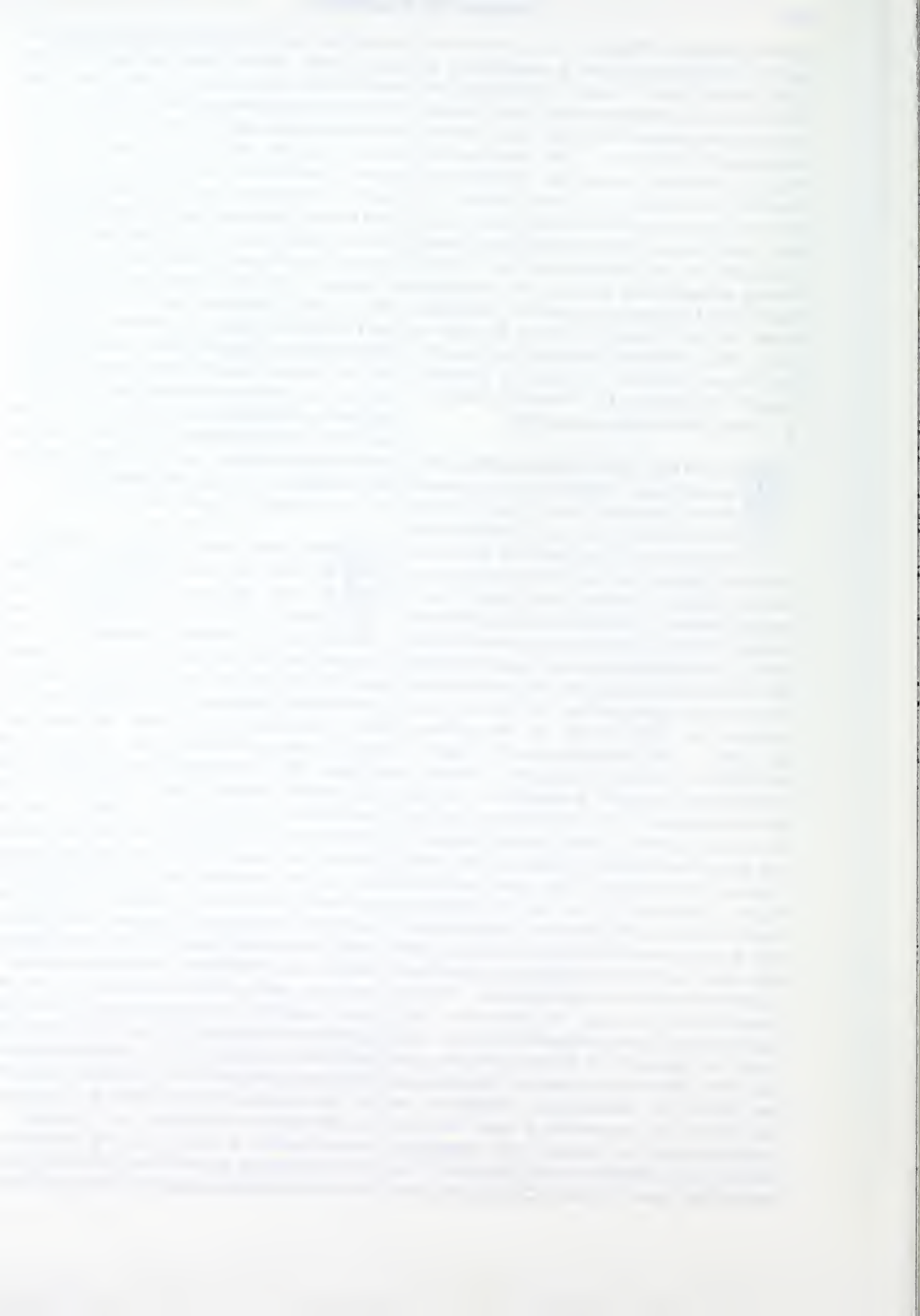
Court of Common Pleas of Kent county, and at the same time received a commission as Clerk of the Peace. On the expiration of the term he was recommissioned by Gov. Rodney and was continued in the office by successive appointments until 1824. He also received from Gov. Rodney, in 1816, the commission of Register in Chancery for Kent county. In 1828, he removed to his farm in Cecil county Md., which he soon afterwards sold, the better to provide for the education of his children. Having accomplished this purpose he retired from active business and spent the remainder of his life in Wilmington, where he died in 1857. He is buried at Bethel in Cecil county. He left two children; Nathaniel B. Smithers, lawyer of Dover, and Dr. Edward F. Smithers, of Vienna, Dorchester county, Md.

**CLAYTON, COLONEL JOSHUA**, Retired Farmer, Middletown, was born at Dover, August 2, 1802. His father was Hon. Thomas Clayton, United States

Senator and Chief Justice of Delaware. Colonel Clayton was three years at the celebrated classical school of Rev. Francis Hindman at Newark. In 1818 he entered Princeton College, where, after remaining two and a half years, his health became so seriously impaired by severe study that he was obliged to discontinue his collegiate course. In 1821 he commenced the study of law in the office of his father. The following year he spent in the office of Judge Alexander L. Hayes, a distinguished judge in Reading, Pa. In 1823 he accompanied to his destination, the Hon. Caesar A. Rodney, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, going with him in the capacity of Secretary. They went on the old frigate, Congress, by the way of Spain, the coast of Africa, Rio Janiero to Buenos Ayres. Mr. Rodney's health failing in three months after their arrival, Mr. Clayton was sent home with dispatches to the government. He was admitted to the bar in Dover in 1825, and practiced his profession there till 1830, when he removed to Bohemia Manor, and settled on the estate known as "Choptank on the Hill." In commencing operations on this place he contracted a debt of \$300, which his skill in farming, and remarkable success, soon enabled him to liquidate. For nearly fifty years Colonel Clayton has been

one of the most successful agriculturists of that section of the State, and at one time owned over 21,000 acres of land, 2,400 acres of which he has given to his ten children. Of all this he is especially proud as the result of his own unaided efforts. He has been four times commissioned Colonel, first by Gov. Hazlet, second by Gov. Thomas Stockton, third by Gov. William Temple, and lastly when war was threatened with England, on the occasion of the dispute concerning the boundary of Oregon. Colonel Clayton was married in 1833 to Miss Lydia, daughter of Richard Clayton, the lady being his first cousin. They had three children; Thomas, Henry and Richard. His wife died in January, 1849, and on the 22d of February, 1850, he married Miss Martha E., daughter of Richard Lockwood, a well-known merchant of Middletown. By this marriage he had eight children, seven of whom are living; Adelaide Young, McComb, Mary W., Joshua, Elizabeth, Eugene and Frances.

**SHAKESPEARE, JAMES HAMAN**, Attorney-at-Law, Philadelphia, was born at Iron Hill, near Newark, Nov. 30, 1850, the third son of William M. and Catherine (Haman) Shakespeare. He attended the best schools of Dover, to which place his parents removed in 1854. In 1863 he entered the Freshman class of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., and after the usual four years' course, graduated A. B., with the class of 1869. Returning to his home in Dover, he was actively engaged with his father in the lumber business till the fall of 1871, when he removed to Philadelphia, and became a law student with James H. Heverin as his preceptor. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and at once began an active practice, which has continued steadily to increase. Mr. Shakespeare has proved himself a lawyer of marked ability; his attainments and natural endowments are both of a high order; he is an effective pleader, and a gentleman of fine appearance and address. For a time he took an active interest in public affairs, and in 1872, was a prominent speaker in the campaign, advocating the election of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. But the increasing demands of his profession, to which he is devoted, have now quite withdrawn him from politics. He is in







*Joshua Clayton of N.Y.*



the full tide of success, being regarded as one of the most promising young members of the Philadelphia bar, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice, almost entirely confined to the civil courts. He was married in Philadelphia, December 14, 1881, to Miss Anna, daughter of James L. and Priscilla (Stykes) Heverin, of Dover.


 HORTLIDGE, EVAN G., M. D., Physician and Surgeon of Wilmington, was born, Feb. 26, 1844, in Chester, Pa., son of George Shortlidge, Esq., of that place. He graduated from the Fort Edward Institute on the Hudson, and taught till 1862, when he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. The following year, leaving his studies, he enlisted in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served throughout the severe south-west campaign, which ended with the battle of Nashville. In the fall of 1865 he was mustered out of service with his regiment, and at once resumed his studies in the University, from which he graduated M. D. in the class of 1868. After one year of service in the Blockley hospital he was appointed one of the Friends commissioners under the government to instruct and attempt to civilize the Indian tribes of the west. For over a year he faithfully and laboriously performed the duties of this mission in northern Nebraska, and returning east settled in Wilmington, where he has since resided and has built up a large practice. It is necessarily a general one, but he has special skill and reputation in surgery. Dr. Shortlidge is a member of the Medical Society of Delaware, and is greatly esteemed in the profession. He has been for several years the Physician to the New Castle county Almshouse, and since 1874, physician to the City Hospital; also for several years a member of the city Board of Health. He has always taken a deep interest in public, and especially in educational, affairs, and was from 1874 to 1877 president of the city Board of Education. In 1874 he contributed an article on the diagnosis and treatment of rheumatism which was widely published and attracted much attention. He is a man of culture and high character, and both as a citizen and professionally is deservedly popular. In politics he is an earnest Republican. He was married in 1875 to

Miss Elizabeth A. Douglass, a lady of English birth. Their children are Edmund, Audrey G. and Martha H. Shortlidge.

 HAKESPEARE, EDWARD ORAM, M. D., Ophthalmic Surgeon of Philadelphia, and eldest son of William M. and Catharine (Haman) Shakespeare, was born in New Castle county, May 19, 1846. In 1854 his parents removed to Dover, where he attended the classical academy of Prof. William A. Reynolds till the age of eighteen, when he entered the Sophomore class, of Dickinson college, graduating A. B. in 1867. He had the previous year commenced the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. Dougherty of Carlisle, and on returning to Dover entered the office of Dr. Gove Saulsbury, with whom he studied during his vacations. Matriculating at the University of Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1867, he graduated M. D. in the class of 1869, and returning to Dover, at once engaged in the practice of his profession, in which, from the first, he met with marked success. He was in partnership with Dr. Isaac Jump, from 1872 to 1874. During the session of the Legislature, in 1873, Dr. Shakespeare was elected Secretary of the Senate, and proved a very popular and efficient officer. In February 1874, he removed to Philadelphia, where, soon after, he became connected with the University of Pennsylvania as lecturer in the post-graduate course, on Accommodation and Refraction, and Operative Ophthalmic Surgery, the duties of which position he still continues to discharge with the zeal of a true lover of his art. His increasing interest in Ophthalmic Surgery soon demanding all his time, he decided to withdraw from the general practice of medicine, and devote himself entirely to this branch of medical science, in which he rapidly rose to prominence. In 1877 he received the appointment of Pathologist and Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Blockley Hospital, which position he continues to occupy. He was one of a Committee of three pathologists to examine microscopically, and report, officially, upon the minute condition of the brain of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, and at the request of the other members drafted the report. His private practice in his specialty is large; patients coming to him from nearly all parts of the




country. His writings also have attracted much attention, and have been received with especial favor. Many of his articles on subjects connected with his specialty have been widely circulated, and in 1877 he was the recipient of the Warren Triennial Prize of \$400, open to the world;—his subject, "The Nature of Inflammation in Arteries," being a microscopic study of the pathology of inflammation of the arteries. In 1878 he was invited to deliver a lecture before the Smithsonian Institution on a kindred subject in the "Toner Course," which lecture was published by that Institution in their volume for that year. In 1880 Dr. Shakespeare and J. Henry C. Simes, of Philadelphia, translated from the French, edited and revised, "Cornil and Ranviers Pathological Histology," which has already been adopted as a text book in many of the medical colleges of the country. It is regarded as the best work on the subject in the English language. Dr. Shakespeare prepared for it many original chapters and brought it down to the date of publication. Still later he has prepared for Prof. Harrison Allen's work on Human Anatomy, a paper on "The Microscopic Structure of the Human Frame," which forms the opening chapter. His last scientific labor has been the preparation and delivery of a course of Mütter Lectures before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, his subject being "Contributions to the Histology of Inflammation." In literary labors in connection with his chosen life work, he is constantly engaged, and is a hard student and prodigious worker. He is a member of the Masonic Order. In 1880 Dr. Shakespeare was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Major General Hartranft, with the rank of Major, and in 1882 represented the National Guard of Pennsylvania as a member of the American team in the first military international rifle match, between Great Britain and America.

 UNTINGTON, REV. CYRUS, Pastor of the Presbyterian church of Dover, was born in Greene county, N. Y., April 10, 1820; the eldest son of Rev. Andrew and Mary (Chipman) Huntington. His father, born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1791, graduated at Yale in the same class with Hon. John M. Clayton, in 1815. He studied divinity with the celebrated John M. Mason,


D. D., of New York city, and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church in 1818. For nearly half a century he was pastor of churches in various places, and died in Ohio, in 1872, at the age of eighty-one. The Huntingtons descended from Simon Huntington, a native of Norwich, England, who died on his voyage to this country in 1633. His widow, Margaret, with their three sons, Christopher, Simon and Samuel, were among the original settlers of Norwich, Conn., and it is from the second son, Simon, in the seventh generation, that Mr. Huntington is descended. The family has been prominent in the history of the State, one of them being a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and another, Governor of Connecticut. Mr. Huntington's mother, was the daughter of Samuel Chipman, of Shoreham, Vt. He was prepared for college, principally, by his father, the family then residing in Hudson city, N. Y. He was a clerk, one year, in the office of the New York *Observer*, after which, in 1840, he entered the Sophomore class in Yale College, graduating in 1843, and spent two years in teaching. In 1845, he entered the middle class of Princeton Theological Seminary, completing the course two years later. He supplied the pulpit of the Havre de Grace, Md., Presbyterian church for a year, as a licentiate, and Nov. 14, 1848, was ordained and installed. He continued pastor of that church till 1852, when he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Ellicott's Mills, remaining till Aug. 30, 1862, when he resigned his charge, having been appointed chaplain of the First Maryland Regiment of Union Volunteers. This position, however, he resigned Oct. 21, on account of very serious illness. May 11, 1863, he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church of Dover, where he still remains. Mr. Huntington is a thorough scholar, an original and profound thinker, and in speaking, holds the close attention of his hearers. As a pastor he is popular and greatly beloved. His health was not good when he came to Dover, and needing out-door exercise, he decided to turn the necessity to good account, and accordingly purchased a farm of seventy-two acres, near that place, on which he has successfully cultivated peaches, pears and the small fruits. He was married, Nov. 13, 1851, to Mrs. Henrietta Mary, widow of Dr. John J. Boyd, of Havre de Grace, and daughter of



Captain Nathaniel and Margaret (Rodgers) Chew. Mrs. Chew was a sister of Commodore John Rodgers, of the United States Navy. Mrs. Huntington died, Dec. 4, 1879, and is interred in the family burial place in Lower West Nottingham church yard, Cecil county, Md. By reason of her family connections she had a wide acquaintance with the leading men in church and State, and by her native talents and superiority she was fitted to grace any circle,—but her chief adornment was her lovely christian character, and as a pastor's wife, she was unsurpassed.

LEMING, CHARLES TURNER, Surveyor and Conveyancer, Milford, was born in Mispillion hundred, Nov. 16, 1805, the seventh son of Beniah Fleming, a farmer, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Turner, a farmer of the same neighborhood. The family descended from William Fleming, born in Scotland, June 5, 1717, and who came to Delaware about 1740. He obtained a patent for 400 acres of land in Mispillion hundred, which was called "William's Choice," and part of it is still in the family possession. He erected in 1741, a large brick dwelling which is still in good repair. He died in 1784. His wife, Jane Frame, born July 27, 1726, died March 7, 1768. Their children were, Andrew, Nathan, William, Boaz, Beniah, born Jan. 10, 1762, and Benoni. By a second wife he had another son, Thomas. All the children of William Fleming emigrated to the West after his death, with the exception of Beniah, who remained at the old homestead, where he died at the age of eighty-three, Oct. 12, 1845. He was a soldier in the revolution in the Delaware line. His wife, Betsey, was born, Dec. 11, 1765. They had fourteen children, Charles Turner being the eleventh. The homestead is now owned by Charles H. Fleming, son of Nathan, and grandson of Beniah. Charles T. Fleming received a good English education and taught school one year before coming to Milford, in 1827. He there attended evening schools and studied Latin and mathematics, the last being his special delight. In 1835, he became a surveyor and conveyancer, and has now been thus employed for over forty-five years. For twenty-one years he has been a Notary Public and also Commissioner of Deeds for the State

of New York, transacting an immense amount of business, and has probably written more deeds than any other man in Kent county. He has acted as agent for the Mill Creek, now Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, since its organization. In 1846, he was appointed Receiver of the celebrated Potter estate, then in litigation, of which, in 1848, under a decision of the Court of Chancery, he was made and still remains the trustee. Mr. Fleming, was, in 1837, elected by the Whig party to the legislature, in which he served honorably for two years. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and a strong Union man. He was brought up a Presbyterian, but there being no church of that denomination in Milford, he and his wife united with the M. E. church, in his early manhood. He was first married, Jan. 4, 1838, to Mrs. Elizabeth W., widow of Ryneer Williams, and daughter of Peter T. Causey, also sister of Governor Peter F. Causey. She died May 16, 1847. He afterwards married Miss Mary S., daughter of William Richards of Northwest Fork hundred, and had three children; Mary Elizabeth, who died in 1861, aged five years; Foster Causey, died in 1864, aged one year and four months, and an infant, who also died. Mr Fleming is still active, and attends to all the duties of his position with accuracy and ease. He has not yet been obliged to use glasses. He is social, and a great lover of music, spending many leisure hours in playing the violin or the organ.

AILEY, COL. EDMUND, Farmer of Canterbury, was born in the house where he now lives, Aug. 17, 1840. His father, John Bailey, also a farmer, was born, June 10, 1797. He married in 1824 Eliza A., daughter of William and Ann Anderson. They had four sons and five daughters, Edmund being the youngest child. John Bailey was an industrious and enterprising citizen, a man of high character, and for forty years was a leader, trustee, and steward in the M. E. Church. He died greatly lamented, Nov. 7, 1870, and his wife, April 20, 1874, in her 74th year. The father of John was Edmund Bailey, born in Kent, about 1760. He married Ruth Cox and had five children. The Baileys were of English origin, and among the early settlers of Delaware. The Ander-

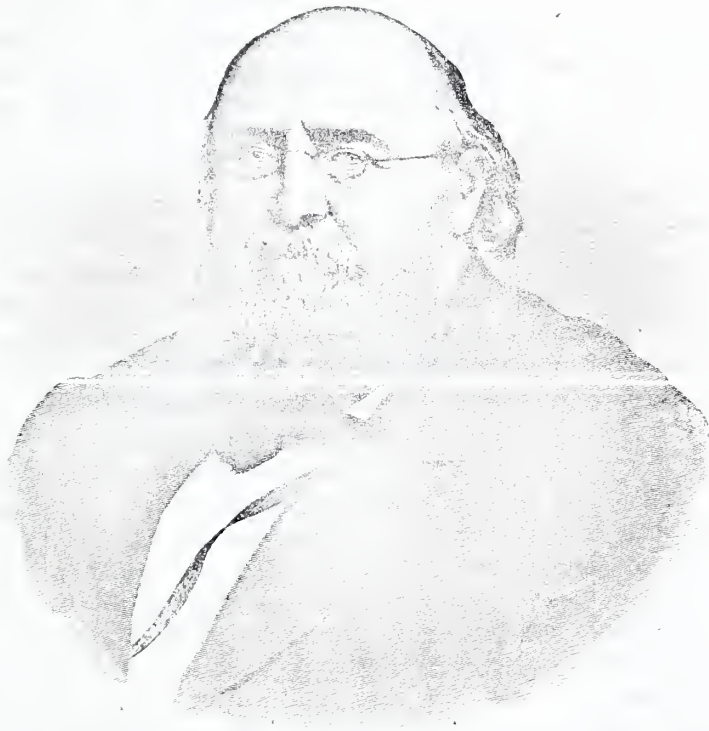


sons were from Wales. Edmund Bailey attended the best schools of his neighborhood till the age of fifteen, when he spent two years in Dover in the classical school of Prof. Reynolds. His father desired him to take a full course in Dickinson College, but he could not be induced to be so long absent from his home, to which he was greatly attached. After a trip to Illinois and Missouri, he took charge of the home farm, his parents removing to Felton in 1862, and he was married the same year. This farm he carried on for eight years, when he removed to Canterbury and engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the same time, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Capt. Thomas Draper, he commenced the manufacture of phosphates at Draper's Landing. After three years Mr. Bailey retired and gave his attention to mercantile business till 1875. He then sold out his stock and spent three years in settling up his affairs. In the fall of 1878 he returned to his farm, which is called "Chestnut Hill," and contains 230 acres, under a high state of cultivation, and devoted about equally to fruit and grain. He has 3,500 peach trees, 400 apple, a few pear trees, and two acres in small fruits. South of his residence he owns another farm of 40 acres. In Canterbury he has a storehouse, a dwelling, and three tenant houses. A man of intelligence, enterprise and character, he is prominent as an agriculturist, and takes a deep interest in the material prosperity of the State. Since its organization, in 1878, he has been one of the directors, and general superintendent, of the State Agricultural Society. Through his management, largely, the State fairs have been made a success, paying 20 per cent. dividend on the capital stock. From his youth Mr. Bailey has been identified with the Democratic party. He was elected in 1868 a member of the Levy Court, and served acceptably for four years. In 1879 he was commissioned an aid-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Hall with the rank of Colonel. For several years he was an active member of the order of Odd Fellows. In 1860 he joined the M. E. Church, and has been trustee since 1868. He was first married, March 4, 1862, to Miss Mary M., daughter of James G., and Sarah Waples. She died the following October. January 17, 1865 he was married to Miss Susan A., daughter of Samuel A., and Susan (Brown) Short, of Kent county, by whom he had four

children; Mary Waples, Edith, Edmund Emerson and John. Mrs. Bailey died, Dec. 25, 1872. He was again married, Jan. 23, 1876, to Miss Laura B., daughter of John B., and Susan (Buckmaster) Anderson. By this marriage he has one child, Anna Louise.

VINCENT, FRANCIS, Historian, Editor and Philanthropist, was born, March 17, 1822, and was brought up in Dover till the age of seventeen. There were, at that time, but few books in Dover, and but two gentlemen there, Henry M. Ridgely and John M. Clayton, had really good libraries. To the one owned by Mr. Ridgely young Vincent enjoyed free access, and to this privilege he owed the best part of his education, and the higher ideas which have influenced him through life, and through him have proved of such great benefit to others. Dec. 27, 1839, he came to Wilmington and learned the printing business in the office of the *Delaware Gazette*. Immediately after his arrival he connected himself with the Franklin Lyceum, to which most of the literary young men of the place belonged, and to which reference is made in the sketch of Mr. J. H. Adams. He afterward also joined the Wilmington Literary and Debating Society, of which he was president for many years. He delivered before it several lectures and addresses before he came of age. Aug. 22, 1845, he commenced, in company with William T. Jeandell, the publication of a newspaper entitled *The Blue Hen's Chicken*, which, from its originality, piquancy and life, at once came into favor, and enjoyed an immense popularity. In three months it had the largest circulation of any paper in Wilmington. It was the first to strike out from the staid, old-fashioned way of journalizing, which, in the country, consisted mainly of making extracts from the metropolitan newspapers; and being devoted to matters nearer home, was much more interesting to the mass of readers. It was at once held up as a model, and as such a thousand copies were sent all over the country. All the country newspapers of the present day are conducted on the plan originated by *The Blue Hen's Chicken*. In the second year Mr. Vincent became the sole proprietor of this paper, and at once commenced, through its columns, the advocacy of a series





*Mr Francis Vincent*



of state and national reforms, many of which he originated, and a large number of which he succeeded, by his ability and persistency, in having adopted, in some instances aided by others. Among them was the freeing of the Wilmington bridge, the reduction of the hours of labor to ten a day, the exemption of necessary household goods from seizure for debt, and the abolishing of lotteries, whipping of white women, imprisonment of non-resident debtors, and of public executions. Also, largely through the influence of his articles on the subject, the railroad from Wilmington to Reading was built, the Delaware railroad was run through the State to Wilmington, the branch was built from Milford to Lewes, the General Incorporation act was passed, the road to Delaware river is now in process of construction, and nearly every other measure he proposed is still agitated and receives the support of a large body of citizens. He was a strong opponent to slavery and an earnest friend to the colored people; in denouncing and making known their wrongs he made his influence strongly felt, and was twice brought into personal conflict. In 1850, Judge Eggleston, of Maryland, declared from the bench that any one taking his paper from the Post Office was liable to imprisonment. He was in advance of his day, and urged all the common-sense reforms—too great a number to be here recapitulated—that at the present time seem as necessary as light and air. He sold his paper in 1854, receiving for it fifty per cent. more than any paper in the State before. He assisted in the organization of the Republican party in the State and has been prominent in its counsels ever since. He predicted the exact results of the war—the freeing and enfranchising of the colored people. In 1861 he purchased *The Commonwealth*, a newspaper, and changed its name to *The Blue Hen's Chicken*. One of its first uses was to urge the fortification of the Delaware—and the Breakwater, which being also taken up by other papers, was accomplished. He sold the paper two years later. In Sep., 1864, he was elected Alderman of the city, and was re-elected five successive times. In 1870 he published his first volume of the History of Delaware. In 1873 he called public attention to the great loss of life by shipwreck on our coast, the result of his persistent efforts being

the establishment of life-saving stations all along the sea line of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. In the fall of the same year he was elected City Treasurer, and was re-elected three times; the last time he ran ahead of his ticket 700 votes. The life of Mr. Vincent is its own eulogy. Not the half has been told, but it is sufficient to entitle him to the love and gratitude of every resident of the State and in many cases the blessing of his labors extend far beyond its limits.



WILSON, JOHN THOMAS, Farmer, on "The Levels," near Middletown, was born, April 17, 1841, on the farm "Mayfield," which is still, and has always been, his home. A sketch of his father, William Wilson, has been given. The maiden name of his mother was Rachel Naudain. He attended the schools of his locality till he was fifteen when he was sent to the Academy at New London, Pa. under the direction of Professor Edward D. Porter, afterwards of Delaware College, and now of Minnesota University. He pursued at that institution a classical and mathematical course, remaining two years. Leaving school in 1859, he returned to his home, where soon, in attention to the large business of his father's estate, he gave evidence of the ability which has since distinguished him. In less than a year the charge of this large property passed into his hands. On the death of his father, in 1879, he was appointed administrator of the estate, both in Delaware and in Maryland. He has taken out letters in both States. The estate is described in the sketch of his father, William Wilson, consisting of about thirty-five hundred acres of finely improved and valuable land. The "Brick Store" farm descended to Wm. N. and John T. Wilson, through their mother, having been in the possession of her family since the original patents were given them by William Penn. The estate has forty thousand peach trees in bearing. Mr. Wilson tills all these trees with the exception of a part covering forty acres. He has an orchard-master for each orchard, a culling superintendent and a shipper. The largest crop of peaches gathered from his trees was in 1875, when about 80,000 baskets were grown, but not all of them were shipped. Mr. Wilson is quite a sportsman, and heartily enjoys a day in the fields and



forests. His out door habits from childhood, were favorable to health and vigor, and a fine physical development. He is large and athletic, and of a jovial and happy temperament. He is a natural musician, and plays well on several instruments. Formerly he was the leader of the Diamond State Band of Middletown. He is a gentleman of culture, large business capacity and experience, and highly popular with all classes.

**D**IEFENDORF, JOHN WILLIAM, Wholesale and Retail Clothier and Merchant Tailor, Wilmington, was born, April 26, 1847, in the town of Cherry Valley, now Roseboom, Otsego county, N. Y.; the second son of William and Mary Ann (Echerson) Diefendorf. His father, now sixty-two years of age, is a prosperous farmer, and has been, for many years, a leading member in the M. E. church. He is a son of Rev William Diefendorf, of the Black River Conference, now merged in the Troy Conference; but in his early life belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church. He had two brothers—Jonas and Benjamin—and six nephews who were Methodist ministers. The two brothers, in their later years, became ministers in the Lutheran church. Rev. William Diefendorf married Catherine Failing, and the old homestead was near Sharon Springs, N. Y. He died, Sept. 19, 1838, at the age of fifty-three, and his wife, in 1876, at the age of eighty-seven. Five of their children are still living: William, Josiah, Ephraim, Sallie, wife of Rev. George Parsons; and Lucy, wife of Edwin Blackwell, of Le Grange, Lorain county, Ohio. The father of Rev. William Diefendorf was also a William Diefendorf, and he had fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters. His five brothers and six sisters had also very large families, nine being the smallest number in any of them, and one of the sisters, a Mrs. Zimmerman, having sixteen children. The father of the last named William Diefendorf was Hans-Yacob, or John Jacob Diefendorf, who came to this country from Germany. John W. Diefendorf worked on the farm and attended the common schools during the winter season until his fifteenth year, after which he was a clerk for four years and a half. He then spent some months in Ohio, and returning to New York, was, for two years, head sales-


man in dry goods and clothing stores at Fort Plains, becoming a partner in the last one in 1870. The following year the firm removed to Canajoharie, and in 1874, Mr. Diefendorf sold his interest to his partner, for whom he was, for the next three years, bookkeeper and buyer; was also buyer for other houses. In 1876 he went to Philadelphia, and spent three months with John Wanamaker, to learn some of the minor details of the business, after which he became manager of the Boston Clothing House, in Wilmington, and held the position, with great success, till July, 1879, when he resigned it and opened the well-known Wilmington Clothing House, at the corner of Market and Fourth streets. There he has met with unprecedented success. His sales have been large, beyond his most sanguine expectations, and his house is popular with the best and most desirable classes of customers. Mr. Diefendorf is a careful and reliable business man, and highly regarded by all who know him. In politics he is a Republican. Having united with the M. E. church at the age of twenty-one, he is now a member of Grace Church, where he is class-leader, a steward and assistant superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is a member of the Eureka Lodge, No. 23, F. A. M. He was married, in Sept. 1870, to Mrs. Emma, widow of Harvey Ward, and daughter of Solomon and Harriet L. Kellar, of Fort Plains, N. Y. They have two children: Dorr F. and Homer J. Diefendorf.

**H**OUSTON, DAVID HENRY, M. D., Ex-Surgeon-in-chief of the First Division, Second Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, was born in Concord, Sussex county, June 23, 1819. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Wiltbank) Houston. Some account of the family is given in the sketch of his brother, Judge John W. Houston. He received a good English education at Washington Academy, Princess Anne Co., Md., and at the celebrated Quaker school of Samuel Smith in Wilmington, where he remained till he was twenty. In 1839 he commenced the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Samuel K. Wilson of Lewes, in the same house where Dr. Houston now resides. This house known as "Governor's Hall," was built by Col. David Hall of Revolutionary fame. Dr. Wilson dying in



1840, the late Dr. Henry F. Hall, of Lewes, became his preceptor. He graduated in 1842 from the Jefferson Medical College and practiced his profession, with great success, in Lewes, till 1856, when he removed to his farm near the town, and as far as possible, relinquished his practice. In Sept., 1861, he entered the army as surgeon of the Second Regiment of Delaware Volunteers, and was in its encampments on the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia, till May, 1862, when his Regiment joined the army of the Potomac in front of Richmond, on the Chickahominy, just after the battle of Fair Oaks, where it was attached to the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Second Army Corps. He served with it through the seven days' battle which soon followed, terminating with that of Malvern Hill. After the battle of Antietam he became Brigade Surgeon, filling that position till after the battle of Chancellorsville in 1863, and in the following fall was appointed Surgeon-in-chief of the First Division of the second corps, and served as such, on the staff of General Hancock, then in command of the Division, in the battle of Fredericksburgh the next December, and in the battle of Gettysburg the following July. He continued as Surgeon-in-chief of that division on the staff of General Francis Barlow through all the battles in which it was engaged during the campaign of 1864, until the army set down in the rear of Petersburg in July of that year. His regiment had now become very much reduced, and as their three years of enlistment had expired and there were not enough veterans to re-form another, they were not re-enlisted and he retired from the army. Soon after his return home, however, a special regulation was adopted to meet such cases, and he was offered the same position without a regiment, but declined it, being fully satisfied that the war was near its close. In May, 1878, Dr. Houston was appointed Treasurer of the Junction and Breakwater, the Breakwater and Frankford, and the Worcester railroad companies, which position he still occupies. In politics he is a Republican, and was one of the few men, in his locality, who cast their votes for Mr. Lincoln in 1860. In 1874 and again in 1876, he was the nominee for the Legislature, but the ticket was defeated. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Lewes, and in 1875, was ap-

pointed an elder and trustee. He was married in 1842, to Miss Hannah Bell, of Lewes, who died in 1850. He was again married, in 1856, to Miss Comfort Tunnell Hitchens, also of Lewes. Their surviving children are John Selby and Robert Griffith Houston. Their only daughter, Elizabeth, died at the age of five years. Conscientious in the performance of his duties a faithful friend and useful citizen, Dr. Houston is highly esteemed by all who know him.

ARLISLE, PARIS TOWNSEND, Capitalist, Frederica, was born in that town, Dec. 15, 1834, the only child of Paris T. and Rachel (Luff) Carlisle. His father was in early life a merchant at Fork Landing and Frederica, and was remarkably successful. Commencing life with only \$1000, he retired with a fortune at the early age of thirty years. He was a self-made man, of excellent, upright, christian character. Born in Bridgeville, Jan. 4, 1802, his parents removed, in his boyhood, to a farm near Frederica, where he grew to manhood. He was well educated and had a superior mind, and was the legal adviser of the town and the surrounding country; preparing most of the legal documents. He died, Dec. 9, 1871. His father, John Carlisle, who married Margaret Griffith, was a leading farmer and local preacher. He had four children; John, Paris T., Dr. Samuel Griffith, and Sallie, who married Joel Carlisle, not a relative. Rachel (Luff) Carlisle, born April 22, 1793, was the daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Powell) Luff. Her father was the third son of Nathaniel and Ann Luff. The family has been prominent in the history of Kent. Mrs. Carlisle had previously been married twice, first to Dr. George Barrett, by whom she had two children, both of whom died unmarried; secondly to Jacob Boone, and married Paris T. Carlisle, July 4, 1833. She died, August 18, 1867. Paris T. Carlisle, Jr., received his early education in Frederica and Newark, and entering Delaware college at sixteen, graduated A. B. in 1853. In 1856, under the firm name of Carlisle & Son, he joined his father in general mercantile business, embracing lumber and building material. Their lumber yard occupied all the upper part of the town, and the same space Mr. Carlisle has since covered with dwellings. Frederica was



at that time a commercial and shipping centre of importance and they were very successful. At the beginning of the war they retired, but in 1865 Mr. Carlisle resumed business alone. In 1872 he took into partnership James Moxon, a young man whom he had brought up. They sold out in 1875 and Mr. Carlisle has since given his time to the care of his estate. He owns in that vicinity, eight farms of valuable land, aggregating 2,500 acres, chiefly devoted to cereals, and also much town property. The family were Whigs and devoted to the Union. He was nominated for the Senate, in 1874, by the Republicans, and ran ahead of his ticket, but the party were unable to carry the election. Uniting with the M. E. Church in 1871 he was for seven years superintendent of the Sabbath school, and has been steward. He was married, Feb., 9, 1858, to Miss Jennie A., daughter of John and Phoebe B. (Bessoick) Smith. Five of their ten children are living; Linda, wife of Rev. Edward L. Hubbard of the Wilmington Conference; Paris T., Jr.; Rachel; Mary Blanche and Lester Luff.



**SHAKESPEARE, WM. MCINTIRE, Sr.\***  
late of Dover, born, Jan. 10, 1819, near Christiana, was the eldest son of Benjamin Shakespear, of White Clay Creek hundred, and Mary, his wife, daughter of William McIntire, of the same place. The last named was the eldest son and heir of Alexander McAntier, a large landed proprietor. Benjamin Shakespear was the youngest son of

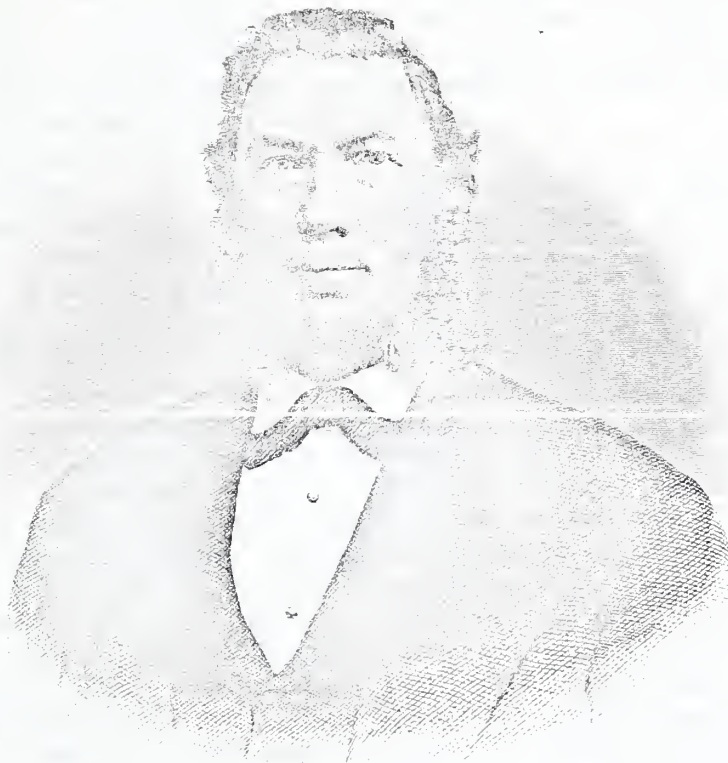
**\*AMERICAN LINKAGE—**

*Pierre Cresson*, Huguenot exile, b. on family estates, Cresson Manor, near Abbeville, Picardy, 1609, fled to Holland 1640 and entered service of Prince of Orange, came to America 1657, first magistrate of Harlem, 1660, memb. of D. Reformed ch.; his wife *Rachel Coos*, joins in his will 1673. Besides 5 others they had issue *Jacques Cresson*, land holder and military officer of Harlem 1660, who m. 1663 *Marije Renard*, of Huguenot parentage, whose will was proved 1710 at Philadelphia. Besides 7 others they had issue *Solomon Cresson*, last of Philadelphia, whose descendants still reside there, and *Rachel Cresson*, b. at N. Y. 1682; m. at Philadelphia 1705 *Henry Sluyter*, of Bhemia Manor, Md., 1698, son of Hendrick Sluyter of Wesel, Germany who was educated at Leyden for the ch. and was a bro. of Dr. Petrus Sluyter, the Labadist Bishop and Missionary. Henry's sister Elizabeth was the 1st wife of his partner, Samuel Bayard of the Manor, by whom she left issue. Henry d. 1722 leaving issue by Rachel Cresson two child. of whom one was *Elizabeth Sluyter*, to whom and her child, was left by will, 1746, of her uncle *Solomon Cresson* estate of lands and mills on Red Cl. Creek, Del. She m. 1729 *Isaac Hersey*, b. ante 1700 of Huguenot ancestors who fled to Germany from province of Maine in France where the chiefs of this family had been Seigneurs de Herce for centuries. Isaac purchased lands and mills, west of Christiana, in Del. where he settled 1720 and d. ante 1768. His wife Elizabeth d. 1772 of Mill Cr. Hund., leaving issue besides two others, *Solomon Hersey*, and *Isaac Hersey*. The latter of Mill Cr. Hundred, m. 1774 Jane, wid. of Alex. McAntier and was by her the father of the late Father John Hersey, the renowned Methodist Missionary and Preacher. The home of Isaac was one of the 1st in Del. opened to Methodist ministers, Bishop Asbury often sojourning there. *Solomon Hersey*, b. 1730; m. ante 1752 *Elizabeth*, was then of Mill Cr. Hund. Purchased 1754 Labadie Mills, on Bohemia Manor, from uncle Benj. Sluyter, and 1755 rec. lands adj. St. Augustine ch. of his gr. mother Rachel, nee Cresson. In his house 1771 the 1st Meth. Soc. on Eastern Shore was founded. He afterwards returned to Mill Cr. Hund. where he d. 1801, having had issue besides others, *Sarah*, b. 1763, who 1791 m. 2d *William McIntire* of White Clay Cr. Hund., Del., b. 1762, oldest son and heir of *Alexander McAntier* of same, by Jane, dr. of *Adam Barr* of same place. Alexander, b. 1711; was oldest son and chief heir of *Samuel McAntier*, a Presbyterian, who with family immigrated to Del. from north of Ireland having purchased estate in White Cl. Cr. Hund. 1742.

Samuel Shakespeare, of Coventry, Eng., (born 1731, died 1793,) who, with his family and his three brothers, David, Thomas, and Stephen, came to Philadelphia about 1769, they being Baptist dissenters. Samuel afterwards removed to Delaware. Having been so short a time in the country at the outbreak of the Revolution, these brothers remained loyalists, and David and Stephen went to New York, from whence, in 1783, they went to Nova Scotia, where they received grants of land. David afterwards removed to Delaware, where he died in 1800, without issue, leaving a large estate. In the different lines of his descent, William McIntire Shakespeare inherited also the blood of Huguenots and of Scotch covenanters. He received a common English education which was completed at the Newark academy, after which he spent several years in Philadelphia. He studied medicine for a few months, but not finding it to his taste, purchased, with his father's assistance, a farm, a flour mill and saw mill, in the vicinity of Newark, and commenced the occupation of his life, which was that of a timber merchant. Here his talent for business and the irrepressible activity and energy of his nature soon laid the foundation of success. Obligated, in a few years, to seek a wider field and more abundant materials, he removed, in the spring of 1854, with his family, to Dover, having purchased the Dover Mills, one of the most extensive water powers in Delaware. Here with greatly increased facilities he soon became one of the largest ship timber manufacturers of the At-

His wife *Mary* joined in will 1748. He was of a Highland Scotch family formerly seated at Glencoe. *William McIntire* who, under influence of his step-father Isaac Hersey, early became a Methodist, was a local preacher, and the founder of old Slem Church. Bishop Asbury was often his guest, William d. 1834, leaving issue, besides a son who d. s. p. and a dr. who left issue, a dr. *Mary* b. 1799, and now res. of Wilmington. She m. 1817 *Benjamin Shakespear* of White Cl. Cr. Hund., who was b. 1788, the youngest son of *Samuel Shakespear*, formerly of Coventry, Eng., b. 1731, m. 1765 *Susanna*, b. 1746, dr. of *William Mister*, oldest son of *William Mister*, gent. of Coventry, of whom she was co-heir in 1759. Samuel with three bros. came to Amer. 1769, and finally settled in Wh. Cl. Cr. Hund., Del., where he d. 1793, and was bur. at Iron Hill Bapt. Ch. Benj. Shakespear d. 1854, and was bur. at Salem Ch., which adjoined his lands. He left issue: Wm. McL. Shakespear, Sr.; Benj. Asbury now d. s. p.; Stephen now Prof. in Litton Springs College, Cal.; Charles Parker, of Nevada, of which State he has several times been a legislator; Rebecca, who m. 1849 Alex. Barr Crawford now dec. of Glasgow, Del., and by him has issue now living, Rev. John Crawford of New Jersey M. E. Conference, Anna Ida, and Alexander Barr; Elizabeth, now of Wilmington. *William McIntire Shakespear, Sr.*, formerly of Pencader Hund, last of Dover, b. 1819, m. 1843, *Catharine*, dr. of *Edward Haman*, of Wh. Cl. Cr. Hund., b. 1788 and d. 1846, son of *Catharine Katz* of N. J. by *William Haman*, b. in Eng. circ. 1757, came to Amer. circ. 1774, and 1st settled in Lower Penn's Neck, Salem county, N. J. afterwards removed to Del. Ed. Haman m. 1819 *Rebecca*, b. 1798, dr. of *James Smith*, of New Castle Hund. b. 1771, d. 1856, of Irish Presbyterian ancestry, m. 1st 1792 *Rebecca Morton*, descended from early Swedish settlers upon Del. Wm. M. Shakespear, Sr. d. 1831, leaving surviving him his wife and the following issue:—1st Edward Oram Shakespear, M. D., of Phila.; 2d Benj. Franklin Shakespear, now of Chester, Pa., who m. Emma Laws a dr. of James Laws and Priscilla (Stytest) Heverin of Dover, and has issue a dr. Kate Haman, and a son Franklin Heverin; 3d James Haman Shakespear, lawyer, of Phila., who m. Ann dr. of said Heverin; 4th William McIntire Shakespear, Jr., of Dover, who m. Eliza Walker, another dr. of said Heverin; 5th George Oscar Shakespear, now of Wilmington; 6th Louis Shakespear, now of Wilmington.





Wm. H. Shaker Jr.



lantic seaboard. During the late rebellion he manufactured millions of feet of white oak for the navy yards of the Atlantic, and for the dock yards of the most important shipbuilders in America. A paralysis of the shipping interest, however, followed the war, causing the financial ruin of many shipbuilders some of whom owed him large sums. This, together with the decline in real estate, in which he was largely interested, so undermined his resources that, in a year, his fortune was swept away. As brave, as kind, as energetic as ever, the serenity of his spirit undisturbed he started again in the race, and the advantages of his extensive business operations were reaped, not by himself alone, but also by the community. His politics were those of a Jeffersonian Democrat and he could ably defend his political sentiments when occasion demanded. From 1873 to 1877, he represented his county in the State Senate, where he was conspicuous for zealous attention to the interests of his constituents and to the welfare of the State. Upon the organization of the Legislature for the last session of his term, although not a candidate, he received the votes of nearly half of his colleagues for the office of President of the Senate. During both sessions he was chairman of the Committee on Corporations. He was a trustee of Dickinson college, and of the Wilmington Conference Academy at Dover. Mr. Shakespeare united in early life with Old Salem (Methodist) church, in White Clay Creek hundred, which his maternal grandfather, William McIntire mainly founded in 1807. He transferred his membership to the M. E. church at Dover, on removing to that town, and at once became one of its chief supports. He was early elected one of the stewards of the church, and for a number of years was president of its Board of Trustees. He married, in 1843, Catherine, eldest daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Smith) Haman, of White Clay Creek hundred, and had the following children; Dr. Edward O. Shakespeare, of Philadelphia; Benjamin Franklin Shakespeare, of Chester, Pa., born Feb. 19, 1848, married Nov. 30, 1870, Emma Laws Heverin, and has two children; James Haman Shakespeare, attorney-at-law, Philadelphia; William McIntire Shakespeare, of Dover, born, Aug. 15, 1852, married June 3, 1874, Eliza Walker Heverin, the wives of


these three sons being the daughters of James L. and Priscilla (Stytes) Heverin, of Dover. The remaining children are George Oscar, born Oct. 6, 1856; Louis, now of Wilmington, born Dec. 8, 1858, and Victor Arden Fitzwilliam, born Oct. 2, 1865, and died Nov. 2, 1869. William M. Shakespeare, Sr., was tall, erect and well proportioned, having a large, powerful frame; kindness and decision were his most prominent traits, and his quiet, gentle disposition, and christian character gained him general esteem. He died May 1, 1881, and it was felt and expressed that, in him, the state had lost one of its most valued and honored citizens.




**ADAMS, WILLIAM BACON.** Merchant, Wilmington, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1841, the youngest child of John and Eleanor (King) Adams. John Adams who was born in 1800, and was a painter by trade, died in 1842 before this son was a year old. The widow thus left without means, succeeded by her own brave efforts in raising her little family of seven children, carefully and in respectability. Mr. Adams had but limited educational advantages, attending the old public school at Twelfth and Wistar streets, and a pay school for a few months, but before his ninth birthday his school days closed and he was put at service as an errand-boy to assist in the common support. At the age of sixteen he became an apprentice to learn the business of manufacturing trunks, at which he continued till 1860, when he came, as a clerk, to Wilmington. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the first Delaware Battery under the command of Captain Benjamin Nields, serving bravely and faithfully the cause of his country on the field of honor for three years. Receiving an honorable discharge at the end of his term of service, he again took up his residence in Wilmington, and in 1866 entered into a partnership with his brother, Joseph K. Adams, in the dry goods and notion business, in which they have been very prosperous, have built up a large trade and theirs has become one of the most substantial houses in the city. A more particular account of their business will be found in the Industrial department of this work. In politics Mr. Adams is an enthusiastic Republican. He is a member and trustee of the Second Baptist church of that city; a



member of the Independent order of Odd Fellows; of the Knights of Pythias; and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in 1877 to Miss Sallie P., daughter of Henry D. Bains, Esq., of Philadelphia. They have one child; Caroline B. Adams.

RIPPEN, WILLIAM MADDOCK, late of Philadelphia, was born in that city Dec. 18, 1852; the eldest child of Edward J., and Mary (Maddock) Crippen. The means of his parents enabled him to enjoy every advantage which the city afforded, and he grew up the joy of the home circle, and watched with affectionate and admiring interest by others. His taste inclining him to commercial life, he early familiarized himself with all the details of his father's business, and also spent three years in the employ of Thomas, Roberts & Company, wholesale grocers. Having thus acquired an ample experience, he was, on the withdrawal of his uncle, John B. Maddock, from the firm of Crippen & Maddock, admitted in his place, and the firm assumed the name of E. J. Crippen & Company, which it still retains. Always mature, careful and conscientious, he here developed rapidly into the enterprising, intelligent, thorough man of business, bidding fair to add new commercial honors to the name, which his esteemed father had made so prominent. He soon acquired an enviable reputation among the merchants of Philadelphia, taking a well defined position in the business world, and all his prospects most flattering. He united with rare mercantile capacity, a delightful courtesy and winning grace, that instantly impressed in his favor all with whom he came in contact. In the Masonic Fraternity he stood high, having connected himself with the Corinthian Lodge, No. 368, F. and A. M., Corinthian H. R. A. Chapter, No. 250; and St. Albans Commandery, Knight Templars, No. 47, each of which attended his funeral in a body, and paid most fitting honors to his memory. He left a young widow to mourn his loss, having been married in April, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John M. Evans, carpet merchant of Philadelphia. His final sickness was brief, and his untimely death, May 28, 1882, came with sudden and crushing force on his family and friends. Throughout the business and


social circles of the city, the intelligence was received with deep and sincere regret; many notices of his brief but most full and noble life, were given by the press of the city, and, perhaps, never has the funeral of so young a person been so largely attended. In the respect paid to him in death, in the heartfelt sympathy called forth from even the most casual acquaintance, and in the beautiful memory he left behind him, his friends have all that earth can afford to soften the bitterness of their bereavement.

ALES, HON. JOHN, Lawyer of Wilmington and U. S. Senator from Delaware, was born at New Haven, Conn., July 31, 1783. He was descended from Nathaniel Wales who landed in Boston, 1635, whose great grandson, Rev. John Wales, graduated at Harvard 1728, married a lady by the name of Leonard, great grand daughter of James Leonard who was the first iron manufacturer on the continent of America, at Raynham, Mass. His son, Rev. Samuel Wales, D.D., professor in the Theological school at New Haven, was father of the subject of this sketch. His mother, Catharine (Miles) Wales, was a good and wise woman to whose care he was early left by the death of his father, and until the end of his long life the son omitted no fitting opportunity of praising her virtues and honoring her memory. He was a graduate of Yale, of the class of 1801, and pursued his legal studies with his brother-in-law, Seth P. Staples. With numerous letters of introduction he left home. The late Chas. Chauncey, of Philadelphia, advised him to settle in that city, but he finally accepted the invitation of James M. Broom, and formed a law partnership with that gentleman in Wilmington, and in 1815, was, on motion of Nicholas Van Dyke, enrolled a member of the Delaware bar. This firm continued until 1819, when Mr. Broom removed to Philadelphia. Mr. Wales had by this time established an independent reputation and position which, for thirty years, rendered him familiar to the people and Courts of the State, and the earlier Delaware Reports show how large was his practice. His chancery business was very large, and his natural and acquired abilities, fitted him for laborious professional duties. A gentleman of quick sensibilities and large sympathy, he



made his client's case his own, and relaxed no effort till his cause was gained or success became hopeless. He is now remembered and honored for his unbought professional services in behalf of that class of beings who were without personal and political rights, who needed help in the dark days when slavery hunted its victims. He met odium for this then; let his memory have honor now, for never deserting the helpless. Not favoring the system of slavery he always opposed its extension. He took great interest in the prosperity of his adopted home, and was prompt to give assistance to all plans for the moral or material improvement of the city and State. He was one of the original promoters of Delaware college; the President of one of the oldest banks in Wilmington; a director in the first Fire Insurance Co. of the State; he bore a leading part in obtaining the city charter of Wilmington, and also in the earliest steps taken to get a railroad connection between Baltimore and Philadelphia *via* Wilmington. He belonged to the Whig school of politics, was an ardent admirer of Webster, Clay, and other chiefs of that now historic party, and took his full share on the hustings when "stump speeches" were more needed than now. He was appointed Secretary of State in 1845, and in 1849 was elected by the State Legislature, to the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. J. M. Clayton, who had become a member of Gen. Taylor's cabinet. In 1851 the Democratic party obtained control, and James A. Bayard succeeded him. His being selected to fill this high position was a just tribute to his abilities, and the highest mark of respect for his character, as well as a recognition of services rendered his party. He now virtually retired from the active practice of the law, but was deeply interested in the questions which grew more imperious and absorbing, and which were hurrying the nation into the vortex of civil war; and though advancing years forbade his entering on the labors of a political canvass, he took care to have it known that he was hostile to every form of secession. When the war was upon us he shared the deepest anxiety of the patriotic Unionist, and was in sympathy with the policy and principles of the Republican Party, nor did Providence permit his eyes to close upon his country until the military suc-

cesses of 1863 gave him assurances that his hopes for the nation's unity and success would be secured in the struggle. Mr. Wales had an attractive person, was of medium height, possessing an easy address and fine social qualities. He was popular in the highest and best sense with the public, and the idol of his home, carrying into the evening shades of his life an unclouded intellect, and died, giving evidence of the faith of a christian, and expressing his devout thankfulness to God for unnumbered blessings. He died, Dec. 3, 1863, in his eighty-first year. He married, June 12, 1820, Miss Ann, only daughter of Major Jno. Patten, a granddaughter of Rev Jno. Miller, of Kent county, a woman of superior qualities of mind and heart, whose death occurred Nov. 10, 1843. Two sons and three daughters survived their parents, viz: Leonard E., (see sketch of Judge Wales.) Dr. John P., Mayor of Wilmington; Catharine B., Matilda C., and Josephine.

 LAIR, CHARLES ALBERT, one of the proprietors of the Milford Basket Company, etc., was born in Lebanon, Madison county, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1843. His father, Augustus G. Blair, was a farmer, and with his wife, Olive (Hitchcock) Blair, now resides in Johnsonsburg, Wyoming county, N. Y., where they removed in 1854. Mr. Blair owns land near that town. They had two other children, George A., a shirt manufacturer in St. Louis, and a daughter, Olive R., who died in 1869, at the age of sixteen. John D. Blair, the father of Augustus, was a farmer, and removed to Madison county from Massachusetts. He died in 1857, at the age of eighty-six. He married Achsah Lindsay, who is still living in her eighty-ninth year. The father of John D., was James Blair, also a farmer, who moved from Massachusetts to Mendon, N. Y., and lived to the great age of 104 years. The ancestors of the family on both sides were among the early settlers of New England, and were from Scotland and England. Charles A. Blair graduated from the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary, after which he was a clerk and bookkeeper in Johnsonsburg and Buffalo. In 1869 he became bookkeeper for the old American Basket Company, at New Britain, Conn., remaining till 1874, when he came to Milford to take the general



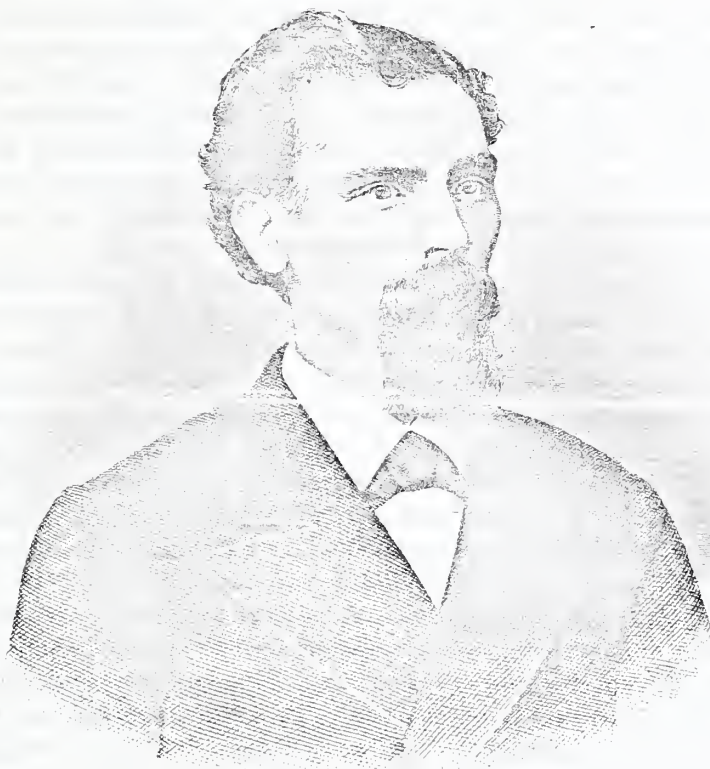
management of the Basket Factory at that place, but in the following January he withdrew from this position, and with Mr. Theron H. Camp of New Britain, Conn., established an industry of their own, an account of which will be found in our Industrial Department. Of this business Mr. Blair has had the entire management, and has been remarkably successful, making for himself an excellent reputation as a business man and a citizen. In March, 1879, he was elected Town Commissioner in Milford. He joined the Free Masons in 1865, and has passed the Master's chair. In 1872 he united with the Congregational Church in New Britain, and is now a member of the Presbyterian Church in Milford. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Ellen E. Woodford, of New Britain. They had one child; Orlando R. Blair. In Dec., 1872, he had the misfortune to lose his wife. In March, 1875, he married Miss Adelia, daughter of Imly Viets of New Britain. They have three children; Cyrus Hart, Nevla Louisa, and Nellie Adelia.

**W**INNER, JAMES M., Dentist of Wilmington, was born near Linden, Lycoming county, Pa., Sept. 11, 1848. His father, James Winner, an orthodox Quaker, was a descendant of the Carpenter family, who, with the Winners, came from England. He pursued the business of farming and lumbering till 1870, when he retired and settled in Williamsport, Pa. In his youth he also had a desire to prepare himself for the profession of dentistry and was deterred from it only by the opposition of his parents. He is a man of decided ability and force of character, shrewd in business, and has excellent judgment. He always had a passionate fondness for books and reading, and was conversant with all current events and matters pertaining to affairs of state. In early life, he, with his wife, Mary S. (Wheeler) Winner, became connected with the M. E. church, of which they have always been consistent members. He also served for many years as steward and superintendent of the Sunday School. His son, James S., was educated in the common schools, the labors of the farm, however, interfering greatly with his regular attendance. He, however, had many thoughts of the future, early becoming impressed with the idea that he could accom-

plish much in life, and began to lay his plans accordingly. These once formed, he kept steadily in view and followed them out with great determination. He has been the architect of his own fortunes, and is a truly self-made man. After the family removed to Williamsport he applied himself diligently to his books, and entered the Williamsport Commercial College, from which he graduated in 1872. In 1873 he commenced the study of dentistry, and in 1876 graduated from the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery. He first practiced his profession about five months in Philadelphia, and in August, 1876, entered into partnership with Dr. E. Shelp, of Wilmington, with whom he continued until January, 1879, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. Winner, then, at the solicitation of his Philadelphia patrons, opened an office at 1402 North Thirteenth street, in that city. Dr. Shelp, in the meantime, had become dissatisfied and desired to remove to Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Dr. Winner, knowing that it was a good opening, bought his practice in Wilmington, to which place he returned March 25, 1874, still giving two days in each week to his Philadelphia office. He was cordially received by his many friends in Wilmington, and his practice increased so rapidly that he was soon compelled to close his Philadelphia office. His thorough knowledge of his profession, and his superior skill, gained him a reputation that brought him patients from all parts of the State, and many of the most prominent families of the city brought him their friends from other states. His time being now much more than occupied, he is ably assisted by his younger brother, J. P. Winner, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and who has become very proficient. Also, to accommodate his increasing business, he purchased, in 1882, the property of the late George N. Sparks, 605 King street, which he intends fitting up to meet the demands of his large practice. Dr. Winner was married October, 28, 1879, to Miss Lizzie B. Keene, of Wilmington.

**M**CKAY, READ JENNINGS, M. D., Wilmington, was born in St. Louis, Feb. 6, 1843. His father, Harrison B. McKay, was a merchant. He was born in Kentucky and died in 1849. He married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Obadiah





Engraved by J. M. H. H. H. H. H.

*J. M. Hinner, D.D.*



*[Faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or name, located below the portrait.]*

Jennings, a Presbyterian minister in Steubenville Ohio, afterwards, and till his death, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Jennings married, in Wilmington, Ann Wilson, who resided in the family of Thomas Read, D. D., to whom she was related. Her birth place was Middletown in this State. The father of Mr. Jennings was also a clergyman of the same church, at Brandenburg, N. J. Dr. McKay was brought up by his father's relatives in Missouri, and graduated B. A., from the Lincoln Academy in that State in 1861. In his nineteenth year he entered the army and served four years in the ranks, in the First Missouri Brigade, C. S. A. He was in seventeen pitched battles, was four times taken prisoner, and once escaped. October 4, 1862, he was shot through the left lung and laid up for six months, but was perfectly restored. The war having closed he matriculated at the Bellevue Medical college, graduating M. D., in 1867. He practiced one year on Staten Island, and afterwards in N. Y. city till August, 1877. The catalogue of the above college says: "McKay, Read Jennings, A. M., 1867, New York city, 1872, attending surgeon Bureau of Med. and Surg. Relief for out-door poor, '69 to '71, and from 1872-77. Assistant surgeon, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary from 1869 to '76. District Physician N. Western Dispensary 1869-71. Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, sessions of '69 and '70, and '70 and '71, and assistant to the chair of Ophthalmology, Bel. Hos. Med. Col. 1872 to 1877." While engaged as above he had, in addition, a considerable private practice. In 1871 and 1872 Dr. McKay was in London and Paris pursuing his medical studies. He is now a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, the American Otological society, the American Medical Association and the Delaware State Medical Society. It was as an eye and ear specialist that he established himself in Wilmington in 1877, where he was soon regarded as authority, being the only oculist and aurist in the State. He has the entire confidence and esteem of the profession and to him most of the difficult cases are referred by general practitioners throughout the State. His reputation however extends far beyond its limits, his patients not unfrequently coming from a great distance. Indeed his knowledge, skill and success place him among the first

oculists and aurists of the country. He was married in 1873. He is a gentleman of standing in the community, and is a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Wilmington.



WALES, LEONARD EUGENE, Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the State, son of Hon. John and Ann (Patten) Wales, was born at Wilmington, Nov. 26, 1823. His school days were distributed among several academies, his preparation for college being completed at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, from which he entered the Freshman class at Yale. On his graduation, in 1845, he read law in his father's office, and in the spring of 1848, was admitted to the bar. He located in Wilmington and for two years was associated with the late John A. Allderdice in editing the *Delaware State Journal*, then the organ of the Whig party of the State. For several years he was clerk of the United States Courts for the Delaware District, under the appointment of the late Judge Willard Hall. In July, 1853, he was elected city solicitor of Wilmington, and re-elected the following year. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. E., 1st Regiment of Delaware Vols., organized under the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men to serve three months, and was chosen Second Lieutenant. The Regiment was assigned to the not very arduous duty of guarding the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, south of the Susquehanna river, and was mustered out of service at the expiration of its term. In May, 1863, he was appointed Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment for Delaware, whose duty it was to prepare for the drafts rendered necessary to fill the wasting ranks of the Union armies. This position which, like its predecessors, came without solicitation on his part, involved the discharge of harassing and unpopular duties. Decisions on claims of exemption from military service, and on the qualifications of substitutes offered for those who had been, or were liable to be, drafted, could hardly fail of causing dissatisfaction when they were adverse to the persons interested. While still a member of the Board of Enrollment, Governor Cannon appointed him Associate Judge for New Castle county, that



office having been made vacant by the resignation of Judge Milligan. Resigning the commissionship he took the official oath and entered upon his judicial duties, Oct. 1, 1864. In politics Judge Wales had been a Whig by inheritance and association, but on the first organization of the Republican party in Delaware, in 1856, he joined its ranks on a deliberate and conscientious conviction of the justice and patriotism of its policy and aims. Since his appointment to the bench he has abstained from all active and personal participation in political or party contests beyond the exercise of the elective franchise. Judge Wales has taken great interest in the Historical Society of Delaware, of which he is now the president. He is a gentleman of quiet manners, and justly esteemed as a citizen and member of the State Judiciary.

**M**CDONOUGH, JAMES, the first American ancestor of the family in Delaware, was born in county Kildare Ireland, early in the eighteenth century, and emigrated to America in his youth, settling in Delaware, at or near what is now McDonough. His parents were Thomas and Jane (Coyel) McDonough. He married, in Delaware, Lydia, daughter of Peter Laroux, by whom he had six children: Dr. Thomas McDonough, the Major of Col. Haslet's regiment, and father of the Commodore; Micah, James, John, Patrick and Mary. Patrick married Sarah McMunn, in 1784, and had nine children: Lydia, married Capt. James Allen; Mary, James, Augustine; Eliza, married John Janvier, May 15, 1823; Hester, married Gassaway Watkins; Kitty, William and Sally Ann. The name is also spelled Macdonough.

**H**ODGEMAN, STILLMAN A., Master Mechanic and Superintendent of Motive Power of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, was born in Stoddard, N. H., April 18, 1831. His father, Stillman A., senior, a shoemaker by trade, and a man of sterling character, died in 1835. He married Dorothy Joslin, whose father was an officer in the war of 1812. Mr. Hodgeman's ancestors on both sides were among the early settlers of New England. They were intelligent and industrious, and several have been distinguished in public affairs and in the learned professions.

Left an orphan at four years of age, and poor, his early advantages were few. He grew up on the farm, attending the public school only in winter, yet he was always in advance of others of his age. At sixteen he spent a year at the high school in Lowell, Mass. After working two years in a woolen mill, and on cotton machinery in Middlesex and Manchester, he returned to Lowell and entered the works of the Lock and Canal Machine Company, under a three years' apprenticeship. After two years, his employer, Mr. Colby, removing to Philadelphia, he completed his apprenticeship at Waltham. His first experience in railroad and locomotive work was, in 1851, with Hinckley & Drury, Boston, and in 1852-3, he was with Hittinger & Cook, machine builders, at Charlestown. In 1854, Mr. David Upton, Mechanical Superintendent of the R. L. & N. F. railroad company, at Rochester, solicited Mr. Hodgeman to take a responsible position in these works. Mr. Upton was a native of Stoddard, N. H., and well knew Mr. Hodgeman's antecedents and ability. He was one of the ablest railroad men of his day, and under his instruction Mr. Hodgeman learned the railroad business thoroughly. After a year in the shops, he spent two years on the road as engineer, when, in 1857, he was made foreman of the repair shops, which position he filled with great ability and acceptance for several years. During that period a complete revolution took place in the construction of locomotives and railroad machinery, yet Mr. Hodgeman kept fully abreast of the times and attained a wide reputation among the railroad men of the country. In 1864 the P., W. & B. railroad company sought his services and he became Assistant Superintendent of motive power under G. M. Perry. In the spring of 1872, he resigned, to become General Superintendent of the Wilmington & Western railroad, which, under his able management, was completed the following October, when he accepted the position he now holds, with his office in Wilmington. During these ten years he has constructed twenty-one locomotives. Everything pertaining to the building, repairing and running of locomotives is under his control, and his mechanics and engineers number 550 men. Mr. Hodgeman is a thoroughly self-made man. His feet have pressed every round of the ladder, from that of the unknown



apprentice boy, to his present responsible position, and every step of advance has been made by his own unaided efforts. He possesses, in an eminent degree, the qualities which constitute a successful and popular railroad officer; promptness, accurate judgment and great executive ability. In politics he is a Republican, and when in Rochester was a member of the city council, and at the head of the fire department. He is a member of the Masonic order, and in 1868, organized in Wilmington the commandery of Knights Templar, of which he was the first commander. He is a member and trustee of the Second Baptist church of Wilmington. He was married in 1859, to Miss Eliza H. Searles, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., who died, July 26th, 1873, leaving two children; George P., and Adelaide Eliza. He was again married in April, 1875, to Annie L. Wheaton of Delaware. Of their three children, two are living; Florence and Stillman A., Jr.


**R**USSELL, HON. GEORGE, of Milford, Proprietor of the Philadelphia Packet Line and dealer and shipper of coal, wood, lumber &c., was born Oct. 11, 1829, near Drawbridge. His father was Robert Russell, a ship carpenter and farmer, of Broadkill hundred. He served in the war of 1812, under Col. S. B. Davis, and died, March 12, 1859. He is buried on his farm known as the "Manlove Russell" estate near Drawbridge. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Curtis Shockley, who was the son of Richard Shockley, who owned and lived upon the land upon which the town of Lincoln is now built. Mr. Russell's grandfather was Manlove Russell, who lived and died upon the "Russell" farm and is buried at the Landing upon what is known as the "Morris" farm. Mr. Russell was the eighth child and the seventh son of a family of nine. He was educated at home by a teacher employed by his father who took great pride in the educational interest of his neighborhood. Just before becoming of age he went to Philadelphia and learned the ship carpenter's trade and continued under instructions for one year, when he went to work as journeyman, and afterwards as sub-contractor, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. He continued to follow this business until 1857 when he returned to Delaware and in partnership with his brother

William, engaged in building vessels at Milton upon Broadkill Creek. This partnership continued until the death of his brother, when, in the autumn of 1864, he located upon a farm situated near the town of Milford. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Russell began the coal and lumber business in the town of Milford, which he made a success; he disposed of this business, purchased a waterfront in South Milford, and built the extensive wharves extending 210 feet on the river front upon the south side of the stream. Here he continued the coal and wood business to which he added a line of packets trading between that port and Philadelphia, consisting of the following schooners; *Three Sisters*, *Anna S. Russell* and *Martha Davis*. The *Three Sisters* was built by Mr. Russell in 1874. The *A. S. Russell* in 1878, and the *Martha Davis* was purchased by him in 1879. These vessels are engaged in the transportation of wood, railroad ties and ship timber to Philadelphia, and freights coal, merchandize and fertilizers for the merchants and farmers of Milford and vicinity. Mr. Russell is one of the most enterprising citizens of Milford and his character and standing are well-known throughout the State. He is one of the largest shareholders in the Milford Gas Light company, which was organized in 1875, and the works were built upon the land supplied by him. He is one of the incorporators of the first National Bank of Milford, being one of the largest shareholders, and a director from its organization. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and though not an extreme partisan has taken an active interest in the success of his party. In 1863 he was elected as State Senator from Sussex county for four years, and assisted in the election of Thomas F. Bayard for his first term in the United States Senate. Mr. Russell was united in marriage, March 12, 1864, to Miss Mary S., daughter of John T. Conwell of Sussex county. They have four children all of whom are daughters.

**C**LARK, PHILIP REYBOLD, Sheriff of New Castle county, was born on the old homestead of his father, John C. Clark, near Delaware City, March 4, 1832. An account of the family is given in the sketch of his father. His mother, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Major Philip



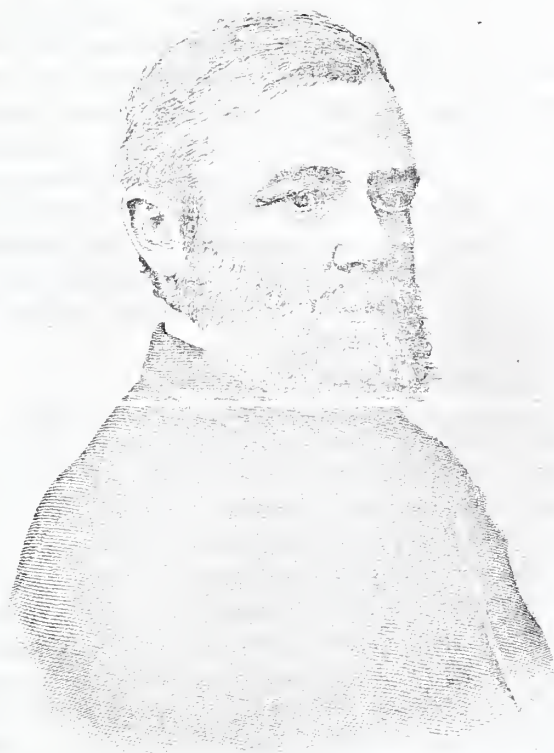
Reybold, (of whom also see notice,) is still living at the homestead. He attended the public schools, and, at eighteen, the academy at Newark for two years, after which he assisted his father and took charge of the sale of peaches, etc., in Philadelphia. At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Emma, daughter of David Compton of Port Elizabeth, N. J., and settled on his own farm, near Hare's Corner, where he resided till he was elected Sheriff of New Castle county, in November 1880, on the Republican ticket, and by a handsome majority. He was nominated for that office in 1878, but the Republican party was then so confident of defeat that no effort was made, and no candidates were nominated for Congress, or for the Legislature, yet Mr. Clark by his own energy and perseverance, as expressed by the opposition papers, "came within an ace of being elected Sheriff." He has proved a faithful and popular officer, discharging his varied duties in a manner reflecting credit upon himself and the position. The children of the family have been ten, of whom three are deceased. Those remaining are John Curtis, a farmer who is married and lives near Stanton; George W., Marion, Edwin, May, Bessie and Clara. Mr. Clark is a man of great energy and business ability, honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men, and highly respected.

ASTINGS, WASHINGTON, Republican Candidate for Congress (1882) of the firm of Seidel, Hastings & Co., Plate Iron Manufacturers, was born, in New Castle county, Sept. 15, 1837.

At the age of twelve years he became a resident of the city of Wilmington and went to school at the old public school at Sixth and French streets, which at that time was the only one in the city. After attending it for two years, at fourteen years of age entered the school of Theodore Hyatt, now President of the Pennsylvania State Military school at Chester. This school was then conducted in the old First Presbyterian Church building, at Tenth and Market streets, and now occupied by the State Historical Society. Here his continuance was a brief one, amounting to twelve months only, when, already beginning to feel the responsibility of preparing for a mode of life which would meet his

needs, as a boy without the adventitious aids of fortune, and secure the knowledge of a business to pave the way to a decent competence upon reaching manhood, he apprenticed himself to the hardware business in a store in Wilmington, where he faithfully performed his allotted duties until he reached the age of twenty-one years. He now obtained a situation as clerk and book-keeper at the iron works at Tenth and Church streets, then known as the Wilmington Plate Iron Rolling Mills. It is now owned by Seidel, Hastings & Co., Washington Hastings being one of the firm and the managing partner of the business. Such are the external facts told in the simplest form of words, but the history of the young man clerk and book-keeper in those years can be readily suggested to us. How, with business capabilities of the highest order, with a character formed under the care of the church from a period before his manhood was reached, and with habits and tastes suited to the exigencies of his business and duties, he passed step by step upward to influence, means and honor, until now the party to whose fortunes he early attached himself, with unusual unanimity of action, selected him as their candidate for a seat in the Councils of the Nation. Of one thing the friends of Mr. Hastings may be assured, that the workingmen of the city and State who know him, regard him as their friend; and his kindness as an employer, his large sympathy with them as a class, and his personal achievements, from a position such as their own boys now occupy to the one he now holds, make him to them an object of just pride, and to their sons one of emulation. As explaining the sources of success in life, Mr. Hastings, would tell you of his joining the St. Paul's M. E. church when a youth of 19 years, and of the influence of that act upon his subsequent career. In 1865 he joined with other members of the St. Paul's church, in the organization of the Grace M. E. church, Ninth and West streets, now one of the most imposing and beautiful in the country. Mr. Hastings is a member of its Board of trustees, and has been a teacher in its Sunday School since the church's organization. He served as President of the Wilmington Board of Trade in 1874, and was one of its delegates to the Convention of Merchants and Manu-






Mrs. V. R. R. R.  
H. Hastings



*[Faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or title, located below the portrait.]*

facturers held in Washington, D. C., in 1876. He is a director of the Artisans Savings bank, of Wilmington, and with quiet earnestness has supported, by his means and his influence, the various benevolent, moral and christian institutions of the community.

Until his nomination for Congress, in July, 1882, he had never been a candidate for office of any kind, and only when convinced that his acceptance would forward the success of the principles he has so long advocated, would he accept such nomination. He is genial, frank and manly in his bearing, possessing fine natural abilities, and has, by self-culture, become well-read on most subjects, and is an authority on commercial and industrial topics. Mr. Hastings was united in marriage, Sept. 20, 1864, to Miss Catharine, daughter of the late Samuel McCaulley, Esq., of Wilmington, and they have one child, William P. Hastings, a student of the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

ONES, MAJOR JOHN, late of Middletown, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, May 7, 1790. His parents were Griffith and Phœbe (Offley) Jones. Griffith Jones was a soldier in the revolution, and a prisoner on board the *Roe Buck*. His father and grandfather both bore the name of Griffith Jones, and, like himself, were farmers. The first Griffith Jones and Michael Offley, the grandfather of Mrs. Jones, came over with William Penn, in 1682, the first being from Wales and the other from England. Griffith Jones was one of the members of Penn's first Legislature, and some time afterwards settled in Appoquinimink, south of Blackbird creek. Michael Offley settled soon after his arrival, near the same place. His greatgrandson, Major Jones, lost both his parents when he was quite young, his father dying in September, 1797, and he had few opportunities of education, but was observant and thoughtful, and possessed always a retentive memory and uncommon powers of mind. The practical knowledge that he acquired, even in youth, was remarkable. He lived with a farmer till his twentieth year, when he went to Philadelphia and apprenticed himself to a brick mason for three years. There he often worked at night to obtain money to purchase books, which he carefully studied. In 1814, during the last

war with Great Britain, he was for three months a volunteer in defence of Philadelphia. He worked two years at his trade in Marietta, Pa., then went to St. Louis, remaining five years, when he visited St. Domingo, Washington, New York and other places, returning to Delaware in 1825, where he had much to do with founding Delaware City, and building Fort Delaware. A superior workman, and full of resource and energy, and much liked by every one, he made considerable money, but met with frequent losses, and, finally, in 1834, purchased the farm called "Wheatland," Bohemia Manor, where he lived for twenty-three years. Here he was a man of much note, and was a leader in every enterprise, having for its object the general good. This was the key-note of his life, and that he had been able to accomplish something for others was cause of thankfulness in his dying hours. He was one of the first to introduce the drill in sowing, and machinery in mowing and reaping; to test the value of lime; and offered freely his money, his land, and his co-operation to secure railroad transit through the State. He was one of the club of twelve farmers, meeting monthly, from house to house, out of which grew the New Castle Agricultural Society. In 1856, he was made a life member of the National Agricultural Society, and was afterwards Vice President. He ever took the deepest interest in education, and it was through his influence that a large donation of land was obtained from government for an Agricultural college. He was one of the first to propose the grant of land by Congress for the several states for agricultural colleges, and the measure was carried through, largely, by his personal efforts. In 1857, he left "Wheatland" for Middletown, where he resided the remainder of his life, spending most of his time in making statistical reports on the tariff, making diagrams, etc. He was long regarded as having no superior as a statistical writer. As a public man he was intimately associated with Heads of Departments at Washington, as well as the most prominent Senators and Representatives in Congress. At the beginning of the late rebellion, the patriotism that had aroused him to activity in his youthful days, was no less conspicuous, despite his seventy-one winters. It was a matter of pride with him and with his friends, that he was the



first man to cross Mason and Dixon's line to defend the capital of the nation from threatened invasion. On the perilous night of April 16, 1861, he helped to guard the White House, and, as sentinel at the outer front gate, walked from ten o'clock in the evening till three in morning, without once sitting down, or leaning against anything for rest. The block furnished for the National Monument at Washington, by Delaware, was, in fact, furnished by Major Jones, who secured it at his own expense, and superintended the placing it in position, that Delaware, in coming generations, might not be charged with not doing her part. Always watchful for the interests of all about him, the school house, the church, and whatever affected the welfare of the people, received his careful attention. He was identified with the Forest Presbyterian church of Middletown, from the beginning of its present organization; was Chairman of its Building Committee, and first President of its Board of Trustees, and was one of the most prominent and useful citizens of the place, foremost in every good work. He was married, in 1826, to Lydia Craven, who survives him. Their three children are Thomas Jefferson, Philadelphia; John A., of York, Pa.; and Lydia A., wife of D. L. Dunning, postmaster at Middletown for the last twenty years. Major Jones departed this life, Aug. 29, 1869, in his eightieth year. The funeral services were conducted in the church he had so long attended; an able and eloquent sermon being preached by his pastor and friend, the Rev. Dr. Patton, before the large assemblage gathered to pay their last respects to one so loved and revered.



**CHILD, MAHLON MOON**, Real Estate and Insurance Broker of Wilmington, was born at Le Raysville, Jefferson county, N. Y., March 19, 1835. His father, Moses Child, a farmer in good circumstances, was a prominent member of the orthodox Friends, a man most amiable, conscientious and faithful. He died, Feb. 2, 1867. His wife, Nancy (Burdick) Child, was a most exemplary and lovely christian wife and mother. She died in 1859, at the age of fifty-five. They had seven children; Amos and Lydia died unmarried; James, married, and is now living at Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y.; Amos, died unmarried; Hannah, mar-

ried Daniel B. Price of Bucks county, Pa., and died in 1880, leaving three daughters; Moses, married and is living in the west, and Mahlon M. Moses was the youngest son of Joseph Child, a Friend, and a man of the same excellence of character, one of the first settlers of the John Brown tract in Jefferson county N. Y., making the journey thither in 1804, when his youngest son, Moses, was sixteen years of age. They went in wagons from Bucks county, Pa., and from Utica made their own roads, eighty miles into the wilderness; Utica, being their nearest post office. Joseph Child married Hannah Burgess and had four children; Daniel, Samuel, Joseph Jr. and Moses. They all lived near together on their own farms, and were prosperous. Their father, an original abolitionist, carefully trained them in the same faith. He died in his seventy-fourth year, and his wife in her seventy-fifth year. The father of Joseph, was Henry Child, a native and resident of Plumstead, Bucks county, Pa., son of Henry Child Sr., who came to this country with William Penn and settled in Bucks county. He had several children, all of whom remained Friends through life, and some removed to Maryland. Mahlon M. Child was instructed by a private tutor, and when eleven years old attended the Friends' school near Poughkeepsie. At sixteen he left home and has since made his own way in the world. He taught school for two years, after which he was, for three years, purser on the steamer *John A. Morgan* plying between Philadelphia and Bristol. Sept. 3, 1856, he came to Wilmington, which has since been his home. For two years he was a clerk at Tatnall & Lea's flour mills, and three years with Ferris & Garrett, plumbers. In 1861 he went into the dry goods business in partnership with Granville Worrell, under the name of Worrell & Child, which was very successful till 1867, when supposing he had consumption, he sold his interest to his partner. He is six feet tall, but then weighed only 125 pounds. He engaged in surveying, but was soon after very ill with diphtheria and measles. On recovering, he gained 75 pounds in a few months and has since enjoyed perfect health. He was during that time acting as agent for parties in real estate transactions, and soon adopted the business of real estate and insurance, which he has followed with success to the present time. Mr. Child is a man of enterprise, and by money



and influence has aided the Wilmington and Northern, Wilmington and Western railroads, the City Passenger railway, and many other enterprises in their infancy, in some of which he lost heavily. He was married in Oct., 1856, to Mary W., daughter of Charles and Agnes (Knight) Burton, of Bucks county, Pa. They have two children; William Lea and Lucy B. Child.


**PAYNTER, HON. JOHN HENRY**, of Georgetown, Lawyer, ex-Secretary of State and ex-Attorney General, was born, Feb. 26, 1838, in New York city, where his father, Samuel R. Paynter, was then a grain and commission merchant, the predecessor of the present firm of B. N. Fox & Co., having removed with his family from Delaware in 1835. He returned in 1842 to Paynter's Drawbridge, in Sussex county, and spent the remainder of his life on the estate which has now been in the family nearly eighty years. He was of Quaker parentage. An account of his ancestry is given in the sketch of his grandfather, Colonel Samuel Paynter, who was Governor of Delaware in 1824-7. From 1846 to 1850 he was a member of the State Senate. He died in 1851, at the age of fifty. His wife was Sallie Ann, daughter of Caleb Ross and sister of Gov. W. H. Ross of Delaware. She survived him till 1866. She was a member of the P. E. Church. Her son, John Henry, attended school from the age of four years. In 1854 he entered Delaware College and the following year the Sophomore class of Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., from which he graduated A. B. in 1858. He pursued his legal studies with Judge Wootten, in Georgetown, where, after being admitted to the bar in the spring of 1861, he settled in the practice of his profession in partnership with his brother, Edwin R. Paynter. In the same year he received the appointment of Deputy Attorney General, which position he held for three years. In 1866 he was nominated and elected to the State Senate for four years on the Democratic ticket. During both sessions he was a member of the Finance Committee, of which also he was Chairman during the last session. He was a hard worker and few members of that body spoke more frequently, or exercised a more controlling influence in its deliberations

during that important period of our history. It was during this period that he was appointed Attorney General of the State by Governor Gove Salsbury, but his term as Senator had not expired, and finding that in consequence there was some legal doubt of his eligibility to the office he resigned after a few weeks' service. In 1871 he was appointed Secretary of State, under Governor James Ponder, which office he held for four years. It was during this time that in company with James L. Wolcott, the present Secretary of State, he was employed by the Legislature to draft the tax laws of the State, which were passed and are now in force. In 1871 he was appointed by the Legislature to codify and publish the laws of the State. This was a great labor, as no attempt of this kind had been undertaken since 1850. It required great legal acumen, and years of patient toil. It was completed in 1874 and published under his supervision, and is said to be one of the most accurate and valuable compendiums of statute law possessed by any State. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in Baltimore, in 1872, and opposed the nomination of Horace Greeley. Mr. Paynter stands in the front rank of his profession in Delaware, and has the ability to fill any position to which his party might call him. He was married in 1872 to Miss Sallie Custis, daughter of Col. Gardner H. Wright of Georgetown. She was a relative of the family into which Washington married. She died, Dec. 16, 1876, leaving one son, Rowland Gardner Paynter.

**PAYNTER, EDWIN ROWLAND**, Lawyer, of Georgetown, was born in New York city, August 27, 1839. His parents were Samuel Rowland and Sallie Ann (Ross) Paynter. An account of the family will be found in the sketch of his brother, Hon. John H. Paynter. They returned to Delaware in 1842, and Edwin R. attended the Academies of Georgetown, Milton and Newark, till 1853, when he spent one year in Delaware College, and in 1855, entered the Sophomore class, at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1858, at the age of nineteen. He then commenced reading law with Judge Wootten, of Georgetown, and in 1861, was admitted to practice in the Superior Court, opening the same year an

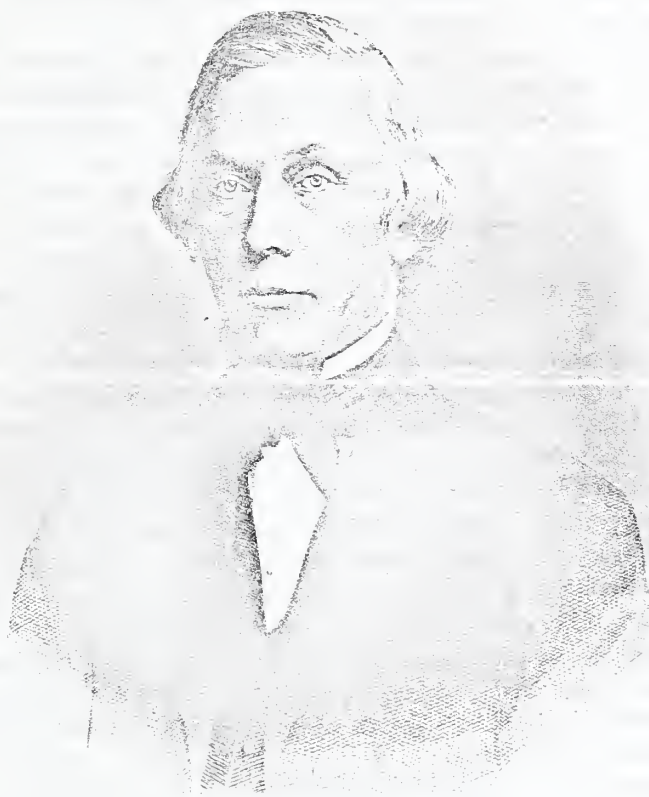


office in Georgetown, in partnership with his brother, Hon. John H. Paynter, which continued till 1870, since which time Mr. Edwin R. Paynter has practiced alone. He confines himself mostly to civil and real estate practice, on all points of which he is thoroughly informed, and is high authority. He has been very successful, and has a large and respectable clientage. Although a fluent and forcible speaker, he prefers office practice and the preparation of cases rather than their presentation in court. A Democrat in politics, he has, in many campaigns, been one of the prominent speakers of his party throughout the county and State, yet has never sought or accepted any public office. He is a director of the Farmers' bank, at Georgetown, and is a member and senior warden of the Episcopal church. Conscientious, upright and honorable, the ability and character of Mr. Paynter commands a just and hearty recognition throughout the State.

ANNON, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, son of Josiah Cannon, was born near Bridgeville, in Sussex county, March 15, 1809. His opportunity for the acquirement of an education was confined to the rudimentary instruction imparted in the country school. At the age of nineteen he engaged in mercantile business at Bridgeville, in partnership with his brother Henry, after whose death he conducted it alone for several years. He subsequently became connected with George P. White, and after the dissolution of that firm, continued in the traffic. Endowed with extraordinary force of character and with great aptitude for business, despite the want of early mental culture, it soon became manifest that he was a remarkable man, and he rapidly attained the position to which he was justly entitled, as a leader among those with whom he associated. He entered largely into the purchase of grain and lumber, bought lands and planted orchards, engaging extensively in the then experimental culture of the peach, and with restless activity took advantage of every avenue which seemed open to enterprise. Perceiving the utility of internal improvements as affording speedier access to markets and conducing to the development of an agricultural region, he was an ardent advocate for the building of the Delaware Rail-

road, and lent to its completion the earnest efforts of his vigorous intellect. So successful were his operations that he accumulated a large estate, and as well to illustrate his diligence and capacity, as to afford encouragement to those who, like him, begin the struggle of life without the adventitious aid of fortune, it may not be inappropriate to state, that commencing business with a capital of only nine hundred dollars, he was the owner, at his death, of sixteen farms in Sussex county, comprising thirty-eight hundred acres of land. But not only as a successful merchant was his ability manifested. At the time of his entrance into active life the political management of his county was in the hands of a few prominent citizens, who were recognized as hereditary leaders. William Cannon was not of this class. He was a plebeian, and his heritage was poverty. A Democrat by education and conviction, his manhood revolted against the domination of an oligarchy, and he determined, by the aid of other active and aspiring young men, to throw off the bondage to which they had been subject, and to assert the rights which belonged to individual worth. With his accustomed energy he devoted himself to the work, and in co-operation with these new men, who were possessed of like ambition, he accomplished his end, and established himself as an acknowledged power in his party. At the successive elections of 1844 and 1846, he was chosen as a Representative in the General Assembly. In 1851 he was appointed State Treasurer, and in 1861, was selected as one of the delegates to represent the State in the convention held in Washington, to devise means for the preservation of the Union. In the discharge of the duties of this position he was placed in contact with distinguished citizens, entertaining different sentiments and representing all shades of popular opinion. He was not the man to sit in such a school without learning something, and his eminently practical mind soon discovered the hopelessness of accomplishing the object for which he had been sent. When the crisis came and the necessity for decision was on him, he was not unmindful of his duty nor negligent in its performance. His courage went hand in hand with his convictions. Unhesitatingly he declared himself in favor of the suppression of rebellion by the use of all the means within





*William Carrum*



the power of the National Government. Knowing his unflinching devotion to the sense of right and his indefatigable energy in carrying out the purposes of his will, the Union party gladly took advantage of his accession and nominated him as its candidate for Governor of Delaware. He was elected, and in January, 1863, inaugurated at Dover. Upon assuming the office he delivered an address, clearly announcing his sentiments and pledging himself to support the authorities at Washington in the struggle to perpetuate the National existence. Faithfully he kept this promise and brought to the discharge of executive functions the same indomitable zeal which characterized the management of his private affairs. Observing fidelity to the civil government and actuated in his conduct by the conscientious desire to discharge his duty towards his fellow men, it is but reasonable to expect that he should have lived in recognition of the higher obligation which he owed to his God. The inference is just. From his eighteenth year he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and filled actively and acceptably the various religious offices to which he was called. In the midst of his usefulness and in the maturity of his powers, William Cannon died suddenly at his home on the morning of the first day of March, A. D., 1865, during his incumbency of the executive office to which he had been elected, and lies buried in the grounds of the village church, of which during life, he was, under Providence, the chief support. He was married, November 11, 1832, to Margaret N. B., daughter of William Laws, of Sussex County. His surviving children are Lizzie A., who married Dr. L. M. Cahall; Sallie P., who became the wife of Captain Charles Heydrick; Ellie S., now Mrs. F. S. Buckalew, of Jamesburg, N. J.; Henry P., and Philip L., whose sketches are in this volume.

**CANNON PHILIP LEONIDAS,** Merchant of Bridgeville, was born in that town, June 28, 1850. A sketch of his father, Governor William Cannon, with the family history, has been given. He pursued his preparatory studies in his native town, and entered Dickinson College in 1866. In 1868, in the middle of his sophomore year, his health became so seriously impaired that to his great regret he was obliged

to relinquish his studies and return home. He soon after took general charge of the estate and business left by his father, although the nominal head was the gentleman who held the power of attorney. The following year, the estate having been nearly settled, Mr. Cannon, then only nineteen years of age, became the business head of the family, only relinquishing his trust on the return of his brother Henry from college. In the spring of 1870, he, with Mr. James Ward, formed a partnership, under the name of J. Ward & Co., and followed the same business in the store which his grandfather had built in 1816, and where both his father and grandfather had been so successful. This store is still the property of the brothers Cannon. In 1872 the firm took possession of the store on the opposite side of the street, now occupied by the latter firm, H. P. & P. L. Cannon. In 1873 Mr. Cannon sold out his interest in the firm, and in 1874 entered into partnership with his brother, forming the present firm of H. P. & P. L. Cannon. The following year they bought out Mr. Ward, adding his store to their other business, for an account of which the reader is referred to the sketch of Henry P. Cannon. Mr. Cannon is steward of the M. E. church in Bridgeville, of which he is an influential member, having united in 1871. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, and finds the expression of his political views in the Republican party. He is not a politician, but still takes a warm and hearty interest in all public affairs. He married, June 25, 1874, Miss Hester Polk, daughter of Curtis William Jacobs, a wealthy agriculturist and business man of St. Martins, Worcester county, Md. They have one child, William Cannon

**FISHER, DANIEL G.,** Physician, late of Seaford, was born, Nov. 25, 1823. His father, Alexander Fisher, a farmer of Sussex county, served in the war of 1812, and was in the action at Lewes. He was a worthy member of the society of Friends, and died in 1850, in his sixty-fifth year. His wife was Mary, daughter of George Newbold, of the same county, who removed west in 1819. She was also a Friend. She died, July 4, 1879, aged eighty-four years. Daniel G. Fisher attended the schools of his neighborhood till his eighteenth year, after



which he taught eight years. Having thus obtained the necessary means, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. W. L. Atlee, a distinguished surgeon of Philadelphia. Entering in 1849, he graduated in 1852, from the University of Pennsylvania. He then settled in Seaford, where he remained till 1863, when he accepted the post of Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for Delaware, and was for some time in Smyrna, and afterward in Wilmington. Returning to Seaford at the close of the war, he continued there the remainder of his life. His large practice extended over an area of sixteen miles. He was a skillful physician, and his kind, sympathetic disposition endeared him to many. In his early life, Dr. Fisher voted the Democratic ticket, but after the breaking out of the war he acted with the Republican party. He paid much attention to the educational interests of the State, and served several terms as School Commissioner for his town and district. He died at Seaford in 1881, greatly regretted.



WALKER, MARTIN EDWARD, Farmer, of Armstrong's Corner, near Middletown, was born, Feb. 25, 1829, in Thoroughfare Neck, where, also, his father, Isaac Walker, a farmer, was born in 1776, and spent his life. He was an excellent man, a steward for many years in the M. E. Church, of which his wife, Ann Brattan, of the same locality was also a member, and both were devoted christians. She died, April 25, 1837, and her husband, Jan. 4, 1845. Her mother, whose name was also Ann Brattan, died in 1846, at the age of eighty-one. The family were of Irish origin and have lived in Delaware for many generations. Martin E. Walker grew up on the farm, attending school, four miles distant, in the winter season only. When he was fourteen his father died, after which he went but one more winter. He made his home with one of his brothers, and worked for his board and clothes till he was twenty-one. In 1852 he became a clerk at Summit Bridge and continued in this occupation at different stores for five years. He then commenced a store of his own in Middletown. Steady, industrious, careful and upright, his enterprise was attended with yearly increasing success, but the confinement and care were prejudicial to his health, which in 1865 com-

pletely gave way and he was compelled to dispose of the business. After two years, having sufficiently recuperated, he decided to devote himself to an out door occupation and commenced farming in Middletown. In March 1868, he purchased the farm "Bell Plain," containing 260 acres, on which he now resides. It was then a wilderness, none of it under good cultivation. He soon had it cleared, and has wonderfully improved the whole property, till it is now one of the finest farms in that locality. His peach orchard of 3000 trees, has been a paying investment. The rest of his farm is devoted to grain and stock, and he has taken much interest in improved breeds of cattle. In 1873 Mr. Walker erected a fine brick residence for his family. He has been a director of the bank of Middletown since 1876. Educated a Whig he voted for Abraham Lincoln, but since that time has acted with the Democratic party, and has held several local offices. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1856. In Jan. 1866, he united with the M. E. Church, in which he has been steward. He married, May 12, 1858, Miss Maria, daughter of Philip D. and Priscilla Riley, and has three children; Horace Maurice, a graduate of Oakland Seminary, California. Washington Irving and Martin Edward Walker, Jr. Mr. Walker is highly regarded as a neighbor and a citizen, and the prosperity which attends him is conceded as fitly crowning a life of industry and merit.



CULLEN, HON. ELISHA, Lawyer and Statesman, was born at Millsboro, Sussex county, April 23, 1799. His ancestors were from Scotland, and among the earliest settlers of Kent county; some members of the family however emigrated directly to the south. His parents were Charles M., and Elizabeth (Harris) Cullen. Charles M., was a merchant miller many years at Lewes. He was a leading citizen of the county which he represented in the Legislature, where he was prominent and influential. He died in 1828, aged about sixty-five years. The subject of this sketch was educated at Princeton College, studied law with Peter, afterwards Judge Robinson, and was admitted to the bar, Oct. 9, 1821. He then settled in Georgetown, and assiduously devoted himself to the duties of his profession



till his death, which occurred, Feb. 8, 1862. In 1854 he was elected a member of Congress on the American ticket, in which body he greatly distinguished himself, and won a national reputation. He made many speeches, which for their ability and cogency of reasoning, not only produced a marked effect upon Congress, but commanded the attention of the whole country. The most noted of these was on the Kansas and Nebraska question then convulsing the nation, on hearing which, the joy of John M. Clayton was unbounded at "his wonderful speech." It was a masterly legal argument on the relation of the States to each other under the constitution. Mr. Cullen was remarkable for his simplicity of character and life. He was fond of literature, and was a profound student of law, theology and human nature. It is said he had no superior in the State as a lawyer, and was a man of might before the court. He was regarded as the father of the Democratic party in Sussex. He was an humble and practical christian, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He married, April 11, 1822, Margaret, daughter of Robert West of Lewes, by whom he had six children, three of whom survived him, and two are now living; Charles M., a lawyer of Georgetown, and Mary Cullen.


**C**ULLEN, CHAS. MASON, Lawyer, was born in Georgetown, where he has always resided, June 14, 1828, the son of Hon. Elisha D., and Margaret (West) Cullen. A sketch of his father has been given. Mr. Cullen pursued his preparatory studies at the Academy in his native town, and entered the third term of the Freshman class at Yale College, in May, 1845, graduating with distinction in 1848. He then studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar, October, 1852, when he became his father's partner in the practice of the law, till the death of the latter in 1862. Mr. Cullen has a considerable landed estate adjoining Georgetown, but is devoted to his profession, in which he has risen to deserved distinction as one of the ablest and most successful members of the legal profession in the State. His profound knowledge of the law, his acute and logical mind and his superior forensic powers have not only secured him a large and respectable clientage, but a

wide reputation and popularity. His practice is general, and he conducts criminal cases with great ability, but his preference is for questions of law before the bench. His scrupulous sense of honor, and kindly and generous qualities of heart make him many friends and a general favorite with his professional brethren. In politics he is a Democrat, but he has never sought or accepted office. For many years he was an Odd Fellow. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married, May, 6, 1853, to Miss C. Virginia Waugh, daughter of Bishop Waugh of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their four children are, Elisha Beverly, engaged in agriculture in Florida, Mary Virginia; Charles West, and Catherina Margaret Cullen.

**R**OBERTS, JOSEPH, Farmer and Surveyor, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, June 7, 1829. He now resides in the house where his father, James Roberts, lived for twenty years before his death in 1855, on the farm known as "Levels Parcel" near Middletown. James Roberts was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, and was brought when a boy, to the above vicinity by his parents. He had but a limited education but was a man of more than ordinary ability and energy, and possessed a remarkable memory. He married Anna Maria, daughter of John and Maria (Hyatt) Hickman, and left six children; Mary, now widow of Zachariah Jones, of Middletown; Samuel, a farmer near Smyrna; Joseph, Elizabeth, Martha and Anna Maria, residing in Middletown. James Roberts, died in 1855, in his sixty-sixth year, and his wife, March 27, 1878, aged eighty-three. The father of James was John Roberts, born on the western shore of Maryland, and removed to Delaware about 1794. He was engaged in the oyster trade, and died in 1803, at about sixty years of age. He had seven children. He was the son of the original settler, three brothers, John, Thomas and William, having come from Scotland about 1730, and settled on the western shore of Maryland. Mr. Joseph Roberts received only a common school education, but by reading and private study he has made himself well informed, and educated in the best sense of the word. He learned surveying after he was married; was his own teacher, studied nights, and thoroughly

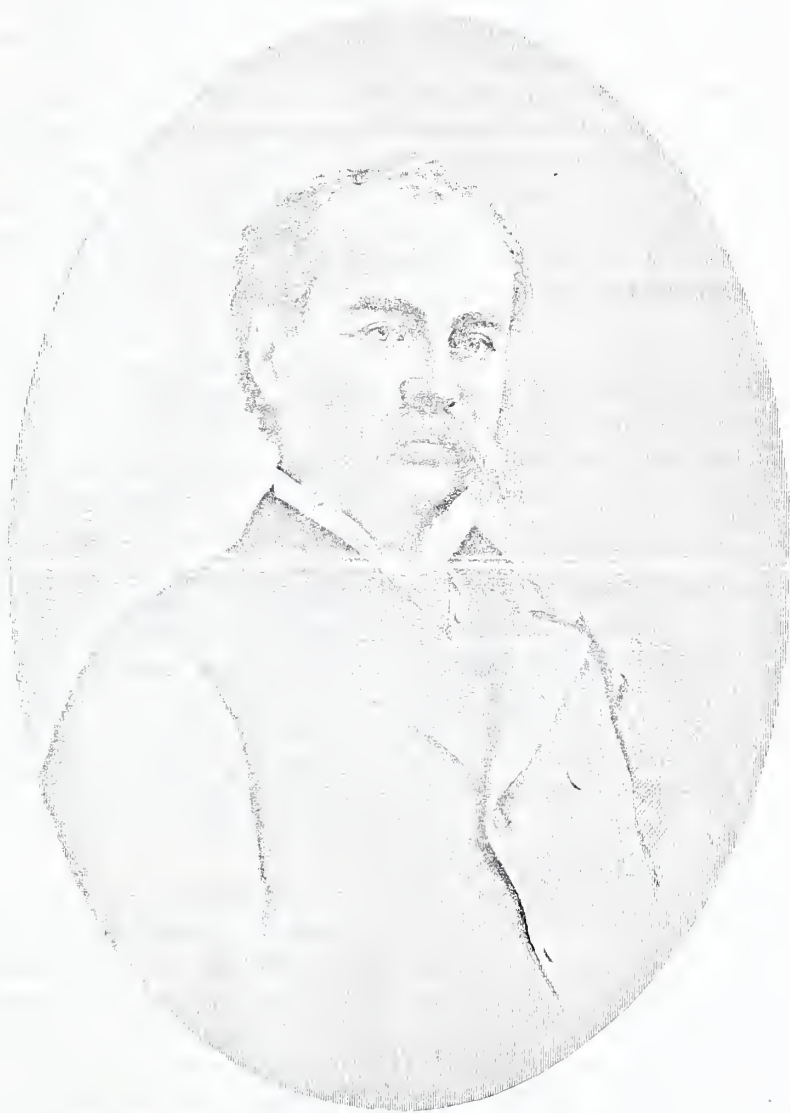


mastered his profession, which he has followed to the present time, and is the principal surveyor in that part of the State, having surveyed all through New Castle county, and Kent, and in Kent and Cecil counties, Md. He also did a great deal of surveying for the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. He took charge, in 1852, of the home farm, which he still cultivates. It contains 172½ acres, and he has beside a tract of 47 acres of woodland and ten acres of chestnut timber, all of which he bought from the estate for \$12,000. His father bought the same property, in 1855, for \$2,200. He has had 3200 peach trees, has now 1600, hardly thinks it a paying interest, having had but two crops in ten years. He is an excellent farmer, an enterprising and prosperous man, and owes his success in life entirely to his own efforts. He has been for several years a Notary Public. In politics he has always been allied to the Democratic party and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He joined the Odd Fellows about 1850. His preference is for the Presbyterian church, which he attends. He was married, Jan. 11, 1859, to Miss Catharine Emily, daughter of Hon. Henry Davis of Middletown. They have two children; Anna Laura and Henry Davis Roberts.

EVERIN, JAMES HENRY, A. M., Lawyer, Philadelphia, was born at Little Creek Landing, near Dover, April 21, 1844; son of James L. and Priscilla (Stytes) Heverin. His father was many years a well known merchant and business man in the above place, and accumulated considerable landed property. About 1860 he removed to Dover, where he became an extensive dealer in grain, and where he still continues to reside. His eleven children, all living, are Alphonsa, wife of Elias S. Reed, lawyer, formerly of Dover, now of Philadelphia; William Stytes, a merchant at Little Creek Landing; James Henry; Lotta L., wife of W. Eastman Cotter of Wilmington; Mary L., wife of Charles Denny, a farmer at Little Creek Landing; Annie E., wife of James A. Shakespeare, lawyer of Philadelphia; Eliza S., wife of William Shakespeare of Dover; Emma, wife of Benjamin Shakespeare; Charles L., oil merchant of Philadelphia, and Joseph Comegys Heverin. The father of James L., was Outten L. Heverin,

who was a farmer in the vicinity. James H. Heverin attended school till the age of twelve years, when he went into the store of his uncle Henry, in his native place. Soon after his uncle died and his father took the store and settled up the estate, he having previously devoted himself to farming and other business. In Sept. 1859, his son, James H., was sent to a boarding school at Village Green Pa., and the next year attended Mount Holly Seminary, New Jersey. In September, 1861, he entered the Sophomore class at Princeton, graduating, A. B. in 1864. During his senior year he registered as a law student with Hon. Joseph P. Comegys, now Chief Justice of Delaware. In the autumn of 1864 he entered the middle class of the Harvard Law school, where he remained a year, after which he continued his studies in Boston till 1866, when he was admitted to the bar in Delaware and afterwards in Philadelphia, and spent from January, 1867, to January, 1868, in the office of John O'Byrne, Esq., in familiarizing himself with Pennsylvania practice. He then opened the office in the *Public Ledger* Building, which he has occupied to the present time. One room at first sufficed, but now he and his partner, Mr. J. H. Shakespeare, have four of the most eligible offices on the ground floor of that building. In 1869, the office of Assistant District Attorney becoming vacant, it was offered by Mr. Shepherd, the District Attorney, to Mr. Heverin, who accepted and filled it till the term expired, but declined a reappointment. During the first month in this office he disposed of over seven hundred cases. Many of these were of great importance, requiring a vast amount of labor, and the remarkable energy, ability and learning which Mr. Heverin displayed in conducting them, brought him into immediate prominence, and his steadily increasing reputation and success were from that time assured. His practice, while Assistant District Attorney, bringing him into constant connection with criminal jurisprudence, he afterwards naturally drifted into practice in the criminal courts, in which he has made a reputation equalled by few men of his age in our time. Not one of the thirty-eight persons charged with capital offenses, whom he has defended, has suffered the extreme penalty of the law. He is one of the busiest men of his profession, which has





*James A. Harris*



proved lucrative, and enables him to gratify in an uncommon degree, the many generous impulses of his large and liberal nature. A man of great energy and force, he pushes forward whatever business he has in hand, with a vehemence and strength that carries all before it. He is devoted to his profession, possesses a clear and logical mind, an easy flow of language, a kindly heart, and in speaking is impassioned and eloquent. He was appointed Assistant Counsel of the Court of Commissioners on "Alabama Claims," Nov. 15, 1882. His popularity was shown on the only occasion on which he has appeared before the people for their suffrages. In the fall of 1871, he was nominated and elected as a Delegate at large to the Convention, to amend the Constitution of the State. Many of the oldest and most influential lawyers were candidates, but although Mr. Heverin was the youngest member of the nominating convention, and almost a stranger, he was nominated by a large majority, was voted for by the whole city, and was triumphantly elected by the largest Democratic majority ever given in Philadelphia. He took an active part in the debates of that very able body of men, was on several important committees, and succeeded in securing the adoption of a number of important measures of reform. Mr. Heverin was married, in 1866, to Miss Ada C. Cator, daughter of Dr. Harvey C. Cator, of Syracuse, New York.



**SMITHERS, ELIAS PRIMROSE, LL. B.**, Lawyer of Philadelphia, was born in South Milford, July 31, 1843. His father, Elias Smithers, a sea captain, sailing from Milford and other American ports, was a strong Whig and anti-slavery man, and was once a member of the Legislature. By his first wife, Catherine Primrose, he had one child, Capt. Wm. H. Smithers, of Milton, who died in 1864. His second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Elias Primrose, is still living. By her Mr. Smithers had five children, who grew to maturity; Emma; John P., in the ranch business in southern California, formerly connected with the *San Francisco Bulletin and Chronicle*; Elias P.; Hettie A., wife of George W. Staats, of Philadelphia, and Theodore Smithers, a wood engraver in the same city. Capt. Elias Smithers left the sea in 1860, and removed to the city of Philadelphia. He

died in 1871, when in his seventy-fourth year. His father was John Smithers, a prominent farmer of Murderkill hundred, who married a daughter of Waitman Sipple. Their children were, Waitman and Elias, sea captains; Caleb, of Frederica, a member of the Legislature and Sheriff of Kent county, and Sarah, widow of Mason Bailey. John Smithers died very early in the present century. Elias P. Smithers was brought up in North Milford, and attended the Academy of that town, where he exhibited great proficiency and made rapid progress in Latin, Greek and French. In 1860, his parents removed to Philadelphia. He had previously united with the M. E. church, and his talents were regarded by his friends as directing him to the ministry, to which, also, he was himself much inclined. He graduated from Crittenden Commercial College in 1860, and while still pursuing his studies, was for some years a practicing conveyancer in the city. In 1866, he was licensed as a local preacher, and was recommended to the conference for a charge, but having become interested in the study of law, and his health not good at the time, he declined the charge, but accepted the license, of which he still frequently avails himself. He graduated LL. B., from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. From that time Mr. Smithers has devoted himself closely to his profession, in which he has been very successful, and achieved a high reputation. He confines himself mostly to civil cases. In 1872, he was appointed Assistant City Solicitor, by General H. T. Collis, and was continued in that position by the appointment of William Nelson West, till April, 1881, when the demands of his private business compelled him to resign. His name has been urged on different occasions for the appointment of Judge of the Orphans' Court, and he was a candidate for the City Council on the Reform ticket in 1881, receiving a very heavy vote. He is a strong Republican and is prominent and influential in the councils of the party; is Vice-President of the "Young Republicans," and is a member of the Civil Service Reform Association. He is deservedly popular and enjoys the highest reputation for integrity and fairness. His talents and learning give him great prominence among the members of his profession. He is a member and trustee of



the Union M. E. Church ; was for many years superintendent of its Sunday school, and is one of the Board of Managers of the Historical Society of his denomination. He was married in July, 1870, to Miss Anne L., daughter of Thomas T. and Margaret (McLaughlin) Mason of Philadelphia.

**B**ERTOLETTE, LEVI A., of Wilmington, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, in and for New Castle county, was born in Oley Township, Berks Co., Pa., Aug. 28, 1836. He is descended in the sixth generation from Jean Bertollette or Bertholet, who emigrated to America from France in the year 1726, with his wife, two sons and three daughters, and settled in that portion of Philadelphia county, afterwards erected into Berks county. The descendants of Jean Bertollette are quite numerous, and have generally settled in Pennsylvania, and all the Bertollettes in this country so far as known are from this ancestry. Levi J. Bertollette, the father of the subject of this sketch, now resides upon a portion of the same tract of land, originally purchased and occupied by his paternal ancestor, Jean Bertollette. Mr. Bertollette the subject of this sketch, was reared upon his father's farm, and attended the schools of the vicinity until the age of fourteen, when he was sent to Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass., here he remained one year, and, though the opportunity was offered him to remain and continue a regular course through college, he declined and returned home. After a few years' stay at home he left for a journey through the western states, extending his trip through the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, traveling the greater portion of the route by private conveyance, and remaining and engaging in such occupations as the towns of the west at that time afforded, and returned to Pennsylvania in 1855. He then engaged in the mercantile business near his home, and at the age of twenty-one, was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Louisa, daughter of Ezekiel Rhoads of Amity Township, Berks county. He continued in mercantile pursuits until 1865, when he went with an elder brother to the mining regions of Colorado on a prospecting and mining trip. Two years were occupied in the gold mines of the Territory, and in in-

vestigating and exploring the north and middle parks, and the mountain range extending through the centre of Colorado. During these expeditions the parties engaged varied from two to twelve persons, and were out in the Ute Indian country, as much as three months upon a single trip, and were in daily communication with bands of that tribe, who were friendly at that time. These explorations afforded an excellent opportunity of learning the vastness of the resources, both mineral and agricultural, of that grand and romantic country. After two years of mountain life, Mr. Bertollette went northward to the line of the projected Union Pacific Railroad, and aided in building up and preparing the new city of Cheyenne, for the reception of the first locomotive in December, 1867. Railroad communication being now established, he again returned to his family, and soon after his return he was appointed an Assessor of Internal Revenue, by Andrew Johnson then President of the United States, and held that position until the close of his administration. In 1870 he removed with his family to Wilmington, and has resided in that city ever since. He engaged in various business connections until 1878, when he was appointed and commissioned a Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, by Gov. John P. Cochran. Mr. Bertollette is an ardent and zealous Democrat though not a violent partizan ; he is a gentleman of genial manners and is very popular, both as a man and in his official capacity.

**F**ERRIS, JOHN, was born in Wilmington, September 21, 1801. He was the only child of John Ferris, who fell a sacrifice at the early age of twenty-four, in his devotion to the cause of humanity. When the yellow fever in 1802 was so fatal that few escaped it who were exposed to its deadly influence, this young man, on the threshold of a bright and prosperous career, with a loving wife by his side and dear friends around him, turned away and entered the abodes of the poor, and with untiring and sleepless attention to their wants never left them till death struck him down, we may say, at their very feet. Little did she then know that that child who leaned helpless upon her bosom would one day be a comfort to her so dear. She saw him, year after year, in all the trials,



all the vicissitudes of life, a model man, in honor, in affection, in wisdom and in his devotion to her lonely home. After spending a few years at the common schools he was sent while a mere boy to Philadelphia to learn a mechanical business, because he had manifested an early fondness and a remarkable skill in the use of tools. But what is a city life to an apprentice boy? It has many roads. The paths of dissipation, of idleness and ruin are open to all. But these had no attractions for him. There are nobler walks that attract the few. These he found and loved and followed. Young Ferris, even in early life, had a massive development of the intellectual and moral regions of the brain. To minds of this cast schools are not essential. The boy educates himself. Access to a good library is all he asks. When his task was finished in the city and he came to his native place to establish himself in business, he was astonished to find that his reputation as a man of high moral worth and stern integrity had reached the town before him. He was offered, without solicitation, all the money he needed to engage in business. He succeeded beyond his most sanguine anticipations. He had scarcely passed the prime of life when an ample fortune induced him to retire from his profession. But not to rest! Then, as it ever will be, I presume, many widows needed a wise, honest and patient counselor. And wherever they inquired for one they were generally advised to go to John Ferris. And these were his clients that kept him busy even to the last month of his eventful life. Without compensation, in the storms of winter, and in the heats of summer, he was ever faithful, ever watchful of their interests and welfare. His extensive learning, his unquestioned ability, and great experience enabled him to answer many abstruse questions, which perplexed and worried even astute lawyers. He spoke from an intuitive comprehension of what the law should be, and after days of toil among their books, the lawyers to their surprise, generally found that he was correct. With a mind capable of moulding into harmony the discordant elements of an empire, he turned from all worldly preferment and in the seclusion of a happy home, every moment, not absorbed by business or company, was devoted to the acquisition of knowledge. Scarcely a work of


any value escaped him. With a memory seldom equaled by others, he made himself acquainted with the arts and sciences, with history, government, biography, travels and general literature. What a lesson his life should be to every fatherless boy. Will you not learn from him, that prosperity and honor, and the profound respect and love of others cannot be conferred upon you by family, by friends or by fortune, equal to that which can be won by industry, by self reliance, and a decent regard for all the feelings—all the refinements of society. We cannot close this sketch without a few words upon the kindness of his heart. Honest and sincere charity never appealed to him in vain. And there was scarcely a little child, or horse, or dog in his neighborhood, that did not know him well, and did not listen, with evident pleasure, for a pleasant word from him as he passed them by. This was the result of the harmonious development of all the noble faculties of his nature. He was certainly a remarkable man. His self government seemed absolute and perfect. The passions and propensities of the mind were held in stern subjection by an indomitable will. Hence the more you associated with him the more you learned to love, honor and respect him. To the stranger this picture may seem too strongly drawn, but not so to those who were intimately acquainted with him. And who should know better about him than I do? His mother was a sister of my father, and from that cause alone we were thrown very much together. My affections had no brother but him all the days of my life. He was the first to teach me to fly a kite, to set a snare, to sail a miniature frigate upon the placid waters of my rural home. He died in the city of Wilmington on the 2d day of Sept., 1882.

CHARLES HARLAN, M. D.


**P**ORTER, CAPTAIN DAVID H., was born in New Castle county, Feb. 19, 1805. He was a nephew of the late Commodore Porter of the U. S. Navy. Capt. David H. Porter served in the U. S. Navy until he had attained the rank of Lieutenant. He entered the Mexican Navy while that country was engaged with Spain in her struggle for independence. On the 10th of Feb. 1828, while commanding a brig of war of twenty-two guns and one hundred and thirty-



six men, he engaged two Spanish brigs of superior force, and was victorious over their united strength. On the same day a Spanish frigate, of fifty-four guns, and five hundred men, attacked him while in a crippled condition, and after a desperate action of two hours and twenty minutes, his ammunition being exhausted, Capt. Porter surrendered to save his brave crew. The frigate continued her fire. As the colors of the brig had been twice shot away, Captain Porter was in the act of hoisting them, when he was killed by a grape shot passing through his body. He fell in the twenty-third year of his age, after as gallant a battle as history records. His remains rest in the new cemetery of Wilmington, Del.

REAT, CHARLES HENRY, of the firm of Huxford and Company, Frankford, was born in Frankfort, Maine, July 15, 1841, the eldest son of Henry and Abby (Treat) Treat. His father, an extensive commission merchant at the city of Cardenas, Cuba, is a gentleman widely known and highly respected. His wife died in 1843. The Treat family have always been hardy, enterprising and intelligent, and for generations have exercised much influence in the State. Many of them have filled high official stations. Charles H. Treat showed, at an extremely early age, a great fondness for books, but it was the desire of his father that he should devote himself to a strictly business career. His strong natural bias could not, however, be controlled, and he had decided when very young, that whatever was his business in life he would yet have a good education. He prepared for college at the East Maine Conference Academy, at Huxford, opposite Fort Knox. In 1862 he entered the Sophomore class of Dartmouth, College and graduated A. B., in 1865. During his vacations he taught with great success. He was now about entering Harvard Law school, it having been his long cherished desire to enter the legal profession, when he yielded to the entreaties of his father to take charge of a large business enterprise, which was the manufacture of hogsheads, shoos and boxes, and of lumber, exporting them from Maine to Cuba and importing in return cargoes of sugar and molasses. In a few years he had over 250 hands under his control, and the business

aggregated over \$300,000 annually. It was finally made hazardous by the continued rebellion in Cuba, and Mr. Treat turned his attention to the south where he believed enterprises could be started that would be attended with less risk. He had proceeded as far as Delaware when he found there the material he desired in such abundance, and the people so cordial, that he finally decided to remain and establish, in Frankford, the factory of Huxford & Company, Veneer, Basket and Plaque Works, of which in the Industrial Department a full account is given. The kindness and cordiality of the Delawareans thus led the stranger to cast in his lot among them, and to open up in their midst a business that will, doubtless, long continue to prove the avenue of prosperity to many of its people. Mr. Treat is a Republican, a man of broad views; and as a patriotic and effective orator was in great demand in the campaigns, and as such has long been prominently and favorably known in north-east and middle States. He was trained in the Congregational church in whose doctrines he is a firm believer, and has been largely identified with the temperance movement. He is an able and fluent speaker, and has done much effective work in the cause. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Frances E., daughter of Harry and Margaret Huxford, of Brooks, Maine, a near relative of ex-Senator, James W. Nesmith, of that State. They have three children; Mabel, Gail and Gertrude.

ESLEY, ALLEN VOORHEES, M. D., late State Senator, was born in Philadelphia, June 17, 1882. Both his parents were natives of the same city. His father, Peter Lesley, of Scotch lineage, was a cabinet maker by trade, and in later years the Secretary and Treasurer of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. He married Elizabeth O. Allen, a lady of English descent. Allen V. Lesley was from very early life an enthusiastic student, and gained a great proficiency in the classics. He graduated with distinguished honors from the University of Pennsylvania, after which he resided for a short time on a farm belonging to his father, near Delaware City. In 1841 he removed to Brooklyn, and from there to Feltonville, N. Y., for the practice of medicine and surgery. He there married, in 1844, his






Engraved by E. B. & Son, London, W.

*C. A. Threl*



cousin, Miss Jane Lesley Voorhees, and shortly after returned to Delaware, locating in New Castle, where he erected a beautiful residence, surrounding it with charming grounds, and entered upon a course of medical practice in which he was eminently successful. He excelled in social intercourse and made many friends; but he had the misfortune to lose his wife to whom he was most fondly attached, and from that time all these pleasures and the honors that were paid him, lost their charm. He sought relief in foreign travel, his acquaintance with different languages enabling him to visit many countries with satisfaction and profit. In the course of years he wandered over nearly every part of the globe, his abundant means affording him every opportunity to gratify his highly cultivated tastes. He was at one time State Senator from New Castle county, and was chosen speaker of that body. Early in life he became identified with the Masonic Order, and was an enthusiastic and zealous worker in its behalf. At the grand communication of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, held June 27, 1863, he was unanimously elected Grand Master of the Order, and at the Grand Convocation of the H. R. A. Chapter of the State, he was unanimously chosen Grand High Priest. His grief continued to wear upon him, and, finally, with his habits of severe study and frequent travel, affected his health. In his pleasant home he was a long time confined, a constant sufferer from complicated disorders, from which he was released by death, Nov. 7, 1881, at the age of fifty-nine.

 ARSH, JOSEPH WEST, M. D., of Lewes and Rehoboth hundred, was born in the house where he now resides Dec. 6, 1839. His father, Dr. Erasmus D. Marsh, born Sept. 13, 1807, it is supposed in the same house, studied medicine with his father, Dr. Joseph Marsh, and upon examination was licensed to practice medicine by the Delaware State Medical Society in 1831. For nearly forty years he was a leading physician of Sussex county, loved and respected as widely as he was known. Besides his large practice he superintended the cultivation of his home-farm of nearly 300 acres. He married, in 1830, Miss Susan B., daughter

of Hugh Caldwell and Susanna (Packer) Cox, an old and highly respectable family of New Jersey. They had eight children; Hugh Caldwell, in the marble and slate business, Philadelphia; Mary Ellen, wife of James M. Martin, a merchant of Cool Spring; Emily Burton, who married Samuel Paynter, and died, July 4, 1878; Dr. Joseph West; Thomas Purnell, deceased; Theodore Wilson, merchant at Nassau; Erasmus, and William Wolf, M. D., a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, but now devoted to farming. Dr. Erasmus D. Marsh died, Sept. 7, 1866. His widow, now in her seventy-ninth year, lives with her son, Dr. Joseph W. The grandfather of the last named, Dr. Joseph Marsh, owned the old homestead, now occupied by this grandson, and lived there the later years of his life. He was the leading physician in that section of the county for many years. He was born, Jan. 15, 1781, and died, March 17, 1832. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor West, by whom he had six children; Naomi West, who married Daniel Fisher; Hetty Ann, who married John Fletcher; Dr. Erasmus D.; David Gray, who married Elizabeth Hill, and now resides in Wheeling, Va.; Lydia Eleanor, who married Wolsey Burton and Joseph who married Ruth P. Cox, a sister of Mrs. Dr. Erasmus D. Marsh. After the death of his wife Mary, June 17, 1816, Dr. Joseph Marsh married Naomi Lank, by whom he had two children, Peter and Mary. Mary married Hammond J. Lingo. Becoming again a widower, Dr. Marsh married Mrs. Annie Way (*nee* Shankland) widow of John Burton, by whom he had three children; James P. Wilson, John Alfred, and Sarah Ann May, now widow of Benjamin Virden. The parents of Dr. Joseph Marsh were Peter and Polly Marsh. Peter was the son of Capt. Peter Marsh who came from England with two or three brothers and settled in Rehoboth; where the brothers settled is not known. Capt. Peter Marsh, his wife, Mary, and many of their descendants rest in the old family burial place at Rehoboth city. Of seventy of the graves the names are known, and there are also some old graves not known. Two family bibles that he brought with him from England are still in existence, and also a powder horn, marked "P. M. 1716." The horn is now owned by Dr. J. W. Marsh. He acquired a good English education at the acade-



mies of Lewes and Georgetown. and read medicine one year with his father. Entering Jefferson Medical College in 1859, he graduated with the class of '61, and commenced practice in partnership with his father, which continued till the death of the latter, since which time he has been the leading physician of his section, having a very large practice which extends over a wide area. He is beside interested in farming having 35 acres with the homestead and 75 acres beside, which he cultivates, mostly devoted to cereals. He is a member of the State Medical Society, is Democratic in politics, and the family are Presbyterians. Dr. Marsh, by his skill and high character, has acquired an enviable reputation and is one of the most reliable and successful physicians of the State.



AY, WINFIELD SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor of *The Middletown Transcript*, was born near Port Deposit, Cecil county, Md., Nov. 14, 1847. His father, Samuel F. Way, was in early life a farmer, and afterwards, as a daguerrian, traveled through the middle and southern States. He was prominent in the Whig party in Cecil county, but after its dissolution took little interest in politics. In 1863 he removed to Town Point, second election district of that county, and resumed farming; in 1868 and '69 he was engaged in mercantile business. He married Lizzie Nesbitt, of Scotch-Irish descent, who died when this her only child was nine months old. His grandfather was James, son of John Way, a Quaker family of Chester county, Pa. James Way was a plasterer by trade, and came early in life to Cecil county, where, later, he engaged in farming, which he continued till within a few years of his death, in 1875. He was the brother of Rebecca Way Taylor, mother of the late Bayard Taylor. She is still living at an advanced age at Kennett Square, Pa. The wife of James Way was Rachel Barrett, and they had four children; Caleb, Samuel F., John and Kate. Caleb and John died leaving no children. Kate married Samuel Harvey Jack, who held the office of Surveyor for Cecil county several terms. Both are now dead. Winfield S. Way was brought up by his grandfather, and worked on the

farm, attending the district school at Liberty Grove in winter, and in 1862 spent one term at the Newark Academy. He was a close student, improving well his few advantages, and was passionately fond of reading. In 1863 he entered, as an apprentice, the office of the *Cecil Whig* at Elkton, but remained only two months. At the age of seventeen he sent his first newspaper contribution to the *New York Weekly Mercury*. It was accepted, and he contributed regularly to the paper for six or seven years: also contributed to the *New York Weekly*, and *Southern Home Journal*. In 1870 he purchased his father's store in Town Point and conducted it till 1877, and in 1876 was engaged in mercantile business also in Chesapeake City. In May, 1877, he went to Colorado and spent nearly five months, as correspondent of New York and Baltimore papers. In October of that year he purchased of Edward Reynolds the *Middletown Transcript* which he has since successfully conducted. It has greatly increased, under his management, in circulation and influence, and his paragraphs and humorous sketches have been widely copied. Mr. Way has served three years as Secretary of the Peninsula Agricultural and Pomological Association of Middletown, which holds its Annual Fair at that place. He was elected Secretary of the Peninsula Press Association at its re-organization four years ago, and has been re-elected at every annual meeting since. He has served one term of two years as President of the board of Town Commissioners, and is a director of the Mutual Loan Association of Middletown. He was one of the organizers, and is treasurer of the Irving Lyceum of that place, the leading literary society of the state. A Democrat in politics his paper is devoted to the interests of that party. He was married, in 1874, to Kate A., daughter of Christian Pote of Philadelphia, and has one child; Lizzie Scott Way. Mr. Way has an acute and vigorous mind, an easy flow of language and a decidedly humorous vein that greatly enlivens his paper. His paragraphs and sketches written under the *nom de plume* of "The Bald Headed Editor" are eagerly watched for and enjoyed. He has taken and maintains a high social position, and is greatly respected by the community.




**H**UNN, EZEKIEL, Retired Merchant of Philadelphia, was born on the homestead farm, called "Great Geneva," near Camden, August 26, 1810. His father, Ezekiel Hunn, Sr., a prosperous farmer and a leading member of the Society of Friends, was a great abolitionist and assisted many poor fugitives from the house of bondage. He met with many interesting experiences, well worthy of record, and which should be preserved to his honor, and as illustrative of the times and the people. His wife was Tabitha, daughter of Henry Newell of Murderkill Neck, a family remarkable for their beauty and noble appearance. The women were considered faultless and greatly admired. Mr. Newell was especially striking and distinguished in appearance. Mr. Ezekiel Hunn, Sr., had four children: the farm on which his son Ezekiel now resides was owned by the grandfather of the latter, Jonathan Hunn, as early as the middle of the last century. It is a fine landed estate on St. Jones' creek and was called "Wild Cat" from the jungle wild cat that then infested it. It was the site of an ancient Indian town and burial ground, and numerous arrow-heads, axes, tomahawks, etc., are still found upon it, and the bones of the buried Indians are frequently exhumed. Mr. Hunn was sent till the age of fourteen to the Westtown Friends' boarding school near Philadelphia, and was then apprenticed to Townsend Sharpless in that city to learn mercantile business, which completing at twenty, capital was advanced to him by his guardian, Richard Cowgill, and he engaged in the wholesale silk and fancy goods business on Market street below Third. Sometime afterwards he purchased ground and erected the buildings at 109 Market and 20 North 4th St, where he was greatly prospered, and in 1846 retired from the business. He owned a portion of a silver mine near Middletown, Conn., and also invested largely in nickle and cobalt mines in the same state. He afterwards went into partnership with his father-in-law, Townsend Sharpless, but in time his health failed from too energetic and close application to business, and he retired to his farm, "Wild Cat." When he came of age he sold all his patrimony in Delaware but this, which he presented by deed to the lady who afterwards became his wife. He was married in 1836, to

Miss Lydia Jones, daughter of Townsend Sharpless, merchant of Philadelphia, the head of the world-famed house of Sharpless in the last generation, who was also a Friend and a philanthropist. The union was a very happy one. They have four children; Townsend Sharpless; Henry, a merchant in New York; Ezekiel Hunn Jr., a leading lawyer of Philadelphia, and Mary, wife of George Wood, of the firm of R. D. Wood and Sons in the above city.


**H**URDLE, WILLIAM WILSON, Capitalist and Farmer, Indian River hundred, was born not far from his present residence, Feb. 6, 1822. His father, Jacob Hurdle, a butcher and farmer, was born in Virginia in 1780, and came in early manhood to Indian River hundred, where he married Valinda, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Joseph, of one of the oldest families of Sussex. Five of their seven children grew to maturity; Lettie, died unmarried; Joseph Chambers, a farmer; William Wilson; Jacob Fisher, a farmer, and Eliza Ann, in charge of the sewing department of the Byrd Asylum near Philadelphia. Mrs. Hurdle died in July, 1842. In 1843 Mr. Hurdle married Mrs. Walker. She died in 1854. The father of Jacob was Joseph Hurdle, who came from England and settled in Virginia, where he spent his life and raised a family. Mr. William W. Hurdle grew up on his father's farm and attended the schools of the locality, but to the reading and study of later years he owes his education, mainly. He remained at home till his mother's death in 1842, soon after which he married and commenced farming on his own account on sixty acres of land given him by his father, and his home was just across the road from where he now lives. He soon after commenced the purchase of land which he has continued till now; he owns about 2,000 acres, 1600 of which is in one body. On this he lives and cultivates 160 acres; the rest is in ten farms and is rented, all of it under excellent cultivation. He built his commodious residence in 1857. In connection with farming, he has for many years bought and butchered cattle, and this business, which has been largely wholesale, has been profitable. By carefulness, industry and economy, he has been very successful in life and is one of the leading farmers of Sus-



sex county. In politics he was an old line Whig, but joined the Republican party upon its organization, and during the war exerted all his influence to save his country. He enlisted in the 6th Regiment of Delaware volunteers, under Col. Jacob Moore, and was Corporal of his company. For nine months he was with the regiment guarding the P. W. & B. Railroad, and the prisoners at Fort Delaware. He has been very active and influential in the councils of both the Whig and Republican parties and has attended nearly all the county and State conventions since before he was of age. He was once on the county ticket for assessor, and in 1880, was the census taker of Indian River hundred. Mr. Hurdle was married first in 1843 to Miss Comfort Brinton, daughter of Thomas H. Joseph of the same place. Five of their seven children grew to maturity; Annie Elizabeth, who married Silas M. Warrington and died in 1871; Isabella Williams, married David P. Warrington, and died in 1868, leaving one child, Susan, who lives with her grandparents; William Thomas, a farmer, and has one daughter; George Washington, died in 1871, in his twentieth year, and Amanda Prudence, wife of John S. Veasey. Mrs. Hurdle died Oct. 11, 1867, and Mr. Hurdle married, June 2, 1870, Hester Emily, daughter of William W. Goslee of Indian River hundred.

ILSON, WILLIAM NAUDAIN, Insurance Agent and ex-member of the Levy Court of New Castle county, was born on the "Foard" farm, in Cecil county, Md., being the second son of William and Rachel (Naudain) Wilson. He attended the public schools of his locality till fourteen years of age, when he became a student, for two years, in the Middletown Academy, followed by another two years in the New London Academy, Chester county, Pa. Returning home he engaged in farming with his father, and three years afterward, on one of his father's farms near Middletown, known as "Homestead Hall." He here showed the enterprise and good judgment of a man of more mature years, and managed that farm with great success till 1861. About this time he was induced to allow his name to be placed on the sign of a store in the neighborhood, to assist an embarrassed merchant, but Mr. Wilson was the loser by \$2,000. Generous and

unsuspicious, he had no thought that an undue advantage would be taken of his disinterested act. He continued farming until 1870, when he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, a member of Levy Court of New Castle county, for a term of four years. He was known as the working member; quick at figures, the problems relating to taxation, the details in regard to roads, bridges and contracts he solved with facility and accuracy. From 1870 to 1875, Mr. Wilson devoted himself, exclusively, to the duties of his office. For the last three years he has added to his other business that of agent for the Agricultural Fire Insurance Company of New York State, and has also been general agent for the Maryland Life Insurance Company, of Baltimore, which occupies much of his time. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Irving Lyceum, of Middletown, a literary society of high reputation. With his brother, John T. Wilson, he is interested in the settlement of his father's estate, and the "Brick Store Landing" farm of 250 acres, they own together, it having descended to them from their mother. This, with his share of his father's estate, real and personal, places him in comfortable circumstances. For several years Mr. Wilson took an active interest in politics. As a speaker, he is fluent, easy and forcible, and has won considerable popularity. He is fond of music, and plays well on several instruments, especially the violin. He united with the Presbyterian church of Middletown, in 1870. In manner, he is dignified without ostentation, and his intelligent countenance bespeaks the generous and noble qualities of his heart.

ALDEMAN, REV. ISAAC MASSEY, Pastor of Delaware Avenue Baptist church, Wilmington, was born at Concord, Delaware county, Pa., Feb. 13, 1845. In 1852 his father, R. J. Halde- man, removed his family to West Chester, where he conducted a large and prosperous mercantile business, and amassed a fortune. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, but in 1866, at the same time with his son Isaac, who was then twenty-one years of age, he united with the Baptist Church, in which he was from that time prominent. He married Miss R. A. Massey, a lady of unusual piety and intelligence, a descendant of the






Yours truly,  
Wm. J. Wilson



Frazers of Delaware county, originally from Scotland. Their son Isaac M., received a thorough academic education, and at the age of nineteen entered into partnership with his father, with whom he remained till he was twenty-five, and whose desire was that he should succeed him in the business. But his tastes were entirely literary; his mother had in his infancy devoted him to the ministry, and carefully trained him with this hope in view, and from the time of his conversion and baptism, it was strongly impressed upon his own mind that he must preach the gospel. Returning from a tour through the west, he found his church in the midst of a revival, and being urged by his pastor, made his first public attempt. At its conclusion fifteen rose for prayers. His gift was quickly recognized, and he soon received a call to the Baptist Church at Brandywine, which being repeated the third time, he accepted and was ordained. The church had previously paid a salary of only \$400, but offered Mr. Haldeman \$1,000. During the four years he was the pastor, he baptized over two hundred converts, largely from the Quaker families who predominated in the place. He preached always to crowded houses, and had a constant revival. In the midst of these successful labors, he received an urgent call to the pastorate of Delaware Avenue Baptist Church of Wilmington, which was then in financial embarrassment, and greatly in need of an able and popular pastor. Believing it to be his duty, he accepted the invitation, entering this new field in April, 1875. His reception was most flattering; the church was constantly thronged, and even the Wednesday evening meetings were attended by an average of five hundred people with unabated interest. A strong Calvinist, and a firm believer in the near approach of the second coming of Christ, the unpopularity of his doctrines appeared little to affect his popularity as a preacher, which has only seemed to increase with the passage of time. He is very eloquent, his style is easy, flowing and original, and he often preaches with great power. Since his settlement in Wilmington his church has increased in membership from 246, to 1,145, and he has baptized 990 persons. He is the treasurer of his church, and in the first four years paid off \$15,000 of the debt, that encumbered the society when he became its

pastor. He edited for several years a religious paper called "*The Avenue*," devoted to the interests of his church, and to his peculiar doctrinal beliefs. In 1876 he spent six months in Europe. He has had calls to other places, but it is hoped that it will be long ere the ties that bind him to his people here will be broken. He met with a great bereavement in the death of his father, April 30, 1882.

ENNINGTON, EVANS, Real Estate Broker, Wilmington, was born in Lancaster county, Pa. Feb. 22, 1837. His parents were Daniel and Letitia (Townsend) Pennington. Daniel Pennington, a wealthy farmer, was the son of John, who was the son of Thomas Pennington, a native of England, who, with his two brothers, came to this country about the middle of the last century. He settled in Lancaster county, his brother Isaac in New Jersey, and the other brother in Maryland. They were members of the Society of Friends, as their descendants mostly are to the present time. The subject of this sketch received a thorough English education in the public and boarding schools of Pennsylvania which he attended till he was nineteen years of age. He soon after became an apprentice to learn the milling business, and when twenty-three purchased a grist mill which he improved and sold in a short time to advantage; and so he continued till 1872, buying mill property, improving it, operating it for a longer or shorter period, and disposing of it at a good advance. In these operations he realized a considerable sum of money, and in 1872 decided to devote himself to real estate, and for that purpose removed to Wilmington where he has since resided and built up a large and remunerative business. Although coming to the city a perfect stranger he possessed the qualities that insure success; great activity, close attention to business, frank and cordial manners, with straightforward and fair dealing. This made him many friends and acquaintances, who were so won by his manners and methods, that an immense amount of property was soon placed in his hands, and the first year his sales amounted to upwards of \$100,000. In 1878 he purchased the property at Eighth and King streets, which has since been his resi-



dence and business head quarters. He is admirably suited to the business in which he is engaged, being naturally inclined to speculation. The buying and selling of various articles by which he turned many an honest penny was a strong trait even of his childhood. Mr. Pennington is one of the substantial and estimable men of Wilmington. In politics he is a Republican. He was married, March 24, 1864, to Miss Emma Gawthrop, daughter of Allen Gawthrop of Wilmington, but formerly of Chester county, Pa. They have three children; Frank Newlin, Harry Gawthrop, and Mary G. Mr. Pennington and his wife are birth-right members of the Society of Friends.


**M**URPHY, JOHN, Printer, Publisher and Bookseller, Baltimore, Md., was born in Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, March 12, 1812. His parents came to America when he was ten years old, and settled in New Castle, where he attended the academy, and, after leaving school, he spent two years in a store, so much to the satisfaction of his employers that they desired to retain his services indefinitely, but he had resolved, even before leaving his native land, to learn the printer's trade and could not be turned from his purpose. Accordingly, at sixteen, he apprenticed himself in Philadelphia, and on attaining his majority became a journeyman printer in Baltimore, until 1835, when he assumed the superintendence of a job printing establishment, which soon acquired a reputation for the superior excellence of its productions unsurpassed by any house in the city. In 1837 he formed a co-partnership with Mr. William Spalding, under the firm name of Murphy and Spalding, which continued, successfully, eighteen months, after which the business was conducted by Mr. Murphy alone. In 1840 he combined with it the book and stationery, and later, the publishing business, all of which he prosecuted successfully for forty-two years, within a few yards of the locality now occupied by his successor. His special publications were the standard Catholic books of the country; also valuable legal works, constitutions of the United States and of Maryland, school books, histories, etc., and all were distinguished by

a superior style and elegance in typography, binding and general finish. He accomplished much in elevating the standard of law publications, and may be regarded as among the first to raise toward its present high rate of excellence, the whole art of printing, and publishing. Mr. Murphy married, in 1852, M. E. O'Donnoghue of Georgetown, D. C., who died in 1869, and he remained a widower the rest of his life. He died May 27, 1880, much regretted by a large circle of friends. He was an upright and conscientious, as well as enterprising and useful citizen, a kind employer, an indulgent parent and a christian gentleman. Under the able management of his son, Mr. Frank R. Murphy, the business he left promises to increase in usefulness and prosperity, and to sustain the high reputation it acquired under its founder.

**P**ENNINGTON, HON. JOHN BARR, A. M., Lawyer of Dover and ex-Attorney General, was born in New Castle hundred, Dec. 20, 1825. His father, Thomas McDonough Pennington, was the son of James Pennington, who married a sister of Commodore McDonough. Thomas McDonough Pennington married Henrietta, daughter of John Barr, a farmer of New Castle county. John Barr Pennington attended the old public school in Christiana and others in the vicinity, and in 1843 and '44 the academies at New Castle and Newark. In the spring of 1845 he entered Jefferson college, at Cannonsburg, Pa., from which he graduated A. B. in June, 1848. He graduated with distinction in a class of sixty-seven members. He then traveled south and west, and spent some time in Indiana in the study of law. Having there an attack of hemorrhage from the lungs, he regained his health by an out-door life in overseeing the construction of the Wabash canal, and returning home in 1851, engaged in farming till 1854. He then studied law in the office of Hon. Martin W. Bates, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and settled at once in Dover for the practice of his profession. Always prominent in the Democratic party he was elected to the Legislature in 1856, and took his seat in January, 1857. The House was then composed of quite young men, many of whom have since been distinguished. In 1859 he was Clerk of the House, also in 1863,



and again in 1871. Under Andrew Johnson he was United States District Attorney for Delaware for thirteen months before Grant came into office. He was appointed Attorney General, Oct. 3, 1874, by Gov. James Ponder for five years, holding the office till Oct. 3, 1879. Mr. Pennington has always been devoted to his profession, and is one of the leading members of the Delaware bar. A gentleman of scholarly attainments and high social position, he is yet very unassuming in manner. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and was married in 1848 to Miss Rebecca A. Rowan. Four of their children are living. His son, Henry R., now a lawyer in Wilmington, spent previously seven years in the United States Navy: four years at Annapolis and three years as midshipman. The daughters are Clara B., Ada H. and Mary C. Pennington.

 COCH, HON. JOSEPH WILKINS, was born at Cooch's Bridge, where he still resides, June 23, 1840. His father, Levi G. Cooch, a prosperous farmer and public spirited man, was twice a member of the Legislature, in 1847 and '49, being elected on the Whig ticket, with which party he was always identified. He died in 1869, at the age of sixty-six. His widow, Sarah C. (Wilkins) Cooch, is still living. The father of Levi G., was William Cooch, a miller by vocation, who resided at Cooch's Bridge, where he died in 1838, at the age of seventy-six. During the Revolutionary war, when sixteen years of age, he ran away from home and went to sea in a privateer, which was captured by an English man-of-war and he was taken to England. He found an opportunity to escape to France, and from there was sent home through the aid of Benjamin Franklin, then minister at Paris. On reaching Delaware bay he was again captured, but managed to escape from the vessel to the Jersey coast. He was once a member of the Legislature. He married Margaret Hollingsworth of Elkton, Md., and had three children, Zebulon H., William, and Levi G. Zebulon was many years a merchant in Baltimore, where he became wealthy, and resided, during the latter years of his life, in Paris. He was killed in that city, in December, 1870, by being run over by an omnibus. William was

a miller and succeeded to his father's business and property. He died in May, 1869. The father of the elder William, was Thomas Cooch, who was a miller with his father, also named Thomas Cooch, and died young. Thomas Cooch, senior, was the original emigrant from England, and settled on the property which has ever since borne his name. He bought the mill and many hundreds of acres, in that section, and was evidently a man of character and enterprise, and became wealthy. He married a Welsh lady. Since then the family has always had a representative in the flour mill business. The first mill was built near the residence of Mr. Cooch and was burned by the British soldiery at the time of the battle of Cooch's Bridge. The second mill was built by the first William in 1792, just east of the bridge, and is still standing, but has not been used since 1828, when the present mill was built also by the elder Mr. William Cooch. This is still occupied and is run by the subject of this sketch with his brother, William Cooch. Levi G. Cooch, had five children, of whom the eldest is Joseph Wilkins. The others are Helen, wife of Rev. George Porter, of Newark; William Zebulon Hollingsworth of Boston, Mass., and Mary B., wife of Samuel McDonald of Newark. Mr. Cooch attended the district school, and the Newark academy till 1856, when he entered Delaware college and pursued a three years' course. Returning home he went to farming on the old homestead, where he has always remained. The estate contains five hundred acres of land at Cooch's Bridge and in the vicinity, mostly devoted to grain. In March, 1879, he, with his brother William, purchased from the other heirs the mill property, which they successfully operate. In both the farming and milling interests, Mr. Cooch is enterprising and prosperous. In politics he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He has held several local offices, and in 1878 was elected State Senator for New Castle county, for the term of four years. In the session of 1879 he was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and served on the Committee of Enrolled bills and Corporations. In 1881 he was chairman of the Committee on Education, and served on several others, proving a faithful and able member of that body, and is highly regarded by his constitu-



ents as a popular and conscientious legislator. He was made a Mason in 1874, at Newark. He is trustee of the Pencader Presbyterian church at Glasgow, having united with that denomination in 1870. Mr. Cooch was married in 1871, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Rev. Edward and Nancy E. (Foote) Webb, of the Presbyterian church. They have four children living; Caroline, Frank A., Edward Webb and Levi Hollingsworth.

**M**CCAULLEY, WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Lawyer, late of Wilmington, was born in New Castle county, Dec. 18, 1832. His parents were William and Sarah (Sinclair) McCaulley. His father, whose sketch has been printed, is still living in Wilmington. Mr. McCaulley, in 1847, entered St. Mary's College, graduating with the class of 1850, when he became a student-at-law in the office of the late Chief Justice Gilpin, and after a thorough preparation, was admitted to the bar in 1854. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Wilmington, where he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, and became a prominent member of the bar. In 1855 he was appointed City Solicitor of Wilmington, faithfully discharging the duties of his position for the term of four years. In 1862 he was appointed Deputy Attorney General, and continued as such for two years. In politics he was a Democrat, and was the candidate of his party for Mayor, in 1868, and also in 1870, but his party being in the minority, he was not elected. Mr. McCaulley continued to practice his profession with success till the close of 1878, when he died suddenly, Dec. 30th, after a few hours illness, of acute pneumonia. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, with an acute and discriminating mind, and his kind heart and generous nature made him many friends. He was an affectionate and dutiful son, and popular wherever he was known. He had, early in 1878, been appointed Adjutant General of the State, and held that office at the time of his death. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Caroline F., daughter of Dr. J. B. Brinton, of West Chester, Pa., who survives him. Their only child, Florence F., is the wife of G. R. Frost, a merchant, of New York city.

**H**AYES, HON. ALEX. L., LL.D., was the eldest son of Manlove Hayes of York seat, Kent county, Delaware, and Zipporah Hayes *nee* Laws. His first American progenitor was Richard Hayes, who emigrated from England A. D., 1698—married Dolly Manlove, and made a settlement in Sussex county near the locality of Milford—he died in the year 1773 aged 96. His son Nathaniel Hayes married Elizabeth Carlisle and died 1786, aged 83 years. His eldest son, Richard Hayes, married Priscilla Polk, granddaughter of Ephraim Polk, and died in 1796, aged 53 years, leaving issue, three sons, viz: Manlove, Alexander and Charles, and three daughters. Manlove, the father of the subject of this biography, was the only son of Richard who left issue—he died in 1849, aged 80, leaving to survive him a widow, Ann Hayes, since deceased, and three sons, Alexander, Manlove and Charles Polk, and two daughters, Eliza M., widow of the late Hon. William F. Boone of Philadelphia, and Harriet Sykes; one other daughter of his first marriage, Mary Hayes, married the late Col. William K. Lockwood, formerly Register of Kent county, and died in 1818. Judge Hayes was born March 7, 1793, and died in Lancaster, Pa., on the 13th of July, 1875, in his 83rd year. His preparation for college was conducted at a Friends' school, Smyrna, at Newark academy, and at Dover Academy, and while at the last was, at nineteen years of age, induced to accept the nomination for Secretary of the State Senate, to which position he was triumphantly elected. He, in company with the late Hon. Robt. C. Grier, late Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S., entered the Junior class half advanced at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. where he was graduated in the class of 1812, having gained one of the three highest honors. He entered on the study of the law with Hon. H. M. Ridgley of Dover, becoming a member of the bar, Nov. 15, 1815, was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas, District and Supreme Court of Philadelphia, in 1820, after removal to that city, and in 1821 removed to the city of Reading for the practice of his profession. His successful career here continued until June, 1827, when he was appointed by Gov. Andrew Shultze, assistant Judge of the District Court of Lancaster and York counties. Upon the division of the






*W. S. McCauley*




judicial district in 1833, upon petition of the members of the bar of Lancaster, he was appointed President Judge by Gov. Wolfe. He performed the duties of this position with high honor until 1849, when he resigned to resume practice at the bar. He was one of the originators of the Conestoga Mills of Lancaster, and served as one of a committee to visit and report, after inspection of the cotton mills of New England. He was the writer of the committee's report favoring their immediate erection. At the formation of the company, he at first declined to serve as one of the five managers, but, in 1846, was induced to succeed John N. Lane, and, in 1850, succeeded C. Hager, as President and General Agent of the Company. The mills employed eight hundred hands and he had full charge of their operations until 1854, when he permitted himself to be elected, at the solicitation of his many friends, associate Law-Judge of the courts of Lancaster county. In 1864 he was re-elected, and served with rare ability and dignity in this honorable position; and though he had passed his four score years, his mental vigor and physical powers were remarkably preserved. He probably held the oldest commission at the expiration of his last term (1874) of any living Judge, having served forty-two years on the bench. His efforts were unremitting in the cause of education; for many years he was president of the board of School Directors of the city; a trustee of the State Normal School, and one of the vice-presidents of the Franklin Marshall College. The occasion of his death was one of an eventful character in the community in which he had lived. To the citizens generally, it was a matter of wide condolence and affectionate regret, for all knew and honored Judge Hayes. The meeting of the Lancaster bar on the 14th of July was in itself, a touching scene. Hon. Thomas E. Franklin made the formal announcement of the event calling them together; a committee of which he was the chairman reported resolutions, which, while containing the highest eulogy, were felt to be just, recognizing the purity of his official life, and the benevolence, charity and integrity "which marks the christian gentleman" in every relation of life. Judge Hayes had two sons, Edward, a graduate of West Point, who died of yellow fever on


the coast of Texas soon after the war with Mexico, and Charles, the second son, was a civil engineer, and died some years before his father. Neither was married. Four daughters of Judge Hayes are now residents of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

OOCH, WILLIAM, of Cooch's Bridge, was born at that place, Jan. 6, 1845; the second son of Levi G. and Sarah C. (Wilkins) Cooch. For an account of the family and ancestry the reader is referred to the sketch of his brother, Hon. J. W. Cooch. He attended the schools in the vicinity of his home till the age of twelve, and after that, the academy at Newark. For three years from 1858 he was at the military academy of Col. Theodore Hyatt at Wilmington. He was then a salesman in a mercantile house in Philadelphia for a year and a half, after which he took a special course in analytical chemistry in Delaware college, where he continued two years, having previously given much attention to this branch of study. In 1871 he went west and was for two years Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the University of Missouri. He then joined his brother, J. Wilkins Cooch, in iron mining on Iron Hill, two miles west of Cooch's Bridge, and a part of the original estate of the elder Thomas Cooch. In this they were very successful till the panic of 1875 to '78 made the business unprofitable. They had an ore free from phosphorus and sulphur, especially suitable for steel rails, and of a finer quality than any imported ore. They shipped it to the furnaces at Harrisburg, shipping often over 600 tons a month. They ceased iron mining in 1878 and purchased the interest of the other heirs in the flour mill at the Bridge, which they have since successfully operated. It is both a merchant and custom mill; they have four run of stone and a pony, and a capacity of fifty barrels a day. Mr. Cooch is a member of the Democratic party, but is not interested in politics. He joined the P. E. Church, in 1878, and was married May 14, 1874, to Miss Annie M., daughter of Frederick A. Curtis of Newark. They have four children, the elder of whom are Harriet Curtis, Helen Augusta, and Eliza Baynard. Mr. Cooch is a gentleman of culture and high character, and an esteemed and enterprising citizen.



CWHORTER, HON. CHARLES HENRY, was born in St. Georges, December 25, 1838, the eldest son of Leontine McWhorter, a farmer of the above vicinity, who married in 1837, Jane, daughter of John McCrone, a native of Ireland, living near Wilmington. They had nine other children, six of whom are living: John T., Leontine and Emerson Hopkins, and three daughters, Maggie, now wife of Clarence Jamison of Red Lion hundred, Caroline and Mary. The father of the first Leontine was Thomas McWhorter, who was born in Virginia and came to Delaware the latter part of the last century, and settled in St. Georges hundred where he resided the remainder of his life. He married Mary McCaulley of this State and had three children: Leontine, Thomas, a farmer in St. Georges hundred, and Mary, all of whom are living. Charles H. McWhorter attended the schools of his locality, and in 1852 the Newark Academy, remaining four years. He then entered Delaware college, but on that day an accident, resulting in the death of one of the pupils, caused a suspension of the college for a time, and he returned home. He remained on the farm till 1860, when he removed to another, owned by his father, near Dover, which he cultivated for three years. In 1863 he left farming and, in company with his brother, engaged successfully in mercantile business in St. Georges, under the firm name of C. H. and J. T. McWhorter. In 1866 he sold his stock and real estate to J. P. Belville and retired from the business. He then furnished the capital for, and took an interest in, a tobacco manufactory in the same town, turning out about one thousand pounds of manufactured goods per day, and in this also was very successful, exporting largely to Europe. This business he continued till 1870 when he sold it, and in partnership with his brother engaged in the manufacture of agricultural machinery, under the firm name of J. T. McWhorter and Company, which they continued till the spring of 1881, when they established themselves in the agricultural implement business in Wilmington which they still continue. Mr. McWhorter has always been allied to the Democratic party, but was always opposed to slavery. He was elected to the State Senate in 1878 for four years and supported the bill to move the Court House

to Wilmington. He was a municipal officer for several years in St. Georges. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Agnes, daughter of Thomas Jamison of St. Georges hundred, and has five children: Anna, Ewing Vallengham, Irene, Alma and Blanche.

ALKER, CAPT. JOHN WHITE, of Wilmington, was born at Lewes, Jan. 16, 1816. His father, David Walker, lived on his farm in that vicinity, and was also by trade a carpenter and builder. He was a man of irreproachable character, quiet in manner and greatly esteemed. He held several local offices and was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He died about 1856, at the age of seventy-four. His wife was Mary, second daughter of Gov. David Hall, and who had been previously married to Dr. Robert Houston, uncle of Judge John W. Houston. John W. Walksr was educated at the academy at Lewes, and at sixteen commenced to learn the trade of his father. He was appointed Wreck Master by Gov. Tharp in 1846, and held the position four years, after which he was successfully engaged many years in the wrecking business, and in command of his own vessel acquired the title of Captain. He also superintended the construction of the Government Wharf at Lewes till near its completion, under the appointment of Col. Kurtz, in which position he gave great satisfaction to all concerned, by his skill and knowledge of all the kinds of work to be done. A Democrat in politics. Captain Walker was many times Judge of the election in Lewes, and, in 1859, served in the Legislature as a representative from Sussex, proving an able and popular officer. He removed in that year to Wilmington where he has since resided and followed his trade. In 1872 he was elected a member of the City Council, and served with credit for two years. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and since early life has been a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1855 to Miss Eliza Ann Herdman, daughter of the late William Herdman, at one time Sheriff of New Castle county. They have one child, John Herdman Walker, who, in March, 1882, married Miss Martha Craig, of Wilmington, whose parents came from the north of Ireland, and are strict Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.



Capt. Walker is a man of intelligence, and of much force of character, and enjoys excellent health despite his years of activity and toil.

**LOCKWOOD, HENRY H.**, Brigadier General in the army of the United States, son of William K. and Mary (Hayes) Lockwood, was born Aug. 17, 1814 in Kent County. He entered West Point in June, 1832, was graduated and appointed a Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery, U. S. A. in June, 1836. He served under Major General Jessup through the Florida campaign of 1836-1837, and resigned his commission in October of the latter year. In 1841, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Navy, and in that capacity, was assigned in Nov., 1841, to the Frigate *United States* on her three years' cruise in the Pacific. He was adjutant of the land forces under Com. T. Ap Jones, her commander, in the capture of Monterey on the coast of and the Capital of California in October, 1842. On his return, in 1844, he was stationed at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. He assisted in the organization of the United States Naval School at Annapolis, having on the requisition of the Government finished a plan for the same, and was appointed among the first of its Professors. Having, in 1845, married the eldest daughter of Chief Justice Booth of Delaware, he established his residence in one of the dwellings belonging to the Government on the beautiful esplanade of Fort Severn, where he continued to reside, filling successively the professorships of Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Gunnery and Infantry and Artillery tactics, until the Naval Academy was transferred by orders from Washington to Newport, R. I. In 1852, Professor Lockwood published a work on "small arms and other Military Exercises adapted to the Naval service," and also a pamphlet "On the Manual of Naval Batteries" which have contributed to the uniformity of drill, and the admirable system now existing in our Navy in the practice of Arms. Before the publication of this Manual no two batteries, it is believed, were drilled alike, a diversity, the inconvenience of which is too obvious to need explanation. When the State of Delaware, in the spring of 1861, raised her first Regiment of Volunteers, Professor Lockwood was solicited to accept the command as colonel. Believing it his duty

to do so, he applied himself, upon assuming command, diligently, to instruct and train his men for the field. A strict disciplinarian, a skillful tactician, careful of his soldiers, and attentive to their wants, his success was encouraging and, indeed, complete. On the 8th of August he was made Brigadier-General, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. On the occasion of his promotion he received from the officers of the Regiment he had commanded an elegant sword, and sash, in token of their esteem. It being rumored that the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Va., were swarming with armed rebels, who threatened the lower counties of Maryland, the Union men in those counties anxiously sought aid from the Government of the United States. Gen. Lockwood was therefore directed, in Sept., 1861, to establish a camp at Cambridge, Md., and organize a force to protect the peninsula, between the Chesapeake and Delaware. Here he remained until the November elections were over, when he assembled his forces, including Nemin's famous battery, the N. Y. Fifth, (Zouaves,) and a regiment from each of the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Delaware, with a company of cavalry from Reading, Penna., the whole numbering five thousand five hundred men. These he assembled at Newtown, on the Pocomoke, near the Virginia line. Simultaneously with this movement Major Gen. Dix's celebrated proclamation was sent forth. The insurgents were soon brought to terms and compelled to lay down their arms. A civil government under the U. S. authority, and the Legislature of Wheeling, was established, which General Lockwood protected till January, 1863, though constantly seeking more active duty. Then he was put in command of the defense of the Lower Potomac, with headquarters at Point Lookout, where extensive hospitals, corrals, contraband camps and rebel prisons had been established. Here he remained till called to lead such troops as were in and about Baltimore, in June, 1863, to Gettysburg. With three Maryland Regiments and one from New York, he aided in that memorable conflict, justly regarded as the decisive battle of the war. His command was known as an independent brigade, but acted with the 12th corps. After this battle and the subsequent



abortive attempt to crush Lee's army at Williamsport, he was left in command of the important post of Harper's Ferry, with its garrison of 15,000 men. During the following autumn he was relieved, and soon after, on the withdrawal of Gen. Schenck from the Middle Department, succeeded that astute commander in command of the Middle Department, with headquarters in Baltimore. After the disastrous battles in the wilderness, Va., in the spring of 1864, Gen. Lockwood gathered together all the available troops in and around Baltimore and Washington—some 6000 men—and led them as an acceptable reinforcement to the depleted Army of the Potomac. He was assigned to the command of the 2nd Division of the Sixth Corps, and as such took part in the actions of May 30th and June 1st, near Hanover Court House, Va. Afterwards he returned to Baltimore, and remained inactive till July, 1864, when in the absence of the Department Commander, he, at the instance of the Governor of Maryland, and the Mayor of Baltimore, assumed command of such provisional forces as could be gathered together for the defense of that city against the rebel raid of Gen. Early, in July, 1864, whose cavalry seriously threatened the city. Confirmed in his course by the Secretary of War, he remained for some weeks in command of a large force near that city, and afterwards and till his muster out in Aug., 1865, commanded a brigade in the Middle Department. The war ended, Gen. Lockwood resumed his duties as a naval officer at the Naval Academy, being professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. In July, 1871, he was transferred to the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., where he remained till August 14, 1876; under the provisions of an Act of Congress, providing for such officers as may reach the age of 62 years, he was retired from active duty on three-fourths pay. Since then he has lived in Georgetown, D. C., and though legally retired, feels himself able to partake in any struggles that may hereafter disturb his beloved country.

**CULBRETH, THOMAS OLIVER**, Retired Merchant of Dover, was born in Caroline county, Md., Jan. 20, 1828; son of Durden and Susan (Crawford) Culbreth. His father owned a large and valuable farm on the head waters of the

Choptank river, which he cultivated, and on which he was born and died, and on which, also, his father, Samuel Culbreth, was born and died. The last named was a member of the Legislature, and so honest and conscientious, that he refused the per diem for the days that he was absent; on being assured that the State would not be benefited by his leaving it, he took it and gave it to his poor neighbors. He was married three times, first to Miss Smithers, by whom he had three children; John, Durden, and Margaret, afterwards, Mrs. Thomas Slaughter. By his marriage next, to Miss Smith, he had four children; Sallie, Thomas B., Richard S., and Samuel. His third wife was Annie Baynard, and his children by her were six; Robert B., William F., Charles, Susan, afterwards, Mrs. Solomon Truitt, Rebecca, who died a young woman, and Henry C. Culbreth. Durden Culbreth had three children, two of whom are living; Thomas Oliver, and Crawford, a farmer of Anne Arundel county, Md.; the younger child died in childhood. The family is one of the oldest and most respectable on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; one of its members, Thomas Culbreth, was the only representative ever sent to Congress from Caroline county. Thomas O. Culbreth attended the schools of his locality, in his boyhood, and worked on the farm. In 1848, he became a clerk in a dry goods house in Philadelphia, where he thoroughly familiarized himself with the business. Receiving but a small salary, he still contrived to lay aside, regularly, a portion of his earnings, which added to the \$7,000 he received from his father's estate, enabled him, in 1857, to start a store in Dover in company with his half uncle, William T. Culbreth, who took charge of the business in that place, while Mr. Thomas O. Culbreth made the necessary purchases in Philadelphia, where he still remained as clerk. The following year, however, he became a resident of Dover, and the partnership continued till 1867, when his uncle died. He then conducted the business alone till 1878, when he retired and devoted himself to the care of his property. Having been very successful in business, he invested largely in real estate, and owns in Kent county 377 acres in two farms, in Maryland 450 acres in two farms, and much valuable property in Dover, part of which is the Capitol Hotel, and with the exception of two build-






Engraved by W. H. B. & Co.


Thomas O. Culbreth



ings, the whole of that block on State street. Mr. Culbreth affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he has been Vestryman for fifteen years. He was married in 1864, to Mary E., daughter of Jonathan Stiles, a farmer of Kent county, and has had seven children, two of whom have died; Haslet, March 22, 1870, and Howard Carroll, Oct. 9, 1878.

RIMSHAW, COL. ARTHUR HARPER, M. D., of Wilmington, was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1824. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of the class of 1845, in which year he came to this State and engaged in the practice of his profession, at DuPont's Powder Mills. Before settling in this State, he was resident assistant physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary, and physician to the Friends Orphan Asylum for Colored Children, and also served as resident physician in the Philadelphia Alms House. After nearly three years spent at DuPont's, he removed to Wilmington, in January, 1848, and entered on a large and successful practice, in which he continued until 1861, when he was appointed Postmaster of the city by President Lincoln, and held this position until removed by Andrew Johnson. On June 7th, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel, and appointed mustering officer to recruit the Fourth Delaware Infantry Regiment, whose subsequent gallant services in the army of the Potomac are well known. He was in command of a brigade during most of the period of service up to Jan., 1865, and his brigade took the chief part in the action of Chapel House, on the Squirrel Level Road, Va. Among the most important battles in which he took part, were those of Cold Harbor, and the attack on Petersburg, besides being in many others of less importance. In the attack on Petersburg, he was wounded twice: in the shoulder by the fragment of a shell and was shot through the right arm by a minnie ball. In civil life he has served in positions of honor and usefulness, having been, for three years, a member of the City Council; a member of the Board of Education, from the period of its formation up to 1882, and at one time its president. He succeeded to Hon. Willard Hall, as Superintendent of

Common Schools of New Castle county, and has been a most useful citizen in the several relations he has held to the community. Dr. Grimshaw, by his superior endowments and culture, has been able to serve the best interests of education, and his writings have been widely read, especially his two published prize essays, one on the "Use of Tobacco," and another on "Juvenile Delinquency." Col. Grimshaw is brave and unselfish, his civil and military record, alike, showing him more ready to serve his country and his friends and the interests of the city, than careful for the accumulation of fortune. He has been the untiring friend of the poor in his practice, and his assiduities at their bedsides, and his generous relinquishment of claims on such for medical services rendered, have passed into the current history of the city, in which he has so long been known and honored.

URRY, ALBERT, Farmer and Candidate for Governor of Delaware, on the Republican ticket, 1882, is the son of Thomas and Nancy (Clifton) Curry, and resides on the old homestead farm near Greenwood. Thomas Curry, his father, was born in 1783, in North West Fork hundred, and died in 1836, on his estate near Milford. His father was also named Thomas, and died, Oct. 22, 1827. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and served in the famous "Delaware Line," and his son Thomas served under Col. S. Davis, in the war of 1812. The Currys first were settlers in the province of Maryland, and emigrated from England. The grandfather of Albert Curry, Thomas, had two sons, Thomas and James and moved from Bridgeville, Del., to the farm on which the subject of this sketch now resides, and where he died at the date above noted. The period of this settlement on this farm antedated the war of the revolution. On this farm Thomas, the father of Albert Curry grew up. Daniel Curry, late of Milford, and father of Mrs. Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, was the elder brother of Albert, and Ann Elizabeth, wife of Simeon Pennewill, Esq., of Greenwood, is a sister. Mr. Curry, after attending the schools of his neighborhood, was sent, at sixteen years of age, to the Academy at Milford, then under the direction of Rev. Mr. Howard, and after four years, because of his father's declining health,



was compelled to return home, and since 1836, has continued to reside here. He has devoted his life to agriculture, and is one of the most successful and thorough farmers of the State. He is the owner of ten farms in his vicinity; is a large peach grower, having had as many as 20,000 trees in bearing at one time, but now has only about 8,000 in bearing, his farms being mostly devoted to grain. He, early in his history, took a large interest in the public improvements of the State, and has been a director of the Delaware railroad for many years; has taken a great interest in the educational affairs of the community, and served as School Commissioner of his district; and at the breaking out of the late civil war was appointed by Gov. Burton, enrolling officer for his district, and served in this position throughout the war. His desire was to be a soldier in the field, and but for untoward circumstances preventing, he could not have been induced to occupy a merely civil post in the struggle. In politics he has been a Republican from the organization of that party in the State, and before this, was a member of the People's party, and a Whig until the party ceased to exist. Indeed, he is to this day, rather disposed to congratulate himself upon the fact that his father and grandfather were members of that now historic party. Averse as Mr. Curry has always been to public life, and to official position dependent on a political canvass, it was with some surprise that his friends first learned that he had consented, after the greatest persuasion, to become a candidate for Governor. His modesty and perfect freedom from political aspirations, being not less marked characteristics of the man, than his intelligence, honor, and special fitness to serve creditably, and with fidelity and purity in any position his fellow citizens might induce him to be a candidate for. He was united in marriage, May 2, 1848, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of John Hurst, of Sussex county, and one son, Thomas, born, Sept. 4, 1851, is the fruit of this marriage.

**N**ICHOLSON, JAMES, Farmer of Summit Bridge, was born in New Castle county, Feb. 6, 1814. His father, William Nicholson, was born in Dover, but resided, most of his life, in Pencader hundred, where he was, for many years, a

Justice of the Peace. He held many local offices and was popular and highly respected. He followed, in early life, the tailoring business, but was afterwards kept almost constantly in office. He was very prominent in the community, an active and influential member of the old Whig party, and an intimate friend of John M. Clayton. He died in 1856, at about 75 years of age. His son, James, is his only surviving child by his marriage, in 1812, with Millicent Savin, of Kent county. She died in 1838, and he was afterwards twice married. His second wife was Rachel Layman, by whom he had two children, both living: William P. and Pauline. The family is of English origin, and were among the early settlers of Kent. Mr. James Nicholson received a good common school education, was brought up to industrious habits, and early commenced to make his own way in life. He was a clerk for a while, worked in making the old Frenchtown and New Castle railroad, and at nineteen, taught school, which he followed for two years. For about a year he superintended the construction of a part of the P. W. & B. R. R., after which he rented, for two years, a farm near Glasgow. He then removed to Cecil county, Md., and combined farming with hotel keeping, but returned in two years to a farm in the vicinity of Glasgow, and soon after became the tax collector and constable of Pencader hundred for four years. He afterwards kept the hotel at Glasgow for two years, and next, at Summit Bridge for thirteen years, cultivating also the hotel farm. From 1852, he kept a country store till 1855, when he became a contractor for the building of the Delaware railroad. In 1856, he purchased the Caulk farm near Summit Bridge, where he lived and succeeded well, but rented it in 1858, and returned to mercantile life at Summit Bridge, and also kept hotel till 1865, when he purchased a fine farm in Chester county, Pa., and resided there a year. On account of the death of his eldest son, he sold this property and returned to his store at Summit Bridge, and soon purchased there the Beach hotel farm, where he still resides. He has added to it an adjoining farm, and now owns 217 acres close adjoining the village, and which will probably be the site of the best part of the town. He owns also the "Pleasant Valley" farm, at the foot of Iron



Hill, near Glasgow, which he purchased in 1856. Mr. Nicholson has always been a member of the Democratic party, and actively interested in political matters. He was first elected as Assessor of his hundred against his father, who was the Whig candidate. In 1868, he was appointed Recorder of New Castle county, by Gov. G. Saulsbury, which office he held five years. In 1876, he was elected to the Legislature and served during the session of 1877. He became a Mason in 1870, joining St. John's Lodge, New Castle county. He was married, July 3, 1838, to Miss Sarah, daughter of William and Anna (Underwood) Adair, of Pencader hundred. They have had four children. The daughters were Millicent Jane, wife of William H. Harbert, merchant of Summit Bridge, and Anna Matilda, who married Edward F. Boulden, and died in 1863, in her twenty-second year. She was a lovely christian woman. The eldest son, James Lewis, died, Sept. 4, 1865, in his twenty-third year, a young man of great promise, well educated and of exemplary christian character. He was the pride of his parents, and his loss was keenly felt. The youngest child, Lambert Veazey Nicholson, is at home with his parents.

**B**ATEMAN, REV. JAMES, formerly a well-known Minister of the gospel in Delaware, was born in Queen Anne county, Md., Jan. 4, 1775. He married Susan, daughter of John Marim, of Kent in the vicinity of Dover. Five children were born to them: Hannah Marim, Mary, James, Charles M. and John Henry Bateman. Sketches of James and John H. are in this vol. He traveled as an itinerant in the States of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware; his death occurred in Greensboro, Caroline county, Md., May 31, 1830, and his remains were interred at that place. His last conscious utterance was, "Oh! the pain, the bliss of dying!" The testimony of The General Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church respecting him, is most honorable, and the following encyclopedic notice embraces all that needs to be said: "A Methodist Episcopal minister, born in Maryland, 1775, converted in 1800, entered the itinerant ministry in the Philadelphia Conference in 1806, located in 1814, re-entered in 1817, and preached until his death.

As a man he was amiable, urbane and generous; as a christian, gentle, candid and full of charity; as a preacher, sound, earnest and warm; as a presiding elder, discreet, firm and wise. His life was useful and loving, and his death triumphant."

**B**ATEMAN, JOHN HENRY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Dover, was born in Chestertown, Kent county, Md., March 13, 1830. His father, Rev. James Bateman, died a few weeks after the birth of this son, who was brought up by his uncle, Charles Marim. His educational advantages were limited, and at the age of fourteen, he became a clerk in Milford, and after one year, in Wilmington. For two years from 1848, he was in the woolen factory on the Brandywine, and for two years superintended the farm of his uncle, near Dover. He was next in business in Dover, and, in 1857, received from Gov. Causey the appointment of Justice of Peace and Notary Public for Kent county. This office he resigned, upon being appointed clerk by C. H. B. Day, Collector of Internal Revenue. President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster at Dover, in 1861, and he held this office two terms. April 28, 1868, he was elected Cashier of the First National Bank of Dover, which position he has since ably and satisfactorily occupied. In politics he is an enthusiastic Republican, and a prominent and influential worker and writer for the success of his party. Mr. Bateman united with the M. E. church in 1845, and is superintendent of the Sabbath School of the Wesley church of Dover. He was married, Feb. 26, 1852, to Caroline S., daughter of Andrew and Rebecca Armstrong, of Brandywine. Five of their children are now living: Susan M., a teacher in Wilmington; Rebecca T., who married, Feb. 26, 1878, William T. Cullen, of Kent county, and has one child, William Bateman Cullen; and James, Josephine and Andrew Armstrong Bateman.

**S**IMMONS, BAUDUY, late of Wilmington, was born in Christiana hundred, near what is now Du Pont Station, Jan. 24, 1805. His father, John Simmons, had there three farms, on one of which he lived. He died in the infancy of this son who was his youngest child. The family is



one of the oldest in the State, and from times far back were members of Old Swedes church. John Simmons had, besides, two other sons, George and John, and one daughter, Hannah, who married Jesse Gregg. All are now deceased. Bauduy Simmons was trained to the labors of the farm which he followed for a time, but inclining towards mercantile pursuits, he came to Wilmington, about 1830, and entered the store of his uncle, George Simmons, who was then a shipping merchant at Front and Orange streets, at a time when Wilmington carried on an extensive trade with the West Indies and was much more a shipping port than now. In 1837 he entered into partnership with Jeremiah Duncan in the lumber business, at Front and Tatnall streets. Soon after, he purchased Mr. Duncan's interest and entered into partnership with Joshua Simmons, which continued till the death of the latter in 1863, when his son George took his place, and Mr. Bauduy Simmons' son, Samuel G., was also admitted to the firm, which then took the name of Bauduy Simmons and Company. A large and extensive business in lumber and mill work was built up, requiring large buildings and yards for the trade, and is still fully maintained. Mr. George Simmons retired in 1871, and the year following Mr. Bauduy Simmons also retired, and the firm then became S. G. Simmons and Brother. Since that time the younger brother has also been admitted. These gentlemen are practical in the business, having grown up to it under their father's management, and the firm is recognized as one of the most important in the city, on account of the nature and extent of their transactions and of their superior business accomplishments. The enterprise has now a continuous history of over forty years, and few establishments are able to refer back to so long continued a prosperity as that enjoyed by S. G. Simmons & Brothers. Mr. Bauduy Simmons became one of the old reliable business men and property owners of Wilmington, and was one of its most public spirited citizens. Active in business, upright in dealing, and with a character above reproach he was a man of mark, and respected by every one. He would, however, never accept any office. In early life he was an old line Whig and afterwards a Republican. He was for a number of years a member of Old Swedes church,

and later in life a vestryman in St. Andrew's P. E. church. His wife was Ann, daughter of Samuel Gregg, and their four children, now living, are Samuel G., Charles, Jesse G., and Helen S. All these three brothers are together in partnership. No face was more familiar in business circles in Wilmington than that of Bauduy Simmons, and with few persons was it so pleasant to meet. Therefore the loss was deeply felt when on Feb. 2, 1882, an illness of about two months closed his long and worthy career. He died at his residence, 304 West st., aged a few days over 77 years, and was laid to rest in old Swedes cemetery.



STONE, GEORGE WHITEFIELD, Merchant of Wilmington, was born in Moravia, Cayuga county, New York, Feb. 29, 1840. His parents were Jacob T. and Mary (Bennett) Stone. His father was a farmer in his early life, and with the exception of one year spent in Moravia, resided all his life in Homer, Cortlandt county, New York; to which place he returned in 1840. He was Postmaster there under Taylor, and for many years after was an Associate Judge of the County Court. His four children are Seymour H., residing in Syracuse; Amelia C., wife of Prof. Richard L. Quinton of Philadelphia; Lucius B., a planter in Alabama, and George W. Stone, the subject of this sketch. Jacob T. Stone and his wife are still residing in Homer. They are both descended from the early Puritan settlers of Massachusetts; their ancestors being originally from Wales. Thomas Stone, grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was from Brimfield, Massachusetts, and was one of the early pioneers of Central New York, where he became a prosperous farmer. He was the son of John Stone, also a farmer. The first American founders of the family were three brothers; John, Nathan and David. As a race they have always been, and are to the present day, hardy, independent and prosperous. George W. Stone graduated at the Cortlandt Academy in 1859, and entered the same year the law office of O. Porter, Esq., with whom he studied till the breaking out of the war. He was then on a sick bed, just beginning to convalesce, but he rose up at once and was the first man in the county to enlist, and in three days he had raised Company D., 12th Regiment, New York Volun-





Yours Truly  
G. W. Stone



teers for the three months' service, of which he was elected captain. On the way with his Company to join his regiment he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, at Binghamton, New York. In August, 1861, he entered the United States Navy as Assistant Paymaster, which rank he held during the war. He was detailed as Judge Advocate of the North Atlantic Squadron, and was engaged in its duties till the close of the struggle, when he was honorably discharged. He remained near Fortress Monroe in the practice of law till 1867, when he removed to Wilmington to become Vice-President and Superintendent of the Delaware Mutual Life Insurance Company, with which he continued for about two years. He then, in 1870, decided to become a merchant, and established the business of machinery and machine supplies at No. 11, East Water street, it being the first and only establishment of the kind in Wilmington. Many predictions were made that such a specialty could not there be sustained, but Mr. Stone went to work undauntedly and with his accustomed energy and perseverance, and was soon rewarded with a profitable trade, which has continued without interruption to the present time. He is now one of the most successful business men of Wilmington, and is considered one of the most careful and thorough. He was Secretary of the Board of Trade in Wilmington from the time of its organization in 1867 to 1873. His reports are very full and valuable; in fact, he was the first to compile the trade statistics of Wilmington, and gather them into one volume. In 1869 he put forth great exertions to have a public park made on the banks of the Brandywine. The whole property on both sides of the river, amounting to over 100 acres, could then have been purchased for \$27,000, and such a park as might there have been made would, for beauty and romantic situation, hardly have been equaled in the whole country. That he did not succeed in his undertaking must always be a cause of regret to every one who takes pride in the city and State. Public meetings were held, and a very great general interest was aroused on the subject. Mr. Stone wrote the report which was published, signed by the following committee, Thomas F. Bayard, Samuel M. Harrington, Charles B. Lore, Daniel W. Taylor and George W. Stone. Mr. Stone has taken an active interest in music, and has been President of the Philharmonic Society of Wilmington, with the exception of one year, during its existence. Mr. Stone is a gentleman of dignified and polished manners, high social position, and spotless reputation. A man of strong and positive convictions and high purposes, he is a natural leader and impresses himself strongly on others, whether in business or political affairs. His mind is clear, he has a fluent and easy command of language, and would undoubtedly have risen to prominence at the bar had he continued in the profession of the law, but he is more than satisfied that he chose a business career in which, by his steady progress, he has in a few years become one of the solid and influential men of the city. He is an ardent Republican, and was chairman of the County Republican Committee during the Garfield campaign, and possesses a commanding influence with his party. His religious connection is with the Unitarian church of Wilmington, of which he is a trustee. He was married, March 23, 1865, to Miss Kate C., daughter of John H. and Margaret (Beath) Graupner of Boston. Mr. John H. Graupner is the son of Gotlieb A. Graupner, who came from Prussian Germany, and founded in Boston the music business now carried on by Oliver Ditson. He also was one of the founders of the Handel and Hayden Society, and his father, John George Graupner, was Chapel-Master to the King of Prussia. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have three promising boys, whose names are Seymour Howard, Ralph, and Frederick Edward Stone.



JONES, WILLIAM PAYNTER, Farmer and Fruit Grower, near Lewes, was born in Dagsboro hundred, October 31, 1829. His father, John Jones, was born, April 18, 1796. He began life entirely without means or education, but by his own efforts fitted himself to be a good teacher, and followed that vocation for many years. He purchased a farm and brought up his family in comfort and respectability, and was prominent and useful in the community. He held several local offices, and served four years as a member of the Levy Court. By his first marriage, to Miss Truitt, he had one child who died in infancy. His second wife was Comfort Ingram, daughter of Purnal



and Sarah Phillips, and they had five children: James Purnal, William Paynter, George Alanson, John Martin, who died, Nov. 8, 1864, and Charles Reed. Mr. Jones and his wife were members of the Baptist church. He died, Jan. 4, 1867. His father, James Jones, came from Virginia about the time of the Revolutionary war and settled in Sussex county. His ancestors were Scotch, and were probably among the early settlers of the Old Dominion. His children were: John, Lewis, James, William and Betsey. William P. Jones grew up to the labors of the farm, and attended the schools of the vicinity, but most of his education was received at home under the careful and constant instruction of his father, who required each week a certain amount of study. At the age of twelve he became a clerk in Millsboro, and acquired such a reputation that his services were sought by the other merchants in the place. He was thus engaged for three years, and also a part of the following three, but spent most of that time on the home farm and at school. At the age of twenty-five he became a clerk for Noah Conaway, and also carried on the butchering business on his own account, which was profitable and enabled him, at the end of four years, to enter into partnership with Mr. Conaway, which continued three years. In 1857, Mr. Jones spent several months in Kentucky and Ohio, and on his return purchased his first farm of 100 acres, near his old home, for which he paid \$1,000. Soon after, he added twenty acres. He was also engaged in buying and driving cattle to the northern markets, which he made profitable. In 1859, he was appointed Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, by Gov. William Burton, which position he held for the term of seven years with much acceptance to the people. Jan. 17, 1872, he was appointed Clerk of the Peace by Gov. James Ponder, for a term of five years, proving one of the best and most efficient officers the county ever had. During this time he resided at the county seat. In 1880, he was elected to the Legislature by the Democratic party, in which he was prominent, and served his constituents with conspicuous ability and zeal. Mr. Jones purchased, in May, 1877, the farm where he now resides, of 181 acres, then in a greatly neglected state, but he has brought it under excellent cultivation,

and made it a fine fruit and grain farm. He was married, July 2, 1860, to Miss Margaret Ruth, daughter of Noah and Louisa Conaway, and has eight children: Effie Lee, Arny Wise, David Price, Charles Vanderbilt, Ralph, Louisa Comfort, Mildred and Ruby. Mr. Jones is one of the leading men in that part of the State, and a highly useful and intelligent citizen, enjoying the full confidence and esteem of the community in which he has spent his life.

**B**LOCKSOM, JOSEPH T. V., of Wilmington, Physician and Surgeon, was born in Milton, March 26, 1850. His father, Richard Blocksom, is a farmer of that vicinity. He received an academic education in his native town, and at the age of seventeen commenced the study of medicine in the same place with Dr. James A. Hopkins. In 1869, he entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated with the class of 1871. During the summer of that year he took an extra course at the college, and was also engaged in hospital practice. After practicing a short time in his native town he settled at Little Creek, Kent county, where he was very successful as a country physician, but in the spring of 1874, he removed to Wilmington, and has since resided in that city. Here he rapidly rose to prominence, and has a large and steadily increasing practice. In 1876, he was elected City Vaccine Physician, holding the position one year. Since 1872, he has been a member of the Delaware State Medical Society. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Sallie Fisher, granddaughter of William V. Colter, Esq., of Wilmington.

**R**ODNEY, WILLIAM.—The Rodney family which has figured so prominently in the history of Delaware, is descended from a very ancient English family, who resided at Rodney Stoke, now the city of Bristol, in Somersetshire, since the earliest times of which records exist. In 1682 William Rodney came to this country with William Penn, as his legal adviser, and from him all the American Rodneys are descended. He settled in Philadelphia, where, in 1688, he married Mary Hollyman, who died in 1690. After the death of his wife





J. T. W. Blackson



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he removed to Dover, where he married, in 1693, Sarah, daughter of Daniel Jones, for whom Jones Creek and Jones Neck near Dover are named. Daniel Jones was at that time the largest land owner, and the wealthiest man in the province. Mr. Rodney being a man of education and legal attainments, exerted a potential influence in the province during his life. He was the first speaker of the first General Assembly of the three lower counties in Delaware, and filled many positions of trust and influence. He died in 1708, leaving one son, William, by the first wife, and one son, Cæsar, by the second. From William are descended all of what are known as the Sussex county Rodneys.

**R**ODNEY, CÆSAR, was the son of William Rodney, (see preceding sketch,) and inherited all the property of his grandfather Jones, consisting of about a thousand acres of land. He married Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Crawford, the first Episcopal clergyman who ever came to Delaware. Cæsar Rodney was an educated and cultivated gentleman, but was unambitious, and declined all offers of public service, and never accepted office of any kind. Two of his sons, however, whose lots were cast in the stirring times of the American Revolution, have left their mark so indelibly upon the pages of American history, that their names are likely to be remembered while the Republic exists. These were Cæsar Rodney, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Col. Thomas Rodney, who died Chief Justice of the Mississippi Territory.

**R**ODNEY, CÆSAR, Patriot and Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the eldest son of Cæsar Rodney, (see preceding sketch,) and was born near Dover, Oct. 7, 1728. He was carefully educated by private tutors and succeeded to his father's large estate. He was elected High Sheriff of Kent county in 1758, and from that time until his death, continuously filled important offices of trust and honor. In 1765 he was, with Thomas McKean and Joseph Kollock, appointed by the House of Assembly to represent the lower counties at the General Congress held at New York, where all the

colonies sent deputies to unite in petition to the King and both Houses of Parliament, to obtain a repeal of the Stamp act, a most oppressive invasion of the liberties of America. In 1774, he was elected a delegate to the First Continental Congress which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in the fall of that year, and took a most active part in the measures that led to the final separation of the colonies from Great Britain and the establishment of the United States in 1776. The three lower counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, were largely under tory influences, and it was principally due to Cæsar Rodney's exertions and personal influence that induced approval of separation from the mother country. In 1776, in addition to his duties as member of Congress, Mr. Rodney was made Major General of the Delaware State, and as commander in chief, several times led the State forces against the British foe. After the capture of Trenton, on the night of Christmas, 1776, he remained for some time in command of that post. In 1778 he was elected President of the Delaware State, and during his term of office used his utmost efforts to further the cause of American Independence; freely using his own large fortune, when public funds were not forthcoming, so that at the time of his death his property was nearly absorbed. At the close of his term as President, he was again elected to Congress, but did not take his seat owing to ill health. His death occurred at Poplar Grove, his home, on the west side of Dover river on the twenty-ninth of June, 1784. No man has filled a larger or more important place in the history of Delaware than Cæsar Rodney, nor has any one more fully deserved that distinction. Honest and true to his convictions, cultivated, intelligent, generous and courteous in his manners, he exerted a wide personal influence, and always for the good of the State, that has never been excelled and gave him the confidence of all classes. He is described by a co-temporary as being a man of about five feet ten inches in height, and of fine appearance, of clear understanding and good judgment. His manners were graceful, easy and polite; he had a vast fund of humor and had the happiest talent in the world of making his wit pleasant and agreeable." He was a



faithful public officer, an intense patriot, just in all his dealings, easy to his tenants and debtors, sincere to his friends, beneficent to his relatives and kind to his servants. Possessed of ample means, he always lived in a generous, social and elegant style. John Adams in a letter to a friend written in 1815, says: "I was intimately acquainted with Cæsar Rodney, who under the constant presence of ill health preserved a clear understanding, and a firmness, a steadiness and inflexibility of heart equal to any statesman I have known."

**R**ODNEY, JUDGE THOMAS, fifth son of Cæsar Rodney, and brother of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born near Dover, Del., the 4th day of June, 1744. He was carefully educated, and being a hard student became one of the best informed, and cultivated men of his time. He was an enthusiastic advocate of the Independence of the colonies, and did much to reconcile public opinion to the change of government. Though not connected with the continental army, he, on several occasions of pressing necessity, led bodies of Delaware volunteers to the aid of the American cause. He took part in the movement of Gen. Washington against the Hessians occupying Trenton and Bordentown, and his command acted an important and leading part in the victory at Princeton. He was, for a time, in charge of the Head Quarters at Morristown. The American historian is largely indebted to him for his careful notes of the campaign, which are considered the fullest and most reliable authority on this eventful period of our history. Thomas Rodney filled many positions of trust and honor: he was a member of the "Council of Safety," and many times a member of the General Assembly of Delaware; was Judge of Admiralty and of the Common Pleas; Colonel of the Eighth Delaware Regiment; (Militia), and for a time the agent of the French Government for the supply of French troops in America. In 1781 he was a member of the Continental Congress, and took an important part in its discussions. His diary of his term of service, and his sketches of the men of that period are invaluable contributions to the early history of the United States. After the close of the war,

tory influence regained sway in Sussex, and Col. Rodney, with the rest of the leading Whigs who had controlled the State during the war for Independence, were swept into the obscurity of private life, where he remained until appointed Chief Justice of the Mississippi Territory in 1802 by President Jefferson. He filled this position with signal ability until his death, which occurred at Washington, near Natchez, January 2, 1811. Judge Rodney married Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of Jabez and Maud Fisher of Philadelphia, and left two children; Lavinia, who married Hon. John Fisher, the second Judge of the United States District Court of Delaware, and the Hon. Cæsar A. Rodney. The State of Delaware owes much to Thomas Rodney; and while the principles and exertions which operated in transferring it from a Royal to a Republican government continue to be revered, his name cannot cease to occupy a distinguished place in the gratitude and affection of her people.

**R**ODNEY, CÆSAR A., Statesman, only son of Judge Thomas Rodney, was born at Dover, January 4, 1772. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law in Philadelphia with Joseph B. McKean, and was admitted to the bar in that city. In 1793 he married Susan, daughter of Captain John Hunn of Philadelphia. They had a large family, only one son, however, leaving issue. He came to Wilmington soon after his marriage and began the practice of the law. Delaware was then under control of the Federal party, and the cause of its opponents seemed hopeless of obtaining political power. Mr. Rodney being a great admirer of Mr. Jefferson, and devoted to the principles of the Democratic-Republican party, as enunciated by that statesman, at once took an active interest in politics, and being possessed of agreeable manners and great eloquence, soon became the acknowledged leader of that party in the state. He was elected to the Legislature in 1797, and in 1802, at the solicitation of Mr. Jefferson, ran for Congress against James A. Bayard, whom Mr. Jefferson greatly disliked, and was elected over him by a small majority, thus being the first Democrat chosen from Delaware to any public position. It is worthy of note that the change of







sentiment indicated by the election of Mr. Rodney to Congress, was the beginning of a period of political domination which lasted for upwards of fifty years. The Democratic party of Mr. Jefferson which came into power at that time continued, under its successor, the Whig party, to control the destinies of Delaware until the election in the fall of 1858. In 1804 Mr. Rodney was chosen one of the seven managers to conduct the impeachment of Judge Chase. The importance of this case is a matter of national history. Mr. Rodney displayed much ability and great legal knowledge as one of the managers of this case, and gained thereby a national reputation as an eminent lawyer. In 1805 he was employed by the state of Pennsylvania to conduct the impeachment of the Judge of that State for unlawful commitments for contempt. In 1807 he was appointed by President Jefferson Attorney General of the United States, and continued to fill that position under President Madison until his resignation in 1811. During his term of office many important cases were tried by him for the Government, among which were the Bollman and Swartwout cases, and the Burr conspirators, etc. On his resignation, he returned to the practice of the law at Wilmington. On the breaking out of the war with England in 1812, Mr. Rodney was charged with the command of the troops raised in Delaware, and was for a long time in command of the forts at Wilmington and at New Castle. In 1817, Mr. Rodney was appointed by President Monroe, the head of a mission to the South American States, to ascertain their condition and the expediency of their acknowledgement by the United States. On the return of the mission, in 1818, Mr. Rodney communicated to Congress an able paper on the condition of those countries, advising their acknowledgment by the United States as independent States. In 1820 Mr. Rodney was again elected to Congress, and received a respectable vote for the speakership, but being a pronounced opponent of slavery, the southern influence was thrown against him and he failed of election. In 1822 he was elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Delaware. In the same year, Congress, largely influenced by Mr. Rodney's report on the subject, and his exertions in their behalf,


decided to acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics, and in 1823 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of La Plata. He presented his credentials, having been sent out to the city of Buenos Ayres in the United States Frigate, Congress, on December 27th, 1823, and was enthusiastically received. Mr. Rodney's health had been failing for some time, but his death, which occurred June 10, 1824, was sudden and entirely unexpected. He was buried in the English church in the suburbs of the city where the government of that State erected a handsome monument to his memory. "On the border of the prairie, extending in all its glory from La Plata to the Andes, moulder among strangers, the remains of Cæsar Augustus Rodney." Mr. Rodney was slightly under the average stature, but was well proportioned, and was a singularly, intellectually handsome man. He was a hard student, a rare scholar, an eminent lawyer and a cultivated and polished gentleman. His gift of language was most remarkable, and it is strictly within the bounds of truth to say that his eloquence has never been surpassed by any Delawarean and by few Americans. Mr. Rodney's great learning and wide experience made him a most charming conversationalist, and this combined with agreeable and courteous manners rendered him exceedingly popular wherever he was known. William Cobbitt, the celebrated English writer, frequently asserted that he had met but two men in America, who in his opinion, were fit to be President of the United States, and they were Thomas Jefferson and Cæsar A. Rodney. His death was a serious loss to his State and to the nation.

**R**ODNEY, GOV. DANIEL, was born at Lewes, September 10, 1764, and at the time of his death was nearly eighty-two years of age. His father was John, son of William and Mary (Hollyman) Rodney. John Rodney removed from Kent to Sussex in 1736, and filled the offices of Sheriff of Sussex, trustee of the Loan office and was a Judge of the "Sessions." Daniel was endowed with a vigorous mind, and sought every available means for improvement, but the war of the revolution having broken out when a child, his facilities were few, even to those of competent means. He, however,




to a great extent overcame them by receiving private instruction, and in culture he favorably compared with the leading men of his time. His enterprising spirit led him, at the age of sixteen years, to become the master of a vessel navigating the Delaware, which being infested by the enemy's cruisers, was a very hazardous employment. He was twice captured by the British, and suffered the loss of his property. When peace came he settled in business in Lewes, and soon after married the daughter of Major Henry Fisher, a patriot whose name is deserving of an honored place in the history of the war for independence. Upon the adoption of the constitution of the State, 1793, Governor Clayton offered him the choice of any of the offices of his county, but with a disinterestedness hard to understand in our day, he declined. He was afterward prevailed upon by the Governor to take the judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas, and for twelve years occupied the position having won the high regard of his associates on the bench, and of the bar, when J. P. Wilson, Jas. A. Bayard, Cæsar A. Rodney, John Vining, and Nicholas VanDyke were among its members. The sacrifice of pecuniary interests involved in attendance on public duties, with the care of a growing family induced his resignation, and he resumed active business until his election in 1813, to the position of Governor of the State, to which office he was elected by a large majority. It was a perilous period. Yet its trying and manifold duties were performed in a manner to reflect honor upon Governor Rodney, and in 1817 he received the vote of the Electoral College of Delaware for the position of Vice President of the United States, which, though not leading to any result as to that position was a high testimonial to the retiring Governor, and a mark of their confidence in his fitness for this exalted position. In 1822 he was elected to Congress and served on the Committee on Foreign Relations, perhaps, at that time, the most important Committee of the House, and one for which his abilities were well fitted. In 1827 he served for a time as United States Senator from his State, and then withdrew to a retirement suiting his taste for literary studies and agricultural pursuits. In all these positions, so honorably filled, he was sought after, and not a seeker for office. He spent

the leisure of his later life in self examination and preparation for the future life to which the gospel he so intelligently believed pointed him. If in public life he was stainless, in the domestic circle his virtues endeared him to his family. It was said of him that his long life passed without the stain of an immoral act. He was actively hostile to the system of slavery and was one of the originators of an Abolition Society, early in this century. A copy of its printed constitution and by-laws was supplied the editors of this work by Squire J. A. Hazzard's lady, of Milton, and bears evidence of those better days when professing christians felt as Patrick Henry expressed it that "it was a duty which they owed to religion to manifest its hostility to the practice of slavery." His ashes sleep in the old graveyard of his birth-place, at Lewes.

 ODNEY, THOMAS MCKEAN, was the third son of Hon. Cæsar A. Rodney and was born Sept. 11, 1800, in Wilmington. At the age of fourteen, he was appointed by President Madison, a cadet at West Point, where he remained for three years, when he obtained leave of absence to accompany his father on a mission to South America. On his return to the United States he resigned his commission, and began the study of law with his father, and was admitted to the bar. In 1823 his father having been appointed minister to Buenos Ayres, he accompanied him as Secretary of Legation to that country. Upon his return to America he was appointed by President J. Q. Adams, Consul General to the city of Havana, Cuba, in which position he continued until removed by President Jackson. In 1842 he was appointed United States Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, where he remained until the close of President Tyler's administration. In 1849 he was appointed to the same consulate by President Taylor, continuing in this office until the close of President Fillmore's term. Mr. Rodney belonged to the Whig school of politics, and was opposed to the extension of slavery and became an earnest supporter of the Republican party upon its organization. He was one of the electors on the Republican ticket in Delaware, in 1856, which received the now historic number of 308 votes, which represented the nu-




merical strength of the party at that day in the State of Delaware. In 1847 he was elected to the Legislature of the State and served as chairman of the celebrated committee on contested election cases of that year, with marked ability and firmness. On the inauguration of President Lincoln in 1861, Mr. Rodney was appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Delaware, and retained that position until removed by Andrew Johnson in 1866. By his personal integrity, faithful attention to duty, and uniform frank courteous manners, he won the esteem and respect of all who were brought in official relations with him. He was a most entertaining and genial companion and abounded in anecdote and humor, which rendered him exceedingly popular wherever he was known. Mr. Rodney possessed an extensive acquaintance among the public men of his time, and numbered among his friends many of the distinguished men of his day. He died at his residence, Cool Spring, Wilmington, April 24, 1874.

RAPER, CAPTAIN THOMAS, Farmer and Vessel Builder, was born May 7, 1815, near Milton, in Sussex county. His father, Thomas Draper, was by trade a brick mason but spent most of his life in farming. He was a licensed exhorter in the Methodist church, and a very excellent man. He was born Dec. 1, 1775, in the above county, in which also he died when in his seventy-eighth year. His wife was Mary, daughter of Myers Clark. They had a large family of children, of whom five sons and one daughter grew to maturity. Captain Thomas Draper attended the public schools till he was nearly grown, and afterward the academy at Milton. On leaving school he continued to study faithfully at night, and was his own instructor in the higher branches. He was brought up on the farm and accustomed to its labors. At the age of fourteen he became a clerk in Milton, and remained three years, when he returned home and worked on the farm till his majority. He then rented one of his father's farms at Prime Hook Neck, which he cultivated himself till 1847, when leaving it in good care, he went to Philadelphia where he was engaged for three years as salesman in a wholesale commission house.

Returning to Delaware he built the schooner James Maull. She was a year in building, after which he was her captain for three years, when he sold her and in 1852 removed to Kent county where he bought the Cypress Neck farm, near Barker's Landing on which he now resides. He has lived upon it or rented it to others from that time. During the years 1859 and '60 he was a merchant at Magnolia, and spent a year in Pennsylvania. On the breaking out of the war he entered the Union army, and in the fall of 1862 was made captain of Company H., Third Regiment Delaware Volunteers, which joined the army of the Potomac. During 1863 he was on special duty serving as Assistant Provost Marshal in Wilmington, and in November of that year returned to his regiment till June 23, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of spinal neuralgia. He spent two years, 1866 and '67, in Pennsylvania, having considerable landed property in Marysville, Perry county. Having recovered his health he returned to Delaware in 1868, since which time he has resided upon his farm. He owns 623 acres in two farms; sixty acres are devoted to fruit; peaches, apples and pears; and the remainder to corn, wheat and grass. He built in 1875 the schooner, *Annie E. Draper*, and in 1878 the schooner, *Commerce*, both of which he still owns. In 1873 he began the manufacture of Draper's Bone Phosphate, for which he has had a large and increasing demand. A man of such activity and enterprise could not fail to be prosperous, and possessing also the esteem and regards of the community, his success is a matter of local pride and satisfaction. Captain Draper was formerly an old line Whig and is now a Republican. In 1855 he was elected to the Legislature and served in the session of 1856. He joined the M. E. church, in 1837, in which he has for many years been steward and trustee. He was married in 1843, to Miss Sarah Cirwithien of Sussex county, by whom he had one child, Lydia, now wife of Bevins Morris, farmer, of Chestertown, Md. Captain Draper lost his wife in 1846; May 3, 1855, he married Miss Annie, daughter of John Bailey, of Kent county. By this marriage he has five children;—Virginia M. E., Thomas Bradford, John Bailey, Charles Frederick and Irene Clark Draper.



ALL, COLONEL DAVID, who commanded the celebrated "Delaware Line" in the Revolution, was born in Lewes, Jan. 4, 1752, the second son of David and Mary (Kollock) Hall. This family, which has become very numerous in its connections, is descended from Nathaniel Hall, who came from Connecticut and settled in or near Lewes, about 1700. He was noted for his feats of bravery and strength, and was called "the Indian fighter." He had two sons, the younger of whom, Peter, left no heirs. The elder was David, the father of Colonel David. He was a farmer and had a large dairy, his land extending from Hall's pond to a marsh called Hall's Island. He built the Academy, now the Wiltbank house. He had six children; Dr. Joseph Hall, the father of Dr. Henry Fisher Hall and grandfather of Dr. David Hall of Lewes; Simon, the third son, died unmarried; Peter, who left a family; Jane, who married three times but died without issue, and Mary who married the distinguished Rev. J. P. Wilson, whose sketch is in this volume. Col. David Hall was educated to the profession of the law and was practicing in Lewes when the Continental Congress called upon Delaware for troops. He was one of the first to espouse the cause of American Independence and by his social position, ability and ardent patriotism, did much to counterbalance the tory influence in Sussex. He enlisted, first, as a private, and in the spring of 1776 raised a company of which he was commissioned captain and which became a part of Col. Haslet's regiment. On the first of August they left for New York where they joined Washington. Captain Hall commanded his company with conspicuous bravery in the battles of Long Island and White Plains, and was one of the fighting officers who in those engagements gained for the Delaware troops laurels of imperishable renown. In November he commenced recruiting the Delaware battalion of 800 men called for by Congress, Sept. 16, 1776, to serve during the war. The first company to join it, Capt. John Patten's, was mustered in Nov. 30, and the second company, Capt. Robert Kirkwood's, Dec. 1, 1776. This regiment gradually absorbed most of Col. Haslet's regiment, which, at the battle of Princeton, where

the gallant Haslet fell, consisted of less than one hundred men. Col. Hall appears to have been a natural military leader and organizer, drawing men around him by the magnetic force of his genius and ability, firing them with his own ardor, and keeping them in the ranks. The men he trained were the bravest in the revolution, and all but a small portion laid down their lives for their country. David Hall's regiment of continentals was filled by the following spring, and he was commissioned its colonel, April 5, 1777. The records are meagre of details during the next three years, but it is known that they took part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, shared the sufferings and privations of Washington at Valley Forge, and all the campaigns of '77, '78 and '79, and gained a national reputation as the "Delaware line," and the "flower of the revolutionary army." Colonel Hall and his regiment were selected by Washington and sent to Green Run, Worcester county, Md., from which place they brought to Wilmington, in wagons, the gold sent over by France, and loaned to the United States. In the battle of Brandywine they covered the retreat of Washington's army, and at that time Colonel Hall was severely wounded. Brave, unflinching, he endured everything for his country. His grandchildren can well remember the weeping of their mothers and aunts, as they recalled the sufferings of their father in the revolution. Sleeping on the ground at night, he would find in the morning his hair frozen to the earth, and would be obliged to cut it away with his sword before he could raise his head from his icy pillow. At one time the men sat on their horses six nights in succession waiting an expected attack. Hunger, insufficient clothing and consequent sickness added to their distress. When the regiment was ordered, April 13, 1780, to South Carolina, where the theater of war had been transferred by the British generals, Col. Hall was at home sick with camp fever. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession in Lewes. In 1802 he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket, even carrying Sussex which was strongly Federal. He filled the office with great credit and honor till 1805. Soon after, he was made one of the





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Judges of Delaware under the constitution of 1792, which position he adorned by his learning, ability and integrity. He was a friend and counselor of Rodney, Read, McKean and other leading patriots. When in the army he slept in the same tent with Washington, and corresponded with him afterwards. The picture of Washington, which has ever since hung in the State House at Dover, was presented to the State by Gov. Hall. He married Catherine Tingley of New York and had one son, Joseph, who died just as he commenced the practice of law; and six daughters; Elizabeth, who married Dr. John White, and had four sons and four daughters; Mary, who married, first, Dr. Robert Houston, and had one daughter and two sons, and, secondly, David Walker, by whom she had two daughters and four sons, (one of these being Mr. J. W. Walker of Wilmington, who has generously borne the expense of the accompanying plate of his grandfather); Jane, the third daughter, married ex Governor John Collins, and had three sons and three daughters; Catherine, married David Paynter, and had three daughters and two sons, one of whom, John Paynter, was captain of a company of Pennsylvania troops in the late war and guarded DuPont's powder works when threatened by the confederates. Lydia, the fifth daughter, married Dr. Edward Huffington of Middleford, and had one son and two daughters, and Martha married James Tull of Milton; she died in 1864. Governor Hall died September 18, 1817, in Lewes, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a member of the Order of Cincinnati, of the Masonic Fraternity, and many years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. History places his character, ability and patriotism very high; he was a man of great strength of character, force of will, and uncompromising loyalty to country and duty.

**A**NDERSON, JAMES, late President and Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at Georgetown, was born near that place, April 8, 1793. His mother, Leah (Windsor) Anderson, was also born in Sussex county, but his father, James Anderson, Sr., was a native of Ireland, and came to this country soon after the revolution. He was a merchant at Georgetown, and had five other sons. James Anderson was

educated at the academies of Georgetown and Lewes, and though still very young, served his country, for a time, in the war of 1812. He was engaged in mercantile business till about 1820, when he purchased the estate called Oak Hall, three miles southeast of Georgetown, where he resided the remainder of his life. It contained about 1000 acres, and he owned other farms in Sussex county, the whole amounting to about 4000 acres of land. About 1830, Mr. Anderson was elected President of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware at Georgetown, which position he retained for years, till Mr. Isaac Tunnell, having resigned the office of cashier, he accepted it and filled it in the most capable and satisfactory manner till within a few weeks of his death. He was always a man of great prominence in the community; was, at one time, Clerk of the Court, also Register of Wills, and was, for many years, County Treasurer for the Poor, and of great service to the indigent and suffering of his locality. In politics he was always a Democrat, and, for many years, was a Mason. He attended the Episcopal Church, of which his family were members. He closed his long and useful life, Jan. 23, 1875, at the age of eighty-one.

**C**ORBIT, JOHN COWGILL, Farmer of Odessa, eldest son of Daniel and Eliza (Naudain) Corbit was born Jan. 14, 1834. A sketch of his father has already been given. He was educated at the Westtown Friends' Boarding School and at the Haverford Friends' College. On reaching manhood he devoted himself to agriculture in which he has since been engaged with great success. His large tracts of land in the vicinity of Odessa are all under a high state of cultivation, and among the most valuable in that rich and productive region. By his intelligent and liberal management of his lands he has done much to make farming a science, and by his example and influence to improve the methods of agriculture in the state. He was at one time extensively and profitably engaged in peach culture, but now though he still has several thousand trees, his farms are chiefly devoted to grain. Mr. Corbit is also interested in various local enterprises. He is a man of ability and culture, of spotless reputation, and in every way one of the foremost



men of that part of the State. He is a Republican from conviction, and reared in the school of anti-slavery principles, he takes high moral ground in reference to the rights of men, and on all public questions. He was married, Nov. 30, 1859, to Miss Emily, daughter of Alexander Peterson of Philadelphia, but formerly of Smyrna, Del. Their children are Alexander P., Daniel and John C. Corbit, Jr.

**B**AYARD, HON. JAMES A., JR., son of Hon. James Asheton Bayard. of whom see sketch in this volume on page 216, late U. S. Senator from Delaware, was born in the city of Wilmington, Nov. 15, 1799. He studied at Princeton and Union, graduating from the latter college at 19 years of age, and in 1821 was admitted to the bar. He early began to take an interest in public affairs; was nominated and ran for Congress, in 1828, as a Jackson Democrat, and again in 1832, but his party was in a minority in the State, and he was not elected in either instance. His reputation at the bar caused his selection as counsel for the Chesapeake & Delaware canal, in the celebrated case of Randall against the company for breach of contract in its construction. The amount involved in this suit was very large, nearly \$227,000, and Jno. M. Clayton, Jas. Rodgers, Geo. Read, Jr., and Chas. J. Ingersoll represented the plaintiff, and Attorney-General Robert Frame, Jas. A. Bayard and Walter Jones of Washington, were counsel for the company. It was, for Delaware soil, a battle of the giants of that day, and lasted for two months. From this time he was employed in nearly all the leading and important cases before the courts of the State up to 1843, when, for three years he was engaged in practice in the city of New York. He resumed his place at the head of the Delaware bar on his return in 1846. But it is his history as a statesman which we are concerned to notice in this brief outline sketch. In the memorable national contest of 1824, when John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson and W. H. Crawford, of Georgia, were before the people for their suffrages, he was a strong advocate of Crawford. Jackson received the popular vote, but the election went to the House of Representatives, and John Q. Adams was declared President. Upon this

event Mr. Bayard became an ardent Jackson Democrat, and supported his claims in the contest of 1828, running for Congress on that ticket, but was defeated by Kensey Johns. There had been a general breaking up of old party lines in 1825, and the Federalists, many of them, had ranged themselves with the Whig party, and when in 1838 he was a candidate for the U. S. Senate, the State Senate, then under the control of the Whigs, refused to go into joint ballot, and as a result, Delaware had but one Senator from 1839 to 1841. In 1840, the Democratic party suffered overwhelming defeat and Harrison was elected President. The State Legislature was strongly Whig, and Richard H. Bayard, the eldest brother of James A., who was a whig as pronounced as his brother was a Democrat, was elected to the U. S. Senate. When, in 1850, the party to which he belonged carried the State, he was elected for the full term of six years to a seat in the Senate after the sixteenth ballot; his competitor being Hon. M. W. Bates. In 1857 he was returned for another term and also in 1863. The test oath, much against his views as a constitutional measure, was passed by the Senate, and he vehemently opposed its passage, but when it had received the sanction of that body, he took the oath to manifest his loyalty as a citizen, but immediately resigned his seat upon the ground that it was an injustice to require a Senator whose loyalty was unimpeached, to subscribe to such an oath unprovided for in the Constitution, and, as he believed, in violation as well of its spirit as of its provisions. George Read Riddle was elected as his successor, but he dying in 1866, Gov. Gove Saulsbury appointed Mr. Bayard to fill the vacancy, and upon the assembling of the legislature he was again elected by that body to fill the remainder of the original term. His son, the Hon. T. F. Bayard, was elected by the same body at the same session, for the full term of six years, and on the same day; which has given rise to the statement of their serving together; whereas the term of Jas. A. Bayard expired at midday, March 4, 1869, and that of his son began at the same moment; thus introducing a representative in three successive generations of the Bayard family to senatorial duties and honors. Here his public life fittingly closed,




and if fidelity to his principles, and scrupulous and unswerving rectitude in the performance of his duty in his high position, be that for which we should do honor to a statesman, then the name of James A. Bayard is deserving of our high regard. He came from his last senatorial term, after a lifetime spent in the public eye, without a stain on his public and official life. He died in the city of Wilmington, June 13th, 1880, and his remains were interred in the family vault of the old Swedes Church in that city. In early manhood he married Annie, daughter of Thomas Willing Francis, of Philadelphia, and who died in 1864. Three children survive him; Hon. Thomas F., U. S. Senator, Mrs. Dr. Kane of Wilmington, and Mrs. B. Lockwood of the city of New York.

**M**ARSHALL, WILLIAM, M. D., Physician and Shipbuilder, of Milford, son of Aaron and Jane (Paynter) Marshall, was born in Milton, May 23, 1827. A sketch of his father has been given. He attended the academies in Milton and Georgetown, and assisted his father in the store, and at eighteen commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. William W. Wolfe, the leading physician of that county. The same year he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated, receiving his diploma in March, 1847, before he was twenty years of age. He, however, in the following winter, attended a full course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and to fit himself as thoroughly as possible for his professional career, entered, in the fall of 1848, upon a further post-graduate course, of half the usual time. He was then residing in Philadelphia, and met his expenses by practicing his profession. In Jan., 1849, he was invited to become the surgeon of the first mining expedition which left the Atlantic coast for California, by sea. The party reached San Francisco the following September. There the company disbanded, and each was thrown upon his own resources. Dr. Marshall, with five others, started for the gold mines, three hundred miles distant, and their little band being joined by others, they located Hangtown, now Placerville, Eldorado county. The dangers, toils and sufferings they encountered were great; food could not be obtained, and they lived on acorns, with now and then a

little game; but they found gold, and the place became an important point on the overland route. Within thirty days the population had increased to five thousand. Dr. Marshall divided his time between mining and practicing, and remained in that place two years; but meeting with indifferent success, he returned home by way of the Isthmus, arriving in New York, in Feb., 1851. In April he settled in Georgetown, where he practiced his profession till Jan., 1862, when he was commissioned surgeon in the Union army by President Lincoln, and assigned to the Third Delaware Regiment of Volunteers. In August the rebels made a raid on Front Royal, where he was in charge of the General Hospital, and he was wounded and captured. But after riding six miles, while they were being hotly pursued, he rolled off his horse and succeeded in making his escape. He followed the fortunes of his regiment till after the battle of Antietam, when in September, being ill and still suffering from his wounds, and unable to obtain leave of absence, he resigned and returned home. On the call of Mr. Lincoln for fresh troops in the latter part of the same month, he recruited two companies in Sussex county, one of which elected him captain, and with that rank, he was mustered in, both companies being incorporated in the Sixth Delaware, under Colonel Edwin Wilmer. Dr. Marshall received a Major's commission, and was made surgeon of the Regiment, which did duty along the line of the P. W. & B. R. R., in Maryland, and at Fort Delaware in the July following. In September they were mustered out of service, and he returned home, resuming his practice and remaining in Georgetown till Jan., 1866, when he removed to Milford, where he has since resided. Dr. Marshall is one of the most prominent men in his profession in Delaware. He has made surgery and obstetrics a specialty, and has, probably, performed more surgical operations than any other physician in his section. He is the leading surgeon for the counties of Sussex and Kent. He is Secretary of the State Board of Health, organized in March, 1879; a member of the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, of which, in March, 1880, he was elected Vice-President; a member of the State Medical Society of Delaware, and President, in 1869 and '70; also a delegate of that

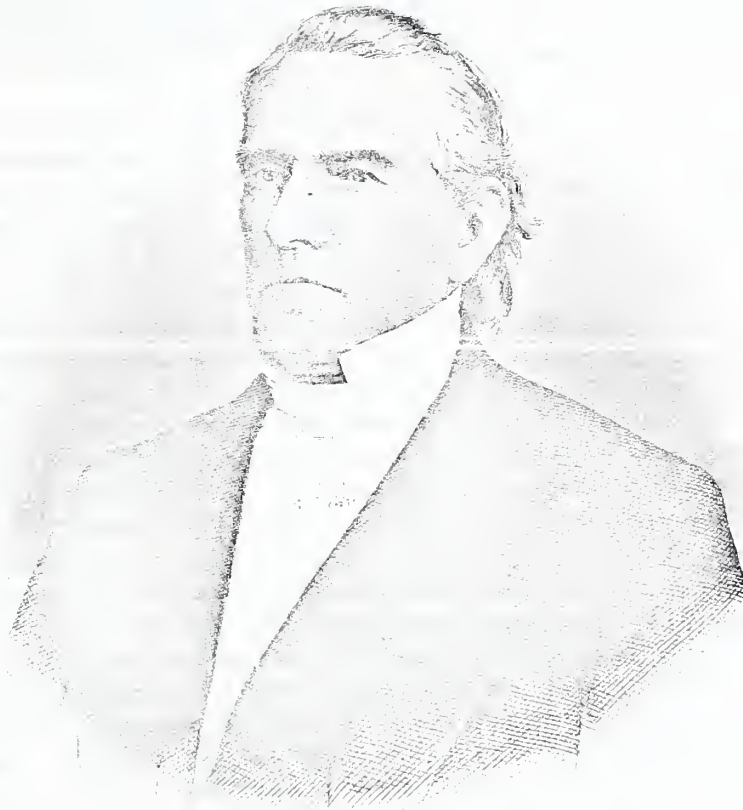


Society to the American Medical Association, since 1872. He has contributed several valuable papers to the American Journal of Medical Science, and has read a number of articles before the State Medical Society, several of which they have published. He has been a Mason since 1851 and is a Past Master; he also joined the Odd Fellows about the same time. Since 1865 Dr. Marshall has been engaged in ship building, and is now one of the firm of J. W. Abbott & Co., doing the largest business in that line in Milford. They have launched three vessels in each of the last four years. He has also owned and run a grist mill, and bought and sold lumber, and manufactured bricks, extensively. He has employed his smaller vessels in his own business, trading largely on the Hudson river, and bringing cargoes of lime and bricks from Tomkins Cove and Haverstraw, N. Y. Into these outside operations he entered to secure means to educate his children. Much of his large practice was among people whose circumstances made him unwilling to press the payment of bills, and his kindness and consideration have had a just reward. He has been successful, and now owns considerable property. Dr. Marshall was married, Nov. 23, 1853, to Miss H. Angelina, daughter of Rev. Truston Polk McColley, of Milford. They have four children, having lost one. The eldest is George William Marshall, M. D., a graduate of Delaware College, and of Jefferson Medical College, in the class of 1876. He is now practicing in Milford. He married Mary L. Donnell of Newark, and has three children. The remaining children of Dr. William Marshall are Annie Paynter, Samuel Everett and H. Angelina.

CCOLLEY, TRUSTON POLK, was born near Georgetown, Sussex county, March 9, 1793. His grandfather, Robert Watson McColley, emigrated to this country from Scotland about the year 1730. Truston P. was the son of John McColley who resided on a large plantation in Sussex county. His only educational advantages were those of a country school, being one of a family of nine children, and his parents of limited means; but his great desire for learning, united with good natural endowments, enabled him, by reading and study, to acquire a great amount of useful knowledge.

He remained with his father until nearly grown when he left his home and engaged in the hatting business in Georgetown, but removed thence to Milford where he soon began merchandising. As a merchant he was very successful, and accumulated quite a fortune. April 28, 1814, he was married to Miss Hetty Smith, a very beautiful woman. By this marriage there were five children. The eldest son, Hiram W. McColley, now resides at the old homestead near Milford; the second son, James H. McColley, was appointed by President Lincoln, U. S. Consul to South America, and there died of yellow fever while in the faithful performance of his duty; the youngest son resides on his farm near Milford; the eldest daughter married Hon. George P. Fisher, of Dover, and the second daughter married Dr. William Marshall of Milford. Mr. McColley was sent as a delegate to the Convention that met in Dover in November, 1852, to amend the Constitution of the State, and was elected president of that body. He became a member of the M. E. Church when quite young, and, November 3, 1826, was received into the Conference as a local preacher, and continued to officiate as a minister of the gospel until his death; for which service he received no compensation; but as the Lord prospered him in wordly possessions, he contributed liberally to the support of the ministry, and to all charitable purposes. As a speaker he was fluent and forcible, impressing those who heard him with the conviction that his heart was in the work. It was said of him that he had married more couples, and preached more funeral sermons, than any minister in the State. He was especially zealous in the Bible cause, having been a member from the time the society was first established in Delaware, and was president of the Sussex County Association many years previous to his death. As a citizen he was much beloved and respected, eminently social and genial in his nature, and very keen in his perceptions of right and wrong. He was known throughout the State as a man of great integrity of character, and large business capacity. In politics he was Republican—truly loyal and unselfish in his patriotism, and in favor of preserving the union at any expense of blood and treasure. In this record we have summed up the life of a good man, distinguished for his great





*J. A. M. Colley*



*[Faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or name.]*

industry, the genial kindness of his heart and large benevolence. Of him it may be truly said, "the world was better for his having lived in it." He died March 5, 1874, having attained the advanced age of eighty-one.


NOTE.—Since the above was in type, the following additional facts have been received: Mr. McColey continued in mercantile business till 40 years of age, when he removed to his farm, "Eggleston Hall," near Milford, where he resided till his death. He embraced religion at the first camp meeting ever held in Sussex, and soon after was licensed as a local preacher. The extent of his ministerial labors is indicated by the fact that he performed 1600 marriages and preached over 1000 funeral sermons. He was also an earnest supporter of the temperance cause. All over the Peninsula his name is as familiar as a household word. He was a man of fine physique and uniform good health. For a period of fifty years he had not a single death in his family. He was a member of Temple Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and also of the Chapter. He was initiated July 26, 1815; passed September 13, 1815, and raised October 25, 1815. He was one of the projectors of the Junction and Breakwater railroad, of which he was president, and one of its best friends in its darkest days. His funeral was attended by people from all parts of the State. He had himself selected the text and hymns for the occasion:—"For David, after he had served his own generation, by the will of God fell on sleep and was laid unto his fathers."

**TOWNSEND, HON. SAMUEL**, of Townsend, was born in St. George's Hundred, Oct. 31, 1812. His father, Samuel Townsend, a birthright member of the Society of Friends, was a farmer and coach maker. He married Hannah, daughter of Richard Humphries, of St. George's hundred, and had ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity. Samuel was their third son and fifth child. Samuel Townsend, Sr., died Feb. 5, 1849, in his 68th year. His wife died May 25, 1829, in her 52d year. His father, John Townsend, was born in Sussex county, and went in early life to Germantown, where he learned the business of coach making. Returning to Delaware, he became the captain of a vessel which he owned himself, sailing from Liston's Landing, near Odessa, and married Sally Liston. She inherited the farm known as Liston's, and afterwards as the old Townsend estate. John Townsend lived to the age of 90. He and his wife died about the same time, and are interred at the Friends' meeting house at Odessa. Samuel Townsend was brought up on the farm, and attended a subscription school until his eleventh year, afterwards a pay school for two winters. These were his only opportunities of education. At seventeen he left home and found employment on the Union canal, on which, in 1830, he became captain of a boat. The following year his brother John joined him in the purchase of the sloop, *Hannah*, of 50 tons burthen, which they sailed from Philadelphia and down the bay, but in December it was run into and cut down by a steamboat.

He then was again a captain on the canal, but the cholera of 1832 interrupted his business. In 1833 he commenced mining iron ore, in St. George's Hundred, which he purchased and sold to parties in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1837 he bought the Brick house property in Blackbird, and 400 acres of land, much of it in timber, and then began the cutting and shipping of wood and vessel timber to New York. In this business, by his energy and good management, he laid the foundation of his fortune. He purchased 700 acres of woodland in Thoroughfare Neck, and 550 at Shadding Point, and in partnership with his brother, John, 1300 acres in Mispillion Neck. From these lands they cut and shipped the timber, and were successful until the general business disasters of 1858. They continued in this until 1860. Mr. Townsend had, in 1845, purchased with his brother, the Williams estate of 400 acres, which they divided, and on which each built a house and resided from that time. Adjoining it he purchased, in 1855, the Davis farm of 230 acres, and, in 1863, a tract of 300 acres near Canterbury, on which his son Samuel now resides. In 1866 he bought 357½ acres near Kingston, Md., which he devoted to peaches and small fruits. He also had large peach orchards on his farms in Delaware, and became, in 1857, the pioneer peach grower of his vicinity, setting out 10,000 trees and the same the next year. From these farms he shipped in 1869, 43,000 baskets, most of them to New York. From the beginning of this interest he was one of the most active and public spirited of the Delaware peach growers. Mr. Townsend was an independent Democrat, always prominent in public affairs and a member of most of the State Conventions from his early manhood. In 1848 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which met in Baltimore and nominated Gen. Cass, of Michigan, a scandidate for President, also of the National Convention in Baltimore in 1852 when Gen. Pierce was nominated. In 1860 when James A. Bayard and William G. Whitely, left the Charleston Convention, Mr Townsend was one of the delegates, sent to take their places in the convention which had adjourned to meet in Baltimore, and was seated after a contest. When the war came on he became one of the prominent and uncompromising Union men in the



State, exerting all his influence to save the Republic from disruption. He saw in disunion only perpetual hostility and ruin for the whole country, but he opposed bringing the color question into politics or giving the colored race civil or political rights. He was one of the organizers of "The White Man's Party," in the State, and kept up his political activity till near the close of his life; but he would submit to no ring or boss rule; his rugged, original, aggressive spirit always asserted itself and usually prevailed. His death, which occurred Dec. 5, 1881, was widely regretted, and it was said of him that human want and suffering never appealed to his charity in vain.

EFFERIS, DR. CHARLES R., Dentist, Wilmington, was born in Chester county, Pa., Nov. 27, 1841, the youngest son of Dr. Emmor and Ann (Robinson) Jefferis. The family is descended from Robert Jefferis, an English Friend, who settled in East Bradford township, Chester county, Pa., about 1701, and from whom, it is believed, have sprung all of the name in that county, with many in other parts of the country. He died in 1739. He married, about 1693, Jane, daughter of George and Jane Chandler. Their children were: Patience, married, first, Henry Betterson, afterward, a Mr. Mackey; Charity, married, first, John Evans, afterwards, John Cope, in 1721. (over three thousand of her descendants have been ascertained); William, married, in 1724, Elizabeth (Ring) Nield; James, married Elizabeth (Tull) Carter; Robert, twice married; George, married, and died in 1763; Jane, married Joseph Skeen; Anne, married Alexander Duncan; Mary, married Joseph Temple; and Benjamin, Thomas, and John. Anne, the second wife of Robert Jefferis, survived him. By her he had one child, Richard Jefferis. James, the second son of Robert, had three children: James, Emmor, and Abigail. Emmor married Elizabeth Taylor, in 1757, and had three children: James, Emmor the second, and Sarah. Of these, Emmor married Charity, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Grubb, and had twelve children, ten of whom married: Sarah, married John Hickman; Curtis, married Ann Carey; Joseph, married Mary Bailey; Benjamin, married a Miss Osborne; Lydia, married George Worth; John S., married Sarah Brinton;

Elizabeth, married John Patterson; Anna married Isaac Trimble; Charity, married Sampson Babb; Emmor, the third, married Ann Robinson. Those who died young were: Grubb and Abigail. Emmor, third, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1804. He was a manufacturing jeweler till 1844, when he studied dentistry, and followed that profession with such success that he became quite distinguished in his day. In 1827, he removed to Wilmington, Del., where he resided several years, after which he became a resident of Philadelphia. In 1839, he returned to Chester county, where he lost most of his property in an ineffectual effort to introduce silk culture. He then returned to Wilmington, where he followed his profession till 1876, when he removed to Fair Hill, Md., where he now resides. His wife died in 1876. Their children were: Dr. Joseph R., a dentist, of Philadelphia, who died, Dec. 10, 1875; Dr. William R., a dentist, of Indianapolis, Ind. He died in April, 1861. Anna T., wife of Joseph Alderdice; Caroline, wife of Dr. Eli T. Starr, of Philadelphia; Ella, wife of David P. Bush; Amelia P., married Dr. L. I. Howard; she died, May 1, 1865; J. Eugene, an engineer in the U. S. Revenue Marine service; Dr. Charles R., and Susan R., wife of William E. Chester, of Kansas. Dr. Jefferis attended the public schools of Wilmington, after which he was a student, for two years, in St. Mary's College, Wilmington. He enjoyed unusual facilities for learning his profession, being brought up, almost from childhood, in his father's laboratory. At the age of nineteen he entered his father's office as a student, and passed through a regular course of training and study. He was in partnership with his father from 1860 to 1865, since which time he has practiced by himself, being now on King, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Dr. Jefferis is a gentleman of superior culture and ability, and stands in the first rank, if not at the head of his profession in the State. He makes a specialty of operative dentistry, in which he has acquired a wide reputation, and built up a large and lucrative practice. He was married, May 3rd, 1865, to Miss Elheurah A., daughter of the late Joseph Richardson, Jr., a well known morocco manufacturer of Wilmington. They have three children: Joseph Richardson, Charles R. Jr., and Lura Jefferis.




**R**OBERTS, SAMUEL, Farmer of Blackbird hundred, was born, Jan 2, 1826. His father was James Roberts. He is a brother of Joseph Roberts, in whose sketch will be found a history of the antecedents of this family. Samuel Roberts attended the schools of his neighborhood until twelve years of age. He was put to work upon the farm and continued to assist his father until 1839, when he obtained a position as clerk in the store of his cousin, James Roberts. After some fifteen months he, by request of his father, returned home, where he remained until twenty-three years of age. In the spring of 1849, he began the pursuit of agriculture for himself, upon the farm where he has ever since resided. He has devoted his land, principally, to grain, but has cultivated peaches to some extent, and has been very successful in his calling. Besides the home farm, he owns an adjoining tract of 160 acres, also a farm of 200 acres, known as "Thomas' Landing," which he purchased in 1878. Mr. Roberts is a Democrat in politics, and served as a member of the Levy Court of New Castle county, from 1874 to 1878, with credit to himself and to his party. He is a useful and influential citizen of his county, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and friends. He is a Methodist, having joined that denomination in 1859, and is now a trustee and steward of Asbury M. E. church at Smyrna. He was united in marriage, May 16, 1850, to Miss Catharine, daughter of John and Catharine (Davis) Wilson, of Sussex county. Three children have been born to them, two of whom, John and James Houston Roberts, are still living.

**B**UCKINGHAM, CAPTAIN DAVID EASTBURN, Soldier and Merchant, of the firm of Buckingham & Company, Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers, Wilmington, was born Feb. 3, 1840, at Pleasant Hill, New Castle Co. His parents, Alban and Mary (Eastburn) Buckingham, were members of the Society of Friends. He was reared on the farm, attending school principally in winter, until his fifteenth year, when he was sent to Eton Academy, and enjoyed its advantages during four terms, intending to fit himself for the

medical profession, but engaged in teaching in his twentieth year. Soon after the war broke out, and this event changed all his plans. He became orderly sergeant of a company of home guards, at Mermaid Hill, Mill Creek hundred. He was mainly instrumental in forming company E, of the 4th Delaware Volunteers; was appointed 1st Lieutenant, and entered with his regiment on the peninsular campaign, under McClellan. He was the eldest of four brothers, all of whom were soldiers in the late war, except the youngest, a mere boy in years. His brother, Richard, was in his company, and was 1st sergeant, and afterwards promoted to lieutenant in the regiment, and all were intense in their loyalty to the old flag. His regiment on the peninsula, was stationed at Gloucester, opposite Yorktown, Va., where he was ill in hospital with malarial fever. He was soon after in the action of Bethesada church, and while engaged in storming the earthworks, was prostrated for a time by the windage of a cannon-shot, but revived sufficiently to enter the work with his company, though afterwards, for several days incapacitated for duty; but was with his command in crossing the James, and on the 16th and 17th of June, in the terrible struggle in which one-third of the regiment was killed and wounded; among the wounded was his brother, Richard, and he narrowly escaped, a ball having cut through the breast of his coat, near a vital part. At the battle of Weldon railroad and at the burning of the Davis house his gallantry, was conspicuous. In the last so much so as to earn the Brevet of Captain, with honorable mention of services rendered in the campaign before Richmond. At Rowanty river the Fourth Delaware was ordered to cross the bridge after several regiments had been driven back; his company was in the advance and finding the bridge impassible ordered the men to cross the stream; the ice broke under his feet and he swam to the rebel side amidst the bullets of the enemy. Here Major Kent was severely wounded. At Hatchers Run he, with some of his men, advanced to the house, where, in that battle, Col. Bailey of the 3rd Delaware was killed, but fell back in time to escape capture. At the action of White Oak Roads he escaped unhurt, but as showing the terrible casualties of battle, he had the night before slept in the twigs having as companions, Capt. E. C. Stotsenburg, Capt.



Thomas Challenger, Lt. Alpheus Wilson and his brother, Sergeant Major Buckingham. At the close of this battle, Wilson was dead, the Sergeant Major wounded and carried to the rear, and the two Captains were prisoners. At midnight, in charge of the pickets, he received orders to withdraw them, and the regiment joined the corps and marched until noon of April 1st, and at 4 P. M. formed in line of battle and attacked the enemy in the battle of the Five Forks. At the "Chimney's" Capt. McClary fell dead near him, being killed in action and the command of the regiment was in his hands. In this action 5000 of the enemy were captured and Lee commenced his retreat. He was in command of the regiment until April 5, when Major Smith rejoined the regiment. A white flag in their front sent in by the enemy occasions their halt, and he finds sixty-three men and three officers in line for duty. Appomattox followed and the surrender. Captain Buckingham was in every march, and in every battle of this regiment from their leaving Wilmington; the only officer of whom this can be said. He is in person of medium height, without an ounce of superfluous flesh, and one wonders at the endurance he manifested. He was mustered out of service on June 7, 1865, and began his present business. He is also a partner of his brother, as wheel manufacturers in the city, and in this, as in merchandizing, he is energetic, enterprising and successful. He was married Jan. 1, 1868, to Miss Sarah L., daughter of Isaac Van Trump. Three children have been born to them, Mignonette O., David E., Jr., and Sadie L. Buckingham.

ARR, MARTIN, M. D., late of Middletown, was born in Strasburg township, near Lancaster city, Pa., in 1792, son of John and Elizabeth (Brown) Barr. His father, an agriculturist and miller, supplied Washington with flour when encamped at Valley Forge. He died about 1802, at the age of forty-eight. He had two children, John and Martin. The great-grandfather of John, also named John Barr, came over with William Penn, of whom he, with Justine Kerr, purchased 30,000 acres of land in Lancaster county, Pa., paying an English shilling an acre. The intermediate ancestors all bore the name of John Barr. The family

dates back, by records in their possession, to the 12th century. They were always Protestants and Republicans, and joined the Albigenses on the rise of that body in the twelfth century, living among the Alps. In 1580 they removed to the district of Languedoc in the south of France, the principal seat of the Albigenses church, where they enjoyed religious liberty till the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, when they fled to England. There they met Penn and came with him on his return to America. Dr. Barr was educated by Rev. Francis Latta at his academy in Lancaster county, and at the age of eighteen entered the office of the celebrated Dr. Benj. Rush of Philadelphia, who died soon after. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1813, and practiced three years in Philadelphia, after which he removed to Middletown, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1819 he traveled through the South, having had several hemorrhages from the lungs, but was by this means entirely restored. He became very large and robust, weighing 200 pounds, and his strength and endurance were very remarkable. He seldom felt fatigue though he often rode from forty to sixty, and sometimes eighty miles a day. Starting at four o'clock in the morning, on a breakfast of warm bread and milk, he would accomplish an immense amount of labor, and his energy never seemed to flag. Possessed of high intellectual endowments, he was a thorough scholar and always continued to study. He had a natural gift in detecting disease and a remarkable skill in treating it and became one of the most distinguished and successful physicians of his day, having an immense practice. In surgery he was especially skillful. During the forty years of his residence in Middletown he collected \$160,000, but was unstinted in the use of his means, and kept up a very large family, from ten to twenty-two relations being with them a great deal of the time. In manner Dr. Barr was very modest and unassuming. He was a prominent member of the State Medical Society, and was often urged to accept official position, but felt that he could not and meet the requirements of his large practice. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, but his wife was an Episcopalian. He married in 1815, Jane, daughter of William Adams of Mount



Pleasant, near Philadelphia. They had six boys and six girls, of whom three girls and four boys grew to maturity, the others dying in infancy. The eldest, John A. Barr, M. D., graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1837, became distinguished as a practitioner in Delaware City, and died in 1857 leaving a widow and one daughter. Capt. Joseph M. Barr, born in March, 1822, studied with John M. Clayton, graduated from the Yale Law School in 1848, practiced in New Castle a short time, and visited Cuba. He had previously edited the *Delaware State Journal*, and afterwards became editor and proprietor of *The Commonwealth* in Wilmington, which he continued till the war, when as Captain of Company C, under Col. Lockwood, he joined the Union army. After the three months' service he re-enlisted as captain of a company in the 4th Delaware, was prostrated with fever in the seven days' fight on the Chickahominy and joined the veteran reserved corps at Chicago. He died in Middletown, July 1, 1876, leaving a widow and one son. He was a member of the Episcopal church. Of Dr. William H. Barr, the third son, a sketch is given. The fourth is Capt. Frank Barr of the steamer *Colfax*, United States Revenue service, at Wilmington, N. C. The daughters were Mary A. who died about 1839, in her twenty-second year, Elizabeth also died in early womanhood, and Jane, who married Rev. John Atkinson, of the P. E. Church. She died in 1857. Dr. Martin Barr closed his long and useful life, Sept. 19, 1874, being then in the eighty-first year of his age

**B**ARR, WILLIAM H., M. D., of Middletown, was born in that place. Dec. 9, 1825, son of Dr. Martin Barr, whose sketch has been given. Tutors were employed in the family, and his brothers were all sent away to college, but his education, which was fully equal to theirs, he owed chiefly to his father's instructions. He studied medicine two years in his father's office, commencing in 1845, after which he took a full course in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1850, and at once settled in Middletown. His father was still in active practice and the idol of the community, and as he practiced independently and not with his father, he had a hard struggle to secure a foothold. He took all cases that came

whether they paid him or not, and rode far and near, as he was called, and in time attained a large practice. Later he succeeded to that of his father, and also to his reputation and to the affectionate confidence with which he was regarded. He has now an immense practice, rides all the time, is very popular and highly respected. His taste is for the practice of medicine in general, but he is thoroughly prepared in all departments, and made it a point, when studying, to fit himself to treat any case that might be presented, that his patients might not be subjected to the expense and inconvenience of leaving home to be under the care of a specialist. This he has been able to accomplish both in surgery and other departments. Dr. Barr is a Republican but takes no active part in political matters. During the war he was a strong Union man, and did all in his power to assist and maintain the Union cause. He attends the Episcopal church, and has never married.



**GRAY, HON. GEORGE, A. M.,** Lawyer and Attorney-General, of Delaware, was born in New Castle, May 4, 1840; son of Andrew C. and Elizabeth (Scofield) Gray. A sketch of his father, a lawyer and prominent citizen of New Castle, has already been given. Mr. Gray was prepared for the junior class in college, by William F. Lane, principal of the academy in his native town, and entered Princeton in 1857, graduating A. B. with the class of 1859. He read law for three years with his father, and Hon. William C. Spruance, and spent a year in the Harvard law school, and after this thorough preparation of four years study, was admitted to the bar in 1863. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at New Castle, and in the Superior Court and before the Court of Appeals, soon developed those powers which have given him so wide a reputation at the bar. His studious habits, retentive memory and sound judgment on legal questions, together with his high character, and brilliant oratory, have secured for him a commanding influence with the bench and bar, and a popularity which reaches far beyond the State. In 1881 he was appointed Attorney-General of Delaware, by Gov. John W. Hall, when he removed to Wilmington, where he has since resided. His selection for this high position met



with general approval from all classes of his fellow-citizens, and he has discharged his official duties with a zeal and conscientious regard to the public welfare, that has given universal satisfaction. Mr. Gray is allied with the Democratic party, and a strong advocate of its principles and methods. He was a delegate to the national convention of his party at St. Louis, in 1876, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden, for the Presidency, and also a delegate to the national convention at Cincinnati, in 1880, and nominated Mr. Bayard, before that body, as a presidential candidate, in a masterly speech. Three years after he graduated he received from Princeton the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was chairman of the Board of Education in New Castle, and an honorary member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Harriet, daughter of the late Dr. Charles H. Black, of New Castle, one of the most able and popular men Delaware ever produced. Mrs. Gray died suddenly, May 26, 1880, leaving five children: Andrew Caldwell, Annie Black, Emily Scofield, Charles H. Black and George Gray, Jr. Mr. Gray was married Aug. 8, 1882, to Miss Margaret J. Black, a sister of his first wife.

**V**ALLANDIGHAM, REV. JAMES L., D. D., LL. D., Pastor of the church at Head of Christiana, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio. An outline of his life and some account of his family will be found on page 105. His father, in addition to his ministerial labors, taught a classical school and prepared this son to enter the junior class of Jefferson College when only sixteen years of age. He graduated in two years, maintaining a high standing in a class of thirty, nearly all older than himself. His father's salary was inadequate to the support and education of seven children and he had been obliged to borrow the money to defray the expenses of his collegiate course. After graduating he engaged in teaching in order to refund this money, and also to assist in educating his three younger brothers, all of whom became professional men. The necessity thus laid upon him, he always regarded as fortunate, considering the mental discipline he acquired and also the more accurate knowledge of the classics and other branches, as ample com-

pensation for the labor expended. During the two years that he taught in Snow Hill, he studied law with Hon. Irving Spence, and completed his studies at his home with Hon. Andrew W. Loomis, commencing the practice of his profession in his native town, and also taking a very active part in politics. He was twice the candidate of his party for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, and was one of the principal speakers in several campaigns, especially in the memorable one of 1840. He had a strong predilection, a hereditary taste for politics, and highly regarded his profession, but being converted in a revival in New Lisbon, as he himself expressed it—the shadow of eternity resting upon him rendered him comparatively indifferent to things seen and temporal, and keenly alive to those which are unseen and eternal. He, therefore, in 1843, commenced the study of theology in New Lisbon, and to maintain himself and family, took charge of the classical department of the High School. Having received a call which he felt constrained to accept to the churches of White Clay Creek, Head of Christiana and Newark, he removed to the latter place, Nov. 30, 1853. As his charge was very extensive, an assistant was employed for three or four months, each summer and fall. In 1860, the membership of the three churches having increased from 200 to 500, Mr. Vallandigham resigned the charge of the Newark church, as it was about to be strengthened by the addition of the members of the New School church there, and would then be able, alone, to support a pastor. He remained in charge of the other two churches until 1875. The Presbytery had previously sent a committee to persuade them to separate, that each might have the entire services of a pastor. To this they reluctantly consented, and at a meeting of the Presbytery, held at Lewes, in April, 1875, each church presented, for him, a unanimous call. The one from the Head of Christiana was found in order and placed in his hands, and since June 1st of that year, he has been pastor of that church alone. His preaching has always been earnest, practical and instructive, and on various occasions, there have been glorious revivals. In 1854, 175 persons were received into the three churches under his care. Since he first became pastor of the three congregations, each has erected a



new church edifice. The wonderful degree of harmony which has prevailed among them during all these years, reflects great credit, both on the people and on him to whom they have looked for counsel and guidance. The honorary degree of D. D., was conferred on Mr. Vallandigham by Delaware College, in 1874, and of LL. D., by Westminster College, Mo., in 1881. He has published the life of his brother, the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, a volume of 570 pages, also, two editions of an address on the Evils of Intemperance. He was, at one time, assistant editor of a temperance paper, has frequently contributed to the press, and is the author of the historical sketches of the Presbyterian churches of Delaware, published in this Cyclopedia. He still resides in Newark, and enjoys the unabated affection and confidence of the congregations of which he has been pastor, and the respect of the community at large.




**SPRUANCE, PRESLEY**, was born in Kent county, a few miles west of Smyrna, Sept. 11, 1785. His father, Presley Spruance, was a substantial farmer and resided all his life in the same county. His grandfather, John Spruance, the first of the name in this State, came from Caroline county, Md., and settled in Kent about 1730. His mother, Mary Jones, was descended from the Welsh Baptist Colonists, who settled on the Welsh Tract in New Castle county, about 1700. He attended the schools of his neighborhood until he was fifteen years old, when he was placed with Mr. Darragh, a merchant in Smyrna, then called Duck Creek Cross-Roads, and remained with him until he was twenty years old, and then began business with his father, under the name of P. Spruance & Son. This firm was succeeded, in a few years, by that of P. & E. Spruance, composed of the subject of this sketch and his younger brother, Enoch. The latter firm continued for more than forty years, conducting an extensive business as merchants, ship-pers and landowners, and maintaining, during all that time, a high reputation for enterprise, integrity and liberality. These brothers were especially noted for their generosity to poor young men who manifested the capacity and purpose to succeed in life. Mr. Spruance always, from boyhood, took a deep interest in

public affairs, and was deservedly popular. In 1822, he was elected to the House of Representatives of Delaware. In 1825, he was elected to the Senate of the same State, and continued a member of the same until 1831, when he was elected a member of the Convention which framed the present State Constitution. He was again elected to the Senate in 1834, and to the House of Representatives in 1838. In 1840, he was again called to do public duty in the State Senate, and continued a member of the same until 1847. During his twenty-one years of service in the State Legislature, he was, for about ten years, Speaker of the Senate. In 1847, he was chosen United States Senator, and held that position for the full term of six years. While a member of the State Senate, in 1829, he took a very active and important part in the passage of the "Act for the establishment of free schools," and in after-life he considered this the most useful and lasting public service in his long career of twenty-eight years as a legislator. Following the traditions of his family, he began life a Jefferson Democrat, but upon the division of parties in 1828, he attached himself to the Administration, or Adams party, and afterwards, on its formation, to the Whig party, of which he was a leading spirit in his county and State. His instincts and convictions were always strongly against slavery, and led him to advocate the Wilmot Proviso, and oppose the extension of the slave holding interests. Although, then an old man, and retired from public life, he was one of the very few in his county, who in 1860 voted for Abraham Lincoln. While fully realizing the necessity of using force in the suppression of the rebellion, civil war was to him a dire calamity. When the announcement was made to him that the rebel batteries had opened fire upon Fort Sumpter, he exclaimed, as tears filled his eyes, and his whole frame trembled with emotion, "I never expected to live to see this day." Few men have left behind them a reputation more worthy of emulation. Great industry, quick perception, retentive memory, love of books, and varied experience as a merchant and legislator, supplied in him, to a great extent, the deficiencies of early training, although he never ceased to regret that he had been denied the opportunity of a liberal education. His great and accurate knowledge of public affairs, both



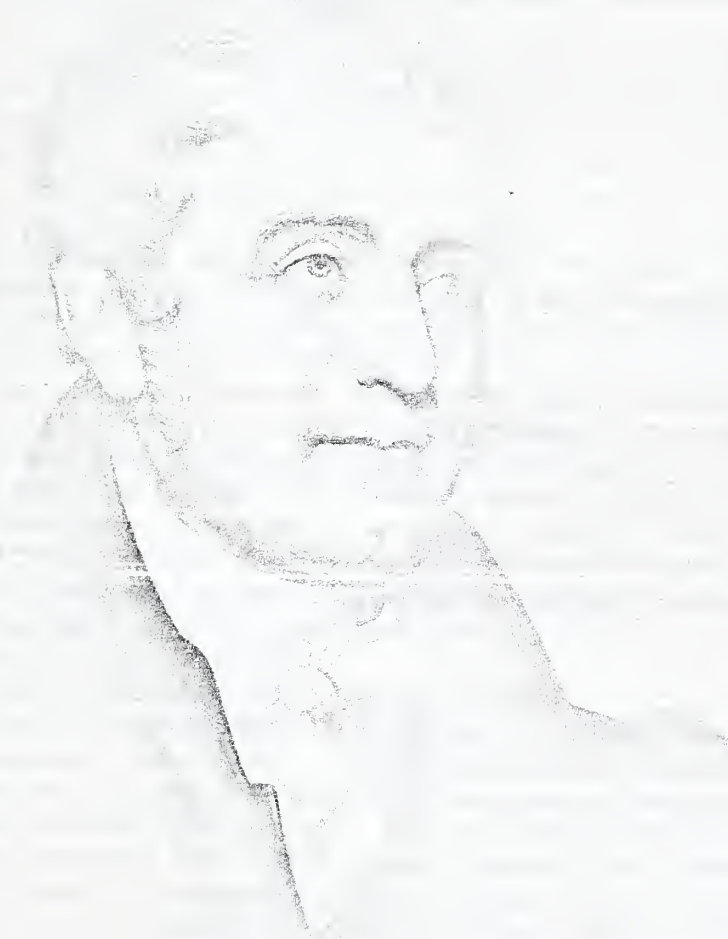
State and national, his sound, clear judgment, inflexible integrity, steady courage and devoted patriotism, made him a useful and honored public servant, and inspired the fullest confidence of his fellow citizens. In 1830 Mr. Spruance married Sarah Corbit, daughter of William Corbit, of Cantwell's Bridge, now Odessa. The children of this marriage were Mary J., who died in infancy, Horace who died in Oct. 1882, and William C. and Sarah C., who now reside in Wilmington. Mr. Spruance died at his residence in Smyrna, Feb. 13, 1863.

UPONT, ELEUTHERE IRÉNÉE, youngest son of Pierre-Samuel duPont de Nemours, and of Nicole-Charlotte-Marie-Louise Le Dée de Rencourt, was born in Paris, France, June 24, 1771.

His god-father was the celebrated Turgot, who selected on account of their meaning, his somewhat unusual baptismal names. The traits of character which specially marked Irénée duPont's whole career were displayed in early life. Simple and frugal in his tastes, generous and ardent in his impulses, the misfortunes of others ever elicited his warmest sympathy. To these qualities he united great energy of purpose and untiring industry. It seemed to be the height of his ambition to be a worthy, useful and valuable member of society. His early years were passed at *Bois-des-Fossés*, his father's estate near the village of Chevannes in the Gatinais, (*now Department of Seine et Marne*). Though taking the keenest interest in country pursuits, and having the reputation of being the most courageous boy in the neighborhood, study was never neglected. His tastes were for the exact sciences, chemistry and botany being his favorite studies. In 1784, he had the misfortune to lose his mother, a model of every domestic virtue, but the affectionate care of his surviving parent supplied, as far as possible, the vacant place. During the following year he was extremely anxious to join La Pérouse's expedition round the world, then being fitted out; but his father, though able to have placed him advantageously with that intrepid, but unfortunate navigator, would not agree to so early a separation, and the son acquiesced. He was soon, however, to leave the home of his childhood: an intimate friend of his father, the emi-

nent chemist, Lavoisier, at that time superintendent of the Royal manufactories and depots of gun-powder and saltpetre, (*Régie royale des Poudres et Salpêtres*), had conceived a strong affection for the promising young man, and requested that he should go to him, promising to secure for him the reversion of this important and lucrative office. His father's consent having been given, he began his new career at the government mills at Essone, where he was sent to acquire a practical knowledge of the details of the manufacture of gun-powder. His prospects seemed now assured when the breaking out of the French Revolution changed the whole course of his life. The broad and liberal political views of his father were reflected in the son, who advocated, with ardor, the project of a constitution limiting the power of the crown and sweeping away the many abuses of the past. In the interest of the moderate and law abiding party, after the voluntary dissolution of the constituent assembly, DuPont de Nemours invested the greater part of his means in a large printing and publishing house in Paris. At its head he placed his son, Irénée, who found himself in his twenty-first year, during the most stormy period of Revolution, conducting, almost alone, a business of great importance, which of necessity was connected directly with the political complications of the day. On the memorable 10th of Aug., 1792, DuPont de Nemours, as strong in his opposition to popular excesses as in his advocacy of constitutional liberty, went to the palace of the Tuilleries to aid in defending the King from the expected attack of the mob. Irénée accompanied him, and after Louis XVI and the royal family had taken refuge in the hall of the Legislative Assembly, succeeded, amid the scene of carnage, in saving his father's life as well as his own. The surviving defenders of the Tuilleries were marked for destruction. Though able to hide themselves for a time, father and son were finally arrested and confined in the Laforce prison. Irénée duPont had already united his lot to one (Sophie Madeleine Dalmas, born July 22, 1775, and died, Nov. 27, 1828,) no less distinguished for rare personal attractions than for energy of character, courage and wifely devotion. The despair of this beautiful young woman, (she was not yet eighteen,) touched the better feelings of one of the jail-





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ors, when she sought admission to the prison in the disguise of peasant girl, and she was able to pass in daily and minister to the necessities of her husband and father. Their turn for the scaffold had almost come, when the fall of Robespierre ended the Reign of Terror, and opened the prison doors. Though their lives were saved, they had lost everything, and the embarrassed condition of their fortunes made them turn their eyes towards the new world. In the latter part of 1799, the subject of this sketch, with his father and older brother, Victor, who had been in the United States in the French diplomatic and consular service during the terrible years of Revolution in his native land, sailed for America, arriving with their families at Newport, R.I., Jan. 1, 1800. Some months later, an accidental circumstance called Irénée du Pont's attention to the bad quality of the gun-powder made in the land of his adoption, and gave him the first idea of establishing a set of works for its manufacture, a project deemed, by many, as little short of madness, so great was the reputation of the powder imported from England. Having decided upon the enterprise, he went back to France, in January, 1801, and revisited Essone, to acquaint himself with the various improvements in powder manufacture, which had been made since he left the place, returning to the United States at the end of the following August, well provided with plans and models, and bringing with him some of the machinery for his future mills. It now remained to fix upon a suitable location. He examined sites near Paterson, N. J., and in Maryland and Virginia. His father's friend, Thomas Jefferson, was very anxious that the new works should be built in the last named State, but there, as in Maryland, he was deterred by the institution of slavery and the effects it had produced upon the character of the white race. Finally, in June, 1802, he bought a tract of land with ample water power on the Brandywine river, about four miles from Wilmington, Del., and on the 19th of the following month, arrived there with his family. The newness of the undertaking, no less than its hazardous character, demanded unflagging toil and exertion. After many disappointments and losses, his energy and undaunted courage surmounted every obstacle, and at his death by cholera, Oct. 31st, 1834, while temporarily in Philadel-


phia, his establishment was the largest of its kind in the United States. Amid the engrossing pursuits of his business life, Irénée du Pont never, for a moment, forgot the duties he owed to his fellow men and to the community in which he lived. Foremost in every measure of local improvement, and in developing around him agricultural and industrial enterprise, his private benevolence was not confined to pecuniary aid; of his time—to him more precious still—he gave freely, to all to whom he could be of use. Nor did local matters, alone, occupy his attention, he served as a director in the Bank of the United States, and took part in the philanthropic labors of the American Colonization society in behalf of the African race. His ashes have long since been mingled with those of his father, brother, and wife, all of whom he survived; but his memory, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, is still affectionately graven upon the hearts of the remaining few who knew him personally, while his work still tells, and the example remains of what an upright, unselfish, and well-directed life may do.




SPRUANCE, WILLIAM CORBIT, was born in Smyrna, April 2nd, 1831. His father, Presley Spruance, was, for twenty one years a member of the Legislature of the State of Delaware, and for six years a Senator of the United States. William C. Spruance was prepared for College under the tuition of Rev. Geo. Foote at Port Penn, and afterwards at Newark Academy. He entered Princeton College in January, 1849, and graduated there in 1852. His legal studies were prosecuted under Chief Justice Comegys, Hon. George B. Rodney, and at the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. He was admitted to the bar at New Castle, in Nov., 1855, settled there, and remained until 1871, when he removed to Wilmington, and has since resided in that city. For about three years he was Deputy Attorney General, for twelve years attorney for New Castle County, and for two years City Solicitor for Wilmington. In 1876 he was appointed United States Attorney for the District of Delaware, and resigned that office in 1880. Mr. Spruance is a safe, wise and loyal counselor, and a man of sternest integrity and untiring diligence. His eminent ability, persistent energy and vigorous



methods, have won for him success at the bar, and placed him in the front rank of the profession to which he is an honor. Trained in the Whig School of politics, and firmly opposed to human slavery, he joined the Republican party at the outbreak of the rebellion, and has since been one of its most effective upholders in every important campaign. His political attachments proceed from his deep convictions of right and justice, and bravely as he fights for his party, he loves his native State and the Nation better, and would prefer defeat of his party to its success through unworthy means. He was married in 1858 to Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of Rev. J. B. Spotswood D. D. of New Castle. They have had eight children, of whom five are now living: Presley, John S., Arthur W., William C. and Edith.

ONES, JOHN, one of the original firm of Pusey & Jones, a well known firm in the general Machine and Vessel building business of Wilmington, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1818, and was brought by his parents, who immigrated to the United States in 1821. His parents were Joseph and Sarah Jones, both of Lancashire, who first settled after their arrival at Cedar Grove, above the city of Philadelphia, but removed to Delaware, where Mr. Jones followed his trade as a machinist, on the Brandywine, three miles above the city. His mother died when John was but ten years of age, and at seventeen years of age became an apprentice to learn the business of his father as a machinist, principally in cotton and woolen machinery, continuing as an apprentice until he arrived at twenty-one years of age. He then engaged as journeyman to work for the late J. M. Poole, and at the end of three years became foreman in his shops, and held this position for five years subsequently. In 1849 Joshua L. Pusey and he formed the firm of Pusey & Jones, and began at the location still occupied by the Pusey & Jones Co., the business of general machinists. They built additions on the present site, and their energy and the character of the work done by them soon built up a large and successful business. They were both practical and well trained machinists, and took their share, in the beginning of their career, in the labors of the shop, with their own hands. Their success is a part of the his-

tory of the city, they having had a large share in making Wilmington a city of manufactures. In 1866, Mr. Jones withdrew from the firm, and the Pusey & Jones Company became an incorporated company; Mr. Pusey, his original partner, being still in the company. By a second marriage of his father, he has three half brothers, one of whom is a member of the well-known firm of Hilles & Jones, of Wilmington. His father, Joseph Jones, died in 1867. Mr. Jones was a Whig in politics during the existence of that party, and since its organization, has been a Republican. During the years of 1878-9, he served, for two terms, as a member of the City Council of Wilmington, and is the owner of real estate in the city, to the interests of which he devotes his leisure. He was united in marriage, March 4th, 1841, to Miss Ann Banning, of the vicinity of Wilmington, and they have had one daughter, who died in her sixth year.

ILPIN, HON. EDWARD WOODWARD, late Chief Justice of Delaware, son of William and Ann (Dunwoody) Gilpin, was born at Wilmington, July 13, 1803, and died at Dover, April 29, 1876. His boyhood was spent in the family of his grandparents, on the Brandywine, in attending school in the neighborhood of their residence, and in Wilmington. At the age of seventeen he obtained the situation of a merchant's clerk, which he soon relinquished to join his father in Philadelphia, where he was placed with Mr. Fennimore, of that city, to learn the trade of a tanner and currier. At the end of a year, returning with his father to Wilmington, he continued his new trade under Reuben Webb, for a short period, and then entered the store of his brother, Josiah, where he was employed at the time he began the study of law, in the office of John Wales. The experience acquired in these different situations by young Gilpin was of great value to him, in awakening his observations, imparting a knowledge of business affairs, and giving to his mind a practical direction. He was early impressed with the importance of application and industry in order to success, and the influence of this feeling accompanied him through life. Though lacking the advantages of what is styled a liberal education, he was not deficient in any of those solid qualifica-



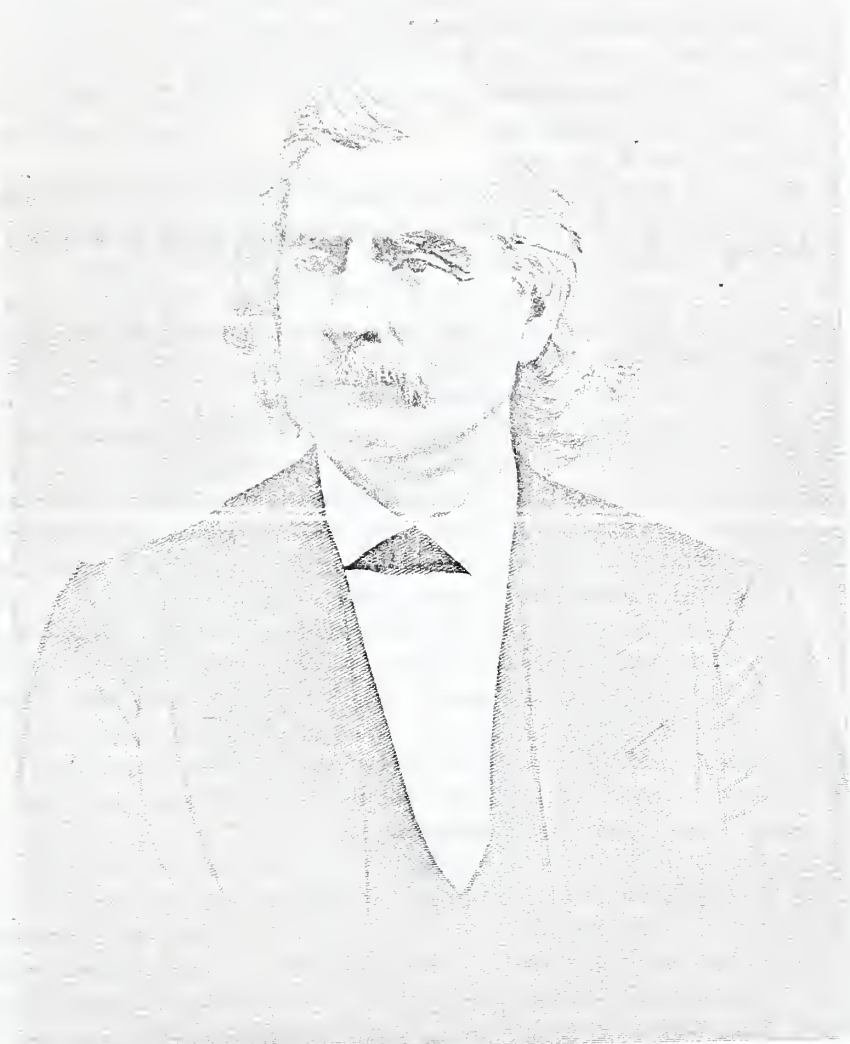
tions, which are, perhaps, more necessary to insure a successful business or professional career. He was a close and intelligent student, never skimming over a book, or allowing the driest or most abstruse subjects to dull his ardor in the pursuit of knowledge. He soon exhibited evidence of what, in his judicial life, was so apparent, a legal mind, which may be described in a word, as the natural or acquired aptitude for accurately comprehending, discriminating and applying legal principles. He had always been studiously inclined, and, knowing that he would have to rely on his own efforts to make his way, neglected no opportunity for improvement, and in preparation for the work that was before him. He was of a keenly sensitive disposition, proud of his personal integrity, and quick to resent any imputation on the honesty of his motives. This self-pride preserved him from many of the follies and indiscretions of youth, and kept him in the path of an honorable and manly ambition. Admitted to the bar, Oct. 3, 1827, he opened an office in his native town, where he continued to reside during the rest of his life. Industrious and scrupulously attentive to every matter entrusted to his management, cautious in counsel, but prompt in executing plans, when once matured, he soon became known as a lawyer of rising ability, and it was not long before he had gained a lucrative and increasing clientage. While at the bar Mr. Gilpin was noted for the careful preparation of his cases, and his strict attention to every detail of business. His advice was sought and depended on as that of a sound lawyer, and of a man of superior judgment, and of unquestioned integrity. For many years he was president of the Union (and National) Bank of Delaware, a director of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, and also, of the Delaware railroad, and in these several capacities rendered valuable service to the community. Without being an ardent partisan, he was intelligently interested in general and local politics, and held positive views on these, as on other subjects, but he was always conservative both in opinion and action. The office of Attorney-General of the State becoming vacant by the expiration of the term of James Rogers, Esq., Mr. Gilpin was, on the 12th of Feb. 1840, appointed by Governor Comegys to succeed him; and so acceptably did he perform the duties of that responsible office, that at the end of five years he was re-appointed by Governor Stockton for a second term. He was an independent and fearless officer, believing in the theory that one mode of preventing the increase of crime, is by the punishment of the criminal, and he had that firmness of will, and sternness of purpose, which are essential to an efficient public prosecutor. After ten years of service as Attorney-General, he retired with increased professional reputation, and with the commendation of his fellow citizens, who felt that the administration of public justice had not suffered in his hands. For some years after this he applied himself more exclusively to private practice, and had begun to withdraw from general business when the office of Chief Justice of the State became vacant by the resignation of Judge Harrington, who had been appointed Chancellor. The eminent fitness of Mr. Gilpin for the position was immediately recognized by the members of the bar and by the public, and on the 6th day of May, 1857, Governor Causey appointed him to the bench. A better appointment could not have been made. His judicial life extended over a period of nearly twenty years, during which time he presided over the civil and criminal courts and the court of appeals; and while he may have been excelled in some special branch of the law, or in some rare intellectual gift or talent, yet in the symmetrical combination of all the attributes and qualities, mental and moral, that belong to the upright, learned and able judge, he was unsurpassed by any of his predecessors. He came to the bench in the full maturity of his intellect, trained and disciplined by the active practice of his profession, and with his mind stored with the fruits of thirty years of study. Exact and thorough in the hearing and disposition of every case that came before him, his charges to the jury, rulings at *Nisi Prius*, and his more elaborate opinions in *banc*, all showed a uniformly conscientious painstaking to do right. The four volumes of *Houston's Reports* contain his charges and opinions in every important case, that was tried or argued before him, and they will be found to embrace the discussion and settlement of a large number of legal questions involving varied and valuable interests. The style and reason of these opinions are characteristic. Judge Gilpin's mind was prac-



tical, not speculative. He was no theorist, but applied the rule of common sense to every subject that he discussed. Never partial to legal metaphysics, he would go direct to the pivotal point of a case, and with a clear apprehension of the facts, in all their relations, apply the law to the only issues to be decided. He had a remarkable power of lucid and methodical statement, and was distinguished for the accuracy and precision with which he discussed every question. Though positive in his opinion, he was not obstinate, and never approached that stubborn pride which refuses to rectify an error, when convinced that one has been committed. He would not tolerate evasions or subterfuges, or permit, if it could be prevented, the spirit of the law to be perverted by technicalities, and yet no one could more adroitly enforce a technical rule when the object was to extend mercy or secure justice. He died suddenly, of *angina pectoris*, and the event was the occasion of a spontaneous and ununiversal expression of sorrow and admiration throughout the State. For fully fifty years he had been before the people of Delaware, and for the larger portion of them officially connected with the administration of justice. In all this time he had borne himself with such constant honesty, faithfulness and ability, as to command the respect and confidence of all classes. The present bar of the State of Delaware regard his memory with the highest veneration for his ability and virtues. At a bar meeting, held shortly after his death, one who had been his fellow student spoke of him as "a gentleman whose conduct had always been that of an honorable, upright, moral man—a man whose habits and course of life commended themselves to every one." To those who knew him intimately, his most prominent trait appeared to be a conscientious sense of duty, and this principle controlled his thoughts, and governed his acts on all occasions. In domestic life, he was tenderly affectionate and considerate, dispensing his bounty with a liberal hand to all who depended on him. He was an humble believer in the Christian religion, and a member of the church of the New Jerusalem. He was married, March 15, 1842, to Miss Elenora Adelaide La Mott, whose death preceded his own by eighteen months. Only one child, a daughter, survived him.

**BIGGS, HON. BENJAMIN T.**, member of the Fortieth and Forty-first Congress from Delaware, was born in New Castle county, Oct. 1, 1821. His father, John Biggs, was a farmer, born in Cecil county, but resided most of his life in Pencader hundred, and his mother was Diana Bell, born in Cecil county, Md. A sketch of the family is found in the notice given of W. P. Biggs in this volume. He was early an attendant on the public schools of his neighborhood, and at the age of nineteen, was sent to the New Jersey Conference Seminary where he continued two years, and then taught for other two years, when he went to the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. Upon his return home, he engaged in farming, on land owned by his father, and continued to reside on the estate for twenty years, and follow the culture of peaches and growing cereals. This, to him congenial employment, he has made the calling of his life; but his early capacity of public speaking drew him often into the field of literary and public, or patriotic assemblies, and finally into public life. In 1846 he was commissioned, by Gov. Wm. Temple, Major of the Delaware Regiment, which it was intended to raise for service in the Mexican war, in anticipation of a call for troops by the U. S. Government. In 1852 he was elected on the Whig ticket a member of the Constitutional Convention, called for the purpose of amending the State Constitution. When the Whig party ceased to exist and was succeeded by the "Know Nothings," he refused to join that party, because of its proscriptive character. In 1854 he acted with the Democratic party, finding that his former party affiliations could not lead him to countenance the doctrines of the so called American party, and he has since been closely identified with the history of the Democratic party in the State, and has taken his share of work in each campaign as a public speaker. In 1860 was nominated for Representative in Congress on the Democratic ticket, but defeated by Geo. P. Fisher, by 247 votes. In 1867 he was elected a director of the Queen Annes and Kent R. R., and in 1874, was made its President, which position he still occupies. In 1868 he was again nominated for Congress, and elected by a majority of 3,300; and renominated and elected in 1870 by a majority of 2,525, thus serving for two






B. T. Biggs



consecutive terms. He left his farm in 1877 and removed to Middletown, to the handsome residence which he had erected as a home in that town. Major Biggs was married, May 18, 1853, to Miss Mary S. Beekman, of New Jersey. Five children have been born to them, of whom three survive: John, who is a graduate of Princeton, studied law with Victor DuPont, admitted to the bar, Nov., 1879, and settled in Wilmington; Jennie, a graduate of Wesleyan Female College, in the class of 1876, and Willard Biggs.

 OMEGYS, GOVERNOR CORNELIUS P., was born of Maryland parents, in Kent county, of that State, Jan. 15 1780. His father was Cornelius Comegys, and his mother was of the Parsons family and named Hannah. At an early age he was placed as a clerk in the counting house of the Messrs. Hollingsworth, of Baltimore, where he displayed such excellent qualities that, at the age of nineteen, he was sent by them in one of their West India traders, to the island of St. Bartholomew, as supercargo. His counting house training qualified him especially for the discharge of the duties of two of the offices, one private and the other public, which he afterwards held. Soon after he attained his majority, he came to the State of Delaware to reside permanently, and shortly married Anne Blackiston, daughter of Benjamin Blackiston, of Duck Creek hundred in Kent, and became a farmer upon her father's mansion farm (still in the Blackiston family) the property of her brother William. After a marriage of about a year, his wife died leaving him with a daughter who survived her mother only a few days. He married a second time on Feb. 16, 1804, his wife being Ruhamah Marim, the eldest daughter of John and Hannah (Stevens) Marim, of Little Creek Neck in the last named county. Her age at that time was seventeen. That year he continued to reside on the Blackiston land; but at the close of it he removed to Cherbourg, the family seat of the Marims, four miles east of Dover. Soon after his removal, he and his wife became the owners, severally, of separate parcels, and altogether of the whole estate which contained about three hundred and seventy six acres. He continued here for thirteen years working his land intelligently and profitably, for those

times; and by his good taste adding greatly to the appearance of the property. Although a Federalist in politics, and therefore strongly opposed to the war with Great Britain, he yet felt it his duty as a citizen to aid his country in the struggle, and he enrolled himself among the State's troops, becoming in due time a Major, and ultimately Lieutenant Colonel. As Major he had a command at Lewes while the frigate *Poictiers* lay in the roads and harassed the bay-side with her armed barges; and was encamped with troops in Little Creek Neck, near his home, when peace was proclaimed in 1815. At the close of the war he became an agent for Brandywine millers to purchase grain, and was tempted to risk his own means by the extraordinary wheat prices of 1816, and suffered loss thereby from which his finances never entirely recovered. About this period, also, he became engaged, for a short time, in mercantile business, and was part owner of vessels trading to Philadelphia, but gained nothing by this enterprise. All the time, however, his farming business went on, and he had a large stock, and also a working family of bond and free. His engaging manners and agreeable address, together with his then ample means and known qualification for business, drew attention to him from men of influence and wealth in other parts of the county. Accordingly he was elected a director of the Commercial Bank of Delaware, which transacted its principal business at Smyrna. Being a person of ardent temperament and strong convictions, he naturally became very much attached to his party, and, therefore, a politician, but never, on that account, experienced any abatement of personal friendship for his opponents. At the annual election of 1811, he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives, and at the ensuing session of January, he was elected Speaker of that body. He was re-elected in each of the four succeeding years and made Speaker at every session. Before the session of 1816, the dower of widows was subject to to their husband's debts, whenever contracted; but the Legislature convened at that time passed the act which made dower paramount to debts contracted after the intermarriage, and his vote decided the question. He frequently spoke of this vote, which he regarded as one of the most important acts of




his whole life. The brilliant achievement of Captain Jacob Jones in the battle between his vessel, the *Wasp*, and the British ship the *Frolic*, drew from the Legislature of 1813, a joint resolution of admiration and thanks, with a provision for the presentation to him of a piece of plate of the value of five hundred dollars, to commemorate the victory. A committee of three was appointed by that body to carry the resolutions into effect. William Hill Wells, of Sussex, George Read, Jr., of New Castle, and Cornelius P. Comegys, of Kent, were appointed that committee, and discharged their trust as soon as the exigencies of the service brought the distinguished officer within their reach. Afterwards when the great victory of McDonough over the British fleet on Lake Champlain, had filled the nation with transports of exultation, and shed unfading lustre upon the escutcheon of his dear little State, the Legislature, at the session of 1815, passed resolutions to express their gratification at the event, and chose a committee to present him with a piece of plate in honor of his heroism, and request that he sit for his portrait to adorn the Senate chamber: the same resolutions also directed the committee to procure a portrait of Jones, to be hung on the walls of the House. Cæsar A. Rodney, of New Castle, Jesse Green, of Sussex, and Cornelius P. Comegys, were appointed that committee. This trust they faithfully discharged, and the paintings were executed by the famous Sully,—McDonough being represented as at the moment of his order for CLOSE ACTION. A further honor. One of the bravest officers in the war, which immortalized Jones and McDonough, was Colonel James Gibson, who fell gallantly fighting, at the sortie of Fort Erie. The Legislature, not forgetting his bravery, and to render a proper tribute to his memory, passed resolutions of the usual nature, and appointed a committee to carry a copy of them to the widow of the deceased, and to have painted a portrait of the hero to ornament the Senate Chamber. Cornelius P. Comegys was one of that committee; his associates being John M. Clayton and Judge Peter Robinson. The duty imposed was duly performed, and the portrait hangs in the State House. At the annual meeting of the General Board of Directors of the Farmers' Bank, on the first Tuesday of January, 1818, he was elected cashier of the principal bank at Dover, which he filled with great credit to himself, until the January meeting in 1829, when he was removed on account of his politics. The previous campaign (the Jackson and Adams contest) was marked in Delaware, as elsewhere, by an intensity of bitterness, and spirit of proscription, theretofore unknown in party warfare. He shared the views of all the Adams men, that Jackson's election would be an enormous evil by the elevation of a military man to the chief magistracy; and distinguished himself, in opposition, by all the zeal and activity in which his ardent nature prompted. His party's defeat was very severe to him; but the blow that fell upon him and deprived him of an important source of support and means for the education of his large young family, well nigh crushed him. It was so unexpected as to be at first stunning; but his fine health, and the almost universal sense of the injustice done him, expressed warmly by political adversaries as well as friends (for he had no enemies of a personal kind) enabled him to recover from it and devote himself to his old pursuit. He removed at once back to Cherbourg, after such a leave taking by citizens of Dover of every rank, who waited upon him on the evening before his departure, as no man had experienced before. The legislature being in session at this time, he was chosen one of the State Directors of the Bank; and in a few days after he had been thrust from the cashiership, he took his seat at the Board alongside of those who had proscribed him. Not all his political opponents however had voted for his removal. At the next legislative session he sat as a member of the House, having been elected the previous year; and during the session he was elected State Treasurer—an office which he had held by three legislative appointments in the years 1820, 1821 and 1822. He was re-elected at the sessions of 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833. It is needless to say that he filled the office with integrity and fidelity. So strong was public sentiment in his party, that he should be further compensated for the great wrong it was conceived had been done him by the directors of the bank, that his name was brought forward as a candidate for Governor, in the year 1832, for the first quadrennial term. The nomination, however, was given by the con-



vention to Dr. Arnold Naudain, and the Whigs lost the election—the old Revolutionary soldier, Major Caleb P. Bennett being his Democratic opponent. Being the real choice of the people for the nomination, it was hoped by the other side that he and his friends would give only a lukewarm support to the nominee; but in this they were disappointed, for he and they exerted themselves, vigorously, in behalf of their party candidate. When four years rolled round, he was, virtually, the only one thought of for the nomination, which he received. His opponent, Nehemiah Clarke, of Kent, also, was a gentleman of great popularity, naturally—being affable, amiable, and good hearted in an uncommon degree. The result of the election was the choice of the Whig candidate by a most unexpected majority. As with respect to the other offices, the duties of that of Governor were faithfully and conscientiously discharged. In his Inaugural message, delivered on the 17th of January, 1837, he recommended to the favor of the Legislature the following measures: The encouragement of free schools, and support of Newark College, enterprises for public improvement, agriculture, abolishment of imprisonment for debt, of the whipping post and pillory, and of the sale of persons for fines, costs and prison fees. In his annual message to the Legislature, delivered on the 1st of January, 1839, he renewed his recommendation with respect to free school education, and the College; also, imprisonment for debt, with a suggestion of a penitentiary system. His last message, that of Jan., 1841, urged education and the free school system, again, upon the Legislature; reform of the criminal code and a penitentiary system; increased aid for the poor; and abolishment of imprisonment for debt. One thing is certain, that the man who made those recommendations, while not in the least a visionary, as his whole life showed, yet felt and recognized the impulse of the current of enlightened thought then just beginning to flow under the hitherto suppressed influence of christianity, and gave expression to his sentiments, at the expense of loss of some former friends, whose views did not accord with his own. It required a great amount of moral courage at that day to recommend the repeal of long established penal laws. The close of the official term of the subject of this sketch was the end

of his official life; henceforth he pursued, at Cherbourg, the business of a farmer until financial embarrassments required that he should surrender all to his creditors. After this calamity assailed him, (against which none of his children were then able to interpose,) he retired entirely to private life, losing his faithful partner on the 20th day of September, 1848, and dying, himself, in Dover, in his daughter's house, on the 27th day of January, 1861,—seventy-one years old. The Legislature being then in session, appropriate resolutions were passed by both Houses, the members of which attended the funeral in a body. It was impossible to know Governor Comegys and not feel a warm attachment for him. His manners, and all his intercourse and conduct were those of a perfect gentleman; and his social disposition, benignity of temper, liberality of heart, profuse hospitality, charitableness for all faults, and unselfishness to the extent of real sacrifice, made him the most popular man of his day. The cry of distress never failed to arouse his active sympathies, his ample benevolence; and where money could relieve, he freely offered it when it was in his power to do so. When the hand of death fell upon him, it smote one of nature's noblemen; and he passed from earth respected, nay, beloved, by all who knew him, leaving to his posterity a character without a stain. A large family of children survived him—eight of the twelve his wife bore him—all of which survivors are living, except the eldest son, William, viz: Sally Ann, the widow of the Hon. Henry M. Ridgely, William, Joseph P., Chief Justice of Delaware; Cornelius, George, M. D., Cincinnati, O.; Benjamin, President of The National Bank of Philadelphia; Mary Elizabeth, the widow of Dr. Benjamin F. Chatham, Maria, and John.

RAY, ANDREW, A. M., Planter and Legislator, was born in Kent county, in December, 1771, and in early life graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. Endowed with natural abilities of a high order, and the possessor of a large landed estate, his abundant means enabled him to spend his life in the culture of his literary tastes, and to give that time and thought to the welfare of his country, and to his duties as a patriot and a citizen, which he



felt was required of him. He was the author of many elaborate treatises on the most profound questions of government and political economy, which taxed the powers of statesmen and scholars in the early days of the Republic, and no one was more deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of the country, or maintained, with greater vigor, the necessity of protecting, by sufficient tariffs, our infant, struggling industries against the cheap labor products of the Old World. He was a constant contributor to the public press, and many volumes in manuscript are still preserved as mementoes of his studious habits and high attainments. For many years he represented his county both in the Senate and House of Representatives, and was a leading member in each. He was one of the founders, and, for a large part of his life, a trustee of Delaware College. He was married, in Feb., 1801, to Miss Rebecca Rodgers, of Maryland. A sketch of his son, Andrew C. Gray, will be found on page 224. Mr. Gray lived to a good old age, closing his noble and worthy life in Wilmington, Jan. 19, 1849.



**STOCKLEY, CHARLES C.**, Retired Merchant, ex-Sheriff, and Governor-elect of Delaware, was born, Nov. 6, 1819, in Sussex county, where he has resided all his life. His father, Jehu Stockley, was a native of the same county, and one of its most popular, prominent and influential citizens. He held several public offices, and discharged the duties attending them with great credit to himself and satisfactorily to the people. He died in August, 1830, at the age of forty-three years. The mother of Governor Stockley, previous to her marriage, was Hannah Rodney Kollock, whose mother was a sister of Daniel, Caleb and John Rodney, who were prominent and influential citizens of the State. Daniel was elected Governor, and Caleb became the acting Governor by the death of Governor John Collins, he being, at that time, Speaker of the State Senate. Mrs. Stockley died in 1856, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. Charles C. Stockley received his education in Sussex, and at a private or select school in Philadelphia, chiefly after the death of his father. He began his business life as a clerk in Georgetown, and afterward in the same capacity in Philadel-

phia. Returning to Sussex, he taught school from 1839 to 1846, and occasionally assisted as clerk in the stores of the vicinity. In 1846 he engaged in mercantile business for himself, and opened a general store at Millsborough, where he continued until 1852, when he was appointed County Treasurer, which office he held for four years. In 1856 he was elected Sheriff of the county, and filled that office for the constitutional term. In 1873 he was elected State Senator from Sussex, and during the second term was Speaker of that body, discharging his duties with efficiency and great popularity. About 1860, he became interested in and connected with the Junction and Breakwater railroad, and was an active and efficient member of the Board of Directors of that Company until the road was completed. He also was active in procuring the charter for the Frankford and Breakwater and Worcester Railroad Companies, which are important links in the chain connecting the Frankford and Breakwater and the Worcester roads with the Junction and Breakwater road. After his nomination for Governor, he severed his connection with these roads, except the Worcester road, in which he is yet a stockholder and director, having been President of the Frankford and Breakwater railroad for several years before his nomination. He is President of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware at Georgetown, which position he has held for several years. Mr. Stockley has always been a strong friend and advocate for public schools and has done a great deal for their promotion in the State. He is very kind and benevolent, has a strong mind, is remarkable for quickness of perception, and generally correct in his conclusions in reference to all business matters, and honest and honorable in all his transactions, public and private. He is true to his friends, and incapable of ingratitude. He was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party, Aug. 22, 1882, and was successfully elected. He never sought the nomination, nor did he make any effort to obtain it, leaving it to the people, or his party, to make the selection which might be considered the best one for the public interest. Of that he did not presume to judge; the vote he received, and his administration yet to be seen, will, it is confidently believed, show the wisdom of the selection. He was united in marriage, in





Chas. C. Storkey



1859, to Miss Ellen W., daughter of James Anderson, a highly respected citizen of Sussex county, who was, for many years, president and afterwards cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Georgetown. His sketch will be found in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Stockley have but one child, a daughter, Hannah Stockley.

**D**UPONT DENEMOURS, PIERRE SAMUEL, Economist and Statesman, founder of the well-known Delaware family of that name, born in Paris, Dec. 14, 1739, died near Wilmington, Aug. 6, 1817. Two pamphlets on the finances, published at the age of twenty-three, gained him the acquaintance and regard of the celebrated Quesnay. Of all the economists, DuPont did most to give currency to the doctrines of the school. His work, *De l'exportation et de l'importation des grains*, (1764), caused Turgot to seek his acquaintance, and they became intimate friends. During the next eight years DuPont published, among other books, *Physiocratie*, an analysis of Quesnay's system, (1768,) and *Le commerce de la campagne des Indes*, (1769); he also edited the *Journal de l'agriculture, du commerce et des finances*, and from 1768, the *Ephémérides du Citoyen*, the organ of the school. Upon the suppression of the latter in 1772, DuPont, who had received various titles and decorations from foreign princes, was invited to Poland by King Stanislas Augustus, and made secretary of the council of public education, and governor of his nephew, Prince Adam Czartoryski. When Turgot became comptroller general, (1774), DuPont was recalled to France, and took part in all the reform measures of that minister, particularly in financial matters, most of the principles upon which the French treasury is now conducted being derived from the measures which DuPont attempted to carry out at that time. He also prepared the scheme for provincial administration recommended to the King by Turgot. Upon Turgot's disgrace, (1776), DuPont was banished from Paris, and busied himself with agricultural and literary pursuits, reappearing in print with a translation of a part of Ariosto's *Orlando furioso*, (1781), and after Turgot's death with a memoir of his friend (1782). Recalled to public life by Vergennes, he negotiated with the English envoy, Dr. James Hutton, the treaty of 1782,

which recognized the independence of the United States, and later the commercial treaty of 1786, with Great Britain. For these services he was made Councillor of State and Inspector General of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1787, he was Secretary of the Assembly of Notables, and instigated and drew up the famous memorial upon abuses, which Calonne laid before it. On the fall of this minister, the personal interference of Louis XVI, saved him from another banishment. Member of the States General from Nemours, in 1789, and later, of the Constituent Assembly, of which he was twice president, he was a steadfast advocate of constitutional monarchy, and opposed the extreme revolutionists. For his opposition to the issue of assignats he was mobbed on leaving the Assembly, and his life was, with difficulty, saved by the national guard. Upon the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, he exerted himself to resist the excesses of the revolution, but was marked for destruction after Aug. 10, 1792, when he went, armed, to the palace with his son, to defend the King. He succeeded in escaping to the country after being hidden in the observatory for several weeks by the astronomer Lalande, and while in concealment, wrote his *Philosophie de l'univers*. Finally arrested and imprisoned in La Force, the death of Robespierre saved him from the guillotine. As soon as he was liberated he renewed his struggle against the Jacobins, and helped to organize the unsuccessful revolt of the sections. He was elected member of the Council of Ancients from Loiret, and became president of the council on the success of the reactionary party in the elections of 1797. When the Republicans broke up the councils with Augereau's troops, DuPont's house and property were destroyed by the mob, and he narrowly escaped transportation to Cayenne. In 1799 he emigrated with his family to America, where he was received with much consideration. Returning to France in 1802, he declined the various appointments which Napoleon offered him, but as a friend of both countries was instrumental in bringing about the treaty of 1803, by which Louisiana was sold to the United States. During the empire he published a work on the bank of France (1806), and *Memoires sur différents sujets d'histoire naturelle* (1807), and wrote many



papers for the institute of France and other learned societies of which he was a member. His plan of national education for the United States, prepared at the request of Jefferson, and published in 1812, though not carried out in the country for which it was intended, has been partly adopted in France. Upon the fall of Napoleon (1814), DuPont was secretary of the provincial government, and at the restoration became councillor of State. On Napoleon's return from Elba he rejoined his sons in America, where he died two years afterward. In addition to numerous pamphlets on financial and political subjects, DuPont also published *De l'origine et des progrès d'une science nouvelle* (1767); *De l'administration des chemins* (1767); *Objections et réponses sur le commerce des grains et des farines* (1796); *Observation sur les effets de la liberté du commerce des grains* (1770); *Table synoptique des principes de l'économie politique* (1775); *Idées sur les secours à donner aux pauvres malades dans une grande ville* (1786); *Notice sur la vie de M. Poivre* (1786); *Analyse historique de la législation des grains depuis 1692* (1789).

**L**ICHTENSTEIN, MAXIMILIAN L., Merchant and Ex-President of the City Council of Wilmington, was born at Bath Homburg, near Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Oct. 11, 1829. He was the youngest of the six children of Liebmann and Amalia (Silz) Lichtenstein, who were married at the respective ages of 22 and 20 years. Liebmann Lichtenstein lived to the age of 70 years, but his wife died when her son, Maximilian was only two years old. At two and a half he was afflicted with a white swelling and was unable to walk for a number of years. He learned to do so, finally, with the aid of crutches, having for a long time previously crept to school on his hands and feet; but his mind was active and he found abundant compensation in intellectual pleasures, reading every book that came in his way. His early education was obtained at the public school. At fifteen he graduated from the Seminary, passing the examination required before commencing to teach. At the age of fourteen, while at school, he made translations into German of the Vicar of Wakefield and the Telemaque by Fenelon.

Teaching in connection with his studies till he was seventeen, he became the tutor of the three sons of the Russian Prince, Wassilchikoff, who, for two years, resided in Bath Homburg to enjoy the benefit of its mineral springs. When the family of the Prince returned to Russia he came to the United States, arriving in New York in 1849, and was a clerk for six years in the importing house of Van Blankenstein. In 1855 he removed to Wilmington where he established himself in business, beginning on a small scale, but enlarging as prosperity attended him, till his is now one of the first dry goods houses in the State. His success has been the result of untiring energy, industry and careful attention to his affairs. He has always taken a deep interest in public matters. In 1864 he filled a vacancy in the Board of Education, and in 1865, and also in 1867, was elected to the same body by the Seventh Ward. In 1869, he was elected a member of the City Council, in which body he served till 1879; six years on the floor, and four years as President. The President of the Council is elected by the whole city, and although Mr. Lichtenstein is a Republican, he was continuously elected, notwithstanding the city, after 1875, gave heavy Democratic majorities. While President he took the floor only four times to speak on certain points that he wished to carry, and each time was successful. Also during the whole four years, only one appeal from his decision was sustained by the Council. Such was his popularity that during all those years, in the nomination for any office, he never had a competitor in his own party. In 1864 he was elected one of the managers of the Artizan Savings bank and still holds that position. He has been Secretary of five Building and Loan Associations, two of which have been very successfully run out, and since its organization, in 1877, has been President of the German American Society of Wilmington. Among his other accomplishments the cultivation of music has been prominent, attaining in it no ordinary degree of excellence. On coming to Wilmington, in 1855, he connected himself with the choir of the Hanover street Presbyterian church, of which he has been the leader for the last twenty-five years. For over ten years he had charge of the vocal department at Wesleyan College, and not once in that time was he absent or



late ; promptness and regularity in meeting all his appointments being among his marked characteristics. He was married, March 29, 1859, to Miss Sarah Pierson Graves of Wilmington, a member of the Society of Friends, on which occasion the choir, above mentioned, presented them with a handsome, illustrated quarto bible, and the church gave him a solid silver tea set, very costly and elegant. Seven children were born to them ; Amy, Harry, Lillie, Clara, Nellie, Gertrude and Robert. Harry, a lovely boy, died, Jan. 21, 1869, at the age of seven years and three months ; Clara and Robert died in infancy, and Aug. 24, 1875, Mr. Lichtenstein lost his amiable and devoted wife. He is somewhat lame from the effects of his affliction in early childhood, but is a gentleman of fine appearance and pleasing address. His integrity and purity of character in every business transaction, and in the responsible offices he has held, has never been questioned, and there is nothing of which he is more justly proud than his honorable record.


**M**ARTIN, JAMES, Sheriff of New Castle county, was born in Christiana hundred, Oct. 25, 1815. His parents were William and Fanny (Little) Martin. William Martin was born in Ireland, and came to this country at the close of the last century, landing in New Castle, and remaining in Wilmington a year. He then became a superintendent for E. I. DuPont, on one of his farms, devoted to sheep raising, which continued about sixteen years, after which he rented a farm for over thirty years. Having purchased the farm at Mt. Cuba, he removed to it, where he spent the rest of his life. He died in 1852, in his 79th year. His wife died in 1862, aged 89 years. Of their nine children, five still survive : Joseph, a sea captain, Irene, John, James and Fanny. Mr. Martin was brought up on the farm, and received a good common school and business education at the old Hendrick School house, at Du Pont Station. At twenty-three years of age he married Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Chandler, built a house on his father's farm, where he resided and took care of his parents in their declining years, his brothers all having left home. After the death of his mother, the

property being sold and divided, Mr. Martin removed to Wilmington, where he has since been actively engaged in business. For ten years he was a butcher, and since that time he has dealt quite largely in cattle, retail and wholesale. In this he proved himself an honest and substantial business man, but has not accumulated a fortune. He was originally an old line Whig, was a staunch Union man, and although, past the age requiring military duty, enlisted in the Union army, and spent the first part of the war in the field, fighting for the old flag. Since the war, he has taken a deep interest in politics, and been a faithful and influential worker for the success of the Republican party. In 1857 he was collector for Christiana hundred. In 1882 he was, by a general vote of the Republicans of New Castle county, chosen by a large majority as their candidate for sheriff, and Nov. 7th, was elected to that office, the duties of which he has just entered upon. That he will make a faithful and conscientious officer, is believed by all who know him, and his great popularity is shown by the fact, that he was the only Republican candidate on the ticket that was elected, in fact, the only member of the party throughout the State, elected to any office. Of his eight children, five are living. His three sons, Benjamin C., Joseph E., and E. I. Martin, were in the Union army, and all proved brave soldiers. Benjamin C., served one year, and died of fever, while a member of the first Ohio Artillery, at Pittsburg landing, April 18, 1862. The other two faithfully served three years, and are now in business in Wilmington. Two other sons, William C., and James V., and one daughter, Elizabeth, are living in Wilmington.


**M**ARSHALL, GEORGE WILLIAM, M. D., of Milford, was born in Georgetown, Aug. 31, 1854, son of Dr. William Marshall, whose sketch has been given. He was educated at the Georgetown academy and at the Milford Collegiate Institution at Milford, and in 1874 graduated A. B. from Delaware college. He then took a full course at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, graduating M. D. in 1876. Returning to Milford he at once commenced the practice of his profession, in which his ability and inherited gifts were soon apparent. Though so short a time has elapsed since his



graduation and settlement in life, he has won a very considerable reputation, and the high regards of his professional brethren and of the community. Dr. Marshall is the proprietor of a drug store in Milford. He is one of the most active members of the State Medical Society, of which he is secretary, as well as a valued contributor to various medical journals. He takes a deep interest in everything that pertains to the welfare and prosperity of the town and State; secretary of the Board of Education for the consolidated schools of Milford, a trustee of the Presbyterian church, and very active in the public and social affairs of the town. In politics he is a Republican, and an active and influential worker for the success of his party. He organized the "Torbert Guards," a military organization under the State laws, of which he is surgeon with the rank of Major. Dr. Marshall was married in 1878 to Miss Mary L., daughter of Andrew and Rosa (Matthewson) Donnell, of Newark; their children are Andrew Donnell, William, and an infant son.

 TOWNSEND, COL. RICHARD, Farmer and Fruit Grower, of Townsend, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, Dec. 3, 1839. A sketch of his father, Samuel Townsend, has been given. He attended the common schools of his native place, and at sixteen became a student in the academy at New Castle, for about a year, and for a time in one of the best schools in Wilmington. He remained with and assisted his father till he attained his majority, when he established himself in the fruit trade in Philadelphia, but remained only one year, when, believing New York to be a better place for the business, he removed it to that city and connected himself with the house of Garom, Vermilyea & Co., fruit commission merchants, during the summer season. He also conducted a mercantile interest at Townsend, till 1868, when he engaged in farming on one of his father's farms, in Appoquinimink hundred, known as the Hall farm, and was largely and successfully engaged in peach growing. This he continued for six years, when, on account of increasing business in New York, he relinquished farming for four years. In 1876 he bought the farm on which he now resides, and which was the property of his uncle, the late

John Townsend, containing 172 acres, one hundred of which are in peaches. It is one of the best farms in that hundred, finely located and improved, and is under a high state of cultivation, Mr. Townsend being one of the most practical and successful agriculturists and fruit growers in the county. For over twenty years he superintended the sales of his father's large fruit interest, which in 1866 aggregated over 100,000 baskets, and to his sagacity and business ability, his father's prosperity was largely due. He is a Democrat in politics, and takes an active interest in public affairs, but has never allowed his name to be used for official position, though twice he was urged to accept the nomination for the legislature on the temperance ticket, having been very prominent in his section as a temperance man. He is a member of the official staff of Gov. John W. Hall, with the rank of Colonel. He united in 1867 with the M. E. church, in which he has held every official position, and is the founder of that church at Townsend, and a trustee of the Wilmington Conference Academy at Dover. Mr. Townsend was married in 1863, to Miss Sallie A., daughter of James T. Carter, of Philadelphia. They have four children: James Carter, a member of the M. E. church since the age of twelve, Frederick, Henrietta, and Richard, who was born, Jan. 22, 1880.

 MORROW, JAMES, Merchant of Wilmington, was born in County Down, Ireland, Feb. 24, 1819. His elder brother, William, having come to the United States in 1832, he followed him three years later, and was in his store until placed with the late Dell Noblitt as an apprentice to learn the cabinet making business. He had enjoyed ordinary educational advantages in his own country, and, from the time of his arrival in Wilmington, continued to study in the intervals of his other occupations, attending the academy of Rev. Samuel M. Bayley. The time specified in his indentures having expired he engaged, in 1840, in cabinet making on his own account, but relinquished it in 1844 and entered the grocery business on the same site he now occupies. Here, for more than forty years, he has pursued a career of quiet and uninterrupted prosperity, and his business has gradually grown from

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the various factors which have shaped the development of the United States, from the early years of settlement to the present day. This includes a discussion of the role of the individual, the influence of the environment, and the impact of the various social and economic forces which have acted upon the country. The author concludes by emphasizing the need for a continued study of the past, not only for the sake of knowledge, but also for the purpose of guiding the future of the nation.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a study of the literature of the United States. It begins with a survey of the various literary movements which have characterized the country, from the early years of settlement to the present day. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the works of the various writers who have contributed to the literature of the United States, from the early years of settlement to the present day. This includes a discussion of the role of the individual, the influence of the environment, and the impact of the various social and economic forces which have acted upon the country. The author concludes by emphasizing the need for a continued study of the past, not only for the sake of knowledge, but also for the purpose of guiding the future of the nation.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a study of the art of the United States. It begins with a survey of the various art movements which have characterized the country, from the early years of settlement to the present day. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the works of the various artists who have contributed to the art of the United States, from the early years of settlement to the present day. This includes a discussion of the role of the individual, the influence of the environment, and the impact of the various social and economic forces which have acted upon the country. The author concludes by emphasizing the need for a continued study of the past, not only for the sake of knowledge, but also for the purpose of guiding the future of the nation.

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The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the religion of the United States. It begins with a survey of the various religious movements which have characterized the country, from the early years of settlement to the present day. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the works of the various religious leaders who have contributed to the religion of the United States, from the early years of settlement to the present day. This includes a discussion of the role of the individual, the influence of the environment, and the impact of the various social and economic forces which have acted upon the country. The author concludes by emphasizing the need for a continued study of the past, not only for the sake of knowledge, but also for the purpose of guiding the future of the nation.


The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a study of the politics of the United States. It begins with a survey of the various political movements which have characterized the country, from the early years of settlement to the present day. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the works of the various political leaders who have contributed to the politics of the United States, from the early years of settlement to the present day. This includes a discussion of the role of the individual, the influence of the environment, and the impact of the various social and economic forces which have acted upon the country. The author concludes by emphasizing the need for a continued study of the past, not only for the sake of knowledge, but also for the purpose of guiding the future of the nation.

The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the economics of the United States. It begins with a survey of the various economic movements which have characterized the country, from the early years of settlement to the present day. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the works of the various economic leaders who have contributed to the economics of the United States, from the early years of settlement to the present day. This includes a discussion of the role of the individual, the influence of the environment, and the impact of the various social and economic forces which have acted upon the country. The author concludes by emphasizing the need for a continued study of the past, not only for the sake of knowledge, but also for the purpose of guiding the future of the nation.


The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the social sciences of the United States. It begins with a survey of the various social science movements which have characterized the country, from the early years of settlement to the present day. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the works of the various social science leaders who have contributed to the social sciences of the United States, from the early years of settlement to the present day. This includes a discussion of the role of the individual, the influence of the environment, and the impact of the various social and economic forces which have acted upon the country. The author concludes by emphasizing the need for a continued study of the past, not only for the sake of knowledge, but also for the purpose of guiding the future of the nation.

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limited proportions to its present status. As his sons have grown up they have been given places in the business, and in 1873, the eldest, William E. Morrow, was admitted to a partnership under the firm name of James Morrow and Son. The building they now occupy, four stories in height, extends through the whole square from Market street to Shipley, and was built and arranged with special reference to the requirements of their business and the accommodation of their large trade. Mr. Morrow has, since 1869, been President of the Wilmington Mills Manufacturing Company, and for many years a director of the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine. He is a ruling elder in West Presbyterian church, and was married, in 1847, to Miss Bethia Ferris, daughter of William D. Eves of New London, Chester county, Pa. Their children are William E. Morrow, already mentioned and is now married; R. D. Morrow; James C. Morrow, of the Wilmington Mills Manufacturing Company, jute works; and Lewis B. Morrow, who, as also his two eldest brothers, is in partnership with his father.

HITELEY, WILLIAM G., Lawyer, ex-Prothonotary of the Superior Court in and for New Castle county, member of the 35th and 36th Congress, and Mayor of the city of Wilmington, from 1875 to 1878, was born near Newark, Aug. 7, 1819. His parents, Henry and Catherine Whiteley, were both from Maryland, his father from Caroline county, and his mother from Dorchester. His father was Collector of Customs for the Delaware District from 1829 to 1841. William G. Whiteley was educated at Delaware College, and at Princeton, graduating from the latter in the class of 1838. The same year he commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. James A. Bayard, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession in Wilmington, till the winter of 1852 when he was appointed Prothonotary which necessitated his removal to New Castle. In 1856, a few months before his term of office as Prothonotary expired, he was nominated by the Democratic party of the State as their candidate for Congress and was elected. Two years later he was again elected, his second term expiring March 4, 1861. He then resumed the practice of law, returning

after the war to Wilmington, where he has since followed his profession. Mr. Whiteley is very active in politics and a leading member of the Democratic party; he is an able speaker and lawyer, and one of the most prominent members of the bar in Delaware. He was married, June 13, 1844, to Miss Nancy P. daughter of the late Dr. William Elmer, of Bridgeton, N. J., and Margaret P. Elmer, his wife. The two elder children, Mary Elmer and Elizabeth Eugenia, are deceased; those remaining are Margaret Potter, wife of Lewis P. Bush, Jr; Henry, William and Charles E. E. Whiteley.

OOD, JOHN, late a member of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, was born in Delaware county, Pa., Nov. 29, 1824; son of Amos and Mary (Slaughter) Wood. The family were English Friends and among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. John Wood had a good common school education, and at sixteen became an apprentice with his uncle, Edward Hinckson, to learn the carpenter's trade. At the age of twenty he came to Wilmington and worked at his trade in the city and vicinity for two or three years. About 1847 he entered the employ of Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth as a journeyman ship-joiner, and after a time became the head of that department. After the death of Mr. Hollingsworth he obtained an interest in the company, but continued faithfully at his post at the head of his department until the closing day of 1876, when he retired. During the whole time he was connected with that company, a period of nearly thirty years, he was never absent from his place but once to the extent of a week, and his faithful and unremitting services were invaluable. In time his well earned means enabled him to purchase land in the city and to build houses, and his investments were very fortunate, and finally made him independent. In 1861 he built his pleasant residence on West street just above Sixth. The Harlan & Hollingsworth Co. employ a large number of hands (about 1,200,) forming a community among themselves, and Mr. Wood was very popular among them. While he never relaxed for a moment the strict rules of the company, he was most kind and considerate toward his men, and all looked upon him as a



friend. Here, where he was so long and thoroughly known, he was warmly regarded and was everywhere respected. He belonged to the order of Odd Fellows, and attended the M. E. Church. About 1848, he married Anne E. McCall, by whom he had one child, James Albert, who died at the age of eight years, and Mrs. Wood died in October, 1850. In 1853 he married Sallie A., daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Merritt) Smith of Wilmington. They had two children; Harry Layton and Annie Lizzie. Mr. Wood was a kind husband and father, a man of intelligence and great moral worth, and his memory is fragrant with many recollections of kindness and good works. He died Nov. 21, 1879, and is interred in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery.


**CUMMINS, WALTER**, Lawyer of Wilmington, was born at Smyrna, son of George W. and Evelina M. (Denny) Cummins. After attending the school of Rev. Dr. J. B. Clemson, at Claymont, for two years, Mr. Cummins spent three years at the preparatory school of Rev. C. W. Everest, at Hamden, Conn., entering Princeton college in 1865, and graduated with the class of 1868. Studying law in the office of Hon. T. F. Bayard, he was admitted to the bar at New Castle during the May term, 1872, and has since practiced his profession in Wilmington, having been for two terms City Solicitor of that city, and for several years Counsel of the Trustees of the Poor of New Castle county. In politics he is a Democrat.

**BAKER, JOHN G.**, of Wilmington, Morocco Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, May 30, 1833. His ancestors came from Prussia about 1704 and settled in Philadelphia, and afterwards in Western Pennsylvania, and were there at the time of Braddock's defeat about 1752, and with the Colonist Troops returned east and located in Philadelphia. His great grandfather, John Baker, was Color Sergeant of the 51st battalion of Pennsylvania Militia; was in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown, wintered at Valley Forge and was noted during the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British, for his daring in annoying them in what, in modern times, was called raids on their supplies; in fact he became so obnoxious


that his dwelling house on New Market street, near Brown, which sheltered his wife and children was partially destroyed after one of his raids that stampeded a large lot of cattle and took them to Valley Forge. He died at the age of ninety-four. His grandfather, John Baker, died of malignant fever at thirty-seven. His father, Jacob G. Baker, was a carpenter in Philadelphia. Mr. Baker received an education in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of sixteen became an apprentice to learn the trade of morocco finishing. This he completed in 1854, and came to Wilmington and engaged as a journeyman in one of the leading establishments of the city. In 1862 he became foreman of the works established in 1858, by ex-sheriff, Jacob Richardson, now of New Castle, in partnership with William B. Wilkins, now of New York. The firm of Wilkins and Richardson continued until 1861, but at the time Mr. Baker became connected with the business it was under the sole control of Mr. Richardson. Mr. Baker became the proprietor of the establishment in 1867. His business capacity and enterprise were conspicuous and his manufactory well maintained its rank among the leading industries of the city. In 1873 the John G. Baker Company was organized with Mr. Baker as president, and the corporation pursued a career of signal success until, by a simultaneous failure of a number of similar establishments, its business was prostrated, and August 1, 1878, Mr. Baker again became the sole proprietor. Under his able management, and the revival, in time, of the general business interests of the country, its former standing was regained. He is ever on the alert for improvements and, everything under his hand is made to keep pace with the spirit of progress that marks the age. The original capacity of his works was only about twelve dozen of skins per day, but by successive enlargements (the building being now about eight times its former size), and the introduction of improved mechanical appliances and methods, the daily production has been increased to one hundred dozens. He employs from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men. His public spirit and enterprise have done much to advance the business and general interests of Wilmington. For six of the years, from 1871 to 1878, he was a member of the City Council,



and for several years was President of the Riverview Cemetery Company, a much needed and very successful enterprise east of the city. Also for several years he was the Secretary of the Morocco Manufacturers' National Exchange. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and his earnest work during the campaign of 1880 did much to promote the splendid success of his party in New Castle county. He is a member of Grace M. E. church. A man of commanding presence yet of affable manners; his uniform courtesy, great liberality and sterling integrity, make him one of the most highly regarded and popular men of the community.

 TOCKTON, MAJOR THOMAS, Governor of Delaware, was born in New Castle, April 1, 1781. His parents were John and Nancy (Griffith) Stockton. Gen. John Stockton was an officer in the Revolutionary war and served as Lieutenant in a Maryland Regiment in the battle of Long Island, the storming of Fort Washington, and other actions of note; and was a prisoner for a long time in the Old Sugar House, New York. Resigning from the Continental army on the achievement of independence, he removed to Delaware from Cecil county, and afterwards, in the war of 1812, served as a Brigadier General of the State troops. In this year the subject of this notice received a captain's commission in the U. S. army, and while the father served at Elkton against the British troops, the son was in the attack on Fort St. George, under Gen. Scott. Here young Stockton won great distinction for his gallantry, and he with Captain Hyndman performed the dangerous feat of removing the fuses by which the retreating enemy sought to blow up the magazines, one of which had already exploded killing several of the retreating British soldiers. In 1844, he was elected Governor of the State on the Whig ticket, inaugurated, Jan. 21, 1845, and died suddenly in March, 1846, from disease of the heart. He was buried March 6, in Immanuel church, New Castle. A notice, by the public press of that period, in speaking of the death of this eminent patriot and soldier, says: "He has not left behind him on the soil of Delaware a nobler model of a man." He was a member of the Masonic Order, and also of the

historic and patriotic "Order of the Cincinnati." His was, and is, a family of marked patriotism; his only brother John, a midshipman, died from wounds received at the battle of Lake Erie; Gov. Stockton's son, Thomas, served under Scott in the Black Hawk war, and another son, and two grandsons served from Ohio in the late War of the Rebellion. Captain Richard Stockton, promoted to that rank for his bravery, eldest of the grandsons, died of camp fever a few days after the battle of "Shiloh." Gov. Stockton married Fidelia, eldest daughter of Chancellor Johns, June 19, 1804. She died Feb. 20, 1871. Two daughters live in New Castle.

 HARP, JOHN W., M. D., of Camden, was born, April 24, 1817, in Milford hundred, Kent county. His great grandfather came to this country from England, prior to the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, John Sharp, was a wealthy farmer of Sussex county. He is the third son of Thomas and Sarah (Wallis) Sharp, who were born, raised, married and had two sons in Sussex county, and then removed to Kent. His father was a farmer of some means, highly respected by all who knew him; a man of eminent piety, a class leader in the Methodist church for forty years, and a consistent christian. He was born in 1789, and died, 1866, aged seventy-seven years. His mother was a pious woman, kind and affectionate, highly esteemed for her many virtues by all who knew her, and an exemplary member of the Methodist church. She was born in 1791, and died in 1872, aged eighty-one years. Dr. Sharp had two older brothers, William and Jesse J. The former graduated at Yale College in 1847, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Dover. He afterward edited *The Delaware State Reporter*, and *The Sentinel*, in Dover. He was born in 1811, and died in 1876, aged sixty-five years. The latter was a merchant and farmer. He was born in 1814, and died in 1880, aged sixty-six years. He has a younger brother, James, who is a merchant and farmer of considerable means, living in Harrington. He also had a brother Thomas, and a sister, Rachel D., the former born in 1822, the latter in 1825; both died in infancy. Dr. Sharp worked on his father's farm, and went to school till he was eighteen years old. Having re-



ceived a first-class English education, he afterwards taught schools, both public and private, for several years; devoting his leisure hours to the study of Latin and Greek languages, and the higher Mathematics. He afterwards went to Wilmington, and entered the "Wilmington Classical Institute," a school of a very high grade, under the direction of Rev. S. M. Gayley, A. M. While here he prosecuted his studies in all the higher English branches, in Latin and Greek languages, and the advanced Mathematics. Having obtained a classical education, he devoted his time to the study of medicine. He studied with Dr. Jump, of Dover, for three years, and then went to Philadelphia, and became a private office student of Dr. George B. Wood, Professor of *Materia Medica* in the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the Medical Department of that institution, in the spring of 1850, in the thirty-third year of his age. He located in Camden, where he now resides, having here had a large and successful practice for thirty-two years. In 1851, he became a member of the Independent Order Odd Fellows, and has since filled all the chairs of that Order in the Subordinate Lodge. He was elected by the Lodges of the State, a Grand Representative to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, which met in Baltimore, and was afterwards elected Grand Master of the State. He is a member of the "Delaware State Medical Society," and was secretary of the society for eleven consecutive years, and was then elected its President. He is now its Treasurer. He was physician to the "Kent county Almshouse" three years, and has been elected several times a delegate to the National Medical Association. In 1876, he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and was President of the State Electoral College. In 1878, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, serving on the following committees, viz: Committee on Federal Relations, on Revised Statutes, on Accounts, and on Printing. In 1855, he married Miss Mary A. Slaytor, by whom he had three children, all of whom died in very early infancy. His wife died in 1859. In 1861, he married, in Philadelphia, his present wife, Miss Mary A., daughter of James Wells, Esq., formerly Sheriff of Montgomery county, Pa., by whom he has two children: Raymond Wells, is now, 1882, a student and member of


the Junior Class in Princeton College, aged twenty years. The younger, Byron Gordon, is a student at the "Wyoming Institute," aged 15 years. Dr. Sharp is an active friend of education, is now, and has been for the last eight years, a member of the School Committee in his town. He has always been an advocate of public schools for the diffusion of knowledge among the masses of the people. He is not a member of any church, but a firm believer in the doctrines of the Bible, and the truths of Christianity.




**GILDERSLEEVE, GEORGE HENRY**, Secretary and Superintendent of the Farmers' Fruit Preserving Company, of Rising Sun, near Dover, was born near Camden, Kent county, Feb. 8, 1844. His father, Benedict Gildersleeve, was a sea captain, and in later life a farmer, in the above locality. He was born in 1816, and died in 1868. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Nehemiah and Unity Draper. She is still living. They had two children who grew to maturity: George Henry, and Elma, wife of C. H. Burgess, of Philadelphia. Nehemiah Draper was a farmer near Camden. The parents of Benedict were John and Mary Gildersleeve, of an ancient Kent county family, who were among the early settlers. George Henry Gildersleeve received a good common school education, and was brought up on the home-farm till the age of eighteen, when he became a clerk for three years, in the store of William Dyer, of Lebanon. At the end of that time, he bought out his employer, and in partnership with Mr. B. L. Wharton, under the firm-name of Wharton & Gildersleeve, conducted the store for four years. Mr. Gildersleeve then sold out, and took charge of the old home farm, for six years. In 1875, he left farming, and from that time has superintended the works of the Farmers' Fruit Preserving Company, at Rising Sun. He is a man of superior business abilities, and under his excellent management, the company has greatly prospered. In the Industrial Department, will be found an account of the business. Mr. Gildersleeve is very intelligent, and highly respected; a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and in politics a Democrat. He is a member, trustee, and a steward of the M. E. church. He was married in Oct. 1866, to



Miss Martha Rebecca, daughter of James Raymond, a farmer of that locality, who married Miss Rebecca Hardcastle, of the family of that name, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Gildersleeve have had six children, of whom four are living: Mary Rebecca, Lizzie Cummins, Florence Raymond, and George H., Junior.

RADFORD, EDWARD G., JR., son of Hon. Edward G. Bradford, Judge of the U. S. Court for the District of Delaware, and Mary Alicia Bradford, *nee* Heyward, was born in the city of Wilmington, March 12, 1848. His first schooling was received at the Delaware Military Academy, of which Col. Theodore Hyatt was principal. There he remained until the removal of that institution to West Chester, Pa., in the summer of 1862, when he entered the school of T. Clarkson Taylor, in Wilmington, where he remained for about one year. After leaving the latter school, he pursued his studies for several months under the instruction of a private tutor, and then entered, in July, 1864, the freshman class of Yale college, where he was graduated with honors, in 1868. Having already selected the law as his profession, he read under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1870, since which time he has continued to practice his profession in Wilmington, and is now the senior member of the law firm of Bradford & Vandegrift. In 1880, he was elected on the Republican ticket as a representative in the State legislature, receiving the largest vote given for any candidate on the legislative branch of the ticket, in New Castle county. He received the complimentary vote of his party associates in the House for speaker, and served by appointment as chairman of the Committee on Revised Statutes. His course in the legislature was marked by his able and zealous advocacy of reforms in legislation and the conduct of the affairs of the State government, and won him deserved popularity. During this session of the legislature was passed the act relating to pilotage, out of which have sprung the recent controversies between the Pennsylvania and Delaware pilots. Mr. Bradford was early employed by the Delaware pilots, as one of their counsel, and in Dec., 1881, in the course of his employment made, togeth-

er with Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, a successful argument in the Supreme Court of the U. S. against an application to that court for a writ of prohibition to the U. S. District Court, for the District of Delaware; to forbid the court from taking further proceedings in a suit instituted by a Delaware pilot for the pilotage fees due under the Delaware law for conducting to the Delaware Breakwater a vessel from a foreign port, and bound there for orders, the purpose of the application being to test in the Supreme Court, in preclusion of a decision in the District Court, the validity of the Delaware law. Mr. Bradford ranks high at the bar and is a member of the New Castle county committee for the examination of students for admission to the bar. His mind is distinguished by remarkable logical acumen, and he is a clear, forcible, fluent speaker. His character is above reproach. Mr. Bradford was married in Sept., 1872, to Eleuthera Paulina, daughter of the late Alexis I. and Joanna Dupont, and has now four children: Eleuthera, Mary, Edward, and Joanna.

DAMS. JOSEPH K., of the firm of Adams & Brother, Wilmington, was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1839. His parents were John and Eleanor (King) Adams. His father was born in 1800, and was a painter by trade. He died in 1842, leaving his widow without means and a family of seven children to provide for; the youngest being less than a year old. She, however, succeeded, by her own brave efforts, in bringing them all up well. Mr. Adams had but limited school advantages, being early obliged to assist in the common support. In 1858, he came to Wilmington and entered as clerk in a variety store at Fourth and King. In 1866, he, with his brother, William B. Adams, bought their present site and an account of their business, is given in the Industrial department. Having both been clerks in this store, they had studied the business thoroughly in all its details, and now, by self-denial, prudence and energy, rapidly built up a flourishing trade. The attention and respect of the business men around them and of the people of the city, was attracted and retained by their strictly fair-dealing, their enterprise and commendable habits, and they have been prospered to an unusual degree.



They are both truly self-made men, and their standing in the respect and esteem of the best class in the community is unquestioned. Besides their fine business place with all its equipments, and excellent and constantly enlarging trade, they own their handsome residence, and are always able and willing, and ready, to meet all their obligations. Mr. Joseph K. Adams has been three times elected to represent the Sixth Ward in the City Council. That ward is one of the wealthiest of the city. He was married, July 29th, 1860, to Miss Caroline Rowbotham. Two children were born to them, one of whom, Harry C. Adams, is still living.

**P**OLK, CYRUS, eldest son of William and Eliza (Tatman) Polk, was born Jan. 3, 1810. He was educated at the best schools in Wilmington and Burlington, N. J., and at twenty-two became his father's partner in business, in Odessa. After his father retired, about 1840, Mr. Chas. Beaston became his partner in the mercantile and shipping business, till about 1848, when, on account of failing health Mr. Polk retired. He died June 27, 1859. He had accumulated considerable landed and other property, and was a man of great business ability, and moral worth. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Benjamin Flintham of "the Levels." Their son, William, member of the Levy Court of New Castle county, of whom a sketch is here given, is the only surviving child.

**P**OLK, WILLIAM, of Odessa, a large Landholder, and a member of the Levy Court of New Castle, was born Feb. 22, 1836. He was the only son of Cyrus and Mary Jane (Flintham) Polk, of whom an account has been given. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, until his fourteenth year, when he was sent to schools in Connecticut and New York, for the next two years. His father's ill health then compelled his return, and he, from that time, devoted himself to agriculture. In this he started with every advantage already secured by the family enterprise and success, but his energetic nature and decided individuality would not allow him to be satisfied with anything short of a course of his own, and means attained by his own efforts. He took

charge of a farm in 1857, though continuing to reside in Odessa, and engaged largely in fruit growing. In 1860 he planted 7500 fruit trees, which in time were increased to 35,000 peach trees. In 1865, in partnership with E. A. Hyatt, he engaged in the nursery business, which he also made a success. Mr. Polk now owns five farms in New Castle county, and an interest in two others in Maryland, and raises, annually, upon all of them great quantities of wheat and corn. From the time of attaining his majority, he has given much attention to public affairs, and has been very prominent in his neighborhood and county, both as a citizen and as a member of the Democratic party. In 1873 he was nominated and elected a member of the Levy Court, and was re-elected in 1878. His term of office expires in Feb., 1883. Mr. Polk is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been a trustee for a number of years.

**C**OOOPER, HON. ALEXANDER B., of Wilmington, Lawyer, Assistant Attorney General, and State Senator elect, was born at Middletown, Nov. 15, 1844; son of Rev. Ignatius T. Cooper, D. D. of Camden. A sketch of his father, and the antecedents of the family have been previously given. Mr. Cooper received his classical education at Media, Pa., after which he pursued his legal studies under the preceptorship of Hon. Eli Saulsbury till 1866, when he spent one year in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar at the May term of the Superior Court at New Castle, in 1867. For a year he practiced his profession with success in Wilmington, when he removed to New Castle, where he still continues to reside, but since the removal of the county seat to Wilmington and his appointment as assistant Attorney General, he has an office in that city which he attends daily, and where most of his legal business is transacted. Mr. Cooper is devoted to his profession, is a well read lawyer, a strong and forcible speaker, and a man of irreproachable character. He is a man of decided ability, popular and successful, and has built up a large and lucrative practice which extends to all the courts of the state. In politics he is a decided Democrat and an earnest and influential worker for the success of his party, and in



the campaign of 1882, just closed, he was nominated as a candidate for the State Senate and elected to a seat in that body for the term of four years. That he will be a faithful and able exponent if the principles of his party, is generally conceded by all who know him.

**P**OLK. CHARLES, elected Governor of Delaware in 1826, was born near Bridgeville, Nov. 18, 1788, the only surviving child of Charles and Mary (Manlove) Polk. His father, a man of distinction in his day, was elected Judge of the Common Pleas, Oct. 25, 1790, for the county of Sussex. October 1, 1791, he was elected to the convention held for the purpose of forming "a Constitution for ye State of Delaware," and was chosen President. During the sitting of the convention he was taken ill, left and did not afterwards serve in its work. He died before his son had attained his eighth year. The name was originally Pollock and the family can be traced through a long line of illustrious persons, back to one Fulbert whose son Petrus succeeded his father and assumed as a surname (which at that time only came to be used instead of a patronymic) the name of his hereditary lands of Pollock, in Renfrewshire, Scotland. He lived in the reign of Malcolm 4th, and was a man of great eminence in his time and a benefactor of the monastery of Paisley. This donation was confirmed by Jocelyn, Bishop of Glasgow, who died in 1199. Besides his estates in Renfrewshire he held the Barony of Rothes in the county of Aberdeen which he gave to his daughter, Maurich de Pollock, who married Sir Norman Lesley and was the ancestress of the Earls of Rothes. Coming down to a later date, we find on the planting in the north of Ireland by James I, of a large number of Scotch, a branch of this noble family settled in Donegal county not far from Londonderry. Of this offshoot was Robert Pollock who served under Cromwell in the war against Charles I, and belonged to a regiment commanded by Col. Porter, who married Magdalen, daughter of Col. Tasker, a Chancellor of Ireland, whose seat was Broomfield Castle on the river Dale. Col. Porter dying Robert Pollock married his widow. Being earnest Presbyterians they came to this country to escape the persecutions instituted by Charles II; landing in Somerset county,

Md., about 1660. They received a grant of land from Lord Baltimore which is still owned by one of the Polks. A long list of the descendants of Robert and Magdalen might be mentioned, many of whom have served their country with distinction in the field and the halls of legislation; notably among them was Gen. Thomas Polk who took such a prominent part in the Mecklenburg Declaration of independence at Charlotte, N. C., May 20, 1775, and was the leading and controlling spirit of that important event, and his son, Col. William Polk, who served, with great distinction during the revolution, and was wounded at the battle of Germantown, and James K. Polk, one of the Presidents of the United States. Ephriam, the third son of Robert and Magdalen, married Miss Williams of Somerset county. When the boundary dispute was settled between Penn and Lord Baltimore, he was thrown on the Delaware side, in Little Creek hundred. He had three children; Charles, John and Joseph. Charles married Patience Manlove and was the father of Charles, the father of Gov. Polk. By the death of his father the training and education of the last named devolved upon his mother, a Quakeress, and a woman of high culture and of rare intellectual and moral worth. She instilled into the mind of her son those principles of right and honor which guided him through life and left his name untouched by a word of reproach. He obtained his early education at the Westtown Boarding School and at fourteen commenced his classical studies at Lewes. Here was formed that strong attachment between himself and John M. Clayton, which lasted through life. For three years from the age of eighteen, he devoted his attention closely to the study of law in which he acquired a knowledge attained by few, but he never engaged in practice, having a strong aversion to its duties. As an orator he possessed the finest qualities. His language flowed as a silver stream, strong, clear and beautiful. Few men ever held their ideas so well elaborated and ready for promulgation. Had he yielded to the wishes of his party and accepted the position of United States Senator, there is no doubt he would have achieved a high national reputation. He also declined the position of Chancellor of the State, offered to him by Gov. Hazzard. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Sussex in Octo-



ber, 1813, and re-elected in 1815; also, to the House from Kent in 1817, to the Levy Court in 1819, to the State Senate in 1824 and chosen Speaker; Governor in 1826, for the term of three years; to the Convention to alter State Constitution in 1831, and chosen President; to the State Senate in 1834, chosen Speaker, and by the death of Gov. Bennett, became Governor; to the State Senate in 1838 and chosen Speaker; appointed Register of Wills for Kent in 1843 and served four years; appointed Collector of the Port of Wilmington in 1850 and resigned in 1853. In politics he was a Federalist and afterwards a Whig. He was a man of noble and fine appearance, endowed with remarkable strength and activity. He possessed a wonderful memory, a great mind and rare attainments, to which he added a generous and forgiving nature, too prone to sacrifice his own interests to those of others, never turning away from the tale of sorrow, and the needy never left his door unaided. He died full of years and honors and faith in the efficacy of the blood of Christ, Oct. 26, 1857.

**C**OPES, JOSEPH S., M. D., of New Orleans, son of Rev. Joseph Copes and Jenny Wilkins White, his wife, was born on his father's farm near Lewes, Dec. 9, 1811. An account of the family will be found in the sketch of his father. Dr. Copes has from his childhood reflected honor on the teachings and example of his parents. While in his teens, becoming convinced of the truth and importance of the then new doctrine of total abstinence, he summoned and addressed a meeting in Middleford, then his home, and successfully founded the first Recabite Society, it is believed, in the State. In March, 1833, he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and was distinguished while in college by holding, for two years, the position of assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, which no under-graduate had previously filled; also, a year before graduating he was honored by the Governor, David Hazzard, with a commission as port physician for quarantine duty in that part of Delaware lying on the waters of the Delaware bay. On leaving college he spent a few months in Pittsburg, Pa., in study and practice, after which he traveled extensively

through the west, and finally settled with his brother, Dr. James W. Copes, at Tchula, Holmes county, Miss., at that time one of the most important commercial points in the new purchase from the Choctaws. His skill as a physician and surgeon was soon recognized; he was remarkably successful in treating the fevers of this new region, and also the fractures and other wounds that the wild life of the time made frequent. This life afforded great freedom from customary restraints, but Dr. Copes stoutly maintained his early principles of temperance and piety, and such was the force of his example, and the influence he exerted, that gradually Sabbath desecration greatly abated; in time a regular clergyman preached in the town and much other improvement was manifest. At the age of twenty-six he married and began planting. He was one of the founders and main supporters of the first Mississippi State Agricultural Society, and was greatly instrumental, by his pen and otherwise, in developing the resources of his adopted state. In 1839 he removed to Jackson, the State capital, where he obtained a large practice. He was at this time burdened with the settlement of several estates of which he had been appointed administrator and guardian, but in the faithful discharge of these duties, he evinced the first order of business ability, and all the successions and trusts were satisfactorily adjusted. He also for several months conducted the correspondence of the president's department of the Mississippi Union Bank during the absence of that officer, and so satisfactorily that at the failure of that gigantic but impracticable enterprise, the president, Gov. Runnels, and others interested, engaged to secure to him \$12,000 per annum, to assume the headship of their New Orleans Cotton Factorage House, and either to close up, or, if expedient, to continue their extensive business. This proposal, however, he declined. While in Jackson he actively aided in establishing Sharon college and in securing for its president one of the teachers of his boyhood, Rev. Dr. Campbell. He was long a director of Oakland college, and probably settled more teachers during his residence in Mississippi than any other man in the State. As Inspector of the State penitentiary he was mainly instrumental in introducing cotton machinery, and was the pioneer in establish-





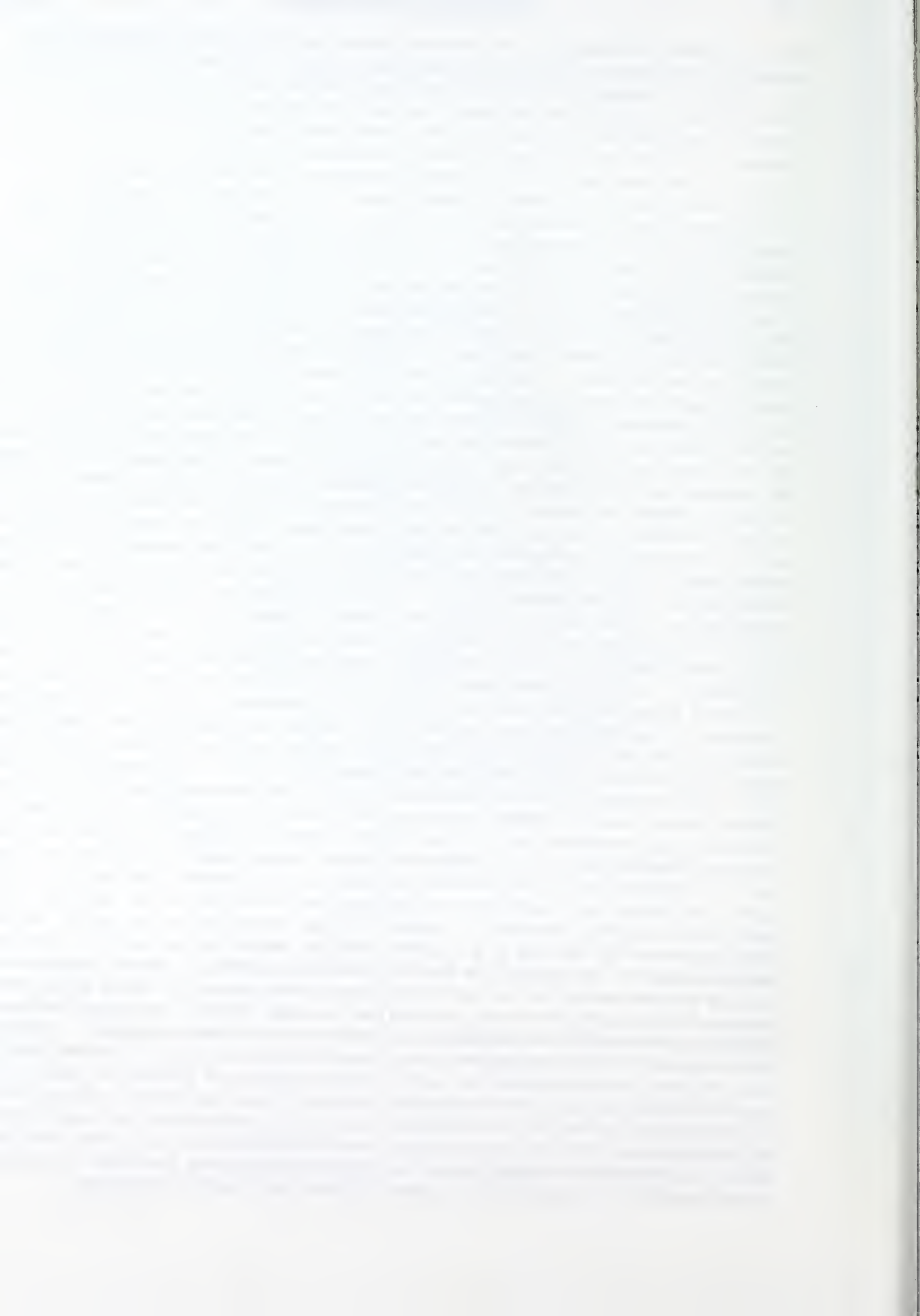
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With great respect,  
Yrs. very truly,  
J. S. Copes.



ing this industry in Mississippi. He was the author of the vaccine law of that State, which has enjoyed a remarkable immunity from small pox ever since. When he moved to Jackson there were but few scattered Presbyterians in or near it, but with their assistance, his zealous efforts through a period of ten years, resulted in securing a church membership of over one hundred, and a handsome brick edifice in the heart of the city. In 1849 Dr. Copes removed to New Orleans where he devoted himself to his profession not only as a general practitioner, but in its associations, hospitals and sanitary enterprises, was a very active and laborious worker. From a time preceding the war, however, he has given his attention mainly to Cotton Factorage and under-writing, the latter of which vocations still receives his attention and rewards his labor. He was from his 27th year an elder in the Presbyterian church, and has long been a prominent member of various city, state and national enterprises and associations for educational, commercial, professional and missionary work. While Vice President of the Mississippi State Medical Society he was, as representative of that body, sent to New York in 1846, delegated to act in establishing the American Medical Association, and aided in founding it. For many years president of the School Board, and administrator of the University of Louisiana, he ever sought to enhance the efficiency of the free educational system, and to secure teachers of ability and fitness. He has, for many years, superintended Mission Sunday Schools, building them up from the foreign population and the poor of all races, to assemblages of several hundreds. As a Commissioner of the N. O. House of Refuge, he effected the employment of the boys in manufacturing, especially of coarse shoes, and caused the founding of a separate institution for girls. He lost much by the cessation of business during the war, and by his advances to the planters afterwards; but was sustained in every trial by the consciousness of right doing and of having accomplished much good. His moral courage enabled him to convince the Confederate States' Receiver appointed to sequester all debts due to the citizens of the non-secession States, that the business of the N. Y. Life Insurance Company was of too sacred a nature to be destroyed, while so many

citizens were interested in maintaining its existing policies. His trust as general agent for that company was undisturbed, and is still under his control. Dr. Copes has been for many years President of the N. O. Academy of Sciences and an active promoter of all its enterprises. He has always had the entire respect of his professional associates, and in 1851, on the creation of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons, for the government of the Charity Hospital, he became a member, and had charge of some of its crowded wards while cholera and typhoid fever were raging in that year and the next. In all the epidemics of yellow fever in New Orleans since 1847 as well as in those of other cities and towns to which he was called when they were suffering from this disease, he has been an active and successful physician. At the invitation of Gov. Foote and the citizens of Mississippi after the great epidemic of 1853 had partially abated, in New Orleans he repaired to their relief with a promptitude, energy and good will rarely exhibited by a practitioner worn down by a four months' day and night battle with one of the greatest epidemics of yellow fever known in history. During the war thousands of unacclimated troops within the defences of Galveston and other Gulf stations, liable to or stricken with yellow fever, owed their intelligent treatment, to his care and experience in hospital arrangements and supervision. His life has been one of great opportunity, remarkable activity and success, and his energies have been largely devoted to the interests of religion, patriotism and humanity. As a writer or speaker Dr. Copes has few equals; always ready and choice in his language, easy in manner, and logical in the treatment of his subject. His speeches have ever been sought in the interest of causes which he was willing to advocate. He has contributed articles on surgery, medicine, and hospital management, to various publications and societies, which, so far as identified, have enhanced his permanent reputation. Urgent overtures have been made to induce him to accept positions as professor or lecturer in different colleges and medical schools. Few of his colleagues have been more esteemed or more ably fulfilled the duties they have assumed, and his honors from both sides of the Atlantic have found him unsolicited.



**COPES, REV. JOSEPH**, Pastor of the United Churches (Presbyterian) of Lewes, Coolspring and Indian River, in the early part of the present century, and eminent for his piety, learning, ability and zeal, was born, Oct. 3, 1765, in Broad Creek hundred, Sussex county, where his father, Thomas Copes, was a farmer and large landholder. He was the only son who lived beyond boyhood, and had three sisters, the two elder of whom married gentlemen named Wingate, and soon after removed to Kentucky, taking with them their younger sister, who married a Mr. Allen, of the vicinity of Lexington. The father of Thomas was Daniel Copes, who was either a Scotch immigrant or the son of Scottish parents, settled in Accomac or Henrico county, Va., and was among the earlier settlers of Broad Creek hundred. Traditions distinguish him as "Daniel the Scot," or "Daniel the Covenanter." From him it is probable that Thomas Copes inherited the greater part of his lands. The latter was a man of great natural superiority, force and character, and his wife was still more remarkable. The great talents of this most pious and devoted woman have been transmitted unmistakably to her descendants even to the second and third generation. The daughters largely inherited her gifts and graces. For intelligence, piety, courage, and tenacious adherence to the religious principles they received from her, they could hardly be excelled, and their many descendants in Kentucky and elsewhere, to this day attest, by their many excellencies, the value of their family training. An instance of their womanly fortitude and courage may be given. At about middle life Mrs. Allen earnestly desired to visit her only brother, and the scenes of her childhood. There were few stage lines and few roads; travel over the intervening mountains was performed almost entirely on horseback, and even frontier women rarely undertook so perilous and wearisome a journey as that from Kentucky to the Atlantic coast; but Mrs. Allen believing it her duty and her privilege, saw no obstacle that her habitual faith in a protecting providence would not enable her to overcome. Taking a faithful and capable colored servant, mounted like herself on a choice saddle horse, she made the entire journey, arriving at the house of her brother in perfect health, when after remaining several months, she returned in the same manner. To her and to her sisters were granted long and eminently useful lives, illustrative of the ennobling power of the gospel of Christ in all their relations to their families, to society, and to the Church of God. Schools, such as Thomas Copes and his wife desired, being with difficulty attainable, their children were, in their earlier years, instructed, mainly, by themselves, and with marked success by the mother. They were trained from their earliest years to the daily reading of the Bible by her side, and to the hearing, from her lips, of expositions of doctrines, duties, counsels and admonitions. The unsettled state of the country preceding and during the Revolutionary war, was aggravated in Sussex by the tory insurrections, which frequently called for the presence and repressive power of the military, and the spacious and hospitable home of the subject of this sketch was the frequent resort of officers of the army and other persons of note, many of whom were deeply imbued with the French infidelity fashionable in all those years; yet such was the restraining and conservative influences of family religion, and the example of their parents, that neither he nor his sisters appear to have been affected or misled by the free-thinking military and political leaders who visited their patriotic father's house. Doubtless the blood of the Scotch Covenanters stirred in his veins, and he regarded, with enthusiasm, the "war for liberty," yet even his admiration for its heroes could not lead him to be influenced by their faults, and he remained under all the temptations to which he was exposed, a God-fearing youth. About the close of the war he entered upon

the regular studies of an institution of learning, such as the Peninsula then afforded. How extensive a curriculum it possessed does not appear, but endowed academies were then the exception, and grammar schools, high schools and colleges were unknown on this otherwise favored tongue of land. Undoubted traditions inform us that in a brief period, he distanced all his fellows, and made such advances in knowledge as excited the admirations of his instructors. It is presumable that his literary attainments were made somewhat later in life, after a travel and sojourn of a year or more west of the Alleghanies, and grew, *pari passu*, with the increase of his well-selected and industriously gathered library; he also had access to those of other distinguished men of his day. By the death of his father in 1790, and the removal of his three sisters to Kentucky, he became by inheritance, and by purchase, the owner of his ancestral and other lands, and by his marriage with Jenny Wilkins White, in 1791, of those descending from her father. The care of several of his own farms and mills, his duties as a surveyor, and as agent for parties who had removed to the western states and territories, leaving their business pertaining to real estate to be managed and closed by him, together with a wide range of reading, and the duties pertaining to a young family, seemed to have engrossed much of his time for about fifteen years. When about 26 years of age, he became an active and exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, and, in 1795, was chosen and ordained a ruling elder in the Broad Creek church, at Laurel. Whether by his own choice or at the solicitation of his western clients, (most probably the latter), he frequently appeared in the courts as an advocate and attorney. It is not now known with certainty whether he was a regular practitioner, or whether the rules of courts in his native state at that time, permitted him to appear for those whose property-interests were wholly in his hands, as he would have for himself. His contemporaries regarded him as the possessor of uncommon powers for the perspicuous presentation of his causes and of rare ability and eloquence in his advocacy of what he regarded as the right. The leading traits of his character even from his young manhood seem to have fastened themselves as convictions upon the minds of all candid observers. These were an undeviating integrity in action, transparent veracity in utterance and heroic abnegation of self, in the advocacy and defense of the truth in whatever relations. The conviction that he was a man of truth, together with knowledge of his great attainments caused him to be resorted to by all classes of people in a great variety of cases, social, legal, religious, philosophical, political, and even mechanical. His abilities as a public speaker attracted the attention of the political party to which he belonged, and for a time his mind was much engrossed by the studies essential to due preparation for public debates, on questions which he, in common with his party, regarded as of paramount importance to the welfare of the country. He continued as a political public speaker for only a brief period, but it was sufficiently long to establish his reputation as a clear-headed, forcible and upright exponent and defender of the principles of his party. Yet, deeply religious, he found the attendant excitement, and the praise he received unfavorable to the spirituality of mind he prized above all else. In an autobiography, written in 1808, he alludes with characteristic humility and pathos to the injurious effect of politics upon his spiritual interests, and calls it "a backsliding for which I was chastened." Whether up to this time he had considered the question of personal duty as it relates to the gospel ministry is not known; but it had been his mother's desire that this might become his vocation, and from his pious culture and decided christian activity, it is more than probable. About 1804, he came to a final decision under the wise and godly counsel of the eminent jurist and theologian, Rev. James P.



Wilson, D. D., then pastor of the united churches of Lewes, Cool Spring and Indian River, and of other able men, and upon offering himself to the Presbytery as a candidate for the christian ministry, there being then no theological seminaries for his church in America, he was, according to the existing rule, placed under the charge of an approved divine, who in this instance was no other than his steadfast and affectionate friend, Rev. Dr. Wilson, above mentioned. His theological course was happily and successfully pursued, his services, meantime, proving highly useful and acceptable to the neighboring churches and their outposts, and building up for him a reputation for learning, piety and force in preaching, such as the churches of the Peninsula needed and desired. This popular estimate soon crystalized into the form of a permanent pastoral relation to the churches of Lewes, Cool Spring and Indian River, when Dr. Wilson was called to the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, leaving the churches of which both he and his father, Rev. Matthew Wilson, D. D., had for many years been pastors. Mr. Copes became his immediate successor and continued at his post until removed by death to the reward of the faithful, April 6, 1822, a period of fourteen years. As a faithful, skillful, and affectionate pastor he watched diligently over his flock, careful in the performance of every duty toward them, and earnest in his appeals to their hearts and consciences. To the young he especially devoted himself. His catechetical instructions, conducted every Sabbath morning by himself in the church edifice where he was to preach that day, combined with scriptural recitations to him, afforded the opportunity of manifesting to them the depth of his affection for them personally, and his yearning desire for their salvation. These exercises could not continue year after year till prattling childhood had advanced nearly to maturity without the happiest effects. There were no strays from that fold, and so far as can now be remembered, all of both sexes were ready to make a voluntary confession of Christ before reaching the age of twenty. The same affectionate play of sympathetic action and reaction seemed to obtain with the adults as well as with the children and youth, and this not confined to the churches and congregations, but extending far beyond, embracing the whole population. Numerous well vouched local traditions still exist, illustrating the confidence of the people in him. Even the insane inmates of the county poor house, escaping from their confinement, would come directly to him, and though dangerous and unmanageable by all others, he could successfully approach and quiet them, and after feeding and conversing with them for a longer or shorter time, could induce them to get into his carriage and accompany him back to the asylum without any coercion or physical constraint. This, probably, resulted in part from their recollections of him before they became demented, and in part from his visits to them and the influence of the singing, praying and counsel so affectionately bestowed upon them in their affliction and confinement. An amusing illustration of his relations to the people is afforded by a well-known incident of the bombardment of Lewes, during the last war with England. Where the Delaware Breakwater now stands was then an open roadstead with good anchorage for heavy ships. At a point most convenient for his purpose, Commodore Beresford had, by anchor and spring lines, placed the *Poictiers*, a heavy frigate, in position to make her guns effective upon the town, and having so disposed of her consort or tender as to produce the best moral effect, he sent a heavily armed and well-manned boat ashore with a flag of truce and a letter demanding supplies for his fleet. Gen. Patterson sent a flag of truce party of officers to meet the boat at the beach, nearly a mile and a half from town. Only a limited time was given in which to make the delivery of the supplies. The American officer was allowed to submit the demand to Gen. Patterson and

his officers, and to deliver their answer at the beach, for it was not deemed expedient just then to allow a party of experienced naval officers to visit Lewes and her defenses, which were not yet complete, and there had been delay in getting the State militia into position, and the torpedo boats from Philadelphia had not yet arrived. The answer was, therefore, not hastened, because it was to be expected that being an abrupt and conclusive refusal of Commodore Beresford's demands, he would immediately, upon receiving it, open his fire upon the town. The Tories or royalists were still represented in the county, and through them, it is supposed, that he was not only informed of the present condition of the defenses, but also of the torpedo arrangement to blow up his fleet. As soon, therefore, as the reply of the American general was received, the bombardment began. At first their missiles fell short, and next passed quite over the town, and many anxiously watching the effect of the firing through the day doubtless began to console themselves with the hope that it would continue to be harmless, but when better aim was taken and it was found, to their dismay, that every shot bored a hole from wall to wall of their dwellings, a scene of terror and confusion ensued. But there was one in that little town, a Mr. Thomas Rowland, past sixty years of age, who had been, in early life, upon the sea, and himself, passed through many dangers; a Ruling Elder in the old Presbyterian church, and a man of great piety and excellence who knowing well his own personal standing among the distracted people, and the place held by the subject of this memoir, (who had then recently removed from town to one of his farms four miles distant,) by a rapid mental process, met the case as follows: "These poor weeping and screaming women, whose husbands, fathers and brothers are in the garrison and cannot come to their aid, these boys and girls and aged people, well nigh demented with terror, have no purpose, no plan, and at present, no resource. They must be set upon something to relieve this terrible panic." Taking a street filled with women surrounded by children, and carrying infants and indescribable other things in their arms, he mounted some kind of available rostrum and sang out in stentorian tones, "Put your trust in God and steer your course to Copes." The anguished people heard, they looked, they knew their orator, and they knew the refuge, or at least its master. They felt their liability to death if they remained where they were, and at least the diminishing danger to themselves and children at every step of progress in the direction pointed out. The demoralizing panic was at an end; they went, believing that God and his servant would provide for their wants. And so it was. No great damage even to property resulted, and no lives were lost. The expected militia came to their places in the fortifications, a wholesome fear of torpedoes seemed to be working with the Naval Commander, who seeing other evidences of preparation on part of the Americans, sailed out of the bay. When Mr. Copes was a young man, "kidnapping," as it was called, was too common. This nefarious business was followed only by a class of persons justly regarded as social pariahs. The selling of slaves beyond the bounds of the State, except after judicial condemnation, was prohibited by statute, sanctioned by adequate penalties; and yet there were men and even women living near the line between Delaware and Maryland, who habitually practised it. The kidnapping consisted usually in the capture of a previously sold but unsuspecting negro or negro family at night, hurrying him or them across the State line, and if possible, on board a fleet vessel ready to sail to a Southern port, or to a depot where cargoes were made up. The seller, of course, lost caste with all his decent neighbors when his conduct became known, and not infrequently from the pressure of popular indignation, was compelled to remove his residence. Still, having sold his slave or slaves to a citizen



and within the State, without evident intention to break the law, he could not be criminally convicted. This crime deeply stirred the moral sense of the people to oppose and extinguish it. As a leader and promoter of this reform, the subject of this sketch was persistent, courageous and sometimes summarily successful; rescuing kidnapped negroes by finesse or by force, as the case might demand, from on board the vessels, from the secret camps or upon the dark routes thereto. Accounts of his activity, skill and daring in the prosecution of this reform have come down with great approbation to these later days, and are still known and cherished among his posterity and the children of his personal friends. Though a slaveholder himself, he set his face, like a flint, against the abuses of the relation. His anti-kidnapping convictions and acts belonged more conspicuously to his earlier manhood; but to the day of his death he sought out and promoted by every means in his power all possible ameliorations of the institution of slavery, and was one of the earliest advocates of African colonization. His faith in the gospel, as the most effective rectifier of all human evils, led him as an ambassador of Christ, to present his message in all its fullness and freeness, alike, to bond and free. Under his ministrations, as under his great predecessors, the edifices in which he preached, accommodated them both; master and servant listening, at the same time, to the same warnings, entreaties and instructions in their duties, social, relative and religious. Consequently the roll of communicants contained, in the chronological order of their enlistment under the banner that made them all one in Christ, the names of white and black; and the communion occasions showed them to be only different colors of the same sacramental host of God's elect, as they assembled around the table of their common Lord and Saviour. Specimens of his sermons and addresses, particularly those frequently repeated special appeals to the colored portion of his usual Sabbath audiences, would serve to present the powers of the man in his holy vocation, better than anything that could be said, but the limits of our space forbid their insertion. Mr. Copes reared and left nine children, five daughters and four sons; and by his second marriage with Letty Waples, daughter of Joseph Waples, of Indian River hundred, he left one daughter. His eldest son, Isaac, entered the regular army very young, as an ensign, and was in the infantry regiment, commanded by Col. Samuel Boyer Davis at the defense of Lewis against the bombardment by the fleet of Commodore Beresford. Serving afterward on the Canada lines, he contracted a lung affection, which in a few years later, terminated his useful life, though not before he had distinguished himself as a legislator, a military organizer and drill officer of State Militia, and a wise and successful man of business. The second son, Thomas, after becoming a capable cabinet maker in Philadelphia, removed, on attaining his majority, to Missouri, and establishing himself in St. Charles, then the State capital, built up a manufacturing and mercantile business that made him wealthy, and secured the esteem of the people as a man of enterprise, courage, and public spirit. He was one of the active founders of St. Charles College, a whole hearted supporter of christianity wherever he found it, and of the Presbyterian church of that young city and state. He died of consumption in Texas, whither he had gone in the hope of finding a sanitarium, in the beginning of 1849, leaving four sons. The two younger sons of our subject—James and Joseph S., after studying medicine, the one in the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, the other at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, migrated to Mississippi, then a young state, and began the practice of medicine in the domain, then recently acquired by the so-called "treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek," from the Choctaw nation. With a full knowledge of the climatic and social dangers they en-

countered, these young physicians entered the cane-brakes and cypress swamps of the Yazoo valley in 1834, the elder being barely 25, and the younger less than 23 years of age. Given their spared lives, it is not surprising that they made a high success in the first year of their practice. Subsequently James became a Texas patriot and a surgeon in her armies, occupying for a time the position of her acting Surgeon-General, and always enjoying the love and esteem of the wise and good in times of peace. He married a daughter of one of the most distinguished families of Texas, and died in 1864, leaving a family consisting of his widow and five children. All these sons of Rev. Joseph Copes, excepting Thomas, became early in life ruling elders in the Presbyterian church. All of them found time and means for advancing the crown-rights of their Lord Christ, and for sustaining and defending the ministers of His gospel, without denominational distinction. Their homes were always open to preachers; they were all active friends of education, both in common schools and in institutions of higher learning, and they all held it to be the sacred duty of the patriot, and the philanthropist to labor and pray for good government. Making allowances for differences of sex, vocation and fields of usefulness, very much the same might be said of all the six daughters, (the youngest by the second marriage) who survived to years of maturity. They were all tried as the fine gold is tried; they all married gentlemen of intellectual culture and piety; and all with a single exception, were permitted to rear children in the knowledge, the fear, and the love of their Creator, and the true faith in Christ. In Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, these sisters were permitted to train their christian households, to aid in the planting and building up churches, and in gathering and instructing Sabbath schools and institutions of secular learning under christian influences. One of them was honored as the instrument in preparing and sending out a daughter, who became one of the most successful and distinguished missionaries of her day, to Northern India. A Hindee, as well as a Hindustanee writer and scholar, taking rank with the cultured minds about her, whether of native or European origin, of civil or army life, loved and admired by every one who knew her in America, in Europe, and in Asia, this gifted woman,—Mrs. Rebecca Townsend Jamisson, wife of Rev. Dr. Jesse M. Jamisson,—finished her great work, and laid down her beautiful life as a devoted gospel messenger to a heathen, though a highly intellectual people, dying with cholera in a native passenger boat upon the Ganges, in 1845, committing husband and children to the sure mercies of the covenant keeping God. Is there not in this uniform adherence to scriptural doctrine and practice by all the members of a large family, widely scattered over the earth and well-known, a strong testimony to the value of a regular, well devised and persistent system of religious training? And is not the faithfulness of God's promises to those who train up their children in the way which they should go, thereby illustrated? Mr. Copes' executor preserved seventeen volumes of his written sermons which were bound for the use of his descendants, who treasure them for their great and intrinsic value. They have always been admired by preachers who have had access to them, as well as by all humble and spiritually minded readers. The beneficent influence he exerted throughout all the region of country where he spent his life, is still perfectly apparent to the present time. Perhaps no funeral services in any rural district of our country up to that day, April 8, 1822, ever more fully attested the affection, respect, and sense of their loss, by a large county population, than those pertaining to the interment of this eminently humble and faithful minister of Christ. The procession of carriages alone was said to extend nearly from his residence to the Cool Spring church, while great numbers attended on





Engraving by G. S. Co.

Truly  
J. T. Heald



horses and on foot. The concourse was vastly greater than the capacity of the church building to contain the multitude, and it is very doubtful if all could enter the large surrounding cemetery. "The whole county seemed to be present." The sessions of the three united churches jointly erected a suitable tomb to his memory, upon which after the usual inscriptions, are chiseled these solemn words:

"In yonder sacred house I spent my breath,  
Now, silent, mouldering here, I lie in death;  
But I shall rise again and yet declare,  
A dread Amen, to truths I published there." J. S. C.

**H**EALD, JOSHUA T., was born, May 26, 1821, in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, near the northern circular boundary of the State. The neighborhood is not without some historical interest, as the scene of military manoeuvres preceding the battle of Brandywine, and the noble features of its landscape have been vividly pictured by Bayard Taylor, whose early home was a few miles distant. Bold, sweeping hills, checkered with stately woods and sloping pastures, in which nestle farm houses, which overlook winding valleys and grassy meadows of picturesque beauty. It is now quite well established that the Pennsylvania-Delaware branch of the Heald family descended from William and Jane Heald, of Mobberly, Cheshire, England. Their son, Samuel Heald, and his wife, Mary Bancroft Heald, emigrated to America shortly after William Penn's second visit to Pennsylvania. They settled in Chester county, Pa., and their descendants are now scattered from Delaware to California. The coat of arms of James Heald, of Parswood, Didsbury, near Manchester, England, comprised an emblematic device with a Latin motto, signifying "The Cross is Our Glory." So far as known the family has been distinguished for the large physique, the strongly marked features, and the force of character which are supposed to have been typical of the Celtic race. The immediate ancestors of Mr. Heald were members of the Society of Friends, as were most of their predecessors. For several generations they were farmers, residing in Pennsbury, Chester county, Pa. Joseph, the son of Samuel, the emigrant, was the father of Jacob, who was the grandfather of Joshua T. Heald, and who was known for the simple dignity of his character, and for a confiding childlike disposition which greatly endeared him to his neighbors. He lived until his ninety-fourth year. His father, Joseph Heald, was a man of rare physical power and indomitable will. He was a farmer and contractor of earth work pertaining to milling operations, with comprehensive ideas and a constant tendency toward innovation upon old methods. He was actuated by a stern integrity and inflexibility of purpose, to which he united a chivalrous sense of fealty to friends, which insured him pronounced attachments, and his death in middle life left a lamentable void in a community which had felt his impelling force. The mother belonged to the noted and numerous Quaker family of Mendenhall. She was left a widow at the age of forty-four, with ten children, and a farm somewhat encumbered with debt, but with singular courage and practical efficiency, she managed to clear the farm from its encumbrance and to complete the rearing and educating of her large family. When in her sixty-seventh year, during the temporary absence of her family, she fell into a well twenty-seven feet deep, from the bottom of which she ascended unaided near enough to the surface to be extricated, without serious injury, from her perilous position, by the timely arrival of a friendly hand. She lived to the age of eighty-six, and during the later years of her useful life was happily able to indulge her disposition toward a wise and comprehensive charity. Joshua Taylor Heald, the

subject of this sketch, was the youngest of eleven children. He remained upon the old homestead, content with the industrious habits and modest aims of farm life, until he was between twelve and thirteen years of age, when an accidental stroke from a knife while cutting Indian corn, lamed him for life, and wrought a radical change in his career. His capacity for severe physical labor being impaired, it was sought by a superior education to fit him for other pursuits; and accordingly he was sent to an academy near Philadelphia, and subsequently to another in West Chester, Pa. Before he was seventeen years old, he taught school in Chester county, Pa., and came to Wilmington in 1838, to take the post of book-keeper in the manufacturing establishment of Betts, Pusey & Harlan, then just beginning, now extensively known as the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company. In this capacity he soon exhibited quick aptitude and proficiency in his immediate duties, and gave indications of that tireless energy, executive force and broad comprehension for which his subsequent career has been noted. With a view to engaging in business for himself, Mr. Heald, in 1843, left his position with the then firm of Betts, Harlan & Hollingsworth, and was instrumental in choosing his successor in the person of a former pupil, J. Taylor Gause, who subsequently became the leading member of the firm. In the same year he joined E. A. Wilson in the book and stationery business, and the firm of Wilson & Heald soon took the leading position in the city in that branch of trade. In 1844, Mr. Heald was married to Hannah, youngest daughter of Jonas Pusey, Esq., of Wilmington. Mr. Heald continued in the book business under the name of Wilson & Heald, under his own name alone, and as a member of the firm of Boughman, Thomas & Co., until 1867, during which year he made a tour through Europe. From the beginning of his residence in Wilmington, it was a studious and leading purpose with Mr. Heald to make of his adopted city a progressive, enlightened and prosperous community. He sought to arouse her citizens to a sense of the need of improvement, and lent the powerful aid of his sanguine energy to promote measures looking to her highest interests. In 1854, he devised a plan for a city sinking fund, and took an active part in securing legislative authority for its adoption, the salutary operation of which at once and thereafter added to the good credit of Wilmington, and provided for the total extinction of the then city debt in 1891, and which will pay off the present augmented debt by the year 1913. Mr. Heald became a member at an early date of the Franklin Lyceum, and was among the first to realize the necessity of merging the several isolated societies which were then feebly struggling for existence, in order to secure the benefits to all, of an efficient concert of action. To this end he took an active part in the movement which led to the union of the Wilmington Library Company, formed in 1788, with the Young Men's Association, for mutual improvement, which had absorbed other literary organizations, and was chosen first president of the consolidated association. The name of the joint organization was changed, Jan. 27, 1859, by act of the Legislature, to that of the Wilmington Institute, and it has achieved all the results anticipated by its sanguine friends. Mr. Heald entered enthusiastically into the movement for the erection of an ample edifice to accommodate the growing wants of the society, and did much to inspire faith in the practicability of the project, and especially to insure its firm foundation by insisting upon the collection of sufficiently donated funds before actual construction should begin. The result was the erection of a large structure with superior appointments, completed and prosperously managed without pecuniary embarrassment. Mr. Heald had been early impressed with the rare beauty of the landscape surrounding Wilmington, and especially of the banks of the Brandywine and the noble



eminences commanding views of extended environs. The peculiarly compact structure of the city which crowded its citizens into uniform rows of narrow brick tenements, in a great measure deprived the inhabitants of the advantages which nature had lavishly bestowed. Mr. Heald, appreciating these and foreseeing the inevitable growth of the city, on the 5th of August, 1860, entered into an agreement with Joseph S. Lovering, Esq., of Philadelphia, owner of the handsome property known as the Shalercross Farm, comprising 176 acres, for the purpose of plotting and selling the same as commodious building lots. Mr. Heald had conceived a comprehensive plan for this enterprise, and he now entered ardently upon its development with the cordial and enlightened co-operation of Mr. Lovering. It contemplated the extension and straightening of Delaware Avenue to the western city boundary and the laying out of avenues parallel therewith, to be crossed at right angles by streets running to the Brandywine, and to be ornamented with trees and supplemented with other improvements. This was the first fruit of that new idea of Wilmington which recognized the place as a prosperous and enlightened city, demanding residences and surroundings commensurate with the growing wealth of its citizens, and which has contributed so much to the health and beauty of the city. The staid old conservatives, whose ideas were jostled by this new departure, shook their heads ominously and hinted at dangerous expansion and undue extravagance, and strange to say when Mr. Heald offered a double square of ground as a gift from Mr. Lovering for public use, on the simple condition that the city should plant trees thereon and protect the property with fences, the donation was rejected, abruptly, as a useless piece of property "out in the country." The property thus offered was shortly after sold for \$13,500 cash, and Mr. Lovering was deterred by harsh imputation of his motives, from further attempts to benefit his native city. This was in 1861, and two years later when Mr. Heald and other land owners offered a picturesque tract of 25 acres on the banks of the Brandywine embracing native trees and rocks at a low price for a public park, it was indignantly rejected as a "grand scheme of speculation by the owners." Such was the character of the opposition with which the progressive men of Wilmington were confronted through many weary years. The admirable frugality and the simple habits enjoined by the Quakers and other original settlers which had promoted early prosperity, had grown into a disposition to hoard rather than use money, and the opposition to further progress seemed to assume the form of an unreasoning and resentful conservatism. So narrow were the views formerly entertained touching the territorial scope of the coming city, that when, about 1842, it was first proposed to establish the Wilmington Cemetery in its present location, the objection was made that it was too remote. Some of the objectors have lived to deplore its establishment in what must soon be the heart of the residence part of the city. In furtherance of the liberal proposition for converting the Lovering property into desirable residences, Mr. Heald projected the Street Railway to run the entire length of Delaware Avenue, with Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad depot and other connections, and it was completed in the Spring of 1864, with the valuable aid of Mr. Lovering, Mr. William Wharton, Jr., and a few other appreciative citizens of Wilmington and Philadelphia, with Mr. Heald as its first President. Quite lately Mr. Heald has been enabled through an approved alteration of this Railroad line in its Western extension, to co-operate in a proposed immediate development of the Brincklé property of from 60 to 70 acres, into suburban cottages and villas of a character that will be likely to add largely to the attractions of Wilmington as a city of pleasant homes. In 1866 Mr. Heald conceived the idea of enlarging that part of the territory of Wilming-

ton, lying at the opposite end of the city from the field of these operations, and accordingly enlisted the aid of others and made purchase of a tract of 130 acres of marsh and fast land, opposite the foot of Third street. The purpose was the special accommodation of laborers and operatives in the manufacturing establishments rapidly accumulating in that quarter of the city. The property was accordingly plotted into lots adapted to persons of small means, and named "South Wilmington," which has grown into a flourishing portion of the city. The Third street bridge connecting it with the city proper was built with the private means of the men who projected the enterprise, with but little public aid, and it was then presented to the county. The broad views and plucky determination of Mr. Heald had thus led to the enlargement of the city boundaries in two opposite directions. In allusion to this fact and to the continued difficulties he had surmounted, an observing resident of the city once declared with blunt emphasis, that "Mr. Heald was a man of too large proportions to be confined in Wilmington, if he hadn't kicked both ends out of it." The remark had a wider application, for Mr. Heald had early made additions to the western part of the city, and had largely managed the acquisition of what is known as the "East side," so that he was chiefly instrumental in providing the needed territory on the four sides of the city, which have witnessed its principal growth. The success of these operations led to the desire of many of Mr. Heald's friends to join him in his enterprises in order to advance their own and the city's interests and accordingly the "Christiana River Improvement Company," was chartered for that purpose in 1866, since which date this organization with Mr. Heald as its president, has developed properties on the south, east and west sides of the city, and also, latterly, the well known Hilles property, skirting the Brandywine on the northeast. The company aided to the extent of \$5,500 in building the Eleventh street bridge. They have opened and partially graded miles of streets, and have generally co-operated with enterprises looking to the public good. They have recently arranged with the "National Dredging Company" to fill up to a proper level many acres of marsh on the south side, in furtherance of a long time favorite project of Mr. Heald of extending Wilmington, practically, to the Delaware river. Mr. Heald for himself and jointly with this Company and other land owners, has controlled about 1,000 acres in Wilmington and suburbs during the past 30 years, a large portion of which has been suitably divided and become productive property. The liberal terms offered purchasers, and the loans made them to facilitate building operations, have encouraged the erection of a large number of houses in the various portions of the Company's purchases. A peculiar feature of Mr. Heald's operations has been his constant aim to obtain control of the large estates of tenacious holders and to subdivide and scatter such properties among numerous purchasers by means of peremptory auction sales. By these methods large tracts, which had been withheld from improvement, have been made immediately available to persons of moderate means: and it may be doubted whether a more effectual mode for preventing the "fencing in" of the city, and for promoting its permanent growth and prosperity could have been devised. Having served as a Director for many years in one of the State banks, Mr. Heald promptly recognized the value of the National Banking System, and while others were hesitating, he took the leading part in organizing the first National Bank in the State of Delaware, in which he remained as Director until 1876, when he voluntarily resigned. The subject of National finances, especially since the war of the rebellion, properly attracted the attention of all thoughtful citizens, and Mr. Heald gave much consideration to this vitally interesting question. He published several articles, taking on equitable and con-



stitutional grounds, and in the direct interest of our own silver-producing country, a decided position in favor of bi-metalism. With a desire to enlist the active co-operation of citizens in the general advancement of the material interests of Wilmington, Mr. Heald took measures in his early business life to aid in organizing a Board of Trade, and repeated the same later in 1867. He was also a delegate in the organization of the National Board of Trade, at Philadelphia, in 1868, and a delegate to the same at two subsequent Annual Meetings in Buffalo and in Philadelphia, where he took positions in favor of a reduction of United States postage to two cents, of a United States postal telegraph system with uniform rates of ten cents for ten words, and for the encouragement of commercial facilities between Central and South America and the United States. On his return from Europe in 1867 Mr. Heald resumed his real estate operations, and entered zealously into all movements for the progress of the city. His Quaker education and early affiliations gave him close sympathy with the anti-slavery movement in its political aspects, and he took an early and leading part in the formation of the Republican party in Delaware. He had supported Fremont for President in 1856, had been one of the Delaware delegates to the Chicago Convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln, and of 1868, which nominated Grant, and was chairman of the State Central Committee at the special election of 1863, which resulted in the election of Hon. N. B. Smithers, the Republican candidate to Congress. These services and the successful energy of Mr. Heald in behalf of his adopted city, brought him prominently forward as an available candidate for Representative to Congress, and he received the Republican nomination for that position in 1870. He made a vigorous campaign, and although he ran considerably ahead of his ticket, he was doomed to inevitable defeat from the growing adhesion of the State to the Democratic cause, following the events and national policy at the close of the rebellion. The peculiar geographical formation of the land of the Peninsula, comprising all of Delaware State and certain counties of Maryland and Virginia, with Wilmington at its head and as its natural metropolis, had suggested to Mr. Heald his first idea of "Wilmington as a railroad centre," and he joined in the original subscription to the Delaware railroad, since grown, with its various connections, into a general Peninsular system of nearly five hundred miles, its main outlet and connection with other lines being at Wilmington. Mr. Heald had long believed that the position of Wilmington, in close proximity at once to deep tide water and to the iron and coal supplies of Pennsylvania, gave peculiar advantages to the place both as a manufacturing and shipping point, which had never been fully appreciated, and that the lines and policy of existing railroads were such as to prevent the full realization of these advantages. Having given the matter much consideration, Mr. Heald took a prominent part in the organizing work, and gave his pecuniary aid in the extension of railroad facilities to the coal regions of Pennsylvania, by the more direct route of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad. He next entered heartily upon a project for the construction of a new railroad into the interior which, by lessening the necessary transportation of heavy manufacturing materials in time, expense and distance, it was believed would divert their conveyance by direct route to Wilmington, and prove the nucleus of an additional railroad system, making connection at once with the great Pennsylvania Railroad, but to be ultimately extended independently and westward through the southern counties of Pennsylvania. Accordingly an organization was formed entitled "The Wilmington and Western Railroad Company," of which Mr. Heald, who had contributed liberally of his time and means, was chosen President and he threw himself into the enterprise with all the resources of which he was master. The obstacles

proved insurmountable. He had at last committed irretrievably, the error to which his entire career had been a constant temptation, the error simply of being too far in advance of his time. The premature character of the enterprise, the extraordinary cost of the road up the rocky valley of Red Clay Creek, and the partial diversion of the expected traffic over the rival route to Delaware City, early conspired to indicate a failure of the enterprise, which was hopelessly assured by the financial collapse of 1873. The road was built, through many obstacles, to Landenburg, a distance of about 20 miles, when all attempts at its further construction were abandoned. When repeated predictions of failure impaired the credit and crippled the efforts of the company, Mr. Heald, aroused to his utmost determination, had pledged his private fortune to ensure the success of the enterprise, and when the crash came, he was brought to the verge of bankruptcy. This was Mr. Heald's first material defeat in his numerous business undertakings, and he was bowed low, not alone by wounded pride and financial embarrassment, but by the losses of those who had embarked their means in the enterprise. No man ever cherished a keener sense of honor or business credit, and he was so old-fashioned in his notions upon these matters, that he could not comprehend the mysteries of modern stock manipulations, but innocently supposed that Railroads were paid for by the men who planned and built them, and his sensitive fear that he might be unable to meet every actual, constructive, or possible obligation of a personal character, grew from morbid anxiety to racking, mental torture. In this dark hour his great solace was the grateful hand-grasp from numerous poor men who had been helped to their little homes by his liberal policy. Nor was he wholly forgotten by generous friends who had valued him in prosperity. Through their timely aid and his own fertility of expedient and dauntless spirit, he has been enabled to resume his active and useful career, and is found as ever in full accord with every movement looking to the public prosperity. That this railroad project was premature rather than intrinsically unwise, is already beginning to be manifest. The garment was simply cut too large for the body. A western or more stalwart growth would have already filled the measure to profitable use. As it is, the future effect upon the city's durable prosperity will justify the generous faith if not the calculating sagacity of its projectors. It is a consolation to Mr. Heald to have already realized that the Wilmington and Western Railroad has been merged with an important through railroad line interest, and that the enterprise may yet prove to be a material aid in the development of the general commercial interests of Wilmington, through extensions north and south and to the Delaware river. The dominating trait in Mr. Heald's character is his scrupulous care to do the fullest possible justice to others in all his business relations. The somewhat morbid exercise of this propensity has not unfrequently led him into acts of positive injustice to himself in his business transactions. To such a man it is a proud satisfaction to feel that through his severe ordeal, there was never a single protest or dishonor of his business paper, nor the slightest reason for reflection upon his personal integrity. In the many trusts that have been confided with Mr. Heald he has adopted an inflexible rule not to run the risk of using for his private purposes, even temporarily any part of the means entrusted to him. Without disparagement of the services of others it is not too much to say that Mr. Heald is more thoroughly identified with the interests of Wilmington, in their most progressive developments, than any other man within her limits. He is a representative man in the highest sense of the term, and the impress he will have left upon the time and community in which he lives will be found in their worthiest achievements. If the Wilmington of the future is to be a grander and more enlightened city than the Wilmington of the past—if it



shall be richer in all the elements that should constitute a noble and prosperous community, it will largely result from the broad foresight, the persistent faith and the inspiring energy of Mr. Heald. He has always indeed held advanced notions of the moral attitude of the rich man in the community where his wealth has been amassed. He emphatically denies the common assumption that a man may rightfully dispose of his own as he may choose, exclusively. Since his wealth was not acquired from the air or from nothing, but from the community in which he holds a responsible position, it should be shared by that community, and to it he is in some sense responsible for its proper disposition. Actuated by these views, Mr. Heald in the days of his prosperity contributed with a liberal hand to charitable objects and to all purposes tending to the immediate and prospective welfare of the public. In the same spirit he made a handsome donation of the ground since used as a burial place for Soldiers and Sailors and of a lot for a monument to their memory, and hence also his prompt co-operation in furtherance of ampler Hotel and Opera House facilities and of other enterprises and objects pertaining to the common good. If he can be said to have a hobby, it is the progress of the city in all that makes happy homes and a prosperous people, and every well-considered movement looking to such result, is assured in advance, of his cordial co-operation. To achieve the results which have thus been the aim of his life, Mr. Heald is admirably fitted by the balanced elements of his character. He unites broad generalization with rare capacity for practical detail. He can conceive and execute with equal facility. His contagious enthusiasm is tempered by method and caution, carried to the last

degree of rigidity. A positive man in every fibre and instinct of his nature, he can yet give an emphatic "no" with a suavity that avoids offense. With organizing power of the first order, he combines at once quick decision, tact, a conciliatory tone, an imperious will, and all those pronounced characteristics that confer executive force and the power to command. It ought not to be out of place to add here that these qualifications of the man of affairs are supplemented in Mr. Heald, by æsthetic tastes and affable manners suited to cultured society, and by the gentler graces that enhance the blessings of home, and, moreover, to those who best understand him, he is known as a kind husband and father, a chivalrous friend and open foe, a jolly companion and a good fellow. Mr. Heald has had seven children, five of whom, two sons and three daughters, are living. Mr. Heald has been fortunate in his domestic relations. Mrs. Heald is the model wife and mother. Her modest household virtues, her gentle fortitude and patient faith, have been the solace and the staff of her husband, while their generous hospitality is the delight of a large circle of friends and younger connections, who look to their home, as in a sense, a family heritage of ancestral hospitalities. However Mr. Heald's purposes or methods may be criticised, it will be conceded that he has always identified his own with the city's interests. He has thoroughly sealed his faith by his works. If he has made money out of his many operations, he has made it by aiding, rather than by retarding the public prosperity, and when his labors shall be more amply justified by the proud results of after years, a grateful people cannot fail to hold his name in kindly remembrance.

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